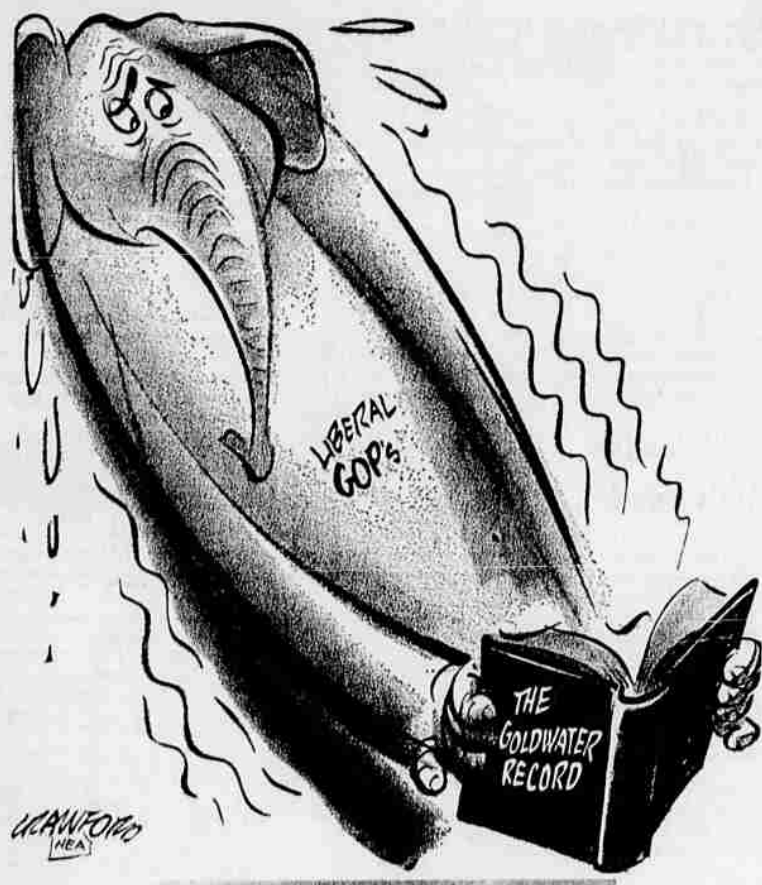


A chiller



Neither the Governor nor the Game Commission enters with clean hands

Governor Mark Hatfield and the Oregon Game Commission are involved in a beef. The matter came to light Wednesday during a meeting of the State Committee on Natural Resources. The subject under discussion was a proposed initiative, closing the Columbia River to commercial fishing. Members of the committee, who always seem to want just what the governor wants, were on hand, together with a large crowd of interested spectators.

Testimony was heard from representatives of two state agencies, the Fish commission and the Game commission. Biologists from both commissions spoke. (The Fish commission representative had the best of the thing. His organization has been involved in Columbia fisheries for longer than the Game man. At the end of his testimony he said he did not believe fishing in the Columbia would be improved by further closures of the stream.)

It was obvious from the attitude of members of the two commissions that each group is aware of the source of its strength, and revenues. The Fish commission collects a poundage fee from commercial fishermen for part of its revenue. The balance comes from state general fund revenues, and a part from license fees collected by the Game body. The Game commission subsists solely on license fees collected from sports fishermen and hunters.

So the stage was set for the battle. The Fish commission had put itself in the position of opposing the initiative, a position with which the governor agrees. The Game body declined to take a position. And the governor didn't like this, not one bit. He publicly chastised the commission in front of the crowd, and told its members he wanted them to come back with a definite position on the matter. The crowd applauded.

The trouble is, neither the governor nor the Game commission came into the controversy with completely clean hands. A short look at a couple of events in recent

history will demonstrate this pretty clearly.

The proposal to close the Columbia to commercial fishermen is not a new one. A similar idea was advanced about a year ago, the idea being that the measure would go on the ballot in the 1962 election. It did not get there, because of a faulty ballot title. The governor was running for re-election last year. He gave orders to the Game commission that the commission was not to get involved in the fight. The governor didn't want anyone to rock the boat, not when he was seeking re-election, and when voters might connect the commission's possible stand, bound to be unpopular with some persons, with the governor who appointed its members.

The situation has changed this year. The governor is serving out the last term he is allowed. He has his eyes on 1966, and the U.S. Senate seat occupied by Maurine Neuberger. That election is three years off. He has a chance to increase his popularity with a substantial group of voters. And it is quite probable those who won't like his stand on this matter will have forgotten it by 1966. The governor probably has other reasons for not liking the initiative; we don't like it either. But the governor is a consummate politician, and few of his decisions are made aseptically.

