'You suppose the boys on the Hill will jump for joy?'

New grade school should be named after first teacher, Electa O'Neil

A fine, new grade school is taking shape at the southeast edge of Bend. It is being called Bear Creek School. Teachers and pupils will have to do considerable research to trace the origin of the name. There is no canyon in the area — and certainly there is no Bear Creek.

But in pioneer days, a wagon road crossed through the site where the new school is taking shape. That road wandered eastward through the desert country, dipped over highlands and eventually followed a grade down Bear Creek to Crooked River and the Prineville area.

But, youngsters attending Bend's Bear Creek Grade School may ask with justification: "Why was the name of a creek in Crook County given to a Bend School?"

The answer is simple: In the past 30 or more years, homes have been built at that edge of Bend. Some were adjacent to the pioneer road. In recent years, there has been considerable development in the area — close to the route of the old road that wandered across the range to Crook County.

So the new school is being called Bear Creek!

Surely there should be some more appropriate name for the new school. Three Bend schools now honor early day Bend residents. Reid School was named for Ruth Reid, now Mrs. James Overturf of Hood River. Another, Allen Grade School, honors the late Herbert E. Allen, Brooks-Scanlon assistant manager at the time of his death.

The third bears the name of J. Alton Thompson, first superintendent of schools in Deschutes County.

Why not name the new school after some early-day teacher, rather than for a creek that is not even in the same county? Why not name it after Bend's first teacher?

She was Mrs. Electa M. O'Neil; she taught school in the fall of 1881 at the Farewell Bend Ranch, the present site of the Brooks-Scanlon mill.

The Farewell Bend Ranch gave Bend it's name.

Some still use 48 stars

"Oh, say can you see" — that the Bend Post Office flag only has 48 stars. This is over four years after the first change in the flag was made. Alaska received statehood in 1959, and Hawaii became a state the next year.

Directors of federal buildings were instructed immediately after the new states were added, to the union, to use up old flags. This was a reasonable economy measure.

Word from the Post Office is that new flags are available, yet the 48 star banner has flown from the flagpole all summer. Of course, there are many old flags still in use, but it seems as if a federally operated institution should be more up-to-date.

A new flag is put up every three months, as it becomes tattered. When the present one comes off the flagpole, possibly a 50 star Old Glory will be seen waving in the wind.

The silly season

What Charles A. Sprague of the Oregon Statesman once referred to as "the silly season" among editorial writers seems to have made its annual appearance. The silly season, Sprague noted several years ago, arrives each summer with a few days of warm weather. Editorial writers sit around the office, dreaming of fishing, or camping, or (horrors) even golf. At the end of the day something must be done to fill the next day's column. And the silly things begin to flow.

The season is brought to mind by a rather serious discussion, in one Oregon newspaper, of two little-known sports. One was seed spitting, the other is pit pinching. Seed spitting contestants forcibly expel watermelon seeds from their mouths with a combination of tongue pressure and compressed air. Trophies are for distance. Pit pinching requires a ripe clingstone peach. After the peach is eaten, the pit is pinched firmly between the thumb and forefinger. When enough pressure is applied the pit is expelled with considerable force. Scoring is on a combination of distance and accuracy.

Our pit pinching friend evidently never heard of plum whacking. Entrants select a small, green branch, with a tip of this year's growth, from a tree, preferably a willow, or one of the red plums. The branch should be about three feet long, and the smaller end should be sharpened with a pocket knife. Onto the sharp end a green plum (an apple or peach will do, but a Santa Rosa plum is preferred) is forced. With a sharp flick of the wrist — more push than fly-casting, about the same as bait-casting — the plum is propelled off the end of the stick.

The most suitable target for near-professional plum whacking is the side of a moving freight car, preferably one going about 35-40 miles per hour. Chesapeake and Ohio cars were early favorites, because the "O" made a perfect checkpoint. Veteran whackers soon got so they could figure lead and windage with the best. A good man, or boy, could get tremendous speed from a properly chosen plum, on a well-seasoned stick. And distances! Why a hundred yards, into a light wind, was nothing.

The silly season is upon us, indeed.

Washington Merry-go-round

Khrushchev has problem with his military, too

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Most Americans don't realize it, but it's probable that Nikita Khrushchev has just about as much trouble with his military leaders as does John F. Kennedy.

