

Thousands Strike By Air, Sea
In
The
Day's
News
By
Frank Jenkins

Washington dispatch this morning:

President Kennedy today invoked the Taft-Hartley Act in an effort to halt the strike of the maritime unions.

In an executive order, the President said the strike will, if permitted to continue, imperil the national health and safety.

When he was in congress, Mr. Kennedy voted against the Taft-Hartley law. When President Eisenhower invoked it in the 1959 steel strike, Kennedy called like a steel of it "the most one-sided, unfortunate and UNFAIR act in this administration's history."

He said that the strike was "a threat to the national health and safety."

"Circumstances alter cases," as the Old Judge remarked about a century ago in Thomas Chandler Haliburton's Sam Slick Papers.

Cumberland, Va., bulletin: Six persons were killed and at least six others were injured last night in a two-car head-on collision two miles west of this central Virginia town on U.S. Route 466. It happened shortly before 10 p.m. The wreck involved a car and a station wagon. Police said the crash occurred on a straight stretch of highway.

This was Virginia's second major multiple highway crash in two successive week-ends. EIGHT persons died in a head-on collision last Sunday on U.S. Highway 466, a few miles from the historic Civil War shrine of Appomattox.

Question: What is the most dangerous spot in the U.S.A?
Probable accurate answer: THE OTHER SIDE OF THE CENTER LINE.

More from Washington: U.S. Space Chief James E. Webb predicted today the U.S. will beat Russia in the race to put a man on the moon and BRING HIM BACK TO EARTH.

He added: "The kind of over-all space effort President Kennedy has called for will put us there on the moon FIRST. U.S. developments in the fields of big boosters, multi-maned spacecraft, weather, communications, navigation and general ability to solve all the technical problems involved will do the trick."

Remember the tale of the Irishman who was going to rub the bull's nose in the dirt? He laughed himself weak thinking how funny it was going to be and how silly the bull was going to look.

When he picked himself up after the encounter, he remarked ruefully: "Well, it's a ——— good thing I laughed first!"

State Assistance
Okay For Planners

SALEM (AP) — The state Planning and Development Department may enter into agreements to furnish planning assistance to the Mid-Columbia Planning Council and the state Parks and Recreation Division, Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton said Tuesday.

He said that under the agreements, pledges of funds or personnel of the two agencies may be used by the Planning and Development Department in applying to the federal housing administration for federal grants.

The Mid-Columbia Planning Council consists of a number of port districts in the process of joining together to form an agency.

Oregon Gets Check
For Avery Estate

SALEM (AP) — State Treasurer Howard Belton Tuesday received a \$450,000 check as a deposit on the Oregon inheritance taxes of the late Sewell Avery, former chairman of Montgomery Ward & Co.

Robert S. Miller, Portland attorney, presented the check. He said probate proceedings will begin soon in Linn County District Court. Avery died Oct. 30, 1960, in Chicago.

Avery and his brother, Waldo, who died in 1937, each held one-half interest in 11,000 acres of Linn County timber. On the basis of current inheritance tax rates, the \$450,000 would indicate a \$3 million value on the timber.

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EDITORIAL PAGE

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MULTI-PURPOSE PROGRAM

By Charles V. Stanton

The Pacific Northwest regional office of the U.S. Forest Service is announcing the study and reclassification of the Mt. Jefferson Primitive area in the central Oregon Cascades. The public is being invited to express views prior to next Dec. 1. Public ideas should be given the Deschutes National Forest supervisor at Bend, the Willamette National Forest supervisor at Eugene, or the Mt. Hood National Forest supervisor at Portland.

The area consists of 86,700 acres. Parts are located in each of the three National Forests. It extends from the vicinity of Breitenbush Lake southward 22 miles along the crest of the Cascades nearly to the Santiam Highway. It is bordered on the northeast by the Warm Springs Indian Reservation. Elevations vary from approximately 3,500 feet to Mt. Jefferson's 10,497-foot peak.

The Forest Service initiated the wilderness concept in the early 1920s and over a period of years set aside what were called "Primitive Areas."

