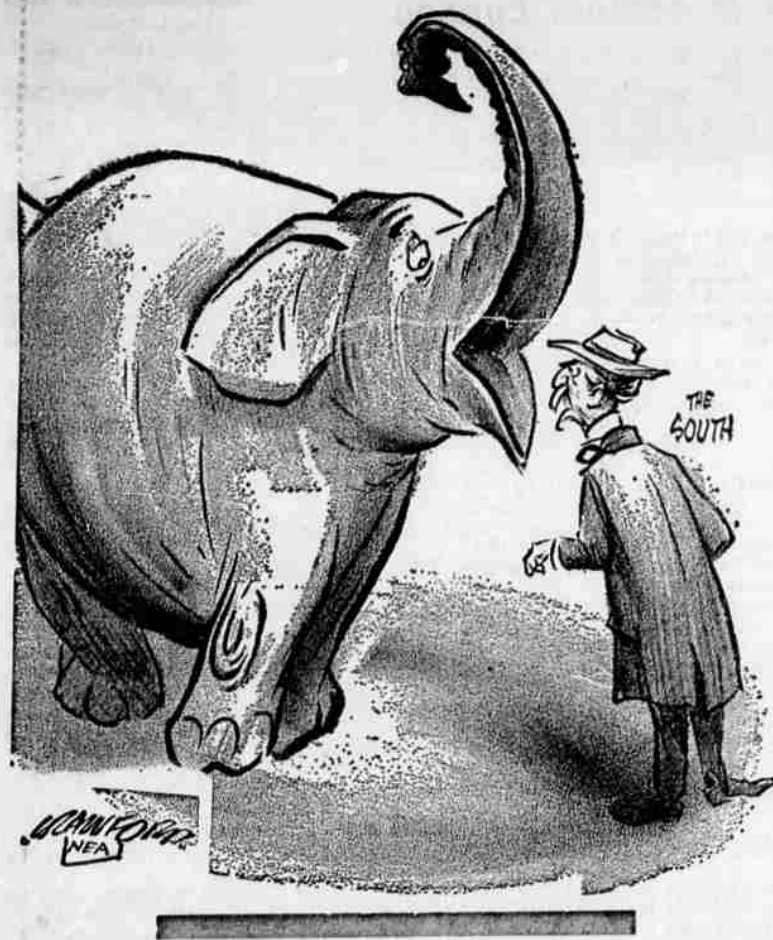


Gift horse?



George Brewster a fitting appointee to an important job for the area

Federal District Judge Gus J. Solomon, presiding judge for Oregon in the federal court system, has appointed George Brewster, Redmond attorney, to serve as federal court commissioner for Deschutes, Crook, and Jefferson counties. The post is an important one for the area, and Brewster is a fitting appointee.

A federal Commissioner is known to students of judicial administration as a committing magistrate. His duties are somewhat like those of the justice of the peace in the state system. Persons involved in federal actions at law make their initial appearances before him. He sets bail in criminal cases.

The appointment of Brewster is the culmination of a long series of events. For several years it has been apparent there was a need for such an officer in this area. The need occurs, in large part, because of the difficulty of enforcing federal regulations on federal lands. Those who violate regulations involving the use of motorized vehicles in wilderness areas of the national forests, for example, have been almost completely free of fear of prosecution. Prior to the appointment of Brewster as Commissioner, officers making arrests for such violations were required to bring their charges before the federal court in Portland. The natural result was few charges were brought.

Several attempts have been made in recent legislatures to make

such violations a breach of state law, so that cases could be tried in state district or justice courts. But such attempts failed of passage.

After the 1963 legislature declined to pass the necessary state legislation a Central Oregon resident interested in the problem wrote to Sen. Maurine B. Neuberger. At her suggestion, Judge Solomon agreed to appoint a commissioner for the area, providing a suitable person could be found who would be willing to serve.

Brewster's name was suggested. He met several important qualifications, in the views of those who made the recommendation. He was legally trained, and had considerable experience in trial work in Central Oregon. He was universally respected for his honesty and integrity. He was reducing the amount of time he was spending on his own law practice, which would give him time to perform the job. Judge Solomon, and his fellows on the U. S. bench in Oregon, agreed, and the appointment was made. It is of particular significance in the area because it fills a gap in the court system, both for officers of the law, and the residents of the area.

The thanks of Central Oregonians who realized the need for a U. S. Commissioner in the area go to Judge Solomon and his colleagues, and to Senator Neuberger, for her interest in the problem.