The Game commission would just as soon duck the whole thing. Having been told by the governor to duck it a year ago, it was perfectly willing to duck it again. But in the meantime the commission has not ducked some other things of a similar nature. The commission lobbied actively in the legislature this past year to head off a law prohibiting the killing of deer. So it is not on too solid grounds when it claims to be merely a professional resource management outfit, ready to carry out the orders of the legislature and the people.

Neither of the parties to the battle is entirely in the right.

Why the surprise?

The Coos Bay World and a couple of other Oregon newspapers expressed surprise recently, when Coos Bay area members of the John Birch Society "took over" a group organized to assist in promoting racial equality. The Birchers performed the takeover by the simple method of loading a meeting of a small group, and then outvoting the others present.

To those who have read the Birch manifesto, as outlined by the Society's founder, Robert Welch, the takeover should have come as no surprise. Welch advocated just such tactics some time back, and the Birchers have used it before with some success.

To those who have watched American Communists in action, there should have been no surprise. Communists, in this country and several others, have used just such tactics a number of times to seize control of various groups.

To those who have observed the methods by which both the commies

and outright crooks have taken over some of the locals of a few labor unions, there should have been no surprise. Precisely the same method has been used in this connection a number of times.

The Birchers did it in Coos Bay, Oregon. They can, and will, do it again, elsewhere. And they will get away with it each time other members of any organization place themselves in position for such a takeover, and where the organization can be of use to the Birchers.

Quotable quotes

I'd hope something would happen to change my mind. But I have so many reservations about military disadvantages and our failure to get something out of the treaty, that it's a fair assumption I'll be opposed.—Sen. Barry Goldwater, (R-Ariz.), indicating that he will vote against the nuclear test ban treaty unless his special reservation is adopted.

Oregon members of Congress express views on civil rights demonstration

By Robert A. Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Two of Oregon's members of Congress participated in the huge civil rights demonstration at Lincoln Memorial last week, not as marchers but as lawmakers who wanted to show their sympathy for the cause.

They were Sen. Wayne Morse and Rep. Edith Green of Portland. Both were in a party of some 150 members of House and Senate who went in a group to greet the multitudes during their afternoon program.

Sen. Maurine Neuberger was in Oregon the previous weekend for dedication of Fort Clatsop National Historical Monument and didn't return to Washington for the civil rights march or the railroad strike debate which preceded the current Labor Day breather that Congress is observing. But she issued a statement expressing sympathy for the march on Washington.

Reps. Robert B. Duncan, Al Ullman and Walter Norblad all remained in Capitol Hill where the House was debating the railroad bill against the urgency of the threatened nationwide rail strike. Duncan made a brief House speech in favor of the civil rights demonstration, and Ullman (the day after the march) strongly endorsed it.

Congresswoman Green apparently was the only Oregon legislator to meet with the busload of marchers who traveled all the

way from the Pacific Northwest. She met them at a Catholic church in nearby Alexandria, Va., where the group had gone to meet church members who were putting them up for their first night's sleep in a bed in four days.

"When Americans of all races and creeds travel together thousands of miles it is demonstrably clear that we have reached the place where neither a wall of brick and stones or a congressional wall of complacency will stop the march to freedom," said Mrs. Green.

She called the march a "commendable, logical and traditional avenue of protest" which would never have taken place "if whites were treating Negro Americans in the work-a-day world in the same manner they expect and demand to be treated."

Congressman Duncan called the march "one of the greatest demonstrations in our history in support of a piece of legislation" and a true exercise of the "right of citizens to come to the seat of their government, and to petition Congress for a redress of grievances, one of the great rights protected by the first amendment of the Constitution."

At the same time, Duncan indicated his support for the civil rights program President Kennedy has proposed.

"Most of the president's recommendations, including the controversial public accommodations section, are already law in Oregon, as well as in many other

states," said Duncan. "Our experience with such laws in Oregon has been uniformly favorable."

"The march on Washington for jobs and freedom is a historic affirmation of the right of petition, a striking expression of protest against widespread injustices and a call to the conscience of all Americans. The president's recommended legislation is an affirmation of our national responsibility to correct those injustices and a call to the conscience of all of us as legislators. I want the opportunity, joined by many others, I am sure, to answer the call of the president, the petition of our Negro citizens, and the demands of the time," Duncan concluded.

Congressman Ullman called the march "one of the most stimulating experiences in the history of the democratic process" and he predicted "it will have a wholesome and positive influence on civil rights legislation, and on the civil rights movement, and will stand before the world as proof that America can still be looked to as the leader in allowing people the right to seek social justice."