The term "Wilderness Areas" later was applied to certain tracts to be left in virgin state. The Forest Service has been engaged in studies concerning those areas to be left in wilderness state and those in which some development procedures will be maintained.

Many Demands Made

Under the Wilderness Area designation, timber harvest road construction and commercial development are not permitted.

There are now three wilderness areas, nine "wild" areas and two primitive areas remaining in the Pacific Northwest Region. They total 2,133,423 acres, about 8.9 per cent of national forest lands in the region.

But there is a strong demand that the wilderness area set-aside be considerably increased.

When the Forest Service changed the boundaries of the wilderness area in the Three Sisters region recently, a great furor was created. A proposal has since been made that a large part of the national forest area in the Central Cascades region be placed into classification as a wilderness area.

The Forest Service, however, contends that forests are managed for multiple use and sustained yield. The requirements of growing population for more complete use of all national forest resources are increasing steadily. They compete with the growing demand for more land to be placed in primitive reserve.

While some people are urging a greater access to the forests and more places to camp, ski, fish and hunt, and sawmills are clamoring for more wood, another segment of our population seeks to preserve for future generations some of the unspoiled forest available to us today.

The problem of trying to compromise those ideas of forest use is one that the Forest Service is seeking to solve.

Losses Feared

In one respect it is good to see the Forest Service under fire. The Forest Service has long given lip service to the idea of multiple use. In practice, however, it has given only token response to the multi-purpose idea.

Yet it probably is unfair to lay this criticism solely at the door of the Forest Service.

The Forest Service has sought money for recreational development, for camps, game management and other such uses, although the amounts were rather small. Yet, small as they were, they were either eliminated or greatly reduced by the Bureau of the Budget and Congress, which seem to be interested only in the dollars collected from industry.

Now, however, with a proposal to create wilderness areas, plus determined efforts by the National Park Service to take over national forest lands in some recreational areas, the Forest Service seems to be waking up to its responsibilities.

For example, it has outlined a very excellent program for developing its thousands of acres of Oregon beach land at a cost of about one-fifth that proposed for creating a national park in the area. It has an opportunity here in Douglas County, as another example, to develop a very impressive recreational resource, particularly in forest camps.

It seems to me that the Forest Service better "get on the ball" or it may find itself divested of some lands we'll be needing, and needing badly for multi-purpose rather than single purpose use.

Hal Boyle

Hollywood Said Dwindling
As World's Film Capital

NEW YORK (AP) — Hollywood is dwindling as the world's film capital, says Anatole Litvak, because it has become a rut lit by fading stars and no bright new ideas.

"Slowly, slowly, the American film industry is losing ground abroad, losing prestige, losing audiences, too," he said.

This decline, the famous producer-director insisted, isn't basically the fault of the competition of television or any other economic reason.

"It's because we don't progress — we stick too much to the same formulas we did years ago. We don't dare come up with anything new—either in terms of subjects or methods of approach."

"We stick to the old ways. We depend too much on stars, or spectacular gimmicks such as the wide screen, which provoke the curiosity of people, but only temporarily."

It is the Italians and the French, Litvak said, who now challenge world interest with pictures daring in theme—and often made without stars—which are proving both artistic and box office successes.

"They are willing to take a chance," he remarked. "Sometimes they don't click, but often

they do. We must be willing to take a chance too.

"Mechanical tricks are not the answer. We must show more real daring, more real originality."

"Tola," as he is known to his buddies, is renowned for such films as "Be Mine Tonight," "Mayerling," and "This Above All."

He isn't against stars—so long as they can act. His latest film, "Goodbye Again," is built around three stars—Ingrid Bergman, Yves Montand and Anthony Perkins.

But Litvak feels strongly that in creating the star system Hollywood like Frankenstein, fashioned a monster that might lead to its own doom.

"In making a motion picture the story is really the most important thing," he insisted. "It may not help my popularity with some people to say this, but it is true."

"But here you can't get the money to make a film unless you have some kind of protection—such as stars. First you sign a star or, better yet, two stars."

"All doors open if you have the right story for the right star. This is the era of the dominance of the star."