Shades of inflation

A group of English criminals robbed a mail train of an estimated \$8 million last week. Jesse James, until now known as the greatest

train robber of all time, averaged less than \$5 thousand per robbery in a career which lasted many years.

In the dark

The end of the long strike-lockout in the Pacific Northwest forest products industry is near. The lock-out phase ended a few days ago, and each day brings news of new settlements between unions and timber operators. Final settlement with the big operators, which will almost certainly set the pattern for the industry as a whole, is imminent. Yet the public, and many employees of the companies involved, still is in the dark as to the money issues in the strike.

of the money will go to logging crews for travel time under certain circumstances. Another portion will be used to adjust what the unions feel, and management apparently agrees, have been inequities between various job classifications. Still another portion, around 24 cents, will actually go to almost all workers in the form of cash raises over the next three years.

It appears the strike is being settled. But lots of persons still are in the dark about the exact basis of the settlement.

Quotable quotes

The explosion is a reminder that the enemies and adversaries of the Moscow treaty have not given up. — A Moscow Radio broadcast commenting on the new U.S. underground nuclear test.

Only a few are heroic or popular figures in the forefront of the Negroes' struggle for equal rights. But without exception, they are persons who in recent years have taken an active part in the shaping of Negroes' destiny on a broad regional or national scale. — Ebony magazine, listing its selection of the nation's 100 most influential Negroes.

Now, it appears, the settlement pattern is developing around a figure of 30½ cents per hour over a three-year period. But even this is open to varying interpretations. The 30½ cents will go to all employees, and not all of it is in cash. The 30½ cents, it seems, is union-computed cost to employers of the settlement. One imagines the figure will vary between various employers. Part

Washington Merry-go-round

Estes Kefauver spent his life for his strict views

By Jack Anderson

WASHINGTON — If President Kennedy should choose to expand his book, "Profiles in Courage," I suggest he write about the only man who ever bested him in politics, who took the vice presidential nomination away from him in 1956: the late Sen. Estes Kefauver.

This Lincoln of a man, homespun, ungainly, often stood alone in the United States Senate. But he stood tall.

Consider these flashbacks: Flashback, 1956 — Kefauver dug deep into his own pocket, mortgaging his home and hiring out as a lecturer, to pay off old campaign bills. Yet as a presidential candidate in 1956, despite his campaign poverty, he refused a \$10,000 contribution with strings attached.

All he had to do was condemn, in a public speech, a United Nations pronouncement against Israel. This would be worth \$10,000 to his destitute campaign, he was told. But Kefauver, though pro-Israel, refused to bargain for his contributions.

Flashback, 1954 — The late Senator Joe McCarthy threatened to attack Kefauver in Tennessee, painting him as a political pink. If Kefauver accepted an invitation to speak against McCarthy in Wisconsin.

Estes took up the warning with his staff, listened silently as each one begged him not to pick a fight with McCarthy on the eve of the Tennessee elections. He thanked them for their advice, then quietly announced his decision: "McCarthy is bad for the country. I reckon I'll have to say so."

Minority of One

Flashback, 1954 — Stung by charges they were soft on communism, Democratic senators introduced a bill to outlaw the Communist Party and dared the Republicans to vote for it. This would have subjected people to prosecution because of their political beliefs.

But the Republicans accepted the challenge and lined up unanimously with the Democrats for the bill. Only Kefauver, refusing to play politics, stood against it. His anguished political advisers warned that his stand would be misinterpreted back home, that he would be called a Red.

"The least you can do," begged a friend, phoning from Tennessee, "is duck out on the vote."

The final rollcall was 81 to 1; Kefauver was the lone dissenter.

(Later, the bill was pigeonholed after FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover joined Kefauver in warning that it not only would be unconstitutional but would drive the Communists underground.)

Flashback, 1952 — In the presidential race, Kefauver bucked the party bosses, beat all comers in the primaries, and entered the Democratic Convention with the most pledged delegates. Still, he needed more support to win the nomination.

Texas Governor Allen Shivers, boss of the big Texas delegation, chose this crucial moment to pay a secret call on Kefauver. Shivers wanted to know how the senator felt about turning the tide-lands over to the states, so the big oil companies could drill for oil.

No Deal

Would Kefauver agree to let Congress decide the issue and not use the veto if he were elected president? No, said Kefauver. Would Kefauver agree to turn offshore oil over to the states within a three-mile limit? No, Kefauver said again.

Thus Texas slipped irrevocably from his grasp. And he lost the nomination on the third ballot after leading the first two.

