

# The middle of the road is sometimes hard to find



## Washington is a long way away, but civil rights tests made here, too

An estimated 200,000 persons made a civil rights march on Washington yesterday. The public demonstration was designed to put pressure on Congress for passage of strong civil rights legislation this year, before members pack up for their annual recess. In spite of a number of fearful prognostications, the demonstration was a very peaceful one. Washington police arrested only two persons, neither of them demonstrators. One was a leader of the discredited American Nazi party; the other was a youth who tried to grab a sign from a marcher.

Washington (D.C., that is) is a long way from Oregon. Yet a number of civil rights tests have been carried on in Oregon this year, on a very quiet basis. Some such tests have been made in Central Oregon retail establishments and motels, with, we are happy to report, no reported problems having arisen at all. Half a dozen small groups, some Negro and some mixed white and Negro, have visited various Central Oregon establishments during the summer, and have asked to be served. So far as we have been able to determine, none have been refused or harassed.

It probably will be difficult in the future to assess the results of yesterday's march on Washington. Certainly at this time such an appraisal is impossible. Reactions were about as expected from members of Congress. Those Congressmen who favor civil rights legislation thought the march was a fine thing. Those who oppose such action decried the march.

Officially, note was taken in Congress only of the wording of an

## 'But it's all a big mistake'

The new "hot line" opening on Sunday, Sept. 1, between the White House and Kremlin is an admission by both sides that this age of nuclear deterrents has a hair-trigger. Events attain a momentum of their own — a phenomenon known in military parlance as "escalation." Unless leaders have a means of quick communication, the risk of war occurring by accident or miscalculation is extreme.

During the Cuban crisis of October 1962, there was a serious delay in getting communications back and forth between Washington and Moscow. On one or two occasions, President Kennedy told a news conference last Dec. 14, it was necessary to rely on open broadcasts of messages, rather than on use of coding procedures that take a number of hours. The President concluded, "In a nuclear age, speed is very desirable."

Premier Khrushchev must have been concerned because on April 5 the Soviet Union announced at the 17-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference that it was "ready to agree" to having a special emergency link with Washington without waiting for broader disarmament agreement. The United States had first proposed the "hot line" in its draft out-

invitation to members of Congress to attend the ceremonies at the Lincoln Memorial. The invitation said Congressmen were invited to attend "to hear the demands of your constituents for jobs and freedom." The word "demand," as might have been expected, offended the sensibilities of some Southern members of Congress.

From this distance, at least, the word does not seem too strong. The Negro is entitled to the same treatment as any other American. He is not, as some of his supporters claim, entitled to preferential treatment because of the color of his skin; he is entitled to fair treatment. After a hundred years as second class citizens, there is no doubt a great number of Negroes have become very restive. They feel they are on the move. Results do not come rapidly enough to please them. Thus the increasing push for civil equality. These are "demands," and they are being made with increasing frequency and force.

As "demands" they are certainly within the rights of Negroes to make. The granting of the "demands" will not settle the entire problem, a fact which is apparent to many supporters of the Negro in this country. Part of the Negro's problem lies with the limited opportunities which have been afforded him, particularly in education. And it will take nearly a generation to bring Negroes up to the education level of their white brothers. It is a process which cannot be done quickly, but which once done should remove much of the remaining stigma in our national treatment of the Negro in America.

line of a disarmament treaty a full year earlier. But most of the credit for the innovation should go to a newspaper Sunday supplement (Parade), which several years earlier started drumming up public support for a Kremlin-White House emergency telephone link.

Under terms of the final accord, signed June 20 in Geneva, a teleprinter will operate 24 hours a day for such emergency situations as may arise. In case of interruption of a wire circuit, transmission of messages will be via a new standby radio circuit. Both means are viewed as much safer and surer than a direct telephone hookup. In his book On Thermonuclear War (1960), Herman Kahn warned that proposals for establishing "prewar" communication channels would have to be examined for the possibility that they might be exploited. For example, the enemy might gain crucial minutes in a sneak attack by calling up and announcing that several test rockets had been fired off course by mistake. But President Kennedy already has stated: "If he (Khrushchev) fires his missiles at us, it is not going to do any good for us to have a telephone to the Kremlin . . . and ask him whether it is really true."

# French doubt anything will come of talks

By Phil Newsom  
UPI Staff Writer

Notes from the foreign news cables:

**No Deal:** The French, who have refused to sign the partial nuclear test ban treaty, now also are confident that nothing will come of U.S. and Soviet talks aimed at setting up observer posts on both sides of the Iron Curtain frontier in Germany to guard against surprise attacks. A first round of discussion in the NATO council last week showed West Germany and France cool to the idea. Several smaller NATO members are against any kind of direct Washington-Moscow deal.

