

Brown Happiest Man After California Project Dedication

Week End Mishaps Claim Lives of 10

By United Press International
Ten persons—seven of them from Oregon—died in the state during the week end as a result of separate accidents. Seven lost their lives in traffic accidents.

The victims were Mrs. Ruth Ugstad, 52, Portland; John Bowen, 65, Portland; Richard McClintic, 37, Salem; Melford Ralston, 52, Rochester, Wash.; Hilario Vasquez, 70, Mercedes, Tex.; Mrs. Maxine Ham, 23, Foster; Curtis Fuller, 6, Brooks; Michael Gunn, 17, Lake Oswego; Larry Shattuck, 8, Empire; and Owen Leathers, 35, Heppner.

Three-Car Crash

Mrs. Ugstad was fatally injured in a three-car accident in Portland and Bowen drowned when his boat capsized while fishing near the mouth of the Columbia river Sunday.

McClintic was killed in a two-car, head-on collision north of Salem and Ralston was killed when his car went over a 25-foot embankment near the John Day dam Saturday.

Vasquez died in a one-car crash near McMinnville, Mrs. Ham was killed when she was struck by a car as she stood beside her stalled car near Sweet Home and the Fuller boy lost his life when he rode his bicycle into the path of a car near his home Saturday.

Legislation To Tighten Safety Of Drugs Voted

Washington—UPI—The Senate Judiciary committee today unanimously approved legislation designed to make sure that the drugs Americans buy will be safe and effective.

The 15-member committee, reconsidering a bill written before baby-forming thalidomide swept Europe, voted to give President Kennedy practically everything he asked in the way of stiffer drug legislation, an administration aide said.

If approved by Congress, the committee's bill would subject drug manufacturers to the tightest federal regulation imposed on any industry.

Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), whose earlier reform proposals had been sharply revised by the same committee, called the bill a "very good measure."

The legislation would apply both to new drugs and those already on druggists' shelves. A drug already on the market could be withdrawn after a hearing for a variety of reasons, including lack of substantial evidence that it works as advertised.

Such drugs also could be suspended immediately if they were found to pose an imminent hazard to public health.

Earlier, a spokesman told a House hearing that the drug industry favored some strengthening of government controls. But he said medical progress might be slowed if Congress went too far.

Eugene N. Beesley, board chairman of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturers association and president of the Eli Lilly drug firm, said: "In the emotional atmosphere which surrounds drugs today, there will undoubtedly be pressure from some for hastily conceived action which could produce more harm than good."

Government regulations should not hamstring the medical advances produced by the industry," he said. "Disease and death can result from unnecessary delay in permitting a life saving drug to reach the public, just as surely as they can result from inadequate government regulation."

Gunn died in a Portland hospital as the result of a broken back suffered in a fall down a sand dune near Florence and the Shattuck boy was killed when he fell from a tree onto a sharply pointed stump near his home Saturday.

Leathers was killed in a motorcycle accident near Heppner Friday night.

Army 2nd Lt. David Cordon of Roseburg was fatally injured when his sports car collided with another car near Coeur d'Alene Saturday.

Cordon, a grandson of former Sen. Guy Cordon (R-Ore.) died about 30 minutes after the accident at a hospital at Kellogg, Idaho.

Rogue Valley Edition Page 2-A

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Foreign Briefs

ROCKET FIRED TO TEST MAGNETIC STORM

Vidsele, Sweden—UPI—A Nike-Cajun rocket was fired Sunday in another Swedish-American test to study magnetic storms and the mysterious land of the "midnight sun" north of the Arctic Circle.

WIFE OF BRITISH GUIANA PREMIER RECEIVED

Tokyo—UPI—Red Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi received the wife of the premier of British Guiana, Mrs. J. R. Jagan, in an audience during the week end, according to the New China News Agency.

In a broadcast monitored here Sunday, the Communist news agency said Mrs. Jagan, general secretary of the People's Progressive Party of British Guiana, "had a cordial talk" with Chen Yi.

MINE FOUND IN SAND AT BEACH

Guernsey, Channel Islands—UPI—A swimmer found a large World War II mine sticking out of the sand at the Vazon beach Sunday and demolition experts had to be summoned to dismantle it.

The mine was about two feet in diameter and six inches thick, authorities said.

FRENCH SINGER LEAVES HOSPITAL

Besancon, France—UPI—French Singer Edith Piaf was released from a hospital here Sunday after being treated for what her secretary described as indigestion.

The 47-year-old singer entered the hospital Friday night. "I'm very happy," she said as she left. "I was very well cared for."

TIBETAN CAPITAL THREATENED BY FLOODS

Peiping Radio said Sunday.

In a broadcast monitored here, the Communist radio said the Lhasa river has been swollen to the danger point. It said more rain was expected.

Small Worlds Around Us

By LYNN M. WATKINS

(Register and Tribune Syndicate 1962)

These Birds Were At Home in Cattails

Around the entire circumference of the lake grew acres of cattails, in places extending out from the shore for many yards.

In this circular forest of aquatic plants were millions of tall, slender-like leaves, some 10-foot tall with flower stalks even higher, holding proudly aloft thousands of candle-like fruit.

At their bases, small fish darted in and out. Some were hunters and others were the hunted. The cat or be eaten formula was in constant operation. Lower, at the very base of the roots, a dozen varieties of aquatic insect larvae pressed their larvae, or in turn were preyed upon. Each was trying to feed itself so that one day it could leave its watery home and fly for a little time in the sun.

