

'The bomb?'
'No, the S.E.C.!'



More maps, detailed signs needed to guide our friends through forests

A friend of ours who writes editorials for the Salem Capital Journal thinks that our great outdoors ought to be easier to use than it is now.

He thinks it is all right to learn by word of mouth or by getting lost a few times. But he thinks there ought to be easier ways for the tourist to find his way around in the forests.

Basically, he says, it is a problem of maps and signs... not enough of either and the ones available aren't nearly complete enough. Here is what he says:

Good, modern forest maps should be readily available. They aren't. If you walk into a ranger station and ask for a map of a particular area, it usually isn't to be had.

Signs should tell more than they do, be more frequent than they are, and be more visible.

A campground, its tables visible from the road, bears a sign that can be seen for 200 yards. But a trail into a lake is marked by a sign about the size of a calling card. We noted one of these small ones over the weekend on the Santiam. It said, simply, "North Peak." It didn't say what else could be reached from the trail or how far they were or why go to North Peak. It's our recollection that a couple of other peaks and a lake can be reached from that trail, and maybe more people would use it if they knew.

The Forest Service is doing a far better job of signing and informing the public than in former years.

For example, Willamette National Forest now issues a weekly road and trail report which we publish. It tells which routes are open and in what condition they are.

The annual plug

Each year dozens of men and women in Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson counties, in addition to hundreds of exhibitors in each county, spend untold hours of hard work preparing for each of three county fairs. This year is no exception. The Deschutes county fair, this week, is the first of three to be held in this area this year. The others, as is customary, will be held at separate times, in other locations.

The changing characteristics of our population, the change in recreation habits, the ease of transportation, have all combined to make the county fair — in these or any other counties — less important than it

Late 'spring' had some advantages

Finally, summer has arrived. Now that we've said it, chill spring or early fall will probably take over. But for the past few days, Central Oregon has basked in fairly decent weather.

The late, wet, gloomy and somewhat cussed spring did bring some advantages to this country.

First there is the lack of serious forest fires. Cool and damp weather kept the danger of fires low and this will pay off in added timber growth.

This has allowed forest crews to work on roads and trails longer than usual with the result that these roads and trails are in their best shape in years.

And every once in awhile a hiker will see a trail map tucked to a tree. And there probably are a dozen times as many signs as there were a couple of years ago.

But this still isn't doing the job. Why, for example, can't the Three Creeks Lake sign in Sisters tell what else is on the road and whether it is open or closed all the way to Century Drive?

Why can't there be informational boards for tourists at major points along the forest highways? These boards could be within sight of the highway at such places as Santiam summit and Indian Ford Camp. They could contain a 1-inch-to-the-mile detail map of the surrounding area and road and trail reports. They could also list fishing spots with such bits of information as what kinds of fish can be caught and whether a boat is needed. They also, in appropriate areas, could list climbable peaks, geological and botanical areas of interest, and even where various kinds of wild flowers can be found and at what times.

We aren't advocating the whole-hog National Parks Service approach for Forest Service land. But we are saying that much more can be done with slight budgetary impact. And it would be appreciated by local as well as out-of-state tourists (who also own the land).

A good example of needed sign clarification occurs along the new Cascade Lakes Highway. For those of us who know the route, it's easy to get to Crane Prairie Reservoir. But a fellow we sent up there the other day missed his turn and took two others before he finally got the right one. A sign properly placed might have solved his problem... which was to get to Gales Landing and out on the water before dark.

once was. Each year, as we view the three fairs, we are prompted to renew our suggestion the three be combined, into a tri-county fair.

A number of years ago, when the suggestion first was made, it fell on deaf ears. But each year, it seems, more and more persons are drawn to the idea. The idea was given further impetus last year during the incumbency of Claude Tate, of Redmond, as president of the state's fair board organization.

It's still a good idea. And it looks better each year, to more persons.

Which also means that deer brouse, a commodity game commission people say is in short supply, could get better growth this year. And this will please a number of hunters.

All of this is pleasing, of course. But for right now we'll take a bit of 90 degree weather, if this can be arranged. Got to get the moss off our backs.

Washington Merry-go-round

Pearson recalls other, earlier, steps on the 1,000 miles toward real world peace

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — A lot of memories came crowding back as I listened to John F. Kennedy tell the nation that even if our goal of peace is a thousand miles away we have to take the first step.

I remember many other first steps.

