

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

What about Tunisia—which, as this is written, is the world's hottest spot?

Well, it's an interesting story. France took it over in 1883, and it remained a French protectorate until 1957, when Tunisia proclaimed its independence, set itself up as a republic, and elected Habib Bourguiba as its first president. The next year France agreed to withdraw all its military installations except the big air and naval base at Bizerte.

Last week, the Tunisians set up blockades around Bizerte, and the French promptly broke the blockade with tanks and troops. Through the efforts of Dag Hammarskjöld, the situation was brought before the UN Security Council, which voted 10-0, with France abstaining, for an immediate cease-fire.

Both sides promptly ordered their troops to stop shooting, but by that time the French had taken all the key points they needed to maintain their grip on the big base. The situation at the moment is a sort of armed truce.

No one knows what will happen next.

Tunisia has an ancient history. The city of Tunis sits almost on the exact site of ancient Carthage. Carthage and Rome, in the world of that day, sat in the spot now occupied by the U.S. and Russia. They were the world's greatest nations.

They glowered at each other for generations. Then they went to war. With occasional intermissions, the war lasted 118 years. In the end, Rome totally destroyed Carthage, leaving not one stone lying upon another.

Eventually, Rome fell to invaders from the north.

Tunisia has an interesting background in OUR history.

It was one of the Barbary States. The Barbary States were PIRATE states. They practiced piracy against all other countries, capturing their ships and holding their crews for ransom. THAT went on for generations. The nations of the world chose to pay the ransom tribute rather than go to war to stop the racket. For a considerable time, while we were getting our own independence and SECURING it, we went along with the rest and paid tribute to the Barbary States.

Then—
We got FED UP WITH IT.
We said: "THIS HAS TO STOP."

So—
Under President Jefferson, we sent a fleet to the Mediterranean. The fleet was commanded by Stephen Decatur.

The upshot of it was that the Barbary rulers promised to stop piracy against American shipping. This bold enterprise on the part of the small and struggling United States of America so encouraged the great nations of Europe that they too waded in.

That ended the Barbary pirate states.

Time marched on.
Then, in 1804, a Tunisian bandit chief named Raisuli seized Ion Perdicaris, an American citizen, and his stepson, who was an English subject. Raisuli demanded a ransom.

He made the demand at a wrong time. Teddy Roosevelt was then President of the United States. He sent a message to the Sultan of Tunis. The message was brief, but vigorous. It read:

"I WANT PERDICARIS ALIVE OR RAISULI DEAD."
He got Perdicaris—ALIVE.

Those were great days in our history.

We were little—but we WERE TOUGH.
We knew what we wanted.

Israel Rocket Launching
Said Intimidation Plan

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet armed forces paper Red Star charged today that Israel's recent launching of a scientific research rocket was part of a campaign of intimidation against the Arab states.

The paper said the rocket launching also was designed to "raise the flagging spirit of the Israeli population, which is disillusioned" with the policy of Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion's government. It claimed the launching was timed to influence the August election of a new Israeli Parliament.

EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg Ore.—Fri., July 28, 1961

AREA CONTROL

By Charles V. Stanton

County courts of Lane, Coos and Douglas Counties in arranging investigation into the proposal to zone the so-called Sand Dunes Seashore Area are, in my opinion, taking the proper course.

The counties have been urged by the Oregon Department of Natural Resources to zone the area. Bills to set up recreational development have been introduced in Congress. A bill by Sen. Maurice Neuberger would follow much the plan proposed by her late husband. It would create a national seashore park out of the coastal area of Lane and Douglas counties and northern Coos County. A bill by Cong. Edwin Durno would authorize the U.S. Forest Service, which controls the major part of the beach area, to develop recreational resources on its holdings. The bill, however, would not affect intermingled and adjacent private land. The Oregon Committee on Natural Resources has stated it believes recreation to be the "highest and best" use of the land, both private and public. At the same time, however, the committee is of the opinion that industrial development shouldn't be prohibited where development is not in conflict with recreation.

"We can have both playgrounds and payrolls," was the assertion by Dan Allen, the state committee chairman.

Courts On Spot

Members of the county courts have been "p't on the spot," as one commissioner put it, by requests from the state committee and from the two members of Congress to zone the area.