Firemen Groups Name
New Officer Slates

BEND (AP) — Three firemen's organizations, holding their annual joint conventions here, Tuesday installed a total of 30 officers.

New presidents of the organizations are: Vernon Carlson, Bend, Oregon Fire Chiefs Association; Dick McKee, Four Corners, Oregon Volunteer Firemen's Association; Glenn E. Leiniger, Parkrose, Oregon Rural Fire Protection Association.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren



His Taste Is Jaded!

DEAR ABBY: My husband of nine years doesn't believe in kissing. He says it is unsanitary. He wasn't bothered by this unsanitary behavior before we were married. I don't know whether you can believe this or not, but he is by nature a very affectionate person. He is always hugging and squeezing me, and he shows me a lot of devotion, but he just skips the kissing part. How can I get him to kiss me?

WANTS TO BE KISSED
DEAR WIFE: Are you kissing sweet? Is he? Some men avoid kissing because they are conscious of their own cigarette or beer breath. Don't sit around "wanting to be kissed." Kiss HIM! He might develop a taste for it again.

DEAR ABBY: What is a wife supposed to think when her husband comes home and tells her that his secretary hit her knee on a file cabinet and she sat down and cried while he bandaged it for her? We have been married for 25 years, and I'm quite sure if it had been MY knee, I'd have had to bandage it myself.

WOLF'S WIFE
DEAR WIFE: What better proof could you want that your husband is NOT a wolf? If he were, he could huff and puff and she'd never let him near her knee.

DEAR ABBY: My teen-aged daughter is simply driving me crazy. She has one of the most beautiful heads of hair you could ever hope to see — but the way she wears it is just terrible. It is all ratted and matted and stiff with spray. It looks like a wig.

What's bothering you? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 50c to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Reader Opinions

Local Resident Urges
Community Cooperation

To The Editor:
Regarding the time change, and other interesting happenings:

A few years back we had a serious flood—real serious. Do you recall what happened when a slide killed people at Remote?

Everyone worked together to repair damages to property and broken hearts. There was no question as to daylight hours, nor were we too tired. Everyone helped in his or her own way, if it was only a pat on the shoulder and saying, "Well done."

Though we were sad, hurt and wet, there wasn't a lot of griping. Then, in 1959, "The Night Our Town Blew Up," to quote the title of the story in Saturday Evening Post, or "The Blast" as our local and other newspapers called it, caused people to work together to bring a new Roseburg out of chaos.

But did we cry, "Too much sunshine, or not enough daylight hours?" No! We worked, sweated and gave, not "fill it hurt," but rather, with a good feeling we thanked God for small favors, and we went ahead. Ahead to what?

Along came Portland and its surrounding area with daylight time. Just one hour. If it had been a day I would have yelled as loud or louder than others. But I didn't then, nor do I now, see that it was such a great issue. Yet people, either way, became quite vehement.

It wouldn't have made any difference to me either way, except I might have been a bit more tired for about two weeks. But I figure if someone would get some pleasure out of it, I'd abide by it.

In recent letters to the editor I found a few precious excerpts: "We don't like it." "We don't want it." "We won't vote." We arise and retire at our discretion. "We, the people, want our rights." "We don't want trouble."

Nobody bothered to ask, "Do you suppose we might make a go of it if we try?" Or, "I wonder if anyone else will profit by the change?"

It doesn't make any difference to me how they voted or what they decided on this particular thing. There might come a time when I might. But this isn't the time.

From those with whom I spoke concerning the situation, I found many hurts being endured because someone didn't think. It seems to be the age old thing—"I want my way."

Even the governor is getting it, according to the paper yesterday. I wouldn't know whether or not the governor erred. That's for others to decide. It is not my purpose in writing this to say who is or who is not wrong. But Roseburg is my town. And I feel very strongly about its welfare. We live here, buy here, and meet lots of good people here.

As an interesting note: I'd had a lunch last Friday and, leaving the restaurant, was walking toward my car. A lady was coming toward me. Something I did caused her to stop and speak.