Sen. Neuberger recalled that as a young teacher in Portland in 1933 she joined a march to demonstrate the need for economic recovery programs to offset the impact of the depression. She said the civil rights demonstration is equally valid and she pledged to continue to support civil rights bills as she did in the Oregon legislature.

It has been bad year for Indian leader

By Phil Newsom
UPI Staff Writer

For Jawaharlal Nehru, inheritor of the mantle of Gandhi and the only prime minister India has known in its 16 years of independence, it has been a year of shock and disillusionment.

First there was the massive attack on India's border by the Red Chinese, blowing into smithereens Nehru's cherished concept of the five principles of co-existence and severely testing his policy of neutrality and non-alignment.

Then there was the motion of censure which his opponents in the Indian parliament were able to muster for the first time in all the 16 years.

In the early weeks of the Chinese aggression, the Indian people rallied behind Nehru as never before.

Indian women contributed their jewelry to the fund to build India's military strength.

Then came the defeat of the Indian army and the revelation of its true state of unpreparedness.

The disgrace and ultimate ouster of V. K. Krishna Menon, Nehru's right-hand man and defense minister followed.

But perhaps worst of all for Nehru was the fact that for help he had to turn to the United States and Britain, the very powers of whose world policies he had been most critical.

Nehru still clung to non-alignment because if he gave up that, he gave up the cornerstone of his whole philosophy.

But his tired voice as he defended himself in parliament reflected both his shock and disappointment and the weariness that went with it.

All these also were evident as he defended himself against his critics in the debate over the motion of censure.

It was a political hedge podge arrayed against him, and against the heavy majority of Nehru's Congress party it had no chance of success.

But it gave voice to the rising discontent against him and it was given further expression by demonstrators outside the parliament gates, shouting "Nehru get out!"

Among Nehru's opponents, an immediate source of dissatisfaction were the new taxes imposed after the Chinese aggression and the lack of tangible evidence that the country was in much better shape than before.

There were other challenges. There was the poverty which after 16 years of independence remained India's greatest internal problem. There were charges of corruption and now also the failure of a policy which had given Nehru voice as the world's greatest neutral.

Nehru touched briefly on them all.

Washington Merry-go-round

Attitudes changing in Communist world

By Drew Pearson

SAMSUN, Turkey — If you cruise along the Black Sea coast of northern Turkey you see the huge round bubbles of American listening devices atop the hills. They are watching for Russian missiles. The Russians know this. It is no secret. All they have to do is sail along the international waters of the Black Sea and look up at the hills.

It is here that you come face to face with the stark reality of American - Soviet competition; with the fact that these two powerful nations are spending a total of \$100 billions annually on armaments. It is here that you can also compare the possibilities of co-existence between the socialist-capitalist worlds.

President Kennedy, in his American University speech, has pointed to the futility and danger of the military race and has launched on a policy of co-existence. Yesterday I reported that as between the Communist countries and our ally, Turkey, we were losing the race.

However, there are also some favorable factors. First, some young new leaders, such as Ozer Turk, governor of Kuzadsi, who are trying to overcome the autocracy of the Turkish military. Second, the vigorous democracy in nearby Greece is encouraging.

Third and more fundamental, the Communist countries have undergone a great change. They recognize this change themselves by no longer referring to themselves as Communists, but as socialists. This is deliberate, and the description is accurate. For the tough, unrelenting communism of Stalin's day is past, replaced by a liberal socialism and even a certain amount of free enterprise.

The success of the Rumanian cooperatives, for instance, is partly due to incentive payments for higher farm production. The same incentive payments are being used in Soviet factories. This is capitalism, not communism. Part of Rumania's building boom comes from bank loans and personal savings. Even anonymous, numbered bank accounts are permitted.

Madison Avenue in Moscow

Furthermore, the Communists have now gone for a Madison Avenue type of selling. They have become indefatigable salesmen for their bathing beaches, their tourist reports and various beauty spots. This may seem routine to us, but it's a long way from the old days when Stalin let no one in or out of the tightly restricted Communist world. He was afraid to, for fear they might defect. The fact that this policy has been changed is, of course, a sign of strength, but it's also a step toward free enterprise.

When I was in Sighi, the big resort city on the Black Sea, I was invited to speak on the Russian

radio, and as far as I know, was the first American to do so. I had just talked to Khrushchev and offered to report on this on the radio. Those who interviewed me were interested in Khrushchev, but they were more interested that I talk about the beauty of Sochi — "our town," they called it. They had just as much pride in "our town" as any Chamber of Commerce in the U.S.A. in its town.