Zoning isn't popular. Few property owners are willing to face up to the protective factors of zoning. Most of them want no form of control. They prefer absolute freedom in what they shall do with their property—not only what they do themselves, but for what purposes they may sell.

The average member of the county court isn't apt to fly in the face of such sentiment. Obviously he will take a negative attitude until a positive approach is absolutely forced upon him. That's why we have "pressure groups." The man in politics isn't apt to make enemies deliberately and thereby run chances on not being re-elected.

With several members of the three county courts coming up for election next year, it should be obvious that any zoning program, if left strictly to the courts, won't get to first base.

If the county courts won't undertake zoning of their own free will, and the property owners don't want it, but there is insistence that zoning is necessary to preserve the highest and best uses of the land and its resources, what is the answer?

Education Needed

It seems obvious to me that the first thing to be settled is whether zoning is advisable or necessary. The only way to determine this fact, it seems to me, is through investigation—investigation in which everyone concerned has an opportunity to express an opinion. If zoning is not advisable or necessary, the courts should be so informed. If zoning is found to be needed, then the committee should come forward with advice to the county courts upon which the three courts may act in unison.

Personally I believe the owners of private property will be making a grave mistake if they don't of their own free will cooperate with the committee which is to be formed soon and join in establishing a zoning district they can control themselves.

If the Neuberger bill goes through, a "fence" in the form of national park boundaries will be set up. While residents may continue to live on the land, they will lose all speculative rights. Roads will be built around the area. Property values will be ruined. Operation of the park will be monopolistic. It is my opinion that a national park would place the recreational resources largely at the command of the "rich." There would be few, if any, facilities for the "poor." The owner of private property would, I believe, be a big loser.

Vision Available

The Durno bill wouldn't affect private property. It would apply only to land under control of the U.S. Forest Service. Property owners would be free to speculate. Value of property would improve—but only for a time.

If the owners of private property desire to look into the future they need go only to the north. Along the way to Oregon's north boundary they will see place after place—once highly popular—now virtual ghost towns. One needs only see the deterioration of property values in much of the northwestern part of the coastal zone to envision what could happen in western Lane and Douglas counties, and northern Coos County unless something is done to preserve all values—property, recreation, industry.

This deterioration can be avoided, I believe, if the property owners will face up to the actuality of zoning, the immediate need for zoning, and will take matters into their own hands, rather than letting Washington control the area's future.

Scientists Seek Glaucoma Clues

PULLMAN, Wash. (AP)—The retina and impaired vision. Chicks raised under continuous light develop eye trouble and most eventually go blind, suffer brain damage, loss of reproductive powers and appear more susceptible to disease. But oddly enough they gain weight faster than normal birds.

Scientists hope to find clues to human blindness from the results of a study by a Washington State University poultry research team. A number of medical researchers throughout the country have asked to study the findings for a possible lead to the cause of glaucoma in man.

There also has been speculation that eye difficulties sometimes experienced by premature babies might be due to continuous light exposure in incubators. WSU said today in announcing the findings, chicks raised under light for 24 hours a day developed enlarged eyeballs, followed by thinning of

the retina and impaired vision. Eventual blindness followed for a high proportion of the chicks kept under continuous light. The team found that when more than normal light was given at early ages, a pronounced suppression in reproduction was obtained. Many of the chicks raised under continuous light showed symptoms of brain damage and appeared more susceptible to some diseases. The scientists, who also watched for changes in metabolism and behavior from the continuous light, noted that the birds gained weight faster than control birds raised in natural lighting conditions.

The research team included Dr. J. K. Lauber, Dr. J. McGinnis and Dr. J. V. Shultz. The study was supported partly with funds from the Washington Farm Electrification Committee, a state organization of private power companies.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren



Don't Stutter!

DEAR ABBY: Every time my mother-in-law sees me she looks me up and down to see if I am wearing anything new. Not that she would ever compliment me on how nice I look (she reserves those remarks for HER DAUGHTER), but she is fond of saying, "Another new dress?" Or, "More new shoes?"