It's not unusual that civilian chiefs have trouble with their military. De Gaulle has faced open army rebellion. The Argentine government has been kicked out several times by its military. The Peruvian military threw out one government last year and decided elections their own way this year, while the president of Ecuador is the latest to feel the bite of his military men.

But somehow the world doesn't think of the top man of the Communist world as having to worry about his military. President Tito of Yugoslavia, in an unusually frank interview last summer told me, however, that this was not true, that Khrushchev did have to listen to the Red Army.

One indication of this fact came in 1959 when Khrushchev announced that the Soviet was spending too much money on arms, that big land armies were out of date and announced a cut of about 2,000,000 men. This also entailed a cut of about 250,000 officers.

And the howl that went up from them was just as bitter, though not as vocal as that which has come from the U.S. admirals when the civilian chiefs at the Pentagon proposed reducing airplane carriers, or when Secretary McNamara cut the budget for the B-70.

In brief, military men are about the same the world over, and the Red Army protest was so strong that Khrushchev abandoned his plans for a cut.

Red Army on Nuclear Tests

I got a further indication that the Red Army was potent two years ago when Khrushchev told me that he had received letters from army men urging that in view of the Berlin crisis, he not demobilize the class ready for demobilization. Khrushchev said he thought he would follow their advice.

He also told me that he was under pressure from the Red Army to resume nuclear testing. The Red Army, he said, believed that Russia was falling behind the United States. He did not tell me what he planned to do, but about a week later, he did resume testing.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff last week told President Kennedy that they were afraid Russia would get ahead of the United States during any test ban.

During the Cuban crisis it was reported by Ambassador Foy Kohler that the Red Army was furious with Khrushchev for pulling his missiles out of Cuba. And there were some reports that Khrushchev had bowed to Red Army pressure when he put the missiles in Cuba in the first place.

At any rate, after the Cuban crisis it was obvious that something was happening between Khrushchev and his military men. They were going to other members of the Kremlin in the same way the Joint Chiefs of Staff slip up to Capitol Hill to spill the beans to their favorite champions — Sen. Dick Russell of Georgia, Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri or Rep. Carl Vinson of Georgia.

After Cuba, Marshal Malinowsky, the Soviet Secretary of Defense, publicly took exception to a book published by Marshal Yeremenko giving Khrushchev the main credit for victory at Stalingrad. Disagreeing publicly, Malinowsky gave credit to Marshal Zhukov, now kicked out of power. This was equivalent to Secretary McNamara saying that John F. Kennedy was no hero in the PT boat incident, that Richard Nixon was a greater hero.

Army Shake-Up

While Malinowsky was on a trip to Indonesia a short time later, Marshal Matvei Zakharov was removed as Chief of Staff and replaced by Marshal Sergei Biryuzov, a missile expert close to Khrushchev; while the Chief of Intelligence, General I. A. Serov, was also eased out. Both he and Zakharov were reported implicated in the spy trial of Col. Oleg Penkovsky.

Reports today are that Khrushchev is in definite control of the Red Army. Unless he were, perhaps he would not have proceeded with the test ban agreement.

But the point Americans have to remember is that the Soviet is no longer a monolithic state. There are cross currents of liberalism and reaction inside it which any leader has to reckon with. He has his problems with dissenters just as much as President Kennedy has his problems with the Barry Goldwaters, the Sen. Strom Thurmonds and the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

And one of the arguments which Undersecretary of State Harriman made to President Kennedy last year, and since, was that the United States has to give Khrushchev some tangible evidence that his co-existence policy will work. If we continue giving his overtures the diplomatic straight arm — as Kennedy did after the Cuban crisis — then pressures inside the Communist world will be too great and Khrushchev might abandon co-existence.

That's why the test ban treaty is so important, as a symbol — or as JFK himself said — one small step in the 1,000 mile journey.

Violence erupts for fourth day in explosive Chicago South Side

By United Press International

Violence erupted early today for the fourth consecutive day in Chicago's explosive South Side neighborhood.

At least 24 persons were injured by flying bricks, stones and bottles during the protest against the Negro occupancy of apartments in a predominantly white neighborhood.

A 100-man police task force arrested 41 demonstrators and hauled a number of others away in paddy wagons. The incidents brought the number of arrests to 133 in Chicago's worst racial demonstration in two years.

