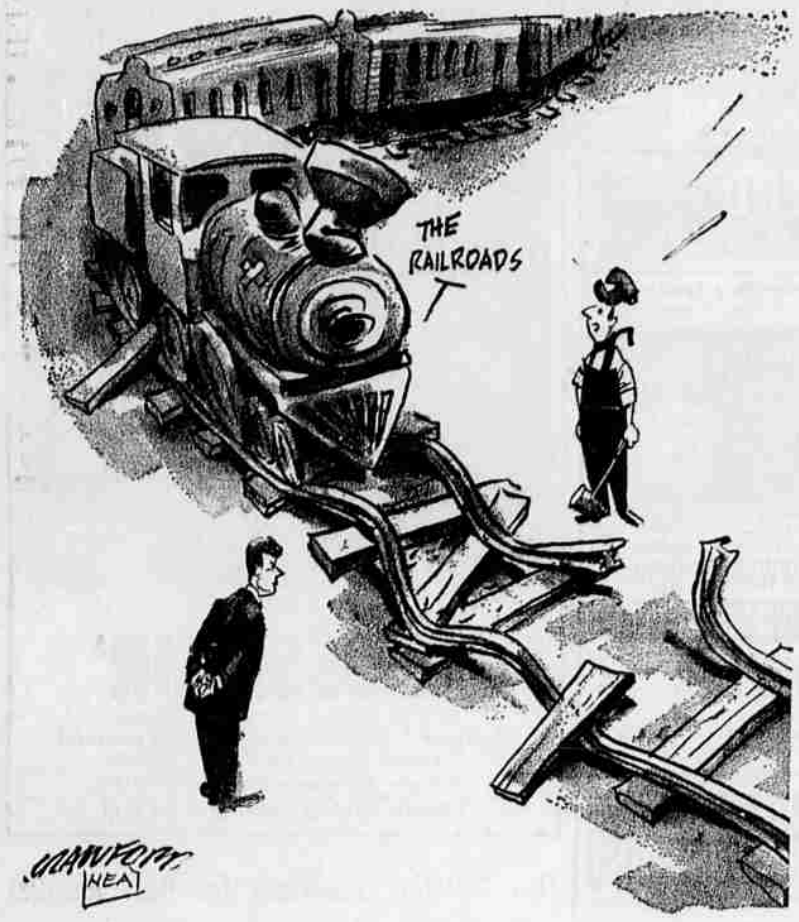
'You got a golden spike?'



Steel Magazine sees adjustments on orders following settlement

CLEVELAND, Ohio (UPI) — Settlement of steel labor negotiations will trigger some order adjustments, but it won't precipitate a market collapse, Steel Magazine predicted today.

The national weekly based its prediction on the following two reasons:

1. Users haven't gone overboard on inventory building. Since the first of the year, they've increased stocks by no more than 2.5 million tons while their build-up prior to last year's agreement was nearly twice that size.

2. They're consuming steel at a near record rate—about 6.7 million tons per month.

Keeping consumption at a high pitch is the automotive demand which is second only to that of 1955. Requirements of other industries—construction, appliance manufacturing, machinery, farm equipment, freight car building, and canmaking—also are booming.

Above Seasonal Demand

Steel said market conditions are anything but depressed. Despite a sharp drop in order entry attributable to the slowdown in inventory building, demand is well above average for the season.

Orders for bars, beams, hot rolled strip, and coated sheets are slipping, but there's not much deferment or cancellation of tonnage on the books. Cold rolled sheets, wide plates, and semifinished products are holding their own.

Meanwhile, rails, reinforcing bars, and tubular items are on the upswing. Most mills are sold out through mid-August on galvanized sheets, through July on wide plates and cold rolled sheets, through July on wide plates and cold rolled sheets, and through June on hot rolled items.

See Another Climb

Major service center distributors say their May shipments were 10 per cent higher than April's and they're predicting a similar uptrend this month.

Steel said since orders have passed their peak, emphasis has been on mill shipments. Customers are pushing as hard as ever for quick delivery, a clear indication that they have not overbuilt their inventories.

