

# 'Go away boy, you bother me!'



## Once again, a strike of railway men is set for midnight; will be costly

For the umpteenth time, the nation's railroads have announced new work rules to become effective at midnight tonight. And once again, rail unions have said a strike will be called effective the time the work rules become operative. The public, we fear, faced with an on-again-off-again situation for nearly four years, is tired of the whole business. The two sides abhor compulsory arbitration, but neither is bargaining realistically, and arbitration seems to be the only way out.

Drivers on Central Oregon highways are familiar with the number of truck lines running in and through the area. They are not so familiar with the number of rail cars moved in and out — excepting in Prineville, where the city-owned railroad makes enough money to eliminate property taxes. There is a busy rail freight here, however, most of it in lumber, as might be expected. Potatoes are an important source of seasonal shipments.

It's hard to assess what a railroad strike would cost this area. Shipments of food and necessities probably would move in and out without too much trouble. That food which is moved into the area over rails could be transferred to trucks without much of a problem. Some outgoing shipments of lumber might be moved by trains operated by supervisory personnel, but it is doubtful. A long strike could do a lot of harm to a lumber industry already plagued by poor markets end, in the case of some operators, a long strike of its own.

How much does a big strike cost? Nobody can say for sure, of course, but experts have made some informative appraisals. During the 1959 steel strike it was estimated that \$70 million was being lost in wages every week, and \$300 million in production. At its peak 375,000 non-steel workers were idled by the strike. The 116-day strike — longest ever in the industry — caused a decline in gross national product in the third quarter of 1959 of \$5.9 billion from the second quarter annual rate of \$484.5 billion.

Take this year's 114-day New York City newspaper strike. Employees lost \$50.4 million in wages and benefits. The papers lost \$108 million in advertising and circulation revenue. No one can really tell what the impact on business in Manhattan was, but conservative estimates start at \$300 million.

## Send Phil to the moon

He hasn't volunteered for the job yet, but one Oregon newspaper suggested this country send Phil Brogan of The Bulletin's staff to the moon. The newspaper, the Oregon Statesman of Salem, has a kindly feeling toward Brogan. They don't want him to make the first trip; the second would be okay. But, here's how the suggestion was made:

The Bend Chamber of Commerce board had a singular place to meet last Friday—in a lava cave in Lake County, 54 miles southeast of Bend. It wasn't just a stunt. They had heard Dr. Jack Green, geologist for North American Aviation, discuss the studies he is making of the cave and other lava sections

Nobody, again, can really tote up in advance the cost of a railroad strike. Undersecretary of Commerce Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. on Aug. 21 gave the House Commerce Committee a few gruesome approximations.

A month-long rail strike, Roosevelt said, would throw 6.5 million Americans out of work, boosting the unemployment rate to 15 per cent. It could cost the nation as much as \$25 billion.

Some other samples of the impact of a long strike: 30 per cent of defense shipments normally going by rail could not be switched to other carriers. Our balance of payments problem would be further worsened by tied up exports. Liquid chlorine, which cannot be shipped by truck, would not be available for the sewage systems of large cities. Big cities that depend on commuter trains would suffer a "traffic catastrophe," and some big factories would close at once. Coal and other mines would shut down. Farmers would face "great economic hardships." Grave public health problems would arise.

Roosevelt's testimony was anticipated by a Washington Post survey prior to the July 29 deadline which was later moved up to Aug. 29. This showed that in 1962 railroads accounted for more than 43 per cent of carriers' 1.4 trillion ton-miles.

The study put the cost of a 30-day strike at \$75 billion. Some of this, of course, would be retrieved by a very sharp rebound when the strike ended. About 60 per cent of normal rail traffic could not be moved.

The railroads' 100,000 refrigerated cars could not possibly be replaced; the available refrigerator trucks are now fully utilized. Of 12 million trucks registered in the nation scarcely more than 1 million are first-class combinations of tractor-trailers capable of efficient inter-city transportation.

The impact of a rail strike would, of course multiply almost to the point of explosion with the passing days and weeks. Roosevelt acknowledged that most industries have at least a week's supply of materials on hand. After that, "the economic costs of the strike would surge upward at a rapidly accelerating rate as more and more industries exhausted their stocks."

of Central Oregon as part of preparations for landing on the moon.