**The Mideast:** The French also see little serious danger that the latest outbreak between Israel and Syria will grow into a major conflict. They believe the Syrians and the Israelis are interested mainly in pressuring U.A.R. President Gamal Abdel Nasser into showing his solidarity with the Baath-controlled governments in Damascus and Baghdad with which he has little real sympathy.

**Spanish Bases:** Madrid expects developments shortly in U.S. and Spanish negotiations over U.S. military bases in Spain. The present 10-year pact ends Sept. 23. Spain is believed pressing for U.S. political support in a bid to enter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But Madrid observers are speculating that U.S. missile strength has reduced the importance of Spanish air bases to the Strategic Air Command and that the United States will not be willing to bid too high for them. Involved besides the air bases are the Polaris submarine base at Rota on the southwestern coast and numerous smaller installations including posts for aircraft control and warning systems spotted throughout the nation.

**Red China Shakeups:** Diplomatic reports out of Red China suggest that a major shakeup is in the making for the Peking government. Most likely to be affected, it is said, are those who map and guide Red China's foreign policy—not because of what they did but because of what they observe expect the Red Chinese hard line to be maintained but without some of the diplomatic crudities that have become a trademark of many Chinese Communist diplomats.

**Japan-Korea Relations:** Tokyo expects the South Korean military government to step up efforts for the resumption of normal diplomatic relations with Japan before the promised presidential and national assembly elections in Korea this fall. Successful conclusion of the protracted normalization talks between the two countries would be a feather in the cap of the military government and an accomplishment well worth exploiting in its election campaign.

## Over 500 may die on weekend in accidents

By United Press International  
The National Safety Council has estimated that as many as 520 persons may die and 21,000 suffer injuries in Labor Day weekend traffic.

Last year's Labor Day weekend claimed 501 lives in traffic accidents, a record for the 78-hour period.

The council estimated Wednesday the total number of traffic deaths during the three-day holiday would range between 430 and 520. From 17,000 to 21,000, it said, would be injured during the holiday, which begins at 6 p.m. (local time) Thursday and ends at midnight Monday.

Howard Pyle, former Arizona governor and council president, said Labor Day this year follows two summer holidays that set records for traffic deaths, Memorial Day and Independence Day.

"On these two long weekends alone—only eight days—more than 1,000 Americans were killed on our highways. All of us can and must exercise greater caution if we are to make sure this frightening performance is not repeated over Labor Day," he said.

## Barbs

Put two nickels together and they make a dime with which you can buy about a nickel's worth of something.

The way some people continually find fault you'd think there was a reward.



Wives are the reason married men don't let the grass grow under their feet.

Two and two are always four and sometimes a bridge game.

# Washington Merry-go-round

## One thing about those Commie bosses: They sure enjoy living like capitalists

By Drew Pearson

VARNA, Bulgaria — Communist leaders do not object to living in capitalist surroundings, and Todor Zhivkov, Secretary of the Communist party of Bulgaria and Premier of that country, has a summer place on the Black Sea which compares with Tito's private island in the Adriatic and Khrushchev's summer resting spot on the Black Sea.

All three, however, share these private estates with other Communist leaders. Anyone high up in the party is welcome.

Tito's island is the resort of over a hundred wives, children, and top echelon of Yugoslavia, has an attractive swimming beach wired for sharks, and a series of beautiful macadam roads winding through lanes of olive trees and fields full of deer and pheasants.

Khrushchev's Black Sea resort has two guest houses for friends and is surrounded by pine trees. If anything, it is more rugged than Tito's island. Zhivkov of Bulgaria has taken over a palace, once occupied by the kings of Bulgaria which stretches in beautiful lawns and well-kept terraces down to the Black Sea. Its sweep to the sea is reminiscent of the home with gold bathroom fixtures once occupied by Joseph P. Kennedy, father of the President, which swept down to the Potomac just outside Washington.

At the bottom of the rolling

lawn are two bathing beaches, used by both the servants and party leaders who vacation at the one-time royal palace.

Zhivkov does not live in the palace himself, but in an apartment house to one side, apparently the one-time servants quarters for the Bulgarian royal family. Other vacationing officials live there too.

### Another Khrushchev

The Bulgarian prime minister is a man of 52, with twinkling eyes and a contagious smile that reminds you somewhat of Nikita Khrushchev. He speaks with the same frankness as Khrushchev and has been his firm supporter in the policy of co-existence.

This policy was not fixed without considerable debate inside the ranks of the Bulgarian Communist party, and for some time — up until 1957 — Bulgaria clung to the No. 1 disciple of Stalin, Vulko Chervenkov. Finally, after hectic and prolonged debate, and after Khrushchev made a personal visit to Bulgaria in May 1962, to give his personal endorsement to Zhivkov, the latter emerged as the undisputed leader of Bulgaria.