May shipments topped April's by six to eight per cent but should have been higher. Steel said they were held down to some extent by shortages of trucks and freight cars.

Steelmakers expect June shipments to surpass last month's by five per cent. They figure "carryovers" from May will offset any deferments of tonnage from June to July.

Steel production appears to be topping out around 85 per cent of unofficial ingot capacity. The magazine estimates production last week reached 2,609,000 net tons and looks for output this week to be about the same.

Scrap prices slipped $2.00 a gross ton to $25.83, lowest since the week ending December 5.

Capital Report

Red-blooded Americans on Oregon Ave. in Capital say 'nyet' to Communists

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The most heated East-West dispute in Washington at the moment finds the Soviets backing down a bit, while the red-blooded American residents of Oregon Avenue here are shouting "nyet!" to a small scale attempt at Communist expansionism in the western hemisphere.

The issue is whether Russia should be allowed to relocate its embassy from downtown Washington, 3½ blocks up 16th Street from the White House, to a 15-acre estate on Oregon Avenue on the fringe of the District of Columbia five miles from downtown. The Chevy Chase Citizens Association, whose members live in the area, are up in arms against it.

The State Department wants to accommodate the Russians. This is not, as the John Birchers might suspect, a sell-out of American citizens by diplomats who are soft on communism. It is international back-scratching designed to secure better quarters in Moscow for the cramped American embassy.

The decision is up to a local Washington zoning board, for an embassy chancery (office) is legally an office building which cannot enter a residential neighborhood without permission.

If the Soviets get their permit, they would tear down the existing Tudor mansion on the estate and put up a 150-room, $2 million, four-story structure. The Citizens Association claims its members can't co-exist with this sort of thing because it would bring a commercial use into one of the city's lovliest residential areas, interfering with the low-lying skyline of the area, creating disturbances due to traffic, and who knows what else.

All the persuasive power of the State Department hasn't budged them or pried a permit out of the zoning board since the dispute began two months ago.

So the Russians have offered to back their chancery 20 feet down the hill and to trim four feet off the height. They will also pull in the width by 36 feet and screen it with shrubbery.

Already one public hearing has been held by the zoning board, and another is scheduled on the compromise plan in June. The Soviets are reportedly dismayed over the power of a handful of voteless citizens to block their move.

The Russians aren't the only ones with embassy troubles. The recent increase in the number of new nations has forced the chancery issue upon many residential neighborhoods in Washington. And since many are African nations, the question is tinged with racial undertones in instances where the Africans have applied for a site in an all-white neighborhood.

The German and Dutch governments are building new chanceries in fashionable residential areas, but they diplomatically avoided trouble by inviting their new neighbors in to talk about their plans. Maybe they even added a few names to their social invitation list.

Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee wants to ban further embassy encroachment. He is sore because the French embassy, which is next door to his home, is planning a new office building.

The argument against compelling the embassies to remain in commercial buildings downtown is that this is more expensive property, perhaps too dear for the newer nations. Fulbright's answer is direct: "We pay for most of the chanceries anyway through foreign aid." This argument can't be made for the Russians.

Basically, the problem is due to a long-standing mistake in not following L'Enfant's original plan for Washington, which envisioned developing Embassy Row along the Mall, that broad grassy sweep from the Capitol to the Washington Monument. This would have pleased virtually everyone, especially Congress, perched up on Capitol Hill where it could look down on the foreigners. That is still the preferred angle of vision of many congressmen.

You can get any opinion you want on possible length of the strike

The Northwest, plagued for the last two summers by prolonged strike-lockout situations in construction, is now in the starting stages of a strike-lockout in the forest products industry. And you can get any guess you want as to the length of the dispute, or as to whether or not it will spread to more mills and to allied industries, such as pulp and paper.

Negotiations, and their preliminaries, have been under way for some time. On the face of it, it appears bargainers for the companies and their workmen are not for apart. But apparently the faces are deceiving. Statements indicate the union involved wants wage increases of nearly double what employer negotiating teams have offered. Even then, the two figures do not appear to be a great distance apart for this stage of the game.

