



**REUNION HELD**—The Bend High School class of 1943 held its 20th anniversary reunion recently, with 74 members and a number of guests attending. Features of the weekend were a Saturday night dinner-dance and a Sunday breakfast.

## 74 members of class of 1943 on hand for reunion

Seventy-four members of the Bend High School class of 1943 attended the 20th anniversary reunion recently in Bend.

Members and guests had a Saturday night dinner-dance at the Bend Golf Club, with some 130 attending. A buckaroo breakfast was held Sunday morning at the Rim Rock Riders' grounds, with family members joining in the festivities. The weekend started with a get-together on Friday night.

Here from the greatest distance was Fred Baughn, Sitka, Alaska. Carol Ann Bullard Malone came from Colorado Springs, Colo.

Present from California were the following: Fay Grissom Ap-

ling and Vic Haupt, Redding; Anna May Lyons Neller, Los Antos; Margaret McCallum Yetter, Fillmore, and Patsy Redmond Calderon, Bakersfield.

Washington: Ken Archibald and Larlie Moore Archibald, Kelso; Bonnie Jean Barr Hansen, Rent; Pat Berrigan, Pasco; Joyce Berry Gomer, Vancouver; Joyce Nosen Clark, Spokane; Geraldine Skjersaa Nojd, Tacoma, and Robin Wells Cleman, Ephrata.

Out-of-town Oregonians included Earl and Betty Ann Brandon Moser, Mary Fairchild Strohecker, Thomas Ives and Marjane Spencer Everist, all Portland; Kathleen Angland Dorn, Leroy Chit-

wood, Roselind Manning Leuhns and Joyce Scott LeTourneau, Salem, and Leland Bland and Dorothy Vaughn Snyder, Klamath Falls.

Others were John Prince and George Shobert, Eugene; Robert Young, Canyonville; Ralph Young, Prospect; Murry Pruet, Newport; Jack Duff, Milwaukie; Jane McGarvey Kopp, Vale, and Bud Salisbury, Pendleton.

Central Oregon residents included Russell and Mary Ellen May Washburn, and LaVern Hassler, Redmond; Eugene Brick and Edward Kirbs, Prineville; Helmer Wallan, Madras; Maxine Frisby Troutman, Maupin, and Lowell

Gibson, Warm Springs.

Bend: Norman Ballantyne, Lewis Bartlett, Lavern Berridge Montgomery, Virginia Bott Graven, Lois Burrell Dearth, Ken Buxton, Marshall and Virginia Cloer Fix, Kenneth DeGree, Alfred Curtis, Kenneth Eagles, Bill Prasad, Julia Henderson Coulter, Phillip Jenley.

Bob Joanis, Don Kohn, Elizabeth McClain Abbot, Shirley McLennan Willis, George and Wanda Ware Marling, Bertha Perry, June Peters Boek, Robert Riley, Wilbur Sholes, Patricia Shultz Shipman, Adelbert Skaggs, Don Strom, Larry Valley, Doris Voldvik Thompson, Joe Winters and Dorothy Gramm Weathers.

## Principal goal of march seen out of reach

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The principal goal of today's "march on Washington"—speedy passage of a strong civil rights bill—was clearly out of reach before the first banner was unfurled.

Ten weeks after President Kennedy asked for passage of the most sweeping civil rights legislation since Civil War Reconstruction days, the congressional outlook still is too blurred for detailed prediction.

But two conclusions, based on past performance and the current congressional attitude, seem safe.

—First, Congress will act on civil rights at its own deliberate pace. Those who have been through civil rights battles before consider Christmas a highly optimistic target date for final action.

—Second, Congress will pass a bill based on, but not tied to, Kennedy's suggestions. Even the most ardent civil rights supporters in Congress do not expect the final legislation to be as strong as the President's request.

Right now, an 11-member House judiciary subcommittee is deep in "general discussion" of the Kennedy bill.

Two parts of the Kennedy bill appear to be the most obvious sources of controversy.

The first is the section that would forbid the operators of hotels, restaurants, stores and other public accommodations to bar Negro customers. The second would authorize the federal government to deny aid funds to states or communities which practice discrimination in their use.

## Randolph's plan took push from King to get it going

By Al Kuetner  
UPI Staff Writer

To catch the philosophy behind the march on Washington, you have to go back several months to two men, A. Philip Randolph and Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

Randolph, one of the silver-tongued orators of the integration movement for more than half a century, wanted an early summer demonstration in the nation's capital to publicize the Negro's appeal for better jobs.

At first, Randolph's idea was only that. It appeared for a while it would not get off the ground. Then King stepped into the picture. The leader of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) proposed the Negroes join forces in a demonstration for "jobs and freedom."

After several changes in proposed dates Aug. 28 was nailed down, and today's expression was the result. What did Negroes really hope to accomplish?

Reduced to simplest terms, Randolph, King, Roy Wilkins of

the NAACP and others have put it this way: They hoped to demonstrate with "our bodies" by the thousands that Negroes are united in the integration movement. The extent to which today's demonstration could put over that point will be the measure of its success or failure.

