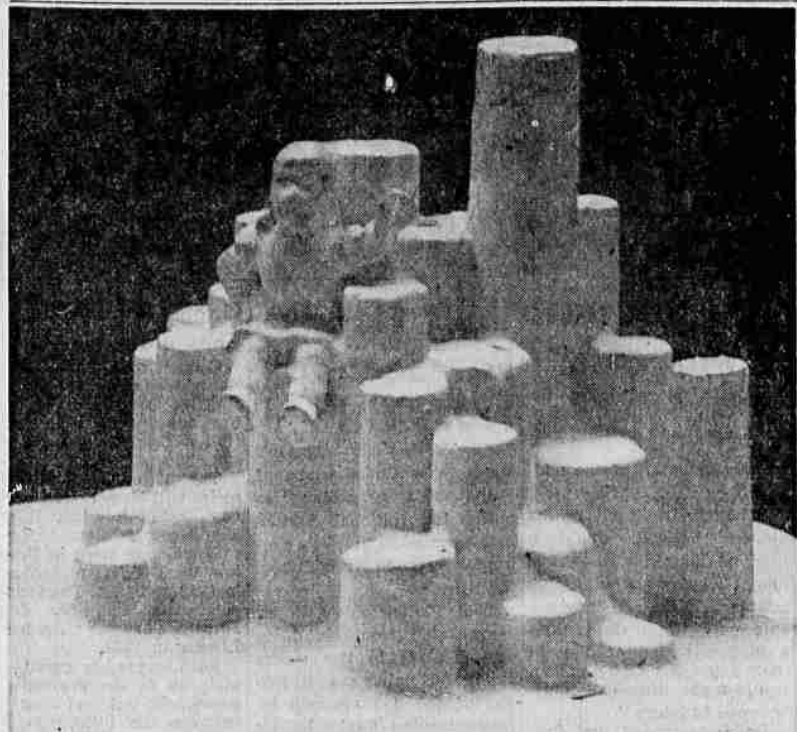


Appling Emerges as One of Strongest Voices in Oregon Politics

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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KOGAP DONATION—A model of a wooden climbing hill to be donated to the city of Medford parks and recreation department by Kogap Industries, Medford, is pictured above. The hill will be erected in the Union street park by Charles Forrester, Ashland artist, who also designed the play item. The hill will be built of log peeler cores sunk in concrete. The wood will be treated to eliminate the threat of splinters.

GOP Expected To Eye Secretary For Governorship

Salem (UPI)—A tall, tanned Texan without a drawl has emerged as one of the strongest voices in Oregon politics.

He is Republican Howell Appling Jr., who was elected last week to a four-year term as secretary of state, succeeding himself.

Appling, appointed to the job in 1958 by Gov. Mark Hatfield, was untried at the polls. He ran in the primary last May without opposition. The surprising thing about Appling's victory over Democrat Monroe Sweetland was how pronounced it was.

Billed as a tight race, it wasn't close at all. Unofficial figures show Appling defeated Sweetland by nearly 68,000 votes—this is the face of a Democratic voter registration lead of 75,000.

It was a crushing defeat for Sweetland, a state senator from Milwaukie, and he lost even in his own Clackamas county by a decisive margin. In 1956 Sweetland came close to beating Hatfield for secretary.

Appling, a native of Carthage, Texas, settled in Oregon after World War II and founded a wholesale farm equipment business in Portland. He is 41.

Appling will now be considered in the GOP councils for the governorship in 1962—provided Hatfield does not run—and even as a possible foe two years from now for Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.)

Appling lives in Salem but maintains a legal residence in Washington county, the first congressional district. He would not be considered congressional material unless incumbent Republican Walter Norblad, who was reelected last week, decided to seek some other office in 1962. But Norblad in the past has indicated no such interest, including the governorship.

This week Appling is in Los Angeles, relaxing from the campaign, and also to address the California Implement Dealers association. He feels it is too early to chart any new political goal but Oregon Republican officials regard him as a bright star, second only to Hatfield himself.



HOWELL APPLING JR. May Be Morse Foe

Attempt Seen To Burn Grade School

St. Paul, Ore.—(UPI)—Marion county sheriff's deputies said Monday vandals apparently tried to burn down the St. Paul grade school over the week end.

The school custodian this morning found burned matches under the steps of the school and also on the steps. The building was not damaged.

Deputies were investigating.

Large Numbers of Voters Found To Cross Party Line

Washington—(UPI)—An enormous number of voters criss-crossed party lines in last week's election to vote for the presidential candidate of one party and the senatorial or gubernatorial nominee of the other party.

In a flood of ticket splitting, sixteen states gave their electoral votes to the presidential contender on the ticket opposing the man they elected senator or governor.

Nixon Chief Beneficiary Vice President Richard M. Nixon was the chief beneficiary of this split ticket vot-

ing, even though he lost the election. He carried 11 states that chose a Democratic governor or senator.

