

'Round the State

Board of Officers Launches Inquiry

SALEM (AP)—A three-member board of military officers began its investigation of the Camp Withycombe property disappearance Monday.

The board began with a conference with Gov. Mark O. Hatfield, who appointed it.

The board will investigate the disappearance of \$6,000 worth of property that the federal government transferred from its closed Tongue Point Naval Station to the National Guard.

Members of the board are Lt. Col. Arthur L. Lowe, Corvallis; Col. Willis E. Vincent, Salem; and Brig. Gen. Harold A. Taylor.

Curriculum Flexibility Advocated

SALEM (AP)—Oregon teachers and administrators started the second week of the Oregon Program Workshop Monday with a discussion of flexible scheduling.

The workshop is introducing new methods and devices in instruction and teacher education to kick off a statewide project to improve the quality of education in the state.

The project, first of its kind in the nation, is financed by a \$3.5 million grant from the Ford Foundation.

Robert Bush of the Stanford University School of Education made a plea for flexible scheduling, particularly in the earlier grades, as a way to let students pursue the subjects in which they are most interested.

"We seem to conduct schools now on the basis that if a student is interested in a subject, don't let him study it."

If a student shows particular interest in a subject, "we ought to nourish his interest," Bush said, and put him in touch with a teacher who has a strong ability in the same area.

But the non-flexible daily schedule with a certain amount of equal periods each day discourages this, Bush said.

Land Expropriated

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The government has expropriated 1.5 million acres of land in the northern state of Coahuila for distribution among 2,000 peasants, officials announced. The transfer was part of a land reform program being carried out by President Adolfo Lopez Mateos.

'Ban Bomb' Parades Held In Two Cities

PORTLAND (AP)—Peace marchers appeared in demonstrations at Portland and Salem Monday on the 17th anniversary of the nuclear bombing of Hiroshima.

In Salem, the marchers paraded to the Capitol steps carrying posters saying "Ban the Bomb." Later, the marchers passed out leaflets.

The Portland demonstration began early Monday at Laurelhurst Park. The gathering of demonstrators swelled in number to 125 as the marchers paraded into the downtown area at noon.

Later, identical telegrams were sent to President Kennedy and Soviet Premier Khrushchev, calling for an end to nuclear testing.

The Portland march was staged by members of four peace organizations in the area.

The marchers carried placards with the legend: "We walk in sorrow, we walk in hope."

The executive secretary of the American Friends Committee, told the marchers that the march was "an appeal to stop the drift to catastrophe."

Jordan Named To Senate Seat

BOISE (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Smylie Monday named former Gov. Len B. Jordan, 63, to serve as interim senator from Idaho until the Nov. 6 general election.

Jordan was nominated last Saturday by the Republican State Central Committee at Potomac to run for the remaining four years of the term of the late GOP Sen. Henry Dworshak.

Both men told a news conference in Smylie's office Monday they felt the interim appointment would help rather than hurt Jordan's chances in November.

Slim Chance

HOGOTOM, Kan. (AP)—The having trouble locating Robert S. Walton.

The board said he was 6 feet, 8 inches tall and weighs 136 pounds.

'Canal Invasion Deceptively Easy

EDITOR'S NOTE—During the month of August two decades ago Americans began hearing of a tiny island with a hard-to-pronounce name. After almost a year of successive defeats, the Allies had taken the first step on the long, bloody road to victory in the Pacific. The time was Aug. 7, 1942—20 years ago today. The place was Guadalcanal.

By TOM HENSHAW
Of the Associated Press

Through the pre-dawn mists, the island mass rose mysterious, menacing and dark against the moonlit sky as the invasion fleet stole stealthily around its western cape.

The only sounds were the soft swish of water against the moving prows of the ships and the murmur of muted conversation among men of the First Marine Division huddled below decks in their transports.

As the first streaks of dawn crawled up the eastern sky, the big guns of the cruiser Quincy crashed the overture and shells burst among the palms and jungle and Japanese camps on the island.

Moments later, green-clad Marines went over the side, scrambled down swaying cargo nets into the landing boats and shoved off toward the beach.

They knew not what awaited them, for they were the first.

The Navy communiqué, issued later the same day, Aug. 7, 1942, was terse and uninformative, yet it electrified a nation that was sinking into despair under the weight of defeat. It said:

"United States Naval and other forces have attacked enemy installations in the

Cuban Farm Co-ops Accused of Apathy

HAVANA (AP)—Cuba's top agricultural official says mismanagement and apathy in farm cooperatives are partly to blame for a drop in this year's raw sugar harvest.