There was that of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State under Coolidge, fretting, persevering, indefatigably working to negotiate a pact to outlaw war. I went with him to Paris to sign that Kellogg-Briand Pact. He hoped and the world hoped it would be a long step toward peace.

Perhaps it was too long. But, anyway, I remember another Republican Secretary of State, Henry L. Stimson, when he tried to implement Kellogg's work. He went to London in 1920 to try to persuade the big powers to reduce their navies. I went with him, watched his patient, plodding, idealistic steps toward peace.

Later as the dictators of Italy and Germany worked against him, Stimson went to Geneva, even though the United States was not a member of the League of Nations. Isolationists didn't like it, but Stimson went anyway.

And at nights, facing the discouragements of old world diplomacy, Stimson couldn't sleep. He would look out at the poplar trees and see in the night the line of men from the fields, the factories, the sea, going forward; and the line of women, wounded men, exhausted troops falling back. A panorama of World War I in which he had fought lay before him. Most of his years had been given to trying to rebuild better understanding.

"How heavy," he wrote a friend, "a simple dove, bearing the olive branch, can weigh upon a man's wrist."

Years of agony
World War II broke after that

Sagebrushings

Writers' day brightened by laboratory experiment

By Ila Grant Hopper
Bulletin Staff Writer

Come with me to the laboratory. (Phonetic pronunciation, please.)

An experiment was held this morning in The Bulletin news room. A member of the staff had purchased a package of cigarettes, with the new "humidor cap." Some of the skeptics doubted if the package is waterproof, as claimed.

Curiosity mounted. The proud purchaser of the cigarettes filled his soup bowl with water, put the package on top, and gently submerged it with a forefinger.

He lifted out the box, removed the cap and reached for a cigarette. The filter tip was bone dry. But the rest of the cigarette remained in the box. Second cigarette, same result.

The scientist removed the inner foil wrapping intact, and undid it, to reveal 18 sodden cigarettes. He tipped up the box, and dumped a tablespoon of water back into the bowl.

The box is waterproof, the scientist thinks, if it is submerged before the cellophane wrapping is removed.

(Added intelligence: The plastic case floats, if not submerged. But the humid cap does not fit snugly.)

Moral: Don't smoke under water.

(Do those ballpoint pens really write in butter?)

Second Experiment

Did you ever see a tent walking? Well, I did. It was me. The reflection in the store windows was a little deflating.

I wore my new beltless dress to the office, braving startled stares at coffee time. Tempted to go home at noon and change, I gave up the whole thing when a friend asked me to have lunch at a restaurant. More bulging eyeballs.

An acquaintance in the restaurant gave me a look of horror. I made a wisecrack. All day long I suffered. Battered but not bowed, I stuck it out, even stopping at the grocery store on the way home.

I'll say this, kiddies. I took guts. Anyone who wouldn't do the same thing is shiftless.

Square Corner

Tomorrow I'll wear my new square dance dress. It doesn't look like a tent. It looks like an A-frame with a quonset on top. It

years of agony, years of suffering, years of death. John F. Kennedy, a young naval officer, knew something of that agony during a long tropic night in the South Seas. Nikita Khrushchev knew far more of that death and suffering during a freezing winter at Stalingrad when his country stood with its back to the wall, when his son was killed and when he occupied a dug-out which his own troops had time-bombed against the day when the Nazis would take it.

Came the end of the war, and new steps in the thousand mile journey, back toward peace.

I remember Jimmy Byrnes as Secretary of State at the Paris Peace Conference in 1946. He argued patiently with Molotov. Jimmy had a temper, but kept it under control — for the sake of that first step toward peace.

But Molotov did not want peace, and later Khrushchev told me some of the reasons why.

I remember another conference in Geneva — the summit meeting of 1955, after Stalin died and a new regime ruled in Moscow. Khrushchev came to Geneva. I remember how he stayed in the background and let Bulganin do the talking.

End of Iron Curtain

That conference accomplished one thing — people to people friendship. The Iron Curtain was on its way down. People of the East and West now could talk to each other. It didn't seem like much, but to me it meant a lot. I had been writing about it, harping on it for a long time, talked to Ike about it even when he was president of Columbia. And eventually people-to-people friendship came to mean a lot to the world, for it began to show individual Russians and Americans that they could trust each other.

Came 1959 and the Camp David talks. Ike and Khrushchev seemed to like each other. Later Khrushchev told me he thought Ike was a man who sincerely wanted peace but couldn't control his own administration.

At the summit conference in Paris in May, 1960, it looked as if he hadn't been able to control the U-2 spy plane and some of the people around him.