President-elect Kennedy's home state of Massachusetts provided the largest number of ticket splitters. Kennedy carried the state by 330,387 votes while GOP Sen. Leverett Saltonstall won re-election and Republican John A. Volpe was elected to the governorship now held by a Democrat.

Saltonstall won by a margin of 299,193 votes. This meant that about 800,000 out

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First Moon Rocket May Carry Tent to Prevent Contamination

Washington—(UPI)—The first U.S. rocket aimed to hit the moon probably will wear a fumigation tent on top during the final hours before launching.

The tent will be a plastic gas chamber designed to destroy bacteria, spores, or any other kind of living organism which might contaminate the moon biologically.

Space scientists agree that such contamination, of either the moon or planets, must be avoided. It would spoil investigation of extraterrestrial life and the possible existence of "pre-life molecules" in space.

How to sterilize a payload of scientific instruments atop a rocket vehicle towering 120 feet or higher is being studied by the Army Chemical corps

at the request of the National Aeronautics and Space administration.

Dr. Charles R. Phillips and Dr. Robert K. Hoffman of the chemical corps' biological laboratories, Fort Detrick, Md., say the job can be done. They discussed ways of doing it in a report published by the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Russians scored a rocket hit on the moon with Lunik II on Sept. 13, 1959. They say the instrument payload and last stage of the rocket were carefully sterilized so that no organisms imported from earth could confuse future scientific study of the moon. They did not, however, give details of the method they used.

This country hopes to put instruments rugged enough to survive a crash landing on the moon in 1961 and 1962 and to achieve soft landings of instruments on the moon and planets late in the decade.

Phillips and Hoffman rule out sterilization of spacecraft with radiation or heat. It would be extremely difficult, for one thing, and it could damage the instruments.

But chemical sterilization with a deadly gas called ethylene oxide would be comparatively easy, they say, and would be safe and effective. Their plan, in essence, is to seal a plastic bag around the part of the rocket to be fumigated and introduce ethylene oxide gas into it.

The job would take about six hours. To avoid recontamination while the rocket is still in the atmosphere, the fumigation would have to continue through lift-off.

Might Become Nuisances Details remain to be worked out, as do plans for sterilizing spacecraft of the future that might go to the planets and return to earth.

Scientists have warned that germs or other forms of life on Mars, say, might become scourges or at least nuisances if introduced to the earth. Just as ships are quarantined before entering harbors, spacecraft may have to be isolated and inspected before returning to earth.

"In the not too distant future," according to Phillips and Hoffman, "interplanetary quarantine regulations may become even more necessary than present national and regional regulations."

What Is The Law?

This column is prepared as a public service by the College of Law, Willamette University, Salem, to explain basic legal principles, not to provide legal advice. The reader is cautioned not to apply these cases to his own problems without an attorney's advice, for differing facts may change the outcome.

Political Activity by Government Employees

Lawford, an attorney, spent 75 per cent of his time working at his own private law practice. The remainder of his time was devoted to furnishing legal advice to the state department of public welfare.

In every state the public welfare department not only pays out state money, but also receives federal money to help finance the various welfare programs, such as Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to Dependent Children.

Under the so-called "Hatch" act, federal employees are forbidden to take an active part in political activities, other than voting and expressing their opinions. The "Hatch" act also forbids political activity by any officer or employee of any state agency whose "principal employment" is in connection with any activity financed in whole or in part by grants from the federal government.

Speech in Opposition

Lawford made a radio speech in opposition to a candidate for the United States Senate. The U.S. Civil Service commission then ordered him discharged for violation of the law prohibiting political activities. Lawford filed suit in federal court to get his job back.

The court held that even though a person subject to the "Hatch" act is entitled to express his political opinions, he cannot express them in

such a way as to take an "active" part in a political campaign, as Lawford had done by making a radio speech just a few days before the election.

However, the court held that Lawford was entitled to get his job back because his government job was not his "principal employment."

Activity Prohibited

Many states, counties and cities also have statutes prohibiting political activity by their employees, even though their activities are not financed by the federal government in any way. These statutes have been held constitutional, although they have been bitterly criticized as making second class citizens of government employees by denying them the rights of freedom of speech and of the press. Those in favor of such statutes argue that they are necessary to protect the government employee from political pressure by his boss.

KEEPS HER PLACE

Mobile, Ala.—(UPI)—Officials administered first aid to a woman who fainted Monday while standing in a long line to buy 1961 automobile license plates. Her first question when she recovered: "Did I lose my place in line?" She didn't.

John Coates, the great English tenor, who died in 1941, began his music as a choir boy.

