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TIME FOR ACTION

Charles V. Stanton

Called to Portland a few days ago on a business matter, and being pressed for time, I called upon my good friend Dr. E. W. Carter, an excellent flier, to provide aerial transportation in his private plane. We made the trip in each direction in only a few minutes over one hour, with none of the irritations of ground travel, and with far less danger.

Only one thing marred the pleasure of the trip. Vision was restricted to a very few miles.

It was a clear day weatherwise. We should have been able to see the whole beautiful vista of the Willamette Valley. Off to the east and north, we knew, lay an inspiring view of towering peaks with caps of snow. But the scene was lost in a blue-grey haze, showing patches of dirty brown.

Only a few years ago a clear day afforded a scene of great beauty as observed from the air. Occasionally a forest fire would cast a veil of smoke over one particular part of the state, but elsewhere vision was limited only by distance.

Now it is becoming increasingly difficult to enjoy Oregon's rare beauty. It is seldom, for instance, that the Three Sisters can be seen from the Eugene and Corvallis areas. A friend from a distant state, with whom we visited briefly in Portland, was sending his wife picture postcards of Mt. Hood, a glorious peak he had not seen during his Portland stay.

Air pollution is impairing one of Oregon's most important tourist attractions. Every few miles along our major highways vantage points offer scenes of great beauty, provided the atmosphere is clear. But all too often haze, bordering on smog, hides the view. The tourist passes by, unimpressed, with no desire to return to Oregon at some future date to make further exploration of scenic resources.

Air pollution has reached such concentration in some areas that health is endangered. It is a dangerous and costly nuisance.

Air pollution could be materially reduced if we took aggressive action toward control. It's time we were doing something about it.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE

The warning to be careful with fire is dinned into our ears so frequently that we are apt to ignore it. Yet it cannot be repeated too often. Particularly at this time of year we should give special heed to the voices stressing fire dangers.

It has been only a few days since the forests were drenched with rain. Yet we already have had fires started by electric storms. Snow still lies in high elevations, yet the trees are so dry that a crown fire would rage if it once obtained a start.

During the past few weeks logging has been brought to an abrupt stop by dropping humidity. Operations must cease whenever the percentage of humidity drops to the danger level. Much time already has been lost, although we have had but few days of hot dry weather.

Few people realize how quickly a forest can become tinder dry. A dry wind will change a swamp to a powder box within a few hours.

Warm summer days lure us into the forests. Most of us are inclined to be careless and thoughtless. It has become a habit to toss a cigaret butt out the car window. Or it may seem that there is enough surrounding dampness to take care of the few embers left in our campfire.

But it may be only a few minutes later that humidity will drop, a dry wind will start, and the glowing ember of the cigaret butt, or the sparks left in our campfire, will start a blaze in the forest litter. Because of our carelessness, our camp site may quickly become the center of a raging inferno.

Every tree of commercial size is the potential raw supply for a day's work for two or three men. Yet thousands of trees may be destroyed by one carelessly tossed match. Every time a tree is burned we have reduced the resource upon which our economy largely depends.

It pays to be careful with fire.

Hal Boyle

By HAL BOYLE

LONG VALLEY, N. J. — It was an ordinary Sunday outside the big cool dairy barn. The dressed up farm people came and went to church. The less dressed up people from the city enjoyed the sunny countryside.

Inside the big cool dairy barn it was even more of an ordinary day. Cows have no Sunday. The daily drama of life and death among the herd went on unchanged except for one thing.

There was a young girl present who saw the drama for the first time. The events of the day changed her, I am sure, forever. The three cows involved were numbered 204, 140 and 219, and the first was old and through, the second was young and having her first calf, and the third was middle-aged and having maybe her third or fourth calf.

No. 204 was at the head of the barn and lying, too weary to get up, at the front of the barn with her head in its stallion. She was 14, very old for a cow. Her milk had dried up a long time ago. Her children she had never seen. But now she lay there, unprotestingly, waiting for the slaughterer's truck to come and take her away.

During the morning No. 140, the young heifer, delivered her first calf after a rugged ordeal. Worn out by the struggle and oblivious to the responsibilities of motherhood, she wandered away from her sprawling weak tan calf.