At New York, four Negroes attacked a policeman near a civil rights demonstration at a Brooklyn construction site. They were arrested, along with seven demonstrators who tried to enter Gov. Nelson Rockefeller's New York City office to join a sit-in protest against alleged job discrimination.

Eighty-seven businessmen at Charleston, S.C., Thursday said they would publicly accept a six-point desegregation program, and Negro leaders called a halt to demonstrations on King Street.

The suburban Los Angeles city of Torrance Thursday sought an injunction against five organizations and more than 100 persons, including several movie stars, to prevent mass racial picketing at a housing tract.

Other developments:

Columbia, S.C. — The University of South Carolina Thursday formally accepted Negro Robert G. Anderson's application for admission to the fall term. The university has not had a Negro student since reconstruction.

Montgomery, Ala. — Atty.Gen. Richmond Flowers said he will file a motion within 20 days to dismiss a Justice Department suit charging voter discrimination by the Jefferson County Board of Registration.

Winston-Salem, N.C.—About 200 Negroes marched again Thursday night on the Forsyth County jail at Winston-Salem to serenade more than 40 demonstrators who have been arrested so far this week during protest marches on two all-white K&W cafeterias.

Jackson, Miss. — A judge is scheduled to decide after an Aug. 9 hearing whether to order Byron De La Beckwith removed from the nearby state mental hospital. Atterneys for Beckwith, who is charged with murdering Negro leader Medgar Evers, claim his hospitalization for a lengthy psychiatric examination violates several of his constitutional rights, including the right to a speedy trial.

Clarksdale, Miss. — Anti-segregation protests were expected for the fourth straight day here as demonstrators convicted for parading without a permit made plans to appeal to a higher court. Police arrested 14 Negro demonstrators Thursday only hours after city Judge Edward P. Connell convicted 33 others.

Birmingham, Ala.—A Birmingham federal judge, claiming the absence of a "federal question" Thursday declined to assume jurisdiction of a circuit court injunction against mass demonstrations in Gadsden.

FRENCH, ALGERIA CLASH

MONTPELLIER, France (UPI) —Two soldiers were injured and an Algerian consular attache suffered cuts and bruises Thursday night when French paratroopers and Algerian clashed. Police were investigating the incident.

THE BULLETIN

Friday, August 2, 1963

An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor

Glenn Cushman, Gen. Manager — Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor — Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup't. — William A. Yates, Managing Ed.

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Summons due for Rep. Powell

NEW YORK (UPI) — Process servers will be seeking Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D-N.Y., starting Sunday with a summons requiring him to show cause why he should not be charged with a misdemeanor for allegedly attempting to defraud a creditor.

The creditor is Mrs. Esther James, a Harlem widow who won a $211,200 libel judgment against Powell after he called her a "bag woman" (graft collector) for the police department. Mrs. James has been unable to collect from the Harlem legislator.

Tuesday, in Manhattan Criminal Court, she obtained a summons, signed by Judge Simon Silver, requiring Powell to show why he should not be charged with defrauding or hindering creditors by diverting his income, a violation of the penal code.

Silver said the summons could be served any time after 1 p.m., this Sunday, with the aid of police, if necessary.

Mrs. James' action concerned an article entitled "The Duties and Responsibilities of a Congressman," reported to have been purchased by Esquire magazine for $1,000 for publication in the September issue.

Mrs. James' attorney said the magazine sent the check for $1,000 to Powell's literary agent, who, after decuting a 10 per cent commission, sent the balance of the payment to Powell's wife. This was done at Powell's instructions, according to the court papers.

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

Defacing of scenery by mining regretted

To the Editor:

During my visit to Bend, after several years absence, I went to the top of Overturf Butte (the "big hill" when I was a lad). Standing on the rock bluff, I was shocked to see how the strip mining of pumice is ruining the looks of the country west of Bend. Starting with Century Drive and turning a 180 degree turn, all you can see is great white scars where they have stripped away top soil and trees and brush.

It seems to me if this was a timber cutting or recreation project, there would be all kinds of restrictions on type of roads, the way the project is carried out, etc. It would be interesting to hear why the pumice companies are allowed to carry on this type of destruction of our scenic countryside.