After I had paid tribute to the beauty of Sochi, which I could do with justice, and also had reported on the Khrushchev interview, the radio interviewer said: "Now tell us some more about Sochi."

New Generation

In brief, a new local pride and a new regionalism are developing in the once monolithic Communist world. With them have come better education, more liberalism in the press, even critical letters to the editor, more challenging discussion in the universities, and a greater freedom to challenge government mistakes.

The people who are leading this change are not going to bolt the socialist system, and the junior partners of the Soviet — Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, et al — are not going to bolt away from Moscow. Yet they do stand up and talk back to Moscow. Both Rumania and Bulgaria won greater economic concessions from Moscow recently by talking tough than Gov. George Wallace of Alabama has won out of Washington by talking tough on political matters.

All these people, including the younger generation in the Soviet, are our potential allies, as Paul Hoffman has pointed out, "because they want what we want — tranquility to pursue their careers and improve their standard of living."

This is especially true since Red China drew such a sharp line between the policy of militant communism and peaceful co-existence.

In my opinion, Kennedy's new co-existence policy is getting to them and also to the people of the other Communist states. My own observation is that Americans are more popular in these countries than the British, French, or any other western peoples. This is a broad statement, but I believe an accurate one. And if the people of these once-isolated nations become genuine friends of the American people, it will be a very important adjunct to President Kennedy's policy of co-existence.

Barbs

You can't feel sorry for people who do such a continual job of it on themselves.

Dad sometimes sneaks away to go fishing and doesn't catch a thing until he gets home.



Maybe it would make kids think if a sign on each auto door handle read, "Don't Slam This!"

It's not so bad to drop your wealth if it's into government bonds.

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.

Labor importation termed repugnant

To the Editor: One of the admirable qualities of The Bulletin is its editorial page. I, personally, have appreciated The Bulletin's courageous editorial stand on capital punishment, civil defense, the Supreme Court prayer decision, etc. The championing of civil liberties and human rights on the part of The Bulletin editor should be very gratifying to all citizens of good will.

It was indeed a shock to read Tuesday's editorial supporting the extension of the Mexican Farm Labor program, for this program attacks basic human rights and civil liberties in a decidedly insidious manner. The program purports to be beneficial to the braceros, the farm industry, and the American consumer. It fails on all counts. Consider the following arguments.

In 1962, 227,000 Mexicans were brought into this country. Most of them work on large, corporation-type farms. This actually amounts to a government subsidy for these large growers who make up no more than one per cent of the nation's farmers. The law of supply and demand in the setting of wages ceases and small farmers who cannot afford to pay for outside help in any event or who operate in areas where Mexican labor is unavailable are forced out of business. This hardly seems in keeping with American concepts of free enterprise or fair play.

According to U.S. Dept. of Agriculture hourly farm wages increased 23 per cent between 1953-62. However in 471 areas where bracero labor was used there was no significant change in wage rates. (See Cong. Record, May 29, 1963, p. 9275). The argument that a worker can make \$25.00 a day may be true in isolated incidents but cannot be supported by any statistics I have been able to find.

In any case there is something repugnant about the importation of human beings and their treatment as an economic commodity one hundred years after the Emancipation Proclamation. It is not by accident that the program has been condemned as immoral by leaders of the major religious faiths. American consumers who support this program because they might otherwise have to pay a cent or two more on a head of lettuce are in effect corroding their own moral values. This hardly enhances the dignity of man in a democratic society.

Cordially yours,
Harold Bock
Bend, Oregon,
Sept. 4, 1963

'There was nothing to do at Seaside ...'

To the Editor: In seeking an explanation for the latest Seaside riots, I am struck by the patent inadequacy of the rationalization of the youths involved that "there was nothing to do at Seaside for us to do."

Some time ago, a distinguished friend and close observer of American youth, Judge Phil Gilliam of the Denver Juvenile Court, had this to say in a statement included in a Bend Bulletin and La Grande Observer editorial. Because of its pertinency to the Seaside riots it bears repeating now:

"The plaintive cry of the teenager is all too familiar to parents and all adults: 'What can we do? ... Where can we go?'"

"My answer to these kids can be summed up in two words — Go Home!"

"Hang the storm windows, paint the woodwork, rake the leaves, mow the lawn, shovel the snow, wash the car, learn to cook, scrub some floors, repair the sink, build a boat, get a job."

"Help the minister, priest or rabbi, the Red Cross, the Salva-

tion Army. Visit the sick, assist the poor, study your lessons. And when you are through — and not too tired — read a book."