"This is a concrete expression from the grass roots," Wilkins said in an interview with United Press International. "This is not King and Wilkins interpreting. These are the people, all in one place in person, saying to the government that they have given up their pay for a day or two and that they have lost sleep and comforts to come to Washington to say they want first class citizenship."

Wilkins added that if he were a member of Congress, which is now considering civil rights legislation, he could not consider the appeal "purely routine."

The march was intended to answer once and for all the oft-repeated accusations in some parts of the country that the "normal pattern" of racial peace is being upset only by the influx of "outside agitators."

## Segregationist wins runoff in Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss. (UPI) — Lt. Gov. Paul Burney Johnson Jr., the defiant segregationist who won Tuesday's Democratic primary runoff for governor, accepted congratulations today from Gov. Ross Barnett, one of his chief supporters.

Barnett, prohibited by law from succeeding himself, paid a post-midnight call to Johnson's hotel suite and expressed delight with the decisive triumph over former Gov. J. P. Coleman.

With all but 64 of the state's 1,874 precincts complete, Johnson had 247,678 votes to Coleman's 186,469.

Barnett called it "an endorsement of states rights, constitutional government and segregation of the races."

Johnson, 47, lost three earlier races for governor, but in this campaign he capitalized on the University of Mississippi integration crisis and opposition to the Kennedy administration to sweep the state with the exception of a few counties in Coleman's native northeast Mississippi and a couple of strong labor counties in south Mississippi.

Johnson, a gaunt and balding son of a former governor, joined Barnett in physically blocking the admission of Negro James Meredith to "Ole Miss" last fall. The lieutenant governor told voters he had "stood up for Mississippi" and he repeatedly attacked Coleman for supporting John Kennedy in the 1960 presidential race.

## First Amendment guarantees people right to peaceful assembly

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution specifically guarantees "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

Today's civil rights demonstration is but the latest in a long series of historic occasions when Americans have marched on their capital city to invoke that right.

One of the first and most famous marches was that of "Coxey's Army" in 1894. The country was in the grip of a severe depression and there were many unemployed.

"General" Jacob Coxey, a Massillon, Ohio, businessman, gathered 300 of the town's jobless workers to accompany him in a march on Washington to demand that the government undertake public works.

His "ragged little 'army'" gathered recruits along the route to Washington and was about 500 strong when it camped on the

outskirts of the capital. Coxey and a small group of marchers went to the capitol building to present their demands.

There were charged by mounted police. Coxey was arrested and spent 20 days in jail, the First Amendment notwithstanding. His pathetic "army" remained in Washington for several months, until government funds were provided to transport the marchers back to their homes.

In 1913, suffragettes began organizing marches on Washington to demand votes for women. The largest demonstration, on March 13, 1913, saw 5,000 women marching determinedly down Pennsylvania Avenue. (Women were finally granted suffrage in 1921).

The Great Depression of the 1930s prompted several "hunger marches" on Washington. The largest was that of the so-called "Bonus Army"—thousands of World War I veterans who converged on the city in June, 1932, while Congress was debating a soldiers' bonus bill.

The House passed the bill, but the Senate, with 12,000 veterans milling about the Capitol, overwhelmingly rejected the measure.

Congress voted money to send the bonus marchers home, but many of them continued to camp in abandoned buildings near the Capitol. Police who tried to evict them were driven off with clubs and rocks.

On July 28, President Herbert

C. Hoover ordered the Army to drive the bonus marchers out of Washington. The Army troops were led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then chief of staff. His staff included a young major named Dwight D. Eisenhower.

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## Big contingent of newsmen on hand for march

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Today's march on Washington was covered by one of the largest contingents of newsmen ever assembled in the nation's capital.

The police department issued about 1,000 special press passes, good only for the day of the march, in addition to the 1,300 regular press cards held year-round by full-time Washington correspondents.

Tents were set up on the grounds of the Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument to serve as temporary communications centers for the small army of news service and newspaper reporters and photographers, and the broadcasting media representatives, covering the event.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. said it had installed 100 telephone lines, 68 radio circuits and 27 television pickups along the line of march.

## No booze today in Washington

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The nation's capital was bone-dry for today's civil rights march.

The District of Columbia commission's issued an order banning the sale or serving of alcoholic beverages by bars, restaurants or package stores from midnight Tuesday until 2 a.m., EDT, Thursday.

The Liquor Dealers' Association estimated the shutdown would mean a loss of more than \$1 million in regular business.

GETS BIRTHDAY CAKE  
WASHINGTON (UPI) — Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson got a surprise from President Kennedy on his 53th birthday anniversary Tuesday.

Kennedy gave Johnson a birthday cake at the weekly White House breakfast meeting with legislative leaders.

## Sign nuclear treaty

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The African states of Cameroon, Morocco and Dahomey have signed the nuclear test ban treaty.

The signings, held here Tuesday, brought to 81 the number of nations who have initiated the pact since Aug. 5.

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