Dr. Green's theory is that the craters on the face of the moon are products of volcanism, while others believe they are caused by impact of collision with celestial fragments. Dr. Green thinks there may be caves similar to the Oregon lava caves on the moon. They hope through these studies to get some criteria by which to determine the character of the moon's surface through fly-over with instruments, before landing is attempted.

Bend has many claims to fame; but if it serves as a steppingstone to the moon, this will top them all. Maybe Phil Brogan can go on the second trip and come back with a report on the moon's geology.

## Washington Merry-go-round

### JFK takes dim view of his daughter's poetry

By Jack Anderson  
WASHINGTON — Not long ago, Caroline Kennedy burst into her father's White House office and announced she had learned a new poem.

"Roses are red, violets are blue, sugar is sweet, I love you," she recited.  
The President beamed; Caroline pirouetted. Then she offered to recite another poem that cousin Chris Lawford had taught her.  
"There was a little girl, who had a little curl; she slipped on the grass, and fell on her...!" Caroline chirped, ending with a naughty word.

The President fixed her with a scowl that sent her scurrying. Then he grabbed the telephone, called brother-in-law, Peter Lawford, and scolded him for permitting his son to teach Caroline off-color poems.

This wasn't the first time JFK has shown annoyance with his Hollywood brother-in-law. Once Lawford caught a ride in the presidential plane to Palm Beach, Fla. He sat up front with the small coterie around the President until someone mentioned a Kennedy friend, William Thompson, was aboard.

The President sent a sergeant to fetch Thompson, but there was no vacant seat. With a stern look at Lawford, JFK said: "Peter, disappear!"

The actor moved meekly to the back of the plane, later saw the President again as they were disembarking.

"Where are you going to stay, Peter?" asked Kennedy.  
"Where you stay," suggested Lawford.

"You're not staying with me," said the President bluntly.

Then over his shoulder, he added: "Let me know, and I'll call you."

"I won't hold my breath," said Lawford with a nervous laugh.  
"No," agreed the President, "don't."

**Confessions of a Killer**  
Racketeer Joseph Valachi's confessions many who have refused to believe that the underworld is guided by a secret and sinister Sicilian society.

The skeptics in the International Association of Chiefs of Police, for instance, forced the organization to disband its organized crime committee two years ago. They pooh-poohed its chairman,

## Washington already has plenty of racial problems of its own

By Louis Casels  
UPI Staff Writer  
WASHINGTON (UPI)—Marching on Washington to call attention to racial problems is like carrying coals to Newcastle.

The nation's capital already has plenty of racial problems of its own.

It is the only U. S. city in which Negroes outnumber whites. Its 456,000 Negro and 344,000 white residents live year-round in acute awareness of the tensions that build up in a city when it desegregates at a rate generally considered to be slow by one race, and too fast by the other.

Ten years ago, Washington was a city with segregated schools and public facilities.

Today, Negroes enjoy unrestricted access to hotels, restaurants, theaters and other public accommodations. To refuse service to any person because of his race is a crime punishable by law.

The public school system has been completely integrated since 1954.

Washington's principal industry, the federal government, hires and promotes without regard to race.

About three-fourths of the residential areas within the district of Columbia boundaries are occupied predominantly or exclusively by Negroes.

To white residents, the change has been dizzy fast. They grumble about Negroes "taking over" the city. And they blame Negroes for the high rate of aggravated assaults, robberies and other crimes which have made it unsafe to walk the streets of the capital at night.

To Negroes, the barriers which have fallen are less conspicuous than the formidable ones which still remain. They grumble about the informal but effective conspiracy between lending institutions and real estate interests which keeps them from obtaining homes in the all-white suburbs, and compels them to pay outrageous prices for overcrowded

housing in the inner city. They blame discrimination for the fact that Negro incomes average only 70 per cent of white incomes, and Negro youths are four times as likely to be unemployed as white youths.