In a speech delivered in sugar workers more than two weeks ago and made public Monday, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said the harvest could have been more than 5 million tons. Government figures put the harvest at 4.8 million tons of raw sugar.



20 Years Ago

southeastern part of the Solomon Islands in force and the attacks are continuing."

After eight months of gallant stands and galling retreats at Bataan, Wake Island, Singapore and the East Indies, America and her Allies were at last starting the long road back.

It was some time before the precise point of attack emerged from the morass of rumor and secrecy. Then it became a household word: Guadalcanal.

On maps of the Pacific the Solomon Islands, a 900-mile long chain, sprawl atop the continent of Australia like an overhanging roof pointing directly at the Allied lifeline between America and Australia.

The groping fingers of the Japanese empire, seemingly invincible, reached Guadalcanal at the tip of the Solomon chain in June and coiled to spring south on the Australian flank.

Clearly, the time to stop them was the summer of 1942. And clearly the place to do it was Guadalcanal.

Geographers knew Guadalcanal as a 2,500 square mile island of mountains, jungle and sandy beaches, peopled by dark, fuzzy-haired Melan-

esians, ruled by the British and noted for its coconut plantations.

Military strategists, poring over their meager maps, saw it was one of the few islands in the rugged Solomons with sufficient level area for the construction of a major airstrip.

But the Marines, in the six months that followed, came to know it best.

It was a beautiful green south sea isle and it was rotten. It stank with the accumulated decay of centuries. Its jungles continually dripped of moisture and its swamps crawled with germs of strange tropical diseases.

The landings were unexpectedly easy. The Marines overran the airstrip, renamed Henderson Field, and the Japanese camps, where breakfasts were found on the tables. The ease of the landings made the Marines apprehensive. Maybe it was a trap. But it wasn't. It was complete surprise.

The battle for Guadalcanal didn't begin for several days when the Japanese returned in force. And it didn't end until the last contingent of Japanese were driven from the island on Feb. 9, 1943. Marine casualties were 1,202

killed, 3,070 wounded. The Army lost 550 killed, 1,289 wounded. Some 28,580 Japanese died on the island.

Guadalcanal was the proving ground for the Marines in World War II.

There they learned the awful loneliness of the battlefield when the Navy was lashed in the battle of Savo Island and for days they were left unprotected from enemy attacks by air and sea.

They learned from the enemy the tricks of jungle warfare: the snipers tied to the treetops; the booby-trapped bodies of friend and foe; the infiltrators who feigned death and rose to attack from the rear; the cries of "help!" from the jungle in precise English.

They learned too that the Japanese were not invincible by meeting and hurling back the wild, noisy banzai charges of the crack Ichiki Detachment and the Sendai Division, the small brown men in baggy uniforms who rarely surrendered but fought to the death.

The lessons of Guadalcanal were carried on to other places with the then unfamiliar names on the bloody road to Tokyo—Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima. But always, Guadalcanal comes first.

Power Bill Stirs Debate

Northwest Solons Defend Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—Whether the Pacific Northwest has special federal power privileges became an issue Monday as the Senate debated a bill authorizing the Bonneville Power Administration to sell surplus power outside the area.

A number of senators including Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., claimed it had. Goldwater moved to amend a bill giving the Northwest first call on federal power produced there so that other areas of the country could have the same privilege. Goldwater first suggested that it also apply to Arizona and later at the suggestion of several senators changed that to include the Dakotas, Iowa, Colorado and Illinois.

"If it's good for one section of the country, it is good for all sections," he said.

The bill under debate would authorize Bonneville to sell surplus Northwest power outside the area but BPA would be able to discontinue sales if a shortage developed.

It was backed by Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who said the authority is needed to permit BPA to sell surplus power, now wasted, outside the area while assuring private and public power users of continuing supply.

Jackson said the situation does not apply elsewhere because Northwest power is 98 per cent hydroelectric and there are enormous amounts of seasonal power that cannot now be used.

Opponents included Sen. Kenneth R. Keating, R-N.Y., who described the plan as an attempt to keep low power rates in the Northwest to attract industry from other states. Keating told the Senate the taxpayers of his state "are being asked to subsidize the pilfering of industry from their state."

The comment brought a reply from Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., that federal funds for Northwest dam construction are loans and "We pay back every nickel with interest."

Jackson said long-range transmission facilities make it possible to sell power as far away as California. He said the Northwest produced "about 15 billion kilowatt hours of secondary energy in the last two years which had to be wasted."

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