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Q. What are the Social Security Survivors Payments?
A. In case of death, certain members of the family can get monthly payments from Social Security if the deceased had worked long enough under the law. In addition, a single lump-sum death payment can be made to the widow or widower if they were living in the same household. Otherwise, the lump-sum can go to repay the person who paid the burial expenses. The lump-sum death payment is 3 times the amount of the monthly retirement benefit, but it cannot exceed \$255.00.
Q. What is meant by "... worked long enough under the law? How much work is required?
A. Payments may be made to a widow with a child in her care, and to the child, if, at the time of death the worker was either "fully insured," or "currently insured." The amount of work needed to be fully insured at death is always at least 1 1/2 years, and never more than 10 years. Within these limits the exact amount required depends on the date of death and on the age at death. A person is currently insured at death if he has credit for at least 1 1/2 years work in the 3 years before his death. ***For more complete information on the above subjects, contact the local Social Security Administration office, P.O. Box 1068, Medford, Oregon.

4 well-known "facts" about Oregon

—none of which is true!

- "It rains all the time"** Not so! It only rains on the day of the company picnic. Actually, Portland's 40 inches of annual rainfall is less than Houston or Nashville or New York or Washington, D.C. Sure, Oregon gets plenty of rain on the coast, but it trickles down to a tiny 12 inches in the interior. (You just can't generalize about 96,981 square miles of varied topography!) It's never too hot or too cold, either. Oregon's average temperature is a near-ideal 53°. Portland enjoys pleasant summers (average July, 66°) and mild green winters (January, 38°). Eastern Oregon is less temperate, but compared to the humid summer and freezing winters of the East and Midwest, every one of us Oregonians lives in an air-conditioned paradise!
- "It's isolated—too far away!"** Sez who? More people "found" Oregon last year than live here—almost 2 million visitors. (Some of them are still here.) We're a focal point on the great circle air routes to the Orient, and the new polar air routes place us smack between Europe and Disneyland. We're catered to by 10 airlines, 5 railroads, 50 steamship lines, and 63,000 miles of superb highways. The deep-water Port of Portland is the #1 super cargo tonnage harbor on the Pacific Coast and 250 miles closer to the Orient than any California port. With neighboring California destined to be first in population, and nearby Hawaii and Alaska ready to boom, and an expected half-million more Oregonians by 1970, being "isolated" isn't one of our problems.
- "No industry—just tall timber"** Sure, we got trees. A mere 30 million acres. Why, just to see the view, we cut down 9 billion board feet a year, or 25% of the nation's needs. But with 21 million acres of rich farmland and a big chunk of the nation's potential hydropower, don't overlook our cheese and textiles, wheat and furniture, peppermint and electronics, frozen foods and machine parts, pears and plywood, potatoes and nickel, onions and aluminum. (We're even the first state for snap green beans. Try that on a Texan.) However, our greatest resource is people. Oregon workers are skilled, permanent (65% own their homes), happier, better paid, more productive than the national average. We have a balanced state budget, too. Oregon's the only state that reduced the per capita tax the last two fiscal years. And—most important—we have a state government that is working hard to continue this great diversified growth.
- "No culture—just pioneer wilderness"** Hardly. Oregon is about as wild and uncultured as Manhattan, including Central Park. Ask any of the "pioneers" in busy, bustling Portland. Or visit Salem, Eugene, Bend, Pendleton, Corvallis or the other "Trading Posts"! How do you measure culture? Oregon schools rank in the top three states in scholastic excellence. Oregon's literacy rate is one of the nation's highest. We boast 24 colleges and universities, and one of them—Reed College—has supplied a higher ratio of Rhodes scholars than any other American school. We support art festivals, museums, symphony orchestra, ballet, flower shows, opera, the theater (Ashland's Shakespearean Festival, for example)—and, by cracker, don't forget the Pendleton Round-Up, the Mt. Hart antelope refuge, the Albany Timber Carnival, and the Rogue River National Rooster Crowing Contest! Astoria was the first American settlement on the Pacific Coast. Jacksonville claims the oldest Protestant church west of the Rockies. And, on the new side, Portland's amazing 50-acre shopping center is the largest in the world! If that isn't enough culture for you, just come out and we'll show you where the fish are biting.

Cut this out and mail it to one of your misguided Eastern friends*

Other than home town pride, why should you care if the rest of the world has the wrong "facts" about Oregon? Simply this: Oregon is long on resources and short on industry. We're bursting with potential. We must broaden our industrial base with more and different kinds of industry if we are to remain a first-class state. Every increase in our economy—every new industry—every family who moves to Oregon benefits you 3 ways:

1. More diversified industry means more people and more jobs—a higher standard of living for everyone in Oregon.
2. More jobs mean more job security for you, more opportunity for advancement, better wages.
3. More research-based industry means more job oppor-

tunities for our science and engineering college graduates in their home state. Why is the Telephone Company promoting Oregon? We're proud to be part of the team of private industry that's working to help Oregon achieve its ultimate growth. We're second only to Georgia-Pacific in the number of employees. We're first in total capital investment—over 260 million dollars! Like you, our future is invested in Oregon. Like you, we are working to make Oregon the most rewarding, the most prosperous state in the nation.

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