Sincerely,
James L. O'Donnell

Bend, Oregon,
July 31, 1963

Boys are gone everything serene

To the Editor:

The South and much of the nation have a problem in the integration of the Negro which, it seems to me, has become unsolveable by simple methods. Because I'm more sensitive to my immediate neighbors and am more loyal to my community than to the United States, I don't feel this problem as an immediate problem to me and don't feel the pressing need to seek for a possibly better solution than the efforts which are presently seeming to intensify the problem. I'm glad that I don't live in the center of this problem. I'm glad I don't live where there are the type of demonstrations and counter-demonstrations which are taking place, where passions rise to such a point that men are reduced to snarling, kicking animals. My hope is that this problem isn't handled like my community recently handled a problem of ours. We denied it was ours and shoved it off upon someone else.

I live in Tumalo, in the Redmond Union High School district. Our problem was a group of boys from MacLaren who were sent to our area in an attempt to rehabilitate them. An important step in a rehabilitation program is to convince the boy that society wants him, and that he has a contribution to make as a law-abiding citizen. We accomplished this by organizing a public gossip session where we (1) emphasized the crimes the boys had been involved in; (2) accused them of stealing every tool or other paraphernalia which we can't lay our hand on immediately around the farm; (3) accused them of being the source of every strange light in the night (pretty dangerous, this); and so on far into that evening. We were aided in our stalwart citizenship and hospitality by a high school official who publicly assured everyone that the boys were unwanted in his school and neatly damned them and segregated them as dirty delinquents.

Apparently some one got the point. I returned from a two-week absence and the boys were gone. I wonder about the boys. I wonder if they think that society wants them. Well, anyway, its serene in good old Pleasant Valley again.

Jim Nichols

Tumalo, Oregon
July 31, 1963

Goldwater's following not just among fringe elements

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

If it is a fact that Sen. Barry Goldwater is the presidential choice of what Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller calls the radical right then there must be a great many more radical righters than anyone has suspected.

Goldwater's national following is no mere fringe, lunatic or not. The polls show that the Arizona senator has substantial support in all parts of the United States. The latest Gallup poll was an eye-opener.

Goldwater appears to be the choice of about 31 per cent of the nation's political independents. He appears also to have about double the independent support which had attached itself to Sen. Robert A. Taft a few weeks before the 1952 Republican National Convention. It is a fact, of course that the northeastern modern or liberal Republicans strangled Taft in 1952.

But the stranglers had going for them more than their anti-conservative, modern or liberal point of view. That would not have been enough. Taft would have been easily nominated against mere opposition by the northeastern Republican king makers.

Two Factors Involved

Two factors made the kingmakers' attack on Taft the deadly maneuver it was. First there was the fear among Republican moneybags everywhere that Taft could not win, that he had no voter appeal; that he was not an effective campaigner. This fear was in error but it was smartly nourished by the northeastern Republicans who finally did Taft in.

They also had going for them an ideal candidate of their own, a hero-general as corny as Kansas. It was these latter factors that finished off Taft's political career. The kingmakers urgently need another such hero. The elements of the Republican party who master-minded Taft's rejection in 1952 are maneuvering now to cut down Goldwater.

The guilt-by-association plot seeks to tag Goldwater as a member, advocate of or sympathizer with the John Birch Society. That is supposed to be enough to lick him if the accusation can be made to stick.

Goldwater's answer to that is that he does not regard the far righters as dangerous to the American way as are the far lefters. And he makes the further point that the far righters are not in federal office whereas the Kennedy administration is salted with representatives of the well left of center Americans for Democratic Action.

Command In Northeast

Since the nomination of Wendell L. Willkie in 1940 to run against FDR's third term candidacy, the command post of the Republican party has been in the northeast. Some of the Goldwater enthusiasm in the Midwest and mountain states unquestionably is an excitement over the possibility of shifting the party's center of gravity westward.

Goldwater fans claim they can elect their man without the states of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and West Virginia in the northeast. They are willing, also, to concede to President Kennedy in 1964 Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Oregon and Nevada. They call California doubtful.

Objective observers have called Goldwater more conservative than Taft. But this does not imply membership in the John Birch Society or anything like it. There evidently are some millions of Americans who want no part of that society or its leaders but who believe the senator from Arizona is the newly discovered prophet for a holy political war against over - centralized, big spending, deficit government.

