'I don't know how YOU feel, but it's making ME nervous'

Not enough snow at Innsbruck: This report has familiar ring

The advance reports from the site of the Winter Olympics have a familiar ring — not enough snow at Innsbruck. There has been so little falling snow, as a matter of fact, that Austrian soldiers and warm-blooded volunteers were packing ski courses for weeks in advance of the games.

The Winter Olympics have almost a tradition of unfortunate and unseasonal weather. Heavy rains threatened to disrupt the 1960 games at Squaw Valley, Calif., a fortnight before their scheduled opening. But Walt Disney staged the opening ceremonies four years ago, and Disney has resources denied to lesser men. In addition to a flight of 2000 pigeons, a chorus of 2000 teenage voices, a 1000-piece high school band, mountain chimes, cannons, fireworks, colored flares, and the release of 20,000 balloons, he arranged for a fall of snow heavy enough to delay fans on their way to the show.

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens in 1896, are the result of the efforts of Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote international understanding. Coubertin had been inspired by accounts of the ancient Greek Olympic Games — combined patriotic, religious, and athletic festivals held every four years from 776 B.C. to 394 A.D.

The Winter Olympics were first held at Chamonix, France, in 1924. The United States, which has won 12 of the 15 modern Olympiads, took the winter games only in 1932, when they were held at Lake Placid. Except for those at Placid and Squaw Valley, all winter events have been staged in Europe. Four years ago we were third in the winter games, with 71 points to Russia's championship 165½ points in the unofficial scoring.

However, Americans have won in men's figure-skating in each of the past four sets of winter games, and in women's singles in the past two. Our entire international team of skating stars were killed in a plane crash en route to the 1961 world's championship, and our youngsters are as yet unproved.

Four years ago the U.S. hockey team swept through undefeated in seven games for a stunning upset, but this year the morning line favors the smooth, well-disciplined Russian and Czech teams, in that order. Our skiers have never been much, being especially weak in events calling for endurance. But this year they have been given literally commando training by tough, win-hungry Coach Bob Beattie, and it's possible we could win our first men's gold medal — our women scored firsts in 1948 and 1952.

Modern games have frequently been marred by wrangling and politics. The Department of State four years ago refused to admit East Germans applying for visas to cover the Squaw Valley games as journalists, on the ground that they were actually propaganda agents of the East German government. International incidents have been even more frequent in the summer games.

Despite an outlay at Innsbruck of $8 million for facilities and preparations and another $16 million for improving roads, railway lines, airports, and bridges, the winter games will inevitably lack some of the pageantry of the summer games. They are a sort of prelude to a whole season of international athletic competition, winding up this year with the October games at Tokyo.

Down and around again boys

We see where England is exporting culture to this country once again . . . but this time it has to do with hair styles. Not for the girls, you understand, but for the boys.

The style has caught on in Bend chiefly among high school and college age boys. It was made popular by the Beatles, the four young men who make records and are England's answer to the arm-lashing, yowling groups that supposedly make music here these days.

The style is rather simple: The boys comb their hair forward and cut it on a straight line about a half inch above the eyebrows. This gives the effect of hair growing down the forehead, rather than upward as is normal. Girls used to call this a "page-boy" style.

While it isn't normal, it isn't as bad as some of the haircuts a person used to see. Especially those that left more hair on the sides of a young man's head than on the top. We've always been suspicious of people who comb their hair on the sides anyway.

Quotable quotes

Where resistance is low, federal authorities and incendiaries follow a steady course of intimidation that ultimately will destroy our entire education structure. — Gov. George Wallace urging local officials to resist Negro attempts to desegregate four more schools.

The world is in constant conspiracy against the brave. It's the age-old struggle, the roar of the crowd on one side and the voice of your conscience on the other.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the occasion of his 84th birthday.

You can't tell where it starts or where it stops by the vague language in which it is couched. — Chairman Howard W. Smith, D-Va., of the House Rules Committee, criticizing the civil rights bill.

Suicide in the United States (1)

An American kills himself every 24 minutes, seven others try and fail

Suicide I

(EDITOR'S NOTE: More than 10 out of each 100,000 Americans kill themselves each year. Who are they and why do they do it? What strange methods do they use? What can you do to prevent a suicide? In five dispatches, the first of which is published here today, national reporter Harry Ferguson of United Press International answers these and other questions about suicide.)

By Harry Ferguson
UPI Staff Writer

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Every 24 minutes an American kills himself and seven others try but fail. Suicide is among the top 10 killers in the nation and claims more lives than tuberculosis and influenza.

The most likely American to kill himself is a white man between the ages of 65 and 74. The most likely time for him to do it is between noon and 6 p.m. on a Thursday in April. The most likely method is to shoot himself in the head. The most likely places are Nevada, California, Montana and Utah.