Despite their frictions and mutual resentments, Washington's whites and Negroes have one great common bond. Both are freighted by the possibility that accumulated tensions might blow off in a major race riot.

This specter has haunted the city since last Thanksgiving day, when 300 persons were injured in a Negro-white melee which broke out in the D. C. stadium following a football game.

Fear of a race riot has made responsible Negro leaders chary of resorting to such weapons as massive sit-ins or picketing demonstrations here. And it has made responsible white leaders aware that there is no time to lose in removing the remaining roadblocks to equality of opportunity.

It has also made both groups a little nervous about Wednesday's "March on Washington." That's why Negro leaders have been at such pains to insure an orderly, peaceful rally. And it's one reason why white religious bodies have gone to great ends to make the march a biracial protest against injustice instead of an all-Negro show.

Because both groups recognize the powder-keg potential of Washington, some observers feel that the capital is actually less likely to experience a major race riot than a city which is complacent about the state of its race relations.

Another safety factor in the Washington situation is the feeling, which exists even among the most impatient Negro leaders, that the city is making progress, that it is moving steadily in the direction of greater equality.

Housing is the chief bone of contention at present.

Chief Edward J. Allen of Santa Ana, Calif., for insisting that crime was not only organized but largely controlled by the Sicilians.

While Valachi has revealed the inner workings of this dreaded society, he has shocked government attorneys even more with his grisly stories of gangland killings. He has presented a picture of underworld executioners, some of them with more than 50 murders to their credit, who are as base as they are skilled at the trade of death. Valachi has told of his own role in at least a dozen slayings.

**Animals in the Nude**  
Friends of Alan Abel, founder of the Society for Indecency to Naked Animals, claim he has played a gigantic joke upon the country.

He is preparing to confess in a magazine article, they say, that the whole idea started out as a happy hoax. His disciples have picketed the White House, attempted to clothe the animals at the San Francisco Zoo, bombarded the society's New York headquarters with pictures of pets modestly clad.

One Santa Barbara, Calif., woman tried to donate \$40,000 to the cause of clothing naked animals. But Abel rejected the offer, is careful not to accept contributions from the public.

A Broadway promoter and erstwhile fertilizer salesman, Abel hired bit-actor Buck Henry to play the role of the society's president, G. Clifford Prout. Abel accepted more modest billing for himself as Bruce Spencer, the society's vice president.

**Goldwater Guide**  
The professionals booming Sen. Barry Goldwater for president are secretly using the AFL-CIO handbook, "How To Win," as their political guide.

Convinced this is the best political manual ever written, F. Clifton White, the national draft-Goldwater director, appropriated \$15 to buy three copies.

He was afraid to be seen at AFL-CIO headquarters, however, lest he lose his standing in the Goldwater movement. So he sent an office girl to make the purchase, cautioned her to give a phony name and office.

She identified herself at the AFL-CIO as "Jack Anderson's secretary," then delivered the three manuals to Goldwater headquarters.

## Not in grandfather's day

### Replacement of human identity with numbers seen as product of mid-Twentieth Century

By Barney Seibert  
UPI Staff Writer  
Your grandfather couldn't have played the numbers game.

The gradual replacement of human identity with numbers is a product of the mid-20th Century.

### Night shopping gaining ground

By Jesse Bogue  
UPI Staff Writer  
NEW YORK (UPI)—Those lights which burn into the evening over the shopping center parking lots have a corresponding glow in the balance sheets of the stores around them, a new survey reports.

The International Council of Shopping Centers (ICSC) here has released a management report, dealing with the profitability of night operations and based on responses from 245 centers.

The reasons for the customers' desire for night shopping opportunities is, of course, a different story. The trek to the suburbs in metropolitan areas; the increasing use of the automobile and the parking problems it has entailed; the usual consumer's or housewife's preference for doing most of the shopping in one package, all have helped.

But the ICSC survey said that night openings in shopping centers have growing importance to the weekly gross sales volume figures.

More than one-third, or 37.7 per cent of them, estimate that a half to three-fourths of their weekly volume is done between 6 p.m. and closing, usually at 9 p.m.

Another 36.7 per cent estimated that 30 to 50 per cent of their total gross sales could be attributed to evening-hour openings.