Flashback, 1950 — Digging into organized crime, Kefauver turned over a compost pile of gangland-political connections. Deep in the pile was a \$2,500 contribution that came from Frank Costello had given to the Democratic National Committee in 1947.

"Is this to be brought out at the public hearings?" demanded Democratic leaders.

"It is," said the senator. And it was. Flashback, 1949 — Though a southerner, Kefauver managed to stir up the mighty wrath of the South by supporting civil rights legislation. When a resolution was offered to curb Senate filibusters, Kefauver at once announced support for it.

Thus the Senate was treated to the unusual spectacle of a senator speaking with southern accent against the filibuster.

Flashback, 1920 — Kefauver came out of the Tennessee hills to the University of Tennessee, a straw suitcase in one hand, a cap perched atop his head. Tightly

drawn against his huge bulk was an ill-fitting suit, which seemed red in one light, green in another. Across his chest in a neat row were all the ribbons Estes had accumulated for perfect attendance at Sunday School.

He was greeted by a cousin, Thomas Walker, who dutifully brought Kefauver into his fraternity. That alternating red-and-green, mailorder suit offended the eyes of Estes' fraternity brothers. (Not to mention his yellow shoes, his shrunken cap, his array of Sunday School pins.)

Solemnly, they conspired to swipe Kefauver's colorful clothes and force him to buy a new wardrobe. Thus began the mystery of the missing duds, which was to puzzle Estes throughout his freshman year.

He would return from class to find a pair of orange socks gone. A week later his shoes disappeared. Then his cap. And one night, while he slept, the miracle suit of two colors vanished into the night.

From this unlikely beginning, Estes Kefauver went on to become editor of the college newspaper, president of the Junior class, president of the All-Students Club, president of the Southern Federation of College Students, and a football star who earned the affectionate nickname, "Old Ironsides."

He continued on to Yale and academic glory. He became a corporation lawyer, a congressman, a senator and a presidential candidate.

But he never lost touch with the Tennessee hills, with the everyday people who make up the backbone of America.

They are the ones now who will miss him the most.

Taxpayer should seek better use of defense funds

By Lyle C. Wilson

UPI Staff Writer

The American taxpayer would be well advised and within his rights to demand that the national Defense Department make better use of the said taxpayers' money.

Or, maybe, some alert member of Congress should call the Pentagon to account for some of its tom fool methods of doing business. The angry taxpayer and alert member of Congress need do no more than refer to the numerous reports by the comptroller general of the United States on the wasteful practices of the Pentagon brass, military and civilian.

Joseph Campbell is the comptroller general. His job is to audit the books of all spending departments and agencies and to tell Congress what he turns up. What turns up is a shocking story of waste, extravagance and stupidity, notably in the department of national defense.

In a single mail this week were three reports from Campbell, each running about 25 pages and each relating that some fathead in the Pentagon had wasted another bundle of the taxpayers' dollars.

There was, for example, the report on "unnecessary annual expenditures by the Departments of the Air Force and the Navy for leasing commercial facilities to store petroleum products in the San Francisco area instead of using excess government-owned petroleum facilities at the Navy fuel department, Point Molate, Richmond, Calif."

Campbell reported that the Navy's surplus oil storage capacity at Point Molate averaged 450,000 barrels for the past three years.

Barbs

Peanuts are called a good substitute for meat, but there's no substitute for peanuts at the ball park.

If time really cures everything parents of delinquent youths can have hope.



When a girl wants to learn to swim there's always some smart duck who is willing to teach her.

One thing that makes you feel better is giving to the Red Cross until it hurts.

THE BULLETIN

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Capital Report

America's long-range program to intensify oceanographic research reported in distress

By Robert A. Smith

Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — America's long-range program to intensify oceanographic research — to beat the Soviets to the bottom of the sea in the broadest sense — is in distress.

It's not because the federal oceanography program is being deliberately torpedoed but apparently because, like the ill-fated submarine Thresher, it is jeopardized by malfunctioning in critical parts.

One malfunction is evident on Capitol Hill. Congress on the one hand has been passing bills which exhort the president to undertake a comprehensive, long-term oceanographic program; but Congress, on the other hand, has been chopping millions of dollars from President Kennedy's oceanographic budget which was to implement such a comprehensive program.