"Were you here in the blast?" she asked. Upon assuring her I was and recounting how I had tried to help in my own small way, she replied, "I just knew it. People haven't changed since." Then, when I asked her why, she said, "You smiled at me."

She proceeded to tell me that prior to the blast people didn't smile at one another, but where she came from everyone smiled and was friendly. I assured her that she had probably never met me before, because I didn't remember ever seeing her. The point here is: have we changed? If so,

And she looks like an old lady. She is only 17, Abby, and this is something she and I have been going around about for almost a year. Do you think I should let her do what she wants with her hair? She would be strikingly beautiful if only she would take my word on how to fix her hair.

TEEN-AGER'S MOM
DEAR MOM: A teen-ager's mom has so much to "go around" about when it comes to turning out her daughter, you would be wise not to split hairs. Let her fix her hair the way she wants to. She has to please herself, not you. Use your energy to make her "beautiful" on the inside.

As is usual, the Government has decided to stick its nose into this unfortunate situation but this time they may be justified, although we imagine there is precious little which can be done to change the trend.

So far the help consists of passing a bill in the Senate (but not yet in the House) which would approve of a new Federal commission to make a nation-wide down-to-earth study of the problems of small communities and rural counties to help them stabilize their growth and economy.

Another proposal has been made to include a bureau for small communities within the framework of the proposed Department of Urban Affairs. Another suggestion has been the stressing of more defense contracts to smaller communities — even though most costs are increased by about 10 per cent when the smaller operators get the jobs.

We can't help but feel that it is up to communities to solve their own problems and no amount of study by government commissions will be of much benefit. We must admit, however, that if it were not for the existence of Oregon State University within our city limits we would be hard put to grow or make any progress at all. On the other hand, if the University were not here we probably never would have amounted to much anyway and could never have qualified in the population bracket which is causing concern.

START OF FAST TIME
Corvallis Gazette-Times

We are indebted to Mrs. E. Baker of Philomath for a couple of clippings from unidentified newspapers about the beginning of daylight savings time.

The lead on one says, "Uncle Sam is going to get up one hour earlier to beat the kaiser." The date for the innovation was set for March 31, 1918.

The second clipping concerns the death of Robert Garland of Pittsburg on April 19, 1949. It goes on to say that he was known as "the father of daylight savings time."

Garland was a native of Dungan, County Tyrone, Ireland who came to this country at the age of 15 and for nearly 60 years was prominent in the industrial and civic life of Pittsburg.

The story says, "He gained national prominence in the first world war through an extra hour of daylight. The measure was adopted, over bitter protest of farm groups then was repealed in 1919."

Little did brother Garland know what embarrassment his idea would bring some 43 years later to the then unborn Governor of Oregon, not to mention a few assorted legislators.

FOOD IN THE SEA
Salem Oregon Statesman

A new fishing hole has been discovered but it isn't too likely there'll be a rush to the locale. It's about 35 miles southwest of Newport, off Heceta Head, and it's a half-mile deep. How good is it? Well, in one 20-minute run the research vessel John N. Cobb caught a load of 40,000 perch.

So great was the load that as the perch expanded on being drawn up the net virtually exploded. That catch was from only 700 feet. The Cobb, operated by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (Department of the Interior), also found commercial quantities of black cod and Dover sole. Members of the Oregon Fish Commission, who were along on the experimental trip, tagged 4500 of the latter to determine their movements.

Perhaps not of immediate commercial importance, discovery of the "hole," as Regional Fisheries Director Hutchinson says is "highly significant" in relation to food needs of the Earth's expanding population. More than one scientist in recent years has said the hope of nutrition for the ever-increasing millions of people lies in the Seven Seas.

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Oakland youngsters who attended 4-H summer school at Corvallis were Joanne Manning, sponsored by the Umpqua Home Extension Unit; Eddie Manning, sponsored by Sutherland Lions Club; and Laurie Hansen, sponsored by the Doug-Ettes.

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Mrs. Kenneth Copeland and Carol, and Mrs. Charles McMahon and Mrs. Francis Wilkerson and daughter have returned from a visit in Los Angeles, Calif., with Mr. and Mrs. Richard McCain, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Key and Mrs. Pearl Rickard.