I do not run my husband into debt buying clothes. I happen to be a very shrewd shopper, and manage to get some outstanding buys on some expensive clothes. I have never told anyone what I pay for my things, but my mother-in-law knows style and quality, and this must bug her.

Should I ask my husband to set his mother straight, or should I tell her myself?

HALF-PRICE HELEN
DEAR HALF: Tell her yourself. It takes a girl with more on the ball to dress well with less on the bill.

DEAR ABBY: Some time ago you ran the following letter in your column:

"DEAR ABBY: This is going to be hard to believe, but it's a fact. I love a wonderful guy and he loves me. We want to get married, but he says the thought of the needle for the blood test makes him weak in the knees. He is 23, and I am 21. Is there a State where you don't need a blood test to get married? He says he'd drive a thousand miles."

(Signed) WANTS TO GET MARRIED

—and you replied: "DEAR WANTS: There's Nevada in the West, Maryland in the East, Minnesota in the North and South

James Marlow

'Sacrifices' Is Permanent Part Of JFK's Vocabulary

WASHINGTON (AP)—Presidential problems ride John F. Kennedy's back like a monkey gorging itself on a fresh supply of calories every day.

Kennedy knew he would have problems, but didn't realize how quickly they would build up.

While he was still a candidate, asking for the problems, he told the National Press Club Jan. 14, 1960:

"We will need in the 60s a president... willing and able to summon his constituency to its finest hours, to alert the people to our dangers and opportunities, to demand of them the sacrifices that will be necessary."

The word "sacrifices" is a permanent part of his vocabulary. He used it later in his inaugural address and again in his TV talk last Tuesday night.

On that day in 1960 he also said:

"The time has come... again" for the "moral" leadership of a Wilson, Lincoln, Truman, Franklin D. Roosevelt who "led the people as well as the government (and) fought for great ideals as well as bills."

But Tuesday night after only six months in office he said:

"When I ran for the presidency... I knew that this country faced serious challenges, but I could not realize nor could any man realize who does not bear the burdens of this office how heavy and constant would be those burdens."

His burdens are not the same as the early presidents—theirs were mostly administrative, political and domestic—when the United States was isolated and remote from Europe. Yet Alexis de Tocqueville could see when that would change.

"It is chiefly in its foreign relations that the executive power of a nation finds occasion to exert its skill and its strength. If the existence of the union were perpetually threatened... the executive government would assume an increased importance in proportion to the measures expected of it and to those which it could execute."

Those days came when America was no longer isolated and the presidency, under Wilson and Roosevelt, assumed increasing importance as the existence of the Union was threatened in two world wars.

But while Kennedy's problems are similar to theirs in a very real sense they are extremely different. Now the existence of the Union, as De Tocqueville anticipated, is "perpetually threatened" by Communism.

Where Wilson and Roosevelt had the burden of fighting a war, Kennedy must not only be ready for it but, through whatever skill he has, try to prevent it without losing in troubled peace either suddenly or bit by bit by attrition.

It was not another way by James MacGregor Burns, biographer of both Roosevelt and Kennedy, in making a distinction between their problems.

He said: "It was enough for Roosevelt to cope with crises but it will be essential for Kennedy to head them off."

But it isn't clear what's bothering Kennedy, why his problems now seem greater than he anticipated. In the engine of government he needs to be an expert administrative engineer. But that was to be expected, and he knew it.

Roosevelt didn't consider administrative chores overwhelming. He said they were "the least part" of the presidency which "is pre-eminently a place of moral leadership."

But even Roosevelt felt restrained in leadership in a way which sometimes seemed self-imposed, as in his early neutrality and avoidance of a part in the Spanish Civil War.

But in his fireside chats Roosevelt sought to provide leadership by educating the public to national support. This is what Kennedy did Tuesday night on the Berlin problem—but he's been slow starting.

Strangely the two Roosevelt presidents seemed to consider themselves preachers. Franklin said: "I want to be a preaching President" and Theodore called the White House a "bully pulpit."

Carolina in the South. It shouldn't be difficult to sew him up without a needle."

Abby, I wish you had told this young woman that at 23 her "wonderful guy" has been stabbed by plenty of needles and survived them all. His fear of the blood test was the fear that he couldn't pass.