It's another world

Writer explains why freshmen banned at dance

By Elizabeth Chenoweth

The idea of having dances for teenagers at Juniper Park was brought up by senior high students. One of the problems which they faced was which age groups should be allowed to come to the dances. In other words, whether last year's seniors should come or last year's freshmen?

After discussing this problem with Vince Genna, they decided to admit only last year's seniors.

This made last year's freshmen mad because they said that since they had graduated from the junior high they should be considered part of the senior high school. Last year's freshmen also said that since many of the boys from the high school are going with freshman girls, the girls should be allowed to go to the dances.

Mr. Genna explained that if he let last year's freshmen in they would have to keep last year's seniors out and since last year's seniors are not considered college kids yet, they would have nothing to do. Besides many of the senior boys are going with sophomore and junior girls so this would create a problem.

Many of last year's freshmen were wondering why they were not included in the high school dances at Juniper Park. I hope this column clears everything up, and that last year's freshmen will work real hard to make the dances for the junior high at Juniper Park as good or better than the high school's dances. When we finally step up into the high school we will have shown that we are ready.

High school here we come, ready or not!

Union loses Wallowa vote

SEATTLE (UPI)— The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union has lost a vote for certification at the J. Herbert Bate Co. sawmill at Wallowa, Ore., the National Labor Relations Board said Wednesday.

An order decertifying the union was signed by Thomas P. Graham, NLRB regional director. The union has 10 days to appeal.

The vote was held June 13 and 300 ballots were cast. The company and union challenged 154 of the votes, but eventually 146 votes against the union and 84 in favor were counted.

Graham then ruled that 10 of the remaining ballots were not valid, making it impossible for the others to offset the votes against the union.

Local 2906 went on strike at the mill June 15, 1962, but it later reopened with non-union workers.

Barbs

If you really have eight hours' work, eight hours' play and eight hours' sleep you don't have a television set.

With today's prices, what do you have left to take with you, if you could?

Now is the time for summer brides and wedding showers when all of the friends get soaked.

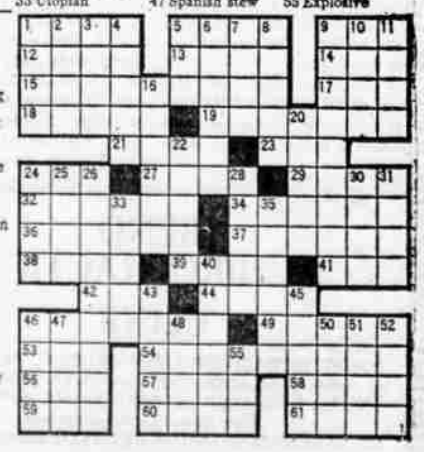
It's safer to play on the golf course with a dub when he finally gets the swing of the game.

Liquids

ACROSS

1 Liquid bodies
5 Eucharistic liquid holders
9 —— liver oil
12 Italian stream
13 Scottish lake
14 Ice ——
15 Illumination
17 Observe
18 Rings
19 Saturated in a liquid
21 Mineral springs
23 Male cat
24 Feast day (comb. form)
27 Herbert E. ——
29 Recompense
32 Terminate
34 Mulct
36 Devitalize
37 Puzzles
38 Essential being
39 Love god
41 Sioux City gal
42 Entangle
44 Crafts
46 Least excitable
49 Winged
53 Aged
54 Actor
56 Fourth Arabian caliph
57 Metal
58 Insights
59 Varnish ingredient
60 Depression
61 Italian community

DOWN

1 Coarse hominy
2 Great Lake
3 Girl's name
4 Pollutes
5 Altitude (ab.)
6 Frozen dessert
7 Land measure
8 Shroud
9 Soft fabrics
10 Molding
11 Legal document
16 Reach for
20 Heavy volumes
22 Genus of grasses
24 Native of Media
25 Cutting implements
26 Excitable
28 Flavor
30 Unbleached
31 From himself
33 Utopian
35 Military gadget
40 Housekeeper
43 Lukewarm
45 Abate
46 Fuel
47 Spanish stew
48 Painful
50 Affirmative votes
51 Canvas shelter
52 Gaelic
55 Explosive

Answer to Previous Puzzle