A group of summer residents who came down to see the calf found that No. 219, the middle-aged cow, had taken up the duties of the confused young mother. She was carefully and methodically

cleaning the sprawling calf with her tongue as animals do.

Suddenly it became apparent the middle-aged cow's own ordeal of maternity was at hand. One of the men turned to a young girl, his niece, and said:

"If you're going to get back to the city before the traffic ties you up, you'd better leave now."

"I've never seen anything born before," she said. "I want to stay."

"But it may be hours," he said. "You can't tell."

"Just for a little while," she pleaded. "Then I'll be off."

Her uncle and the others left and the young girl was alone in the filtered light of the barn, sweet with the deep rich scent of hay and animal bodies. Old cow No. 204, a factory worn out, placid noninterest of age.

The young girl knelt beside No. 219. The miracle of approaching birth made the two one. She knotted her fingers and tugged at them tensely in unconscious rhythm with the laboring cow.

"Please," she whispered. "Try again, harder."

All at once they were three—or almost three. The calf was half-born. Then something went wrong.

"Please, please, please!" cried the girl. She heard a noise. Two dairy hands had come into the far end of the dairy barn.

EMERGENCY PRESS HEADQUARTERS

Alert — (NEA) — Everybody here wanted to take the simulated H-bomb attack on 54 American cities seriously, but somehow it just didn't come off.

In a huge, factory-type structure that had served as a temporary government office building in World War II, 100 newsmen assembled to report on how the government would function in case Washington was knocked out and all the big shots evacuated.

Murray Snyder, assistant press secretary at the White House, was in charge with other information specialists from the Departments of State, Defense, Agriculture, Post Office and so on. The only trouble was there wasn't any news, much, to give out.

Nevertheless Snyder went into his act and called his first press conference, gravely, right after the alert was sounded.

HE ANNOUNCED THAT the President had left Washington. Secretary of Defense Wilson had taken off in a helicopter. Mrs. Hobbs had arrived at a relocation center—wherever that was.

But then the questions started raining down on Snyder's head. Could it be assumed that the U.S. Strategic Air Command had simulated a retaliatory attack? It would be comforting to know.

Snyder allowed as how nothing could be assumed till he announced it.

In that case, asked a reporter, could Mr. Snyder simulate a question to the Department of Defense and ask them if they were going to simulate a retaliatory attack on the enemy?

Snyder said he would try. Four hours later he got the answer from some unidentified source that "retaliation was not a part of this exercise." Also, that even if there

Husband, Wife Head Divisions Of Oregon DAV

TILLAMOOK — Archie L. and Irene Brewster, husband and wife from Salem, will serve as top officers in the Oregon Disabled American Veterans organization in the coming year.

Other DAV officers are: George W. Simmons, Medford, senior vice commander; M. A. L. Strobel, Ontario, junior vice commander; Mrs. Olive Adamson, Klamath Falls, chaplain; Doris Quayle, Portland, treasurer; and Walter V. Monger, Roseburg, national executive committee member.

Serving with Mrs. Brewster will be: Mrs. Laura Klein, Oregon City, senior vice commander; Mrs. Dorothy Simmons, Medford, junior vice commander; Mrs. Pearl Cleek, Lincoln County, chaplain; and Mrs. Olga Van Lanningham, Oregon City, treasurer.

Mrs. Brewster and Mrs. Klein were elected delegates to the national convention.

Republicans Try To Smoke Out Ike

WASHINGTON — Republicans made a new effort to smoke out President Eisenhower's plans for 1956 Wednesday. As before, they got nowhere.

The heads of the Young Republican National Federation presented the President and Vice President Nixon with a scroll. Inscribed was a resolution, adopted at a recent Detroit convention, calling on them to run again.

Charles McWhorter of New York, chairman, said later the President seemed "quite pleased" that "the young people of the country" used this method of voicing faith in his administration.

But, McWhorter told newsmen, "he made no comment further."

McWhorter's co-chairman, Joyce Bovic of Denver, also said the President made no commitment, adding: "We certainly hope he will run."