Like exploration in outer space, oceanographic exploration in the inner space of the deep oceans is a relatively new concept to Congress. President Kennedy has asked Congress for funds to more than double the government's effort in both fields. After assuming office in 1961, Kennedy sent Congress a special message on oceanography to support his request for a \$106 million program. He said:

"Knowledge of the oceans is more than a matter of curiosity. Our very survival may hinge upon it. Although understanding of our marine environment and maps of the ocean floor would afford to our military forces a demonstrable advantage, we have thus far neglected oceanography. We do not have adequate charts of more than one or two per cent of the oceans.

"The seas also offer a wealth of nutritional resources. They already are a principal source of protein. They can provide many times the current food supply if we but learn to garner and husband this self-renewing larder. . . . "Mineral resources on land will ultimately reach their limit. But the oceans hold untapped sources of such basic minerals as salt, potassium and magnesium in virtually limitless quantities. We will be able to extract additional elements from sea water, such as manganese, nickel, cobalt and other elements known to abound on the ocean floor, as soon as the processes are developed to make it economically feasible.

"To predict, and perhaps some day to control, changes in weather and climate is of the utmost importance to man everywhere. These changes are controlled to a large and yet unknown extent by what happens in the ocean. Ocean and atmosphere work together in a still mysterious way to determine our climate. Additional research is necessary to identify the factors in this interplay.

"These are some of the reasons

My Nickel's Worth

The Bulletin welcomes contributions in this column from its readers. Letters must contain the correct name and address of the sender, which may be withheld at the newspaper's discretion. Letters may be edited to conform to the directives of taste and style.

Patient backing

hospital extension

To the Editor: As this letter is being written there are three patients lying in beds in the corridors of Central Oregon District Hospital. Also, my nurses tell me that every room in the maternity department is occupied by new mothers.

These facts are indicative that Redmond and the immediate surrounding area are really growing. Certainly, as Redmond grows so grow the businesses and services of our fine city. Since our hospital opened its doors our population has increased one-third. During the past few years there have been many medical specialists move into this area and are using the hospital facilities regularly. All of us who are interested in progress for Central Oregon should support the fine services rendered by our hospital and its personnel.

I cast my vote by absentee ballot, and ask all of you to get out on Thursday and vote "yes" for the bonds that can keep our hospital services up to the demands of the community.

Yours truly,
Vern McGowan, President
Redmond Chamber of Commerce
Redmond, Oregon.
August 13, 1963

(Editor's Note: Mr. McGowan is a patient in the hospital. He is recuperating from a heart attack incurred as a volunteer fireman during the Tite Knot Pine Mill fire.)

CONFERENCE SET

TILLAMOOK (UPI) — The Oregon Justice of the Peace Association will hold its annual conference here Thursday and Friday. About 50 justices of the peace are expected.

which compel us to embark upon a national effort to oceanography."

Congress offered no basic quarrel with this stated objective. It gave Kennedy \$101 million of the \$106 million he asked for oceanography that year.

Moreover, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash., became a vocal champion of intensified oceanographic research after conducting extensive hearings in the Senate Commerce Committee of which he is chairman. Magnuson in July, 1961, brought from his committee a bill to authorize a 10-year oceanographic buildup of research ships and shore facilities.

Opponents charged that the cost of the Magnuson bill, estimated at \$691.5 million over 10 years, was excessive in view of other defense expenditures. They also noted that the government agencies said the bill wasn't necessary because authority in law already existed to carry out such a program. Magnuson claimed the bill would give them "legislative guidance" and the Senate passed the bill 50 to 32.

The House buried Magnuson's bill and last year passed one of its own to create a National Oceanographic Council to develop and coordinate a long-range oceanography program.

The House bill didn't mention how much, if any, should be spent, except for adding a \$19,000 appointee to the White House staff to assist the president's science advisor in oceanography. Kennedy pocket vetoed it without explanation. Magnuson says he conferred with Kennedy at the time and agreed the veto was a suitable fate for this relatively meaningless bill.

A new bill, with administration backing, was approved a few weeks ago by the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. It declares that it is U.S. policy "to develop, encourage and maintain a coordinated, comprehensive and long-range national program in oceanography for the benefit of mankind, defense against attack from the oceans, and operation of our own surface and subsurface naval forces with maximum efficiency, rehabilitation of our commercial fisheries, and increased utilization of these and other resources."

Moreover, this bill says "furtherance of this policy requires that adequate provision be made for continuing systematic research, studies and surveys of the ocean and its resources, and of the total marine environment, the development of new and improved equipment for oceanographic research and surveys, the education and training of scientists and technicians through a sustained and effective program, and encouragement of international cooperation in marine research and surveys in the national interest."