The remaining 25.6 per cent said night sales represented 5 to 25 per cent of the total gross.

Of the responding stores, only one per cent said they had no night openings, and 36.7 per cent were open six nights a week.

### Groups to map vote campaign

PORTLAND (UPI)—Officers of the state's education organizations were to meet today as a committee to plan a campaign to sell voters on the legislature's \$90 million income measure before Oct. 15.

The bill's fate will be determined in a special election brought by referral.

The committee chairman is Mrs. Stephen Turel, Portland, president of the Oregon Congress of Parents and Teachers.

The committee also invited labor and industry groups to join in the campaign to save the tax bill from defeat.

Most of the \$90 million in new taxes would go to local school districts and state operated universities and colleges, according to the committee.

The group was formed at a meeting of the Oregon Education Association, PTA and Oregon School Boards Association.

### Dropout fund distribution set

PORTLAND (UPI)—Portland is the only major West Coast city which will not receive a share of the President's emergency fund to campaign against school dropouts.

Seattle will get \$5,000; San Francisco, \$5,000; San Diego, \$6,500, and Los Angeles, \$16,000.

The allocations ranged from \$300 to \$20,000 and were based on local district anti-dropout plan outlined to the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The President's \$250,000 grant was being distributed to 62 school districts in 23 states.

Local school officials indicated Portland may not receive funds because the city's dropout rate is less than that of other cities.

### Barbs

Some office seekers don't even get a good run for their money.

A thief caught in Illinois had seven women's watches. Where he is now, what difference does it make what time it is?

After trying all other methods to reduce some folks simply live within their seams.

DOWN  
1 Farm structure  
2 Willow genus

In the 19th Century birth registration was uncommon and a task for the churches in many areas. Death certification was not required. There were no credit cards, Social Security numbers, or Federal Bureau of Investigation fingerprint files.

Military serial numbers came into existence with World War I. It wasn't until the final decade of the 19th Century that auto licensing began.

Before that, many were suspicious of numbers. Puritan Oliver Cromwell said, "A few honest men are better than numbers."

Abolitionist William Lloyd Garrison said, "The success of any great moral enterprise does not depend on numbers."

Belby Porteus, an 18th Century poet, said, "Princes were privileged to kill and numbers sanctified the crime." Samuel Johnson said, "Round numbers are always false." Essayist Sydney Smith said, "Nothing was so fallacious as facts, except figures."

**Accepts German's Motto**  
But 20th Century man accepted the motto of 18th Century German mathematician Adam Riese: "Figures don't lie."

With the multiplicity of numbers, the gradual conversion of identity into a digit is causing many 20th Century scholars concern.

Semanticist S. I. Hayakawa of

San Francisco State College says "A man needs recognition of himself. He needs to be identified as a unique individual. He doesn't want to be known by a number and he will rebel against it and the system."

Sociologist Bruno Bettelheim of the University of Chicago says the numbers game "is a part of the general mechanization of the world in which we live. It is a symptom of the general depersonalization of society. We must take steps to preserve the dignity and identity of the individual."

Even in the prisons, where every man has a number, there was revolt against the numbers systems.

Myrl Alexander, Southern Illinois University criminologist and former assistant director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, said the trend away from numbers began in the federal penal system about 25 years ago.

**Called by Name**  
Numbers are still used in federal prisons, but only for record keeping, and prisoners are called by name, not number.

"It is significant that the inherent dignity of a man's name need not be taken away from him merely because he enters prison," Alexander said.

But such isolated revolts show no sign of stemming the numerical avalanche elsewhere.

## Primary laws may permit Hatfield to stay neutral

By Zan Stark  
UPI Staff Writer

SALEM (UPI)—Oregon's unique primary election laws may give Gov. Mark Hatfield an excuse to remain neutral during the struggle for national leadership of the Republican party.

Hatfield, often mentioned as a vice presidential possibility, and sometimes as a presidential dark horse, expects to head the Oregon delegation to the Republican National Convention in San Francisco next summer.

Neutrality could enhance Hatfield's dark horse position.