Basically Khrushchev was right about Ike. Ike did want peace. And his greatest disappointment was that he failed.

John F. Kennedy, who picked up the pieces after him, thinking diplomacy was easy, also failed at first. His meeting with Khrushchev in Vienna was a miserable failure. He came home a shaken, discouraged man.

But he had won one victory which he didn't realize — Khrushchev's respect. "President Kennedy is a man you can disagree with but still respect," Khrushchev told me at the Black Sea in the summer of 1961.

He also told me, as we parted after two days conversation: "Please see President Kennedy when you return and tell him everything I've said. Also tell him that if the United States and Russia stand together, no country can ever start war."

Some people criticized me for believing Khrushchev meant what he said. But I still believe it. And the difference between the discouraging first steps toward peace taken by Kellogg and Stimson and Jimmy Byrnes, and the first step taken by Kennedy and Khrushchev is first, the fact that if two of the strongest nations in the world do stand together, no one can successfully start war; and second, both Khrushchev and Kennedy understand the horror of nuclear war.

Those two factors were not present in the days of those earlier faltering steps.

And that's why the Kennedy-Khrushchev first step in the 1,000 miles toward peace may succeed.

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My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions to this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

'Keep up good work,' letter writer urges

To the Editor:
I could wish to comment on the quality of your editorials which have appeared in The Bulletin the last several years, but politeness and law of libel restrain me. However, I think I might safely say that for entertainment value they far outstrip the comic section.

As one who knows Jim Brown quite well, I feel your effort re Holgate Farm closure is the funniest thing to date. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,
Keith Clark
Redmond, Oregon,
July 30, 1963

GOP leaders reject inference of partisanship

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Senate Republican leaders today rejected Democratic inferences that political partisanship might be behind their determination to take a hard look at the nuclear test ban treaty.

At the same time, however, the State Department was still seeking enough prominent Republicans to give a link of balanced bipartisanship to a proposed congressional delegation to attend the treaty signing in Moscow.

There were signs that the idea of sending a congressional group with Secretary of State Dean Rusk would be scrapped unless Republicans with stature on key committees would agree to go.

Senate GOP Leader Everett M. Dirksen, Ill., denied that Republican senators were taking a party stand on the U.S.-British-Soviet treaty or trying to make it a partisan issue.

"We are only seeking all the facts," he told a reporter. Dirksen also said there was no attempt to discourage Republicans from accepting invitations to attend the treaty-signing ceremony.

"The GOP leader said he personally announced he would not attend if invited because going would imply a commitment to support the pact, on which he has not taken a stand.

Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, R-Iowa, gave the same reason in saying he would not accept an invitation. Hickenlooper is the top Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations committee which will act on the treaty.

Democratic leaders were pinning their hopes for Senate ratification of the pact on confidence that the public generally supports it. A two-thirds Senate vote is required for ratification.

Prince Edward County remains symbol of segregated schools

By United Press International

There used to be a teacher at the R. R. Moton High School for Negroes in Farmville, Va., who spent her summers along the rivers and shores of the Tidewater section of the state. Her pupils often accompanied her.

During those pleasant outings, the Negro teacher and her youngsters from the rural hill country of Prince Edward County gathered driftwood which came ashore plentifully in many shapes and sizes.

Back home, they immersed the wood in soapy water to clean it. After it dried, they began rubbing in floor wax. After scores of hours at a tedious task that was perfected centuries ago by natives of the South Seas islands, the exhibits were carried to a large glass case where they were shown to visitors as an example of the skill and perseverance of the Negro high school children of Farmville.

The Negro school—a brand new structure—and all other public schools in Prince Edward County, have been closed since 1959 because the county refused to bow to federal court-ordered desegregation. But the perseverance of

the Negroes there has not disappeared.

Back In The Picture
Today, Farmville is back in the racial picture with demonstrations, both for the reopening of schools and the desegregation of public accommodations, gaining momentum.

Prince Edward County, with an area of 359 square miles and a population of about 14,000, has remained the nation's outstanding symbol of flat refusal to desegregate schools. It was one of the original defendants in the 1954 Supreme Court ruling. It is the only community in the country that closed its schools to avoid court-ordered transition toward integration.

An organization called the Prince Edward Educational Foundation, shepherded by a local box manufacturer and with scant education knowhow, set up a private school for white children only.

For a while, they met in church basements and private homes. Now, they have a \$400,000 one-story brick building at the edge of town. It has some accreditation.