"Your parents do not owe you entertainment. Your city or village does not owe you recreation facilities. The world does not owe you a living. You owe the world something. You owe it your time and energy and your talents so that no one will be at war, in poverty, or sick, or lonely again."

"In plain simple words — grow up: quit being a crybaby. Get out of your dream world and develop a backbone, not a wishbone, and start acting like a man or woman."

"You're supposed to be mature enough to accept some of the responsibilities your parents have carried for years. They have nursed, protected, helped, appeased, begged, excused, tolerated and denied themselves so that you could have every benefit. You have no right to expect them to bow to every whim and fancy just because of your selfish ego; instead, let common sense dominate your life, personality, thinking, requests and demands."

Both as a father of four and as a public official hopeful at the latent potential of our modern day youth, I agree completely with Judge Gilliam's eloquent expression.

Yours very truly,
Howell Appling, Jr.
Secretary of State
Salem, Oregon,
Sept. 4, 1963

Listed stocks stand at new market high

By Jesse Bogue
UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI)—Wall Street found itself at a heady new altitude today. By almost any popularly understood average, the market in listed stocks stood at a new high.

The steps by which any stairs are built in this area — earnings and dividends of the companies whose securities are listed on the exchange — had been climbing in this direction for months.

Whether they had climbed to merely a landing, or whether they had led to a solid floor from which further ascent was possible, was almost a secondary consideration. At least overnight, the community which deals in dollar signs could feel that it had accomplished something.

It had seen two indexes — the numerical counterparts of the lines of mercury in clinical thermometers used to measure temperature — break into new high ground in trading on Thursday.

One of these was the venerable and venerated Dow Jones average of 30 industrial stocks. It closed at 737.98, up 5.06 for the day and 3.07 higher than the 734.91 it reached Dec. 13, 1961.

The other was the younger, but generally regarded as broader-based, Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks. It had made one new record level on Tuesday, when it closed at 72.66. Thursday, it gained another 0.36 from Wednesday to close at a new high of 73.00. S&P can back up with breakdowns by groupings that it represents 86 per cent of the market value of all common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

CALL OFF FLIGHTS

MANILA (UPI) — Three international airlines canceled flights to Manila today because of a strike by more than 2,000 workers of Philippine Air Lines demanding higher wages plus fringe benefits.

Pan American World Airways, Northwest Orient Airlines and Qantas Empire Airways called off their flights.

Mining									
1 Metal source	7 Goddess (Latin)	8 Property charges	9 Siouxan Indian	10 Hindu temple	11 Relaxation	12 Mail neck guard	13 Short jacket	14 Item of value	15 Put off
16 Summit	17 Rowlike	18 Fish for eels	19 Give unclean	20 Measure of area	21 Fless (slang)	22 Fond of	23 Greek mountain	24 Supplement (archaic)	25 Source
26 Semiprecious metal	27 Stories	28 Conceals (law)	29 Moor	30 Green (her.)	31 Thin	32 Feminine name	33 Famine	34 Precious stone	35 Brawling
36 Water (Fr.)	37 Oklahoma city	38 Aranzania	39 Indian	40 Edge	41 Dozes	42 December 25 (abbr.)	43 Weaken	44 Chances	45 Shower
46 Ravine	47 Greek coin	48 Useless persons (coll.)	49 Down	50 Chances	51 Shower	52 Ravine	53 Greek coin	54 Useless persons (coll.)	55 Down

Answer to Previous Puzzle

1 BERRER	2 AUDREY	3 STOPPER	4 SENDER
5 AREOLE	6 TANTAN	7 SENDER	8 SENDER
9 AREOLE	10 TANTAN	11 SENDER	12 SENDER
13 AREOLE	14 TANTAN	15 SENDER	16 SENDER
17 AREOLE	18 TANTAN	19 SENDER	20 SENDER
21 AREOLE	22 TANTAN	23 SENDER	24 SENDER
25 AREOLE	26 TANTAN	27 SENDER	28 SENDER
29 AREOLE	30 TANTAN	31 SENDER	32 SENDER
33 AREOLE	34 TANTAN	35 SENDER	36 SENDER
37 AREOLE	38 TANTAN	39 SENDER	40 SENDER
41 AREOLE	42 TANTAN	43 SENDER	44 SENDER
45 AREOLE	46 TANTAN	47 SENDER	48 SENDER
49 AREOLE	50 TANTAN	51 SENDER	52 SENDER
53 AREOLE	54 TANTAN	55 SENDER	56 SENDER
57 AREOLE	58 TANTAN	59 SENDER	60 SENDER

THE BULLETIN

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Robert W. Chandler

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