He has followed a thorough de-Stalinization program, elevated new and younger party leaders, and lined up 100 per cent with Khrushchev against Red China. Even recently, the Communist party was shown not to be the monolithic organization the West considers it to be. When Russia

and Yugoslavia patched up their relations in December 1962, Premier Zhivkov followed with a trip to see Tito in January. This was supposed to mark a friendly rapprochement between these two Communist neighbors, long bitter enemies.

But no Bulgarian statement of friendship followed. The Bulgarian Communists were bitterly divided. Finally the Yugoslav ambassador called at the foreign office to ask why the delay. Only then was the statement of friendship issued.

### Revolutionary by Profession

When I asked Premier Zhivkov what he had done before he got into politics, he replied: "For twelve years I was a printer. Then in 1938 I took up revolution as a profession. I was most unreliable and dangerous."

"I was imprisoned by the then Prime Minister, Georgiev, and severely tortured. Later, however, we became good friends and he came around to our way of thinking. In 1945 he even signed the order expropriating private property, including his own private property."

This and other questions, especially the problem of peace or war with Red China, the United States, and Russia were discussed quite frankly by the head of this energetic Communist country, as will be set forth in a subsequent column.

## Significance seen for Oregon

# Rep. Green hopeful Senate will give nation's colleges, universities nice Christmas present

By Yvonne Franklin  
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — Rep. Edith Green, happy with the victory of the higher education bill which she recently maneuvered through the House with bipartisan help, is "hopeful" the Senate will act this session and give "a nice Christmas present to our colleges and universities."

"This bill has very special significance to Oregon," said Mrs. Green in an interview. "We have heard from every college president in Oregon regarding their expanding enrollments, their urgent needs, and the cuts made in the higher education budget by the Oregon Legislature this year."

The \$1.2 billion construction bill, similar to one which passed the House last year and later defeated because of religious antagonisms, again provides both grants and loans to public and private colleges.

Grants to private colleges were the sticking point with the Senate conferees last year, and Senate-sponsored scholarships were not acceptable to House Republicans who joined with southern Democrats to kill the bill when Mrs. Green brought it back to the House for a final vote.

The higher education bill is but part of an omnibus education bill on which the education subcommittee of Senator Wayne Morse has concluded hearings. There are no indications as to whether the committee plans to act this session.

"Title II of this bill has significance to those of us who feel that the graduate research center in Portland is so important," said Mrs. Green, "not only to retain a higher percentage of our young people within the state to do their graduate work, but it is important in terms of attracting space-age industry."

"I very carefully wrote into this bill a provision that federal funds could be used for a cooperative graduate center," she continued, "and this provision, coupled with funds that apparently are now available, should go a long way toward starting a center of academic excellence at the graduate level in Portland."

Mrs. Green called attention to the present enrollment of over 3½ million students in the nation's 2100 public and private colleges and universities. She said that by 1965 there will be a 46 per cent increase and by 1970 over 90 per cent. She repeated what experts before her education committee have repeatedly testified: the colleges now face an "enrollment crisis" and need federal help.

In one letter, Oregon Chancellor of Higher Education R. E. Lieuallen, said that the estimated enrollment by 1970 in Oregon was expected to be 100,000 students. Mrs. Green said that to meet the on-rushing wave of students, buildings need to be planned for now, because "they aren't built overnight." But she saw hope in the crisis.

"This crisis also cannot be considered other than a tremendous national asset," she said, "because the availability of this large number of talented young people means that we can, if we try, provide the highly trained personnel for our space program, for our defense requirements, and for our civilian economy."

Much of the debate in the House centered on manpower needs for the age of technology as well as the constitutionality of aid to private colleges. In answer to questions about aid to private schools, Mrs. Green and other members pointed out that over two-thirds of the colleges and universities in the United States are private, and some have received aid from the government for over 100 years.

### 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.

## Recreation season aides given thanks

Supervisors of the City Recreation Department wish to express our appreciation to the many people who have made this past summer the best year we have ever had. The Bulletin has given excellent coverage of all the activities.

Miss Lilja has again given free time for story-telling which was enjoyed by the youngsters. Junior helpers, Susie Arbow, Bobbie Shields, Judy Bolton, Susan Simpson, Linda Williams, and Bea Kilgore had given many free hours to the program. Bea coming each day from Redmond.

We wish to express our thanks also to Vida Ray, Esther Kendrick and Elsie Simpson who took pictures and judged the costumes for Hobo Day at Allen.

The Deschutes Public Library lent many books to each playground every week for the children to read.