Food Prices Are Down
In The Portland Area

PORTLAND (AP) — Retail food prices in the Portland area dropped 1 per cent in the mid-April to mid-May period, the U.S. Department of Labor reported Tuesday.

But even so, food costs were up 1.7 per cent compared with prices in May, 1960. The major factor in the decline was a 2-cent drop in the price of a quart of milk. Milk prices went up again earlier this month.

Editorial Comment

SMALL TOWNS IN TROUBLE

Corvallis Gazette-Times

While we sit here in Corvallis in a town that for the most part is prosperous and growing, not all cities our size throughout the country are in the same enviable position.

The last census revealed that while the nation's population grows, big cities are growing faster as people move from small towns and rural areas to metropolitan centers. So, in many cases, the quiet small town grows quieter and prosperity and dynamic progress pass it by.

As is usual, the Government has decided to stick its nose into this unfortunate situation but this time they may be justified, although we imagine there is precious little which can be done to change the trend.

So far the help consists of passing a bill in the Senate (but not yet in the House) which would approve of a new Federal commission to make a nation-wide down-to-earth study of the problems of small communities and rural counties to help them stabilize their growth and economy.

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OUT OF STEP

Portland Oregonian

Those who are displeased with Oregon's summer time pattern are beating the wrong horse. The Legislature's H. B. 1502 is not to blame for their troubles. No one hears complaints from the five counties affected by the act, only from those communities whose citizens themselves cannot agree on the time issue.

It is true, of course, that H. B. 1502 and its prompt implementation by Multnomah and adjoining counties triggered the swing to daylight time throughout the state. It was to be expected. Upstate business communities found themselves at an intolerable disadvantage operating an hour behind virtually all of the Pacific Coast, including Portland. The certainty of such a predicament under standard time was the primary consideration in the Portland area's support of H. B. 1502.

As a matter of fact, residents of the metropolitan area would have been happy had H. B. 1502 been left in its original form so as to grant equal authority over the clocks to all of the state's counties.

But developments might have been very much the same without any daylight saving time legislation. Several firms, federal agencies, and institutions in the Portland area were prepared to go on fast time whatever the Legislature might do. The summer snow ball would have rolled, perhaps, much as it has done.

Those who suggest a special session of the Legislature presumably hope that the lawmakers would decree standard time for the entire state. But the lesson of this spring and summer in Oregon is that, whatever the law may say, the benefits of daylight saving are so compelling that some communities will adopt it. The only way true uniformity can be assured is for all of Oregon to get in step with the rest of the Pacific Coast.

James Marlow
Taylor's Selection Leaves
Bundy's Position Foggy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Still unclear is whether President Kennedy has picked Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor as just one more adviser among a bundle of advisers or whether he brought him in to short-circuit some of the others.

Kennedy is knee-deep in advisers, of whom Gen. George Bundy, former Harvard dean, is the specialist on security affairs which include defense and intelligence and, perhaps, foreign policy.

Taylor, 60, former Army chief of staff who retired in 1959 in protest against President Eisenhower's defense policies, will be Kennedy's military adviser, working primarily in the military and intelligence fields.

This seems to leave Bundy's position foggy. He was one of those who sat in with the President when the decision was made to let the disastrous Cuban invasion begin. But so did Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Taylor, who has just completed for Kennedy a study of the Cuban failure, is against the Joint Chiefs of Staff system altogether.

Not long after his 1959 retirement Taylor wrote in Look magazine that the joint chiefs hadn't been able to produce "an agreed military strategy of their own."

He was American commander in Berlin from 1949 to 1951. He thinks this city, 110 miles inside Communist East Germany and the Western outpost in the Red world, must be defended.

In a Chicago speech 14 months ago he said: "Berlin is defensible through our clear determination to go all out, if necessary, in any kind of military operation which might be required by the situation. Berlin can be defended and, in my opinion, must be defended."

Taylor takes up his post in the White House at the very moment when the Russians, Berliners and this country's own allies are wondering just how tough Kennedy will be resisting the Khrushchevian pressure.

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