Wire service stories from Portland have quoted union sources as saying present wages average between $2.10 and $2.20 per hour. Employer sources have said cash wages for loggers average slightly over $3 per hour, nearly $4 per hour when fringe benefits are calculated. The state's Employment Service quotes hourly wages in the lumber industry as averaging $2.74, including overtime but not counting vacations, insurance, pensions, and other fringe costs. You can take your own choice.

Some observers believe the strike-lockout will be of short duration. Almost as many disagree. When talks were broken off, the union struck U. S. Plywood Corp. and St. Regis Paper Company. The four other companies represented in the six-company negotiating group — Weyerhaeuser, Crown-Zellerbach, International Paper, and Rayonier— immediately began shutting down their operations, on the theory that a strike against one of the companies was a strike against all. Obviously, the companies feared being whipsawed. Union members will receive no unemployment benefits in either Oregon or Washington, and the union's treasury is not equipped to pay big strike benefits to members such as are common in some industries.

The union, The International Woodworkers of America, bases its public case upon the fact that it voluntarily gave up a wage increase last year, in the face of heavy pressure from the companies. The companies point out their own economic situation, better than a year ago, but forest products still must be classed as a depressed industry by normal industrial profit margin standards.

There is still another factor involved. Another union, the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, is involved in negotiations with still another group of employers. And Georgia-Pacific, one of the largest corporations in the field, is negotiating separately. Generally the pattern is for one or two companies to reach agreement with the union, setting a general area of agreement which is followed by most others. Whether this will be the outcome of the present situation is anyone's guess.

About all that can be hoped by those not directly involved is that agreement is reached, and soon. The shutdown, and the prospect of further spread of the strike-lockout, hurts the general economy of the Northwest, an economy which is heavily based upon forest products. Timber sales activities have been heavier than usual, with most of the blowdown from the Columbus Day storm having been put on the market. If this is not cut this summer we can expect a big beetle infestation by next spring, with heavy public expense to fight it.

Senseless 'fun'

Almost every year, it seems, one or the other of the Central Oregon communities sees the festivities attendant upon high school graduation turn into tragedy for a family. The party at Shevlin Park Friday night which resulted in the death of Pat Young was this year's contribution to the annual record.

This is "fun," in the confused style of a bunch of youngsters who feel the ending of 12 years of grade and high school is some sort of magic mark, to be celebrated with a great deal more enthusiasm than judgment. The tragedies come from too much liquor in stomachs unaccustomed to it, or too much speed by drivers who don't know how to handle it, or both.

A number of attempts have been made in the past to so organize the festivities as to eliminate much of the danger. Some such attempts were great successes. Others were spoiled by youngsters who refused to take a proper part, or by parents who insisted on assisting their own teen-agers and their friends break the rules. Neither course of conduct is anything to admire.

The Young family has our sympathy. A number of families in similar circumstances have had the same sympathy in the past, and unless someone cares to do something about it, we suspect a number will be entitled to it in the years to come.

Quotable quotes

In this day, in this land which leads the free peoples, we cannot afford citizens who are insensitive to public affairs. — Army Secretary Cyrus R. Vance, telling graduates at Virginia Military Institute of the need for a knowledge of public affairs.

Were we, as the symbol of democratic government, to surrender this opportunity to the leading advocate of the Communist ideology, we could no longer stand large in our own image, or in the image that other nations have of us and the free society we represent. — NASA head James Webb, predicting that a cutback in the U.S. space program would cost America its free world leadership.

Washington Merry-go-round

It depends a lot on who is taking the junkets

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The rules of junketing are completely different, depending on just who it is who's taking the junkets.

For instance, fifteen news photographers and newsmen are being dropped from the President's trip to Italy and Germany because one plane is overcrowded, and the White House says it can't afford the expense of hiring another. Yet each newsman pays for his own airplane flight. The White House supplies the plane and correlates the flight, but members of the press are paying passengers.