Under Oregon law, delegates are required to support the winner of Oregon's May 15 presidential primary election.

The law requires delegates to stick with the primary victor for the first two ballots, until released, or until their candidate receives less than 35 per cent of the convention vote.

The Oregon primary could be one of the most significant in the nation because all the front-running contenders may be candidates.

Oregon law requires Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. to list the name of every leading contender on the ballot. This includes anyone Appling finds is "generally advocated or recognized in national news media throughout the United States." A candidate's name may also be placed on the ballot by petition.

**In Hatfield's Favor**  
Appling, a Republican, has already started scanning eight major newspapers and five national magazines to determine whom he is being "generally advocated."

Hatfield, 41, has indicated he will not direct his support to any one Republican until the state's voters indicate their choice at the primary.

It's a situation balanced in Hatfield's favor.

The law gives Hatfield an opportunity to avoid the risk of backing the wrong man.

Also, with all major candidates faced with having to win the Ore-

gon primary if they want to win the national nomination, Hatfield will be required by law to support the man who appears most likely to succeed at San Francisco.

Nobody expects President John F. Kennedy to have opposition on the Democratic side.

This is a reverse of the political situation in 1960 when former Vice President Richard Nixon dominated Republican thinking, and the Democrats had a wide-open power battle.

In 1960 Appling listed Nixon and New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller on the Republican ballot, but Rockefeller withdrew.

**GOP Conference Slated**  
On the Democratic ballot Appling listed then Sens. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson, the late Sen. Estes Kefauver, Adlai Stevenson, and Sens. Hubert Humphreys and Stuart Symington. Oregon Sen. Wayne Morse got on the ballot by petition. Stevenson and Kefauver both filed withdrawal statements.

Nixon and Kennedy won the primary, and later their party nominations.

Hatfield may find his neutrality role a blessing in October when the Republican Western States Conference is held at Eugene.

Hatfield is scheduled to keynote the conference Oct. 11. The next day Rockefeller and Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater — now apparent front runners in the Republican party power struggle — are slated to test their strength in Oregon.

It's doubtful that Rockefeller and Goldwater will seek each other out, as both are scheduled to speak at different times.

But Hatfield can be expected to spend time with each, and may discover neutrality can be a useful political lifesaver.

With Hatfield expected to play the role of a neutral, and Appling required by law to put leading Republican hopefuls to the test of the ballot, the Oregon political stage will be focused in the national spotlight.

**Toddlers' Tale**

ACROSS  
1 Toddler's food  
2 Toddler's bed  
3 Toddler's dog name  
4 Mando  
5 Indonesian  
6 Residence  
7 Toddler's mother  
8 Legal point  
9 Unemotional  
10 Mesmer  
11 Wide-awake  
12 Charged atom  
13 Wicked  
14 Lengthy  
15 Roman road  
16 Scottish salubrious  
17 Standards of perfection  
18 Letterers  
19 Lodging places for motorists  
20 Dins  
21 Rifter vetch  
22 Birds  
23 Clamping device  
24 Prayer ending  
25 Middle (comb. form)  
26 Ostle  
27 Turned inside out  
28 Residence and grounds  
29 Masculine spelling  
30 Solar disk  
31 Genus of aaks  
32 Frick off  
33 Repair  
34 Employ  
35 Acrifom fuel

DOWN  
1 Farm structure  
2 Willow genus

Answer to Previous Puzzle

ACROSS  
1 FAUST  
2 UPBEAT  
3 POLICE  
4 LEASE  
5 POLITICAL  
6 ABEL  
7 PETALE  
8 ROBO  
9 RECALC  
10 TIGER  
11 ALLOPATHY  
12 ANAM  
13 SCREENS  
14 AVA  
15 NOTE  
16 ADE  
17 TOULOUSE  
18 BEARS  
19 BIRD  
20 DIALED  
21 SILVERA  
22 THATS

DOWN  
23 Essential being  
24 Humberg  
25 Glandular  
26 Carry (coll.)  
27 Portland  
28 Valley (poet.)  
29 Assam  
30 silkworm  
31 Natives of Media  
32 48 Dibles  
33 50 Greek letter

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