Nixon, likewise no-commenting on the scroll, said the President couldn't be expected to make his intentions known so early.

"Quick," she cried. "The calf is strangling!"

The two men ran up. One grabbed a rope. With it they completed the rough obstetrics of the farm, and the calf was delivered, its forehooves raised to its muzzle in the posture of prayer.

The calf lay there—warm, wet and motionless. One workman bent and wiped its muzzle to clear the nostrils, then massaged its ribs in an attempt at artificial respiration. The calf lay still.

"But I saw its eyes move," said the girl. "If I could have called you in time—"

The rough workmen looked up at her puzzled. A calf is 320, more or less, and they come often on a big dairy farm.

"I don't think so," said one of the men, not unkindly. "These things happen, you know."

As one of the men dragged the dead calf away, mother cow No. 219 let out a bellow of anguish that had a human ring of despair in it, and crashed into a chain barrier. She wandered about wildly for a moment, then lowered her head and again began licking the living calf of cow No. 140, the bewildered young heifer who hadn't yet risen to the chores of motherhood.

The young girl got into her car. "But I saw its eyes move," she said, half crying. "If I could have called you in time—"

She turned the car and headed it toward the city. She had seen the sadness of death taking life at the portal of birth, and she would always remember this Sunday, just another ordinary day on a busy farm.

Peter Edson

was retaliation, the reporters wouldn't be told about it.

WHO THE ENEMY WAS that had attacked never was identified. At 1:30 Snyder announced that the President would broadcast for one minute at 3:00. The reporters went to lunch in the cafeteria provided in the basement.

When they came back it was discovered there was no radio or TV receiver in the place. So it was a couple of hours before the press headquarters found out what the President said.

It was several hours after New York was hit before the press headquarters heard about it. It developed that this wasn't the information headquarters after all. That was some place else.

"I'm wondering what I'm doing here," commented one veteran White House reporter. "We're the news pool of 12 reporters accompanying the President was, in the meantime, doing much better. It related to press headquarters such illuminating bulletins as this one by Mr. Snyder:

"THE PRESIDENT HAS LEFT the place where he has been for his own headquarters, with his staff. His relocation site has been moved."

Mimeographed handouts began appearing. There were 16 in the first eight hours. One of them, from Department of Defense, said that Army research engineers had developed a new aerial tramway for landing supplies from ship to shore.

This was a help. It showed that even if the government was bombed out, it could still issue handouts. The climax came at 7:00 p.m. when Gov. Val Peterson, the Civil Defense administrator, flew in and announced that the theoretical casualties would be in the millions and that exercise was a success, though results were negative.

A bulletin handout from Mrs. Hobbs announced that "it has been a very stimulating exercise."

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH,
M. C., 4th Oregon District

After a long and at times bitter two days of debate the House passed and sent to the Senate the appropriations bill which contains funds for public works projects including flood control, navigation and reclamation. In general, the State of Oregon fared well in the bill. Under the circumstances the fact that the bill carries money for the Talent project in Southern Oregon and the John Day dam on the Columbia represents a real victory for Oregon's upstate House Members.

This bill as it was reported to the House by the appropriations Committee seemed to represent a strange combination of politics and sound judgment. I did not get much involved in the general hassle about the bill because other than for the elimination of the John Day planning money which was in the budget, nearly all of the items budgeted for Oregon projects were in the bill. I understood, however, that in nearly every section of the country some budgeted items were in and some were out. There did not seem to be any specific policy or pattern in the selection of projects.

The result, which the majority leadership of the Committee might have expected, was what amounted to a revolt in the House against the Committee. In an afternoon almost unprecedented in the history of House consideration of appropriations bills the Committee was overruled by heavy majorities voting for amendments time after time. When the battle ended all of the items in the budget were included in the bill and in several instances total amounts larger than budgeted were approved.

By the time this letter appears in print I will be on my way to Oregon where on Saturday, June 25, I will take part in the ceremonies to dedicate the newly completed Lookout Point dam. This great dam is on the Willamette, just east of Eugene.