Furthermore, "Miss Wants" should be told that the blood test is for her own protection, the protection of her future children, and society at large; and she should insist on marriage only in a State that requires it. This free advice is based on many years' experience in Domestic Relations Court.

Sincerely,
DOMESTIC RELATIONS ATTORNEY, LL.B., Ph.D.

DEAR ABBY: I am a young widow with four small children. My income is limited. I would like to know if it is proper to ask the man who takes me out to pay for my baby-sitter?

WONDERING
DEAR WONDERING: It is not proper to ASK him. But you can hint a little and, if he OFFERS, it is proper to accept.

CONFIDENTIAL TO "DOWN IN THE MOUTH": So was Jonah, and he lived through it. Chin Up!

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

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Beginning August 1 Men Can Receive Social Security Benefits At Age 62

Dept. of Health Education and Welfare
Beginning August 3-36 cond No. 3
This is the third article of a changes in the federal old-age, survivors and disability insurance program made by amendments to the Social Security Act on June 30, 1961.

By DEAN HALEY
Social Security Manager
Beginning with the month of August, men otherwise qualified to receive Social Security benefits may elect to start receiving them as early as age 62.

Previously if a man was not found to be "disabled" within the meaning of the Social Security Act, his monthly Social Security payments could not start before he was age 65. The change should not prove to be too attractive to men still working who are able to continue work.

However, it offers the opportunity to get benefits started for a man who finds himself effectively retired at an early age. Between 200 and 300 men in Douglas County are expected to take advantage of this new provision during its first year of operation, bringing about \$170,000 in additional benefits into the county.

Payment Rate Reduced
As with women, if a man chooses to draw benefits on his own earnings record before he reaches age 65, the rate of his benefit payments will be reduced by an amount which, roughly, would guarantee him the same total benefits by age 78 that he would have received if he had waited until 65 and drawn full rate benefit payments.

If he starts drawing at 62, his monthly payment will be reduced to 80 per cent of the full rate benefit. Starts later than 62 produce a lesser reduction. For the occasional man who qualifies for payments as a husband dependent on his wife's earnings, the reduction is greater, his payment being reduced to 75 per cent of the full husband's benefit rate, if started at age 62.

These provisions parallel exactly the provision for reducing a woman's benefit to compensate for payments before age 65. As with a widow, there is no reduction made on the payments of a dependent widower.

System Different
The system for determining the full rate benefit a man would draw from his own earnings record re-

mains slightly different from that used for figuring a woman's benefits. The difference results in somewhat lower payments to a man applying on his own record before age 65 than a woman would receive in like circumstances.

In planning the provision the committees in Congress expressed two major concerns: (1) They did not want the change to provide any impetus toward early retirement, either on the part of the workers themselves, and (2) they did not want the change to increase the over-all cost to the program. To this end the age at which a man's full rate benefit on his own earnings record are to be figured remains at age 65, although a woman's can be figured as of age 62.

The size of his full rate benefit is determined by a person's average earnings, counting against him years up to the age specified, (65 for men, 62 for women).

When a man applies for benefits at age 62, the three years between then and age 65 will have to be included in fixing the divisor by which his average earnings will be determined. If he leaves a job he otherwise could have held until 65, he will suffer two reductions in the size of his benefits. The first will come from including three years of no earnings in the computation of his average earnings. The second will be the reduction from full rate occasioned by his starting benefits before 65.

A man already retired need have no concern about applying for benefits before 65. If he returns to work his record will be reviewed when he passes 65 and any amount of the reduction representing months for which his benefits were stopped because of subsequent work will be removed, thereby increasing his benefits.

If his later earnings will improve the size of his average earnings and thereby his benefit rate he may apply for and receive a recomputation, including the later earnings.

However, a man contemplating voluntary retirement before age 65 should recognize that he will suffer a reduction greater than that occasioned merely by starting withdrawals early. In this respect previous law is continued since a man's benefit rate has always been figured as of age 65.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

NO SUMMER SLUMP

Salem Oregon Statesman
The American Newspaper Publishers Assn. has started a campaign to remind advertisers that, unlike television, there is "no summer slump in newspapers." Newspaper reading is a year-around occupation. The publishers might also have reminded that newspapers are new every day—no reruns during the summer.