Here are some interesting contrasts regarding other junkets:

1. Secretary of Defense McNamara recently commandeered an entire jet for himself and wife and flew from Washington to Honolulu for a weekend.

2. Last fall, Ike's old plane, The Columbine, flew the House Banking and Currency Committee congressmen and their wives around the world on a de luxe junket at government expense.

3. This winter, special de luxe junkets were arranged for congressmen to visit Guantanamo and scowl across the barbed wire at Castro. It became almost a commuting service — all at the taxpayers' expense.

4. Rep. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina gets a special Air Force plane free, almost whenever he asks for it, to take him back to Charleston, S. C., for weekends.

5. Top Navy admirals used special planes to fly to Puerto Rico last month to mingle with Navy lobbyists at the annual Navy League Jamboree.

Yet the White House kicks fifteen photographers and reporters who want to pay their fares, off the presidential trip to Europe on the grounds of economy.

Wives are Boss

At a bull session of the Federal Communications Commission, the men who regulate radio-TV stations recently were confessing how they themselves are subject to their wives.

"Who is the boss in your house?" Commissioner Robert Lee demanded of Commissioner Rosel Hyde.

"My wife," Hyde said without hesitation.

"In my house, I am the boss," boasted Commissioner Lee. "And my wife has authorized me to say so."

Wheat-Cotton Axis

If you want to see whether there's going to be a wheat bill or not, watch the joint operations of Senators Milt Young, the North Dakota Republican, and Dick Russell, the Georgia Democrat, together with Lister Hill, the Alabama Democrat. Though they come from opposite parts of the USA and belong to different political parties, they follow a very similar vote pattern.

In Senate cloakrooms, their cooperation is called the wheat-cotton axis. The North Dakotan sticks with Russell and Hill on cotton while the Georgia and Alabama senators stick with Young on wheat. It doesn't make any difference what the Secretary of Agriculture says, they can usually call the tune when it comes to the two great stable farm commodities of the USA.

Much of their power derives from the fact that all three are members of the Appropriations Committee for Agriculture, and can pass appropriations bills affecting farmers. Or they retaliate against other appropriations bills favored by senators who don't vote for wheat and cotton.

Fishy Ambassador

When President Kennedy turned up at the big birthday dinner in New York the other day, he bumped into his new ambassador for fish, former Sen. Ben Smith of Massachusetts.

With them was Sen. Warren Magnuson, D-Wash., chief fish champion of the Senate, and the man who persuaded Kennedy to appoint a special ambassador to protect the fishing industry in its problems with Ecuador, Japan, and the Soviet.

Ambassador Smith, an old friend of Kennedy's, was looking elegant in white tie and tails.

"What are you doing there?" joked the President. "Why aren't you down at the Fulton Fish Market with your fishing togs on?"

Early next morning Ambassador Smith telephoned to say that he was at the Fulton Fish Market.

Note: Smith's No. 1 problem is probably going to be with Canada. A few days after the salubrious conference between JFK and new Prime Minister Lester Pearson, the Canadian government banned all American fishing boats within the 12-mile limit. The administration is trying to play down this fishing crisis, but it could become as important as the Bomarc missile argument between Kennedy and ex-Prime Minister Diefenbaker. The United States claims American fishermen have the right to fish within three miles of the Canadian coast, in other words up to the international boundary. Canada is now cutting the old prohibition boundary fixed under the Hoover administration by which the United States claimed the right to stop and search foreign vessels up to 12 miles offshore.

Barbs

The majority of new cars travel about the same — two or three months on credit.

It seems that everything but criminals is blamed for crime.

It'll be a natural American boy who goes barefoot, stubs his toe and gets stone bruises this summer.

After a crack-up it's the road hog who does the most squealing.

THE BULLETIN

Monday, June 10, 1963
An Independent Newspaper

Robert W. Chandler, Editor
Phil F. Brogan, Associate Editor
Loren E. Dyer, Mech. Sup't.
Jack McDermott, Adv. Manager
Lou W. Meyers, Circ. Manager
William A. Yates, Managing Ed.