Novels, poems and plays are full of allusions to suicide. It is the subject of what many persons consider the greatest passage in English literature—a speech in Shakespeare's "Hamlet."

"To be or not to be: that is the question," says Hamlet and then runs through the arguments for and against suicide.

Scientists have paid much less attention to suicide than have authors. Money, time and talent are poured into a search for a cure for cancer and studies of heart disease. But on suicide, Dr. Karl Menninger of the Menninger Clinic points out:

"One would expect that there would be wide general interest in the subject, that many studies and researches would be in progress, that our medical journals wnuld contain articles and our libraries books on the subjects. Not so . . . there is a surprisingly small scientific literature dealing with it."

The laws on the subject are vague and contradictory. There is no federal statute against killing yourself, and state laws disagree. North Carolina and New Jersey, for instance, consider suicide a misdemeanor, but it its not a crime in Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania Massachusetts and Maine.

There is a dangerous amount of misinformation about suicide in the minds of the general public. Here are some of the myths which experts keep trying to explode:

—That a person who commits suicide never talks about it. On the contrary, eight out of ten persons who kill themselves give ample advance warning and if a relative or friend mentions the subject, you should give immediate attention.

—That children inherit suicidal tendencies from their parents. There is no scientific evidence that suicide "runs in the family," as the old saying goes.

—Everybody who commits suicide is mentally ill. The best opinion is that only about one out of three suicides are psychotic.

—That suicide is more common in highly developed civilizations where people are under the stress and strain of hard competition, and that the United States leads all nations in the suicide rate. The scarlet thread of suicide runs through all nations, all civilizations, all continents. Suicide is prevalent among primitive tribes. Nations with the highest suicide rate are Hungary, Austria, Japan and Switzerland. The United States is well down in the middle range.

—That once a person develops suicidal tendencies he can never be cured. Hundreds of thousands of persons are leading happy, useful lives today because some one caught them on the brink of suicide and knew what to do about the crisis.

Next: Why they kill themselves.

Washington Merry-go-round

Worried about LBJ's stereo? Ike took oil men's gifts

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — The gift of a $542 stereophonic phonograph to L. B. Johnson when he was a senator has raised a question which has been the No. 1 conversation piece in Washington for three administrations —deep freezes, mink coats, vicuna coats, and prize heifers.

About six days after the Johnsons took office, I happened to meet Mrs. Johnson at a very small dinner and she asked what I thought about the gifts of cakes, chickens, pheasants, candy that already were beginning to pour in at the White House. She said she thought she ought politely to decline all of them.

I reminded the new First Lady that it had long been traditional for the turkey growers of Tazewell County, Va., to bring up their prize bird at Thanksgiving time and present it to the President; and for the Utah and San Bernardino, Calif., Turkey raisers also to show off their birds before White House cameras. I suggested that the President was not going to be influenced in his politics by innocuous gifts of this kind.

Mrs. Johnson listened sympathetically but seemed inclined to believe that she and her husband would be wise to bar all gifts except very small ones from personal friends. Since then this has been adopted as the White House rule.

Possibly Mrs. Johnson asked my opinion because this column had something to do with reporting the gifts of the Truman and Eisenhower administrations, including the famous vicuna coats to both Ike and Sherman Adams.

A Senate Probe

And since the Senate Rules Committee is now digging into gifts to and from Bobby Baker and other influence - meddling this might be a good time for them to probe gift - giving to Presidents and whether it influences presidential policy.

Here are some questions the senators might probe and help inform the public about:

1. What is the dollar limit for a gift to be accepted by a federal official? Should it be $10, $25, or more?

2. How much is a President influenced by certain gifts? How much, for instance, was Harry Truman influenced by the $1,200 deep freeze given via Gen. Harry Vaughan, to Mrs. Truman? Most observers would agree that Truman wasn't influenced at all.

3. Again, how much was Eisenhower influenced by the very substantial gifts which three oil men made to his Gettysburg farm? This question might be more complicated to answer, but is far-reaching and important.

Internal Revenue has now ruled that the three oil men, the late Alton Jones of Cities Service, B. G. Billy Byars of Tyler, Texas, and George E. Allen, could not take a business deduction on the approximate $500,000 they put up for the Eisenhower farm.

Internal Revenue has ruled that this was a gift, not a farm expense; so the donors have to pay a gift tax. The gifts included a $30,000 show barn; three smaller barns for about $22,000; remodeling a school house into a home for John Eisenhower, $10,000; landscaping of residence part of the farm, $6,000; salary of Gen. Arthur S. Nevins (at $10,000 a year), $90,000; salary and expenses of assistant manager for six years, $60,000; average for hired hands, about $180,000; remodeling of Ike's main home, $110,000.