Honorable George H. Roderick, Assistant Secretary of the Army, will make the dedication address. He has invited me and Congressman Norblad from the Oregon delegation and Representatives Horan and Westland of Washington to make the trip with him in his official plane. The trip will include project inspections in South Dakota, Idaho and Washington and a dedication ceremony at the Albeni Falls dam which is 60 miles from Spokane.

I hope to be able to spend all of the following week in Oregon but cannot make any definite plans about that until I can get more information as to what the program on the House floor and in my Committee will be for that week.

People in the Nation's Capitol recently saw something, the like of which they had never laid eyes on before — a Douglas Fir log 69 inches in diameter and 22 feet long. It was brought here right from the Oregon forest on a big logging truck. Two young men, driver Gerry Rucker and co-pilot Wayne McCull, have driven the giant log with its giant log aboard across the continent. They are representing the Oregon State Junior Chamber of Commerce and were heading for the J. C. National Convention at Atlanta, Georgia, where the truck and log will be the official Oregon state float in the "Parade of States" at the Convention. Congressman Norblad, Congressman Cooch and I attended the ceremony conducted at "the big log" when Driver Rucker, who is a national director of the J.C.'s, presented J. C. awards for outstanding public service to District of Columbia and Federal government officials.

Molotov Calls For Cold War End; Pledges Support

By MAX HARRELSON

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov Wednesday called for an end of the cold war and pledged that Russia would do everything possible to ease international tension.

Further improvements are expected, he said, to come from the forthcoming talks between Russia and Western Germany and from the peace treaty negotiations between Russia and Japan.

Molotov laid heavy stress on the role of the United Nations as a center for harmonizing nations and resolving international problems.

Grain Growers Win Rail Freight Rate Reduction

SALEM (AP) — Northwest grain growers have, in effect, won a permanent rail freight rate reduction of 10 cents a hundred pounds on grain and grain products shipments to Eastern markets, Gov. Paul L. Patterson announced Wednesday.

The reduction was granted by the railroads for one year on Sept. 2, 1954, and now the railroads have allowed the reduction for an additional year, through Sept. 2, 1956.

Public Utilities Comm. Charles H. Heitzel said, however, that the actual effect of the extension is to make the reduction permanent.

The reduction was ordered by the Western Transcontinental Committee, which represents Western railroads.

"The granting of this rate reduction," Patterson said, "will mean increased traffic from Oregon of milled flour to points east of the Mississippi River, and is proving to be a most valuable boon to Oregon, Washington and Idaho wheat farmers because it enables Oregon mills to compete with mills east of the Mississippi River." Mills in the other Northwest states have the same advantage.

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IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

tenance and replacement to take care of heavier traffic.

If these needs were to be met, new capital had to be provided. A LOT of it had to be provided QUICKLY. Borrowing against the future seemed the only feasible method. The bond issue provided the needed new capital.

By the end of this year, the bond money will have been spent. It has been EFFICIENTLY spent. Tremendous strides have been made in the way of bringing Oregon's highway system up to modern standards.

But—Oregon continues to grow. Traffic on Oregon's highways continues to grow. What of the future?

A great deal depends on the federal highway program that is now before congress. Two plans are under consideration:

1. The President's plan.
2. The substitute plan proposed by Senator Gore.

Looking at the situation from the standpoint of Oregon, it shapes up about like this: Under the President's plan, Oregon will get about six million dollars MORE in the

Boy's 'Lesson' At Wheel Builds \$5,000 Damages

DETROIT (AP) — Mrs. Maxine Melton agreed to let her 13-year-old son, Edward Jr., take the wheel of the family car. He was to drive the car up the driveway into the garage, but he apparently confused the brake and accelerator. The car shot across the lawn, smashed an 8-foot picture window in the home of a neighbor and came to a halt halfway in the living room. Damage was estimated at \$5,000.

From the standpoint of ultimate results, it will be six of one and half a dozen of the other so far as increase of the federal debt is concerned.

And—Under the President's plan, Oregon will get a whole of a lot more money for new highways. That is the reasoning that leads Oregon's highway commissioners and their able and competent chief engineer to prefer the President's plan.

To me, it sounds like realistic reasoning.

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