Entered as Second Class Matter, January 6, 1917, at the Post Office at Bend, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879. Published daily except Sunday and certain holidays by The Bend Bulletin, Inc.

State lawmakers cause ripple when they decide to chop back on civil defense

Editors note: The 141-day 1963 legislature cried, laughed, joked and prayed together. It was a session that had its sentations, successes and failures.—Fifth of six.

By Zan Stark and
Ann H. Pearson
UPI Staff Writers

Salem (UPI)—Oregon created a national ripple when it became the first state in the nation to turn against civil defense.

"Oregon can lead the nation in having the guts to abandon a program of digging holes in the ground," Sen. Ted Hallock, D-Portland, urged as the Senate voted to strip the 18-man agency to a 3-member coordinating staff.

Gov. Mark Hatfield promised a "bare knuckle" fight to save CD, but could not enlist public support.

The months-long battle was fatally unnerving to local CD outposts. Portland abolished its civil defense organization. Others served notice they would do so too.

Legislators said the state CD organization was helpless during the Columbus Day storm. They called CD a "do nothing" agency.

House Speaker Clarence Barton accused Hatfield of flouting legislative intent when he learned work had started on a $36,000 CD headquarters in the Capitol basement.

Workmen today were scurrying to complete the huge offices before the end of the month—when the present CD appropriation ends.

Variety Of Sensations

The session was highlighted by a variety of sensations.

The Senate and House petulantly demanded the governor disconnect the speaker in his office which allowed him to tune in on floor debate.

The legislature replaced worn out typewriters with new electric models, and stirred charges of excessive spending.

The controversial three - way workmen's compensation bill was so viciously lobbied that legitimate lobbyists were embarrassed.

Senators used their "remonstrance" period to blister the governor. Hatfield countered on his televised "Report to the People."

Barton and Senate President Ben Musa inaugurated a daily press conference.

The mother of athletic star Terry Baker testified in favor of a Sunday closing law. The measure drew the biggest crowds of the session before it was killed in committee.

Trains stopped while the railroad brotherhoods came to Salem to score a grand slam victory when the legislature refused to throw out the full crew law.

A newsman was subpoenaed to describe the 16 executions he had witnessed in the gas chamber. An expected emotional impact on consideration of anti-death penalty bills was removed when two executions scheduled during the session were stayed.

Rules Fights

Barton and Rep. Joe Rogers, R-Independence, fought over rules throughout the session, sometimes generating anger, sometimes laughter.

Daylight saving time—an explosive issue two years ago—caused hardly a ripple when lawmakers voted to extend it to the end of October.

There was the drama - packed moment when House members stood in silent prayer after learning astronaut L. Gordon Cooper would have to use manual controls to end his 22-orbit flight.

The Camp Withycombe scandal got a thorough going-over which resulted in a revision of the National Guard's budget and accounting procedures.

A legislative favorite—a bill to restrict trading stamps—came to life in mid-session, drew moderate crowds at hearings, then died in committee.

Humor attached itself to a bill to allow counties to regulate stray cats. The bill was the butt of jokes from every quarter. But cat lovers didn't think it was funny, and authored a flood of letters objecting to the levity shown by legislators—who were still chuckling as they voted the measure into law.

Other pens . . .

Braceros

The action of Congress in chopping off the bracero procurement program as of December 31 caught California by surprise.

Mexican field labor has been an important factor in the state's mammoth fruit and vegetable harvest for many years. The bracero program has provided a supplementary labor source that was valuable in the war years.

However, despite grower support, the program has been under increasing attack recently. The persistence of unemployment in many U.S. areas generated pressures to bar seasonal labor importation.

There is still a chance that the bracero program will be revived and extended for another year. But it is doubtful if growers can count on braceros for many more years, judging by the temper of Congress.

Can the multi-million-dollar California harvest be garnered by domestic labor? The growers say few American workers will accept so-called "stoop labor" jobs in the crops.

Labor union officials counter with charges that U.S. labor does not receive the benefits Mexican workers get — such as housing, transportation to work, and placement scheduling to assure relatively steady employment. (These benefits are likely to be required for Americans in any revived bracero legislation.)