Questions about test ban treaty need some answers

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

The red hot question about the test ban is not whether such an agreement is urgently desirable now but whether the Soviet Union can be bound to a test ban that would reasonably and properly protect U.S. interests.

The U.S. interest is the interest of the men, women and children of the United States to live their lives equally safe from nuclear holocaust and crippling fall out. Nobody could be arguing that.

It seems, however, that to question even gently whether the proposed test ban properly protects U.S. interests is a shady business. To so question is like questioning the sanctity of motherhood, the worth of libraries, the merit of good works.

To question instead of to cheer is almost to endorse sin. The questions are beginning to come, however, and some of them will have to be answered.

Building To Fight

The U.S. Senate is building up to the kind of donnybrook that accompanied the consideration nearly 45 years ago of the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. The Treaty and the League were defeated. This comparison does not, however, imply that the test ban will lose. Young President Kennedy is a master politician in contrast to Woodrow Wilson or almost anyone you might name. The test ban will have Kennedy going for it as well as the people's prayerful hope that agreement may be had to end the nuclear arms race.

The people's prayerful hope will make it just so much more difficult for those who question the test ban to obtain popular consideration of legitimate related questions. Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.) is a congressional Republican spokesman on test ban policy. He has begun to ask some questions, one of them about the Soviet Union's good faith. The Soviets violated a test moratorium in September 1961, having prepared in secret for a series of in-the-air blasts.

U.S. Was Behind

On March 2, 1962, Kennedy announced that the United States would resume tests. But there had been no secret U.S. preparation therefore there was a substantial lag in the U.S. effort to catch up with the Soviets. Hosmer's strategy has been to quote from Kennedy's March 2

statement:

"We know enough now about broken negotiations, secret preparations and the advantages gained from a long test series never to offer again an un-inspected moratorium. Some may urge us to try it again, keeping our preparations to test in constant readiness. But in actual practice, particularly in a society of free choice, we cannot keep top-flight scientists concentrating on the preparation of an experiment which may or may not take place on an uncertain date in the future.

Can't Maintain Alert

"Nor can large technical laboratories be kept fully alert on a standby basis waiting for some other nation to break an agreement. This is not merely difficult or inconvenient. We have explored this alternative thoroughly and found it impossible of execution."

The President was questioned at his Feb. 7 press conference and said:

"We will support an effective treaty which provides for effective inspection, but we cannot take less. It takes many months to prepare for tests in the atmosphere. The Soviet Union prepares in secret."

Hosmer has suggested an area for closer scrutiny when the test treaty reaches the Senate. Many prayerful advocates of a test ban probably would want the Senate to explore that area thoroughly before giving its advice and consent.

Barbs

"Girl Weeps Ten Hours"—Headline. Wonder if she got what she wanted.

A man in the east built a home with five bathrooms. We can just imagine off-key songs coming from all of them at the same time.



If you don't like hamburgers, go to the dogs when on a picnic.

The worst penalty for bigamy could be having two mothers-in-law.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

Medley

1 Cathedral church	3 Legal documents	29 Unfettered	43 Faultless
4 Patriarch Alex. adria	4 Bicycle part	31 Custid	44 Galileo's birthplace
8 Husband of Eve	6 Pertaining to a	33 Mustelid	46 Operatic solo
12 Labor group (ab.)	7 King of Judah (Bib.)	38 Prostrate	47 Goddess of discord
13 Protection	8 Girl's name	40 Lambled	48 Bargain event
14 Row	9 Clothing stylist	41 Iron	50 Surety
15 Courtesy title	10 British prince	42 Old	
16 Gift	11 Disorder		
18 Abode	17 Gossip		
20 Measures of land	19 Singing voice		
21 Jellylike material	23 Straits		
22 Poker stake	24 Efficient		
24 Wolfhound	25 Dregs		
26 Fruit decay	26 Basque cap		
27 Masculine nickname	27 Astipathies		
30 Go away!	28 Smooth		
32 Low herb			
34 Malign gazer			
35 Colorless gas			
36 Letter			
37 Weights of India			
39 Large plant			
40 Suffix			
41 Footlike part			
42 Malign gazer			
43 Wards off, as a blow			
49 King Arthur's			
51 Months			
52 Gaelic			
53 Cuckoo			
54 Nuthings			
55 Deceased			
56 Depos (ab.)			
57 Mariner's direction			

DOWN

1 Circular plate
2 Hoopoe

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