Last but not least we wish to thank the many parents who helped transport the children to the pool, the parents who helped with the float preparation and to all the parents who sent their children day after day to the playgrounds.

We wish to thank the School Board for lending us the facilities at Allen school and also for the assistance given by the janitors Mr. Ivy and Mrs. Hawes.

Sincerely,  
Mrs. W. J. Williams  
Cherrie Bailey  
Joan Benson  
Karen Huston  
Mrs. F. A. Starkey  
Supervisors  
Bend, Oregon,  
Aug. 27, 1963

# THE BULLETIN

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# FTC has come up with new milestone ruling

By Dick West  
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The vigilance exercised by the Federal Trade Commission in protecting us consumers from a fate worse than fingling is sometimes awesome to behold.

A majority of its cases, it is true, are more or less routine, involving, say, a fur dealer who puts a mink label on a muskrat, or a line of waterproof watches that cannot withstand a heavy dew.

But every now and then, the commission turns up a landmark case that cuts through to the very fibers of commercial integrity. One such case was its far-reaching decision that when a shaving cream company demonstrates its product by shaving sandpaper in a television commercial, it ought to use real sandpaper.

### Drops Another Bomb

The impact of that decision was still reverberating in the distant corners of the world when the commission dropped another blockbuster.

This time it held that when a shaving cream company is demonstrating the superiority of its product over an unnamed brand in a television commercial, it ought to use real shaving cream.

Recently, after a period of relative calm, the commission posted yet another milestone. It ruled that when a plate glass company is demonstrating the transparency of its product in a television commercial, it ought to use real glass.

These three cases undoubtedly will stand as monuments, but even so they failed to prepare me for what was coming next. The commission now is considering a case that cuts through to the warp and woof of Western society. Particularly the wool.

A final ruling is not expected for some time, but the implications of it made me gasp. If the initial allegation is upheld, it may force a book publisher to retract a blurb.

### Profound Effect

Do you catch the significance of that? It could have the most profound effect on the literary world since the invention of the four letter word.

Should this case establish a precedent, the blurbs that appear on the dust jackets and elsewhere would have to bear some relation to the contents of the book.

No longer would we pick up a book blurb as "sinful . . . sizzling . . . sexy" and discover that it is a history of the Brownie Scout movement.

Such a policy would, as you can see, take all of the fun out of book buying. Who wants to buy a book if you already know what's in it?

# Dolphus Baker found innocent

THE DALLES (UPI)—A unanimous innocent verdict was returned by a Circuit Court jury Wednesday, setting Dolphus L. Baker, 54, free from a second-degree murder charge in the April 9 shooting death of Edward Richard Bisig, 31.

The eight women and four men of the jury deliberated two hours and 10 minutes.

The case was tried on a change of venue from Sherman County before Circuit Judge E. H. Howell of Canyon City.

Baker testified he was only trying to disarm Bisig when the shooting occurred.

Bisig's estranged wife testified earlier she had fled to Baker's garage after her husband had beaten her.

### South Seas

Answer to Previous Puzzle

<p><b>ACROSS</b></p> <p>1 Capital is Suva 2 New Guinea 3 Airfield 4 Indonesian island 5 Exclamation of sorrow 6 Quince (Neth.) 7 Auditory 8 Hindu of 9 Goddess of victory (Gr.) 10 Look into 11 Musician of a sort 12 Friends 13 Boy's nickname 14 Kind 15 Italian river 16 Mother of Romulus 17 Railroad post office (ab.) 18 City on Dnieper River 19 Full of wonder 20 Legal precept 21 Papi name 22 Meat jelly 23 Heading 24 Wan 25 Headlike 26 Outer side 27 Australian bird 28 Wild ox 29 Season (Egypt) 30 Education group (ab.) 31 Danish weights 32 DOWN</p> <p>1 Derry 2 Holly 3 Varnishing</p>	<p><b>4</b> Radioactive product <b>5</b> Cuts of meats <b>6</b> Snake <b>7</b> Letter <b>8</b> Thinnest <b>9</b> Tipone <b>10</b> Humilar <b>11</b> Precer <b>12</b> Location <b>13</b> Hawaiian food <b>14</b> Indonesian island <b>15</b> One of Marianas <b>16</b> Spanish river <b>17</b> Ukrainian city <b>18</b> mixed descent <b>19</b> Corded fabric <b>20</b> Wild plum <b>21</b> Ship's complement <b>22</b> Greasiest <b>23</b> Shellac source <b>24</b> Sweet cassava <b>25</b> Drops (arch.) <b>26</b> New Guinea <b>27</b> Siaman capital <b>28</b> Window frame <b>29</b> Fold <b>30</b> Arrived <b>31</b> Siouan Indian <b>32</b> Adjaent <b>33</b> Central (ab.)</p>
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