Ike's Oil Favors

Since most of this came from oil men, the Senate Rules Committee should examine what Eisenhower's policies were regarding oil and gas. If they do they will find the following:

A — A group of oil and gas men was invited to the White House early in the Eisenhower administration and permitted to write a gas bill which the then President sent to the Congress exactly as written. The bill was killed only after a public scandal in which Senator Francis Case, R., S.D., revealed that he had been offered $2,500 by two oil lobbyists.

B — Eisenhower handed over the tidelands oil resources of the nation to state control and company domination.

C — He stacked the Federal Power Commission with oil and utility men — dropped the only commissioner, William Connole, who dared buck the industry.

D — Three days before he quit office, he changed the residual fuel oil quotas. A big beneficiary was Cities Service, whose chief, Alton Jones, bore one-third the expense of the Gettysburg farm.

These are some of the things affecting the lives of millions of gas consumers and millions of gasoline users. Possibly Ike wasn't influenced by these gifts. But the public is entitled to know the facts and the Senate Rules Committee, while engaged in probing Baker, should look at all gifts.

Reed expansion program due

PORTLAND (UPI)— Reed College's board of trustees has adopted a four-point recommendation by President Richard H. Sullivan leading to the establishment of research centers and a post graduate program at the college.

The action Saturday was tied to a strong reaffirmation of the continuation and enhancement of a strong undergraduate program at the liberal arts school.

A proposed graduate study curriculum has been under consideration by faculty, administration, trustees and students at Reed since last spring.

The resolution adopted by the board also expressed belief that the adoption of the post-graduate - research program would result in the eventual granting of Ph.D degrees. However, the board moved that a doctoral program be subjected to further study.

Sullivan said the proposed master's programs offered at Reed could be accomplished with relatively modest additions of faculty members, library resources and physical facilities.

The proposal received the full endorsement of Dr. Samuel L. Diack, chairman of the board of trustees of the Oregon Graduate Center for Study and Research.

He said his group would put its support behind the graduate center which he said could be a terrific impetus to the development of other graduate and research centers in the Portland area.

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Capital Report

Northwest particleboard industry wants U.S. to hold line against tariff cuts

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Staff Writer

WASHINGTON — A growing new Northwest industry — the manufacture of particleboard from wood waste and low quality logs — is pleading with the Johnson administration to hold the line against any tariff cuts on its product in the forthcoming trade meetings at Geneva.

Particleboard currently is protected by a 12 per cent duty on foreign imports. But under the trade act of 1962, the President has authority to cut such tariffs in half in bargaining for concessions from other nations in which the United States wants to sell its products.

The domestic particleboard producers are fearful that a reduction to 6 per cent would open the door wide to competitors based in Canada and Latin America who would have ready access to the big Atlantic coast markets which Northwest producers would like to supply.

Over half the domestic production of particleboard is in mills located in Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. The balance is produced in the South chiefly, with a few plants scattered in the East and Midwest. In 1962 Oregon led all other states in production with 121.8 million square feet, with North Carolina running a poor second with 59.8 million square feet.

About half of the industry's output is consumed by the furniture industry. About 40 per cent goes into building construction, mostly for floor underlayment. It is also used for high pressure plastic laminates, forming the base for such household uses as formica sink tops.

Particleboard makers think they deserve continued protection because theirs is a new product, still struggling to establish itself. Domestic producers are striving to improve and stabilize quality in order to increase confidence in the product — and they don't want cheaper imported particleboard of questionable quality to undermine confidence in the product when it doesn't prove satisfactory.

Particleboard making can be traced to the need of the lumber industry to utilize profitably as much of the log as possible, hence most plants are located near existing sawmills in the western lumber region. The industry is little more than a decade old in the United States and expanding rapidly.

The first known commercial plant in the world was built in Germany in 1941, but the product remained largely experimental through the early postwar construction boom. The demand for particleboard in Europe was greater than in America because Europe lacked the abundant supply of Douglas fir softwood plywood supplied by Pacific Northwest mills.

Today West Germany is the world's leading producer of particleboard, followed by the United States, France, Japan, Finland, Switzerland, Austria, Sweden and Canada.

Imported particleboard has not been a problem of any consequence to the domestic industry until recently. Because of protracted litigation which cast doubt on the exact tariff on particleboard, foreign producers stayed out of the market for fear of getting caught with a prohibitively costly duty. But as of last August 31, the present 12 per cent duty became official, and thereafter "particleboard started to flow into this country in significant quantities and at a projected annual rate greater than ever before," according to a brief filed with the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Modest amounts were shipped in by Canada and Surinam, a Dutch colony in South America, starting last September; and in November Surinam began selling particleboard in Puerto Rico at prices low enough to capture the market from U.S. producers, the industry claims.

This is the evidence the industry has cited in its arguments for continued protection when the Geneva talks start later this year.