The bill would require the president to develop such a program by assigning various oceanographic duties among federal agencies. Kennedy has done this.

The bill would require the president to report to Congress each February on the general status of the oceanography effort, the amount of funds Congress should appropriate for marine sciences for each federal agency, and future plans including any new legislation required to meet the national oceanographic goals.

Such an annual appraisal could provide a meaningful picture if it were candid enough to point up shortcomings as well as advances. For example, one of the most needed items in the Navy program is new ships, and yet Congress this summer "saved" \$20 million by rejecting two of the three new ships the Navy requested.

With the present oceanographic

fleet available to the Navy, its bottom mapping and other tasks would take 30 to 40 years. To reduce this time period, the Navy figures it needs three new ships annually — but only Congress can provide the funds.

The desire to economize is always popular, but it hasn't crippled the race to the moon as noticeably as it has the race to the bottom of the sea.

But congressional short-changing isn't the only handicap oceanography suffers — and some say it's not the most serious problem.

"Our main problem is getting qualified oceanographic personnel," said a Navy official.

He and others have made hundreds of talks in high schools to stimulate interest in oceanography as a career. A measure of the expansion of education in this field is that before World War II only three colleges offered degrees in oceanography, while today 17 offer degrees in marine sciences and about 35 have an oceanography curriculum.

The most widely recognized include the University of Washington, Oregon State University, UCLA, and Scripps Institution at La Jolla, Calif., on the Pacific Coast; Texas A & M and the University of Miami in the South; and Johns Hopkins, Columbia University, University of Rhode Island, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on the Atlantic Coast.

Despite the expansion in oceanographic curricula, it is difficult to secure sufficient teaching staffs because most skilled oceanographers would prefer to be engaged in actual research. Fewer than 100 degrees in oceanography are awarded yearly.

Kennedy's 10-year program optimistically anticipates an annual 10 per cent growth in oceanographic manpower compared to about a seven per cent growth rate for all sciences. This is expected to result from transfer of scientists from other basic fields such as physics, geology, chemistry, biology, math and engineering.

The worst shortages are expected in the areas of physical and meteorological oceanography, with scarcities also in systematic biologists, marine geophysicists and geochemists. Marine biologists and geologists are being trained at an adequate rate.

The Soviet Union also has manpower shortage problems. Her professional oceanographic staff is estimated at 500 to 700 scientists and 1600 technicians, smaller than the American staff.

Despite the cold war rivalry and the national security emphasis on the buildup of oceanographic research by both the United States and Russia, both governments are cooperating with 30 other nations in the International Indian Ocean Expedition, a 5-year effort to learn more about the least known of the world's oceans. Another such effort is the International Cooperative Investigations of the Tropical Atlantic. The U.S. plans to invest \$70 to \$80 million in such cooperative ventures in the coming decade.

While Russia and the U.S. lead in oceanography research, Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada are also making substantial efforts and 39 other countries are active in the common quest to solve the riddles of the deep.

And although military strategy is the impelling force in the major efforts of the big powers, the oceanography efforts of the small nations suggest the universal urge, to participate in this bold adventure of man in the alien environment of the ocean depths which is destined to bring back magnificent treasures for generations to come in a world stabilized by peace.

Answer to Previous Puzzle

About Travel

ACROSS

- Means of travel
- Water travel
- Distance in travel
- Eggs
- Star State
- Roman road
- Decreasing
- Plane curve
- Pauses
- Sturgeon ova
- God of love
- Early
- Arabian gulf
- Streets (ab.)
- Lily maid of Astol
- Graceful dance
- Where balloons travel
- Goutte reversed (her.)
- Goddess of the dawn
- Time
- Range
- Scrutinize
- Arakara
- Nova Scottish island
- Pressure cartridges
- of traveling
- Use this in travel abroad
- of Suez
- Withered
- Tree in New England
- Sagacious
- Fawns
- Manner's direction

DOWN

- Canadian hillside
- Grandparental
- Traveling means (pl.)
- Incline
- Out (Fr.)
- Verily
- Green vegetable
- African diamond
- Disease (suff.)
- Church fast season
- Units of energy
- Satiric
- Michigan county
- Mitigate
- Artistic sprinkling
- Medley
- High home
- Favorable results
- Anatomical tissue
- Swedish weight
- Chemical substances
- Japanese
- Covered with
- mother-of-pearl
- Winged
- Demolishes servicemen
- Extra
- Asiatic
- mountains
- Feminine appellation
- At this place
- Congers
- Unchanged
- Friend to