It is pointed out that only 7,000 of California's 100,000 truck crop operators now employ braceros. The rest employ domestic help or harvest mechanically. However, the largest growers are numbered among the 7,000 who use imported help.

It now seems inevitable that the fruit and truck crop industry must plan to operate without supplemental Mexican labor sometime soon.

If it develops after trial that sufficient American help is not available, given the same job conditions as braceros, the growers should have little opposition in petitioning Congress for a new bracero program adequate to their needs. (Los Angeles Times.)

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

Senior High students get commendation

To the Editor:

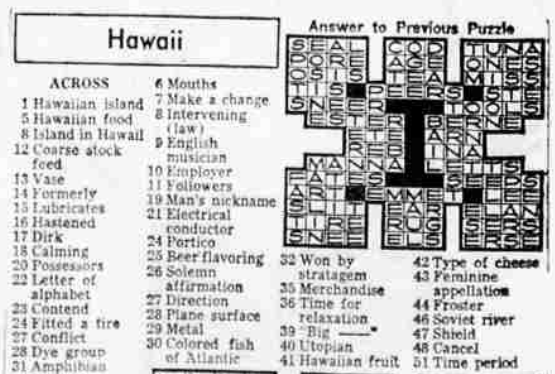
The Bend Senior High School has been using some of the facilities of the First Presbyterian Church for the school year just concluded. On behalf of the congregation, I would like to take this opportunity to commend the Senior High students involved in the classes here. We were most pleased with the way these students conducted themselves.

We would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to these young people.

Sincerely,
Leroy Rhodes,
Clerk of Session
First Presbyterian Church
Bend, Oregon,
June 6, 1963

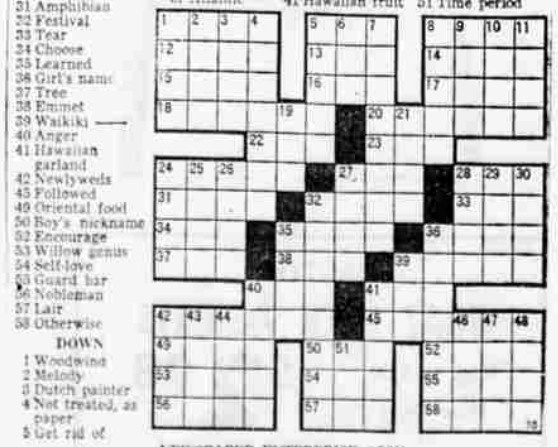
Hawaii

Answer to Previous Puzzle



ACROSS
1 Hawaiian island
5 Hawaiian food
8 Island in Hawaii
12 Coarse stock feed
13 Vase
14 Formerly
15 Lubricates
16 Hastened
17 Dirk
18 Calming
20 Possessors
22 Letter of alphabet
23 Contend
24 Fitted a fire
27 Conflict
28 Dye group
31 Amphibian
32 Festival
33 Tear
34 Choose
35 Learned
36 Girl's name
37 Tree
38 Emmet
39 Waikiki ——
40 Anger
41 Hawaiian garland
42 Newlyweds
45 Followed
49 Oriental food
50 Boy's nickname
52 Encourage
53 Willow genus
54 Self-love
55 Guard bar
56 Nobleman
57 Lair
58 Otherwise

DOWN
1 Woodwind
2 Melody
3 Dutch painter
4 Not treated, as paper
5 Get rid of
6 Mouths
7 Make a change
8 Intervening (law)
9 English musician
10 Employer
11 Followers
19 Man's nickname
21 Electrical conductor
24 Portico
25 Beer flavoring
26 Solemn affirmation
27 Direction
28 Plane surface
29 Metal
30 Colored fish of Atlantic
32 Won by stratagem
35 Merchandise
36 Time for relaxation
39 "Big ——"
40 Utopian
41 Hawaiian fruit
42 Type of cheese
43 Feminine appellation
44 Froster
46 Soviet river
47 Shield
48 Cancel
51 Time period



NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE ASSN