Writer offers $1 million idea to Defense Secretary

By Lyle C. Wilson
UPI Staff Writer

Here is a $1 million dollar idea offered for free to Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara. The offer is in behalf of that unhappy beast of burden, the U.S. taxpayer.

The idea is this: Let the secretary achieve a further annual economy of from $1 million to maybe $100 million by laying a penalty on the Defense Department chuckleheads who now are tossing such sums down the drain.

Defense Department spending is audited by the comptroller general who is chief of the General Accounting Office (GAO.) GAO is a creature of Congress, established to investigate the manner in which the executive departments and agencies spend appropriated funds. In fiscal year 1963, GAO made 362 reports on Defense Department spending operations. Here is an example of how the Army brass can and does waste tax money as reported by the comptroller general:

"The army planned to dispose of its unused or economically repairable stocks of 10-ton crane shovels and 25-horsepower outboard motors and to replace them with current models which offered no material technological improvement over existing stocks. (Read that sentence again for the full flavor of waste.)

Disposed Of Shovels

"The Army had disposed of 25 of the crane shovels in unused or economically repairable condition costing $541,200, while planning to spend about $12 million to replace them and others in the supply system with crane shovels of similar capacity. The Army also disposed of about $350,000 worth of repair parts for the crane shovels. An additional $146,000 worth of repair parts was recovered from various disposal stages as a result of our pointing out a continued need for these parts.

"With respect to the outboard motors, the Army had spent $575,000 and was planning to spend an additional $321,000 to replace existing stocks of unused motors."

To replace existing stocks of unused motors! Why? The ready answer to that probably is that the colonel or general who ordered $321,000 worth of new motors was not aware that ample stocks were on hand.

The point of all of this is that Army brass, civilian or military, who handle that kind of tax money should know what they are doing before they do it. And, a further point is that when one of the military brass goofs away a chunk of tax money, that fact should be noted in fat letters in his efficiency rating. This relates not merely to the Army but to the Navy and Air Force as well where the waste of tax money is shocking and almost incredible.

The comptroller general has been making these reports for a generation. It was not until the Eisenhower administration that the military paid them much attention. Secretary Charles E. Wilson demanded instant attention to these accusations of wasteful spending. Succeeding secretaries repeated his orders. Secretary McNamara wrote what probably is the firmest directive so far that waste figured by the GAO must cease.

Barbs

Even the story about the 6-year-old boy who swallowed a pen knife is hard to digest.

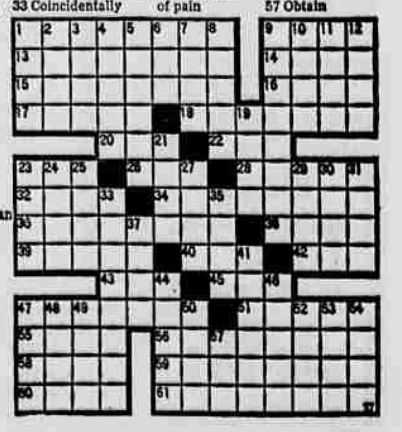
There will be a lot fewer auto accidents if people will quit drinking any given amount.

People who let their accounts get over-charged when shopping soon get shocked by the bills.

An Ohio youth was intoxicated when he gave his girl an engagement ring. She was stoned, too.

Baby Sitting

ACROSS
1 —— maker
9 Child's toy
13 Keep at a distance
14 Female name
15 Foreigner's status
16 Ammonia compound (var.)
17 Durations
18 Punished, as a child
20 Long fish
22 Pronoun
23 Public vehicle
26 Mr. Holtz
28 Malicious burning
32 Wild time
34 Space between eyebrows
36 Childlike
38 Judge
39 Act under duress
40 Chemists' group (ab.)
42 Female deer
43 Saxon letter
45 Liberian language
47 Baby's shoes
51 Hindu spirits
53 Hurry
56 Ancient Persian province
58 Asiatic tree
59 Starlike
60 Norse god
61 Appreciator

DOWN
1 Protein food
2 Island
3 Awaken
4 Cream (Fr.)
5 New Year's gift
6 Feminine suffix
7 Ova
8 Senses
9 Furnished with a breechcloth
10 Roughhouse (slang)
11 Unicorn fish
12 Repair
19 Character in "Moby Dick"
21 Theatre seat
23 Child's bed
24 Primitive Japanese
25 Covenant
27 Arm bone
29 Child's snow vehicle
30 Bread spread
31 Title
33 Coincidentally
35 Star in Perseus
37 Give up
41 Baby's ——
44 German province
46 Practical
47 Spoiled child
48 Exclamation of pain
49 Norwegian city
50 Those who drink to excess
52 Lady (contr.)
53 Before (prefix)
54 Early Irish tenant
57 Obtain

Answer to Previous Puzzle