Nests in Leaves

Cradled in the swaying cattail leaves were dozens of blackbird nests, each carefully spaced so that each would have room and a specific territory. Almost constantly, from one or another of the carefully hidden nests, a blackbird rocketed into the air to fly away on some secret mission to a destination known only to itself.

Some would be gone for a considerable length of time, then it would come winging in and straight to its own individual nest, without a second's hesitation, to settle

down to feed its young or to continue the process of incubation. This is where the question of "how" becomes a little sticky as far as human understanding and observation is concerned.

No Mistakes

Even a casual observation reveals the amazing fact that the birds come in from various directions and at different elevations, but never seem to make the slightest miscalculation. They always arrow down into the complex tangle of sameness and at exactly the right place.

There are no numbers on the doors of the cattail forest, no blaze marks, no marker stick, flag or fluttering cloth. There is no distinctive feature whatsoever, yet without a moment's hesitation the bird sails into the intricate maze of cattails to that one-or-two-inch target at which it aimed, even when it was a mile or more away.

If man even with all his navigational gadgets, could do half as well, he would publicize it no end and knock himself silly patting himself on the back.

All the world's continents would fit easily into the Pacific ocean's 83.8 million square miles.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

U. S. farm production per acre rose 35 per cent during the 1950's.

Kennedy, Udall Laud Leadership Of Governor

Los Banos, Calif. — UPI — Pageantry and politics marked the dedication of the San Luis project and the happiest man after the outcome was Gov. Edmund G. Brown.

The 57-year-old Democratic governor faces what is expected to be a tough fight for reelection next Nov. 6 against Republican Richard M. Nixon.

At the San Luis ceremony last Saturday Brown heard himself praised by the President of the United States for "distinguished leadership."

And Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall said Brown was "the best water governor of all our 50 states."

Sources close to the governor said they were highly pleased by President Kennedy's tribute and hoped the chief executive would return to California in October to give Brown another assist.

Crucial Election

Kennedy is known to feel that the Brown - Nixon contest is the most important gubernatorial election in the country this fall.

Moreover, the President is hopeful California, which gains eight seats in the House of Representatives as a result of its population increase in the last decade, will send him more Democrats. The state's present delegation is 16-14 Democratic.

There were indications that Kennedy will return to California before the fall election, UPI White House reporter Merriman Smith quoted "Democratic party officials" in Los Angeles as saying it is a "sure bet" the President will return.

What gladdened the heart of Brown and Democrats who hope to see their man beat Nixon was this statement from Kennedy at the dedication:

"Many state administrations, including some of the most distinguished, wrestled with the problem of water development. But I believe that all Californians will remember the leadership which your distinguished governor has given to this great cause of making water available to the people of the state and I salute him for it."

Udall was even more fulsome in his praise.

"This great cooperative water effort puts California in a class by itself in all of the 50 states and puts Pat Brown in a class by himself as the best water governor of all our 50 states," he said.

Although Kennedy's tour of three reclamation projects in South Dakota, Colorado and California was billed as "non-political," there was a clear-cut majority of Democrats on the "distinguished visitors" stand at the San Luis dam site, 11 miles west of here.

While 13 Democratic state office holders were on the stand, there were only two Republicans there — U.S. Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel, a co-author of the San Luis legislation in the Senate, and Secretary of State Frank M. Jordan.

As for the pageantry, there was plenty of it to delight the 15,000 sweltering citizens who stood in a broiling sun for as much as three hours to hear the President.

First of course, there was Kennedy himself, a sun-burned, smiling very much at ease figure descending from the cloudless skies in an Army helicopter.

And after he spoke, he and Brown pushed two plungers that set off two dynamite blasts at the opposite ends of the proposed three-mile dam. Along the entire length of the dam line smoke grenades of bright colors threw a cloud of smoke high into the air.

Powerful Space Booster Ordered

Washington — UPI — The Defense department today ordered development of a new space booster rocket believed to be twice as powerful as those used by Russia to orbit its cosmonauts.

The department said that it would be able to carry out "a wide range of manned and unmanned space missions during this decade."

The booster is called Titan III. Martin-Marietta Corp. was named as prime contractor for the "workhorse" launch vehicle. Development work is expected to cost between \$500 million and \$1 billion.

One of the major uses of the Titan III will be to orbit the Air Force Dyna-Soar, a manned space craft. A winged craft designed to land on earth bases in the same manner as an airplane, the Dyna-Soar is expected to fly in the mid-1960's.

Radiation Belt Temporarily Extended by Pacific Tests

Washington — UPI — The government today said a high altitude U.S. nuclear test in the Pacific last month had caused "an artificial temporary extension" of the Van Allen radiation belt. Its effect on future U.S. manned space flights has not been determined.

A joint statement by the Atomic Energy commission and the Defense department said this was not an unexpected development from the July 9 blast. Officials said it was about as expected.

The statement said the new radiation area lies primarily above the path of current manned space flights. It added: "Though the radiation measurements indicate that the residual electrons will not constitute a hazard to manned satellite launchings which are planned for the near future, the Department of Defense, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the Atomic Energy commission are making a detailed study to determine possible effects."

The statement said the information was being "circulated to governments conducting or contemplating satellite programs and other experiments in space." Asked if

this included Russia a government spokesman said he presumed the Soviet Union was among those notified.

Earlier, a scientist at Boulder, Colo., had said the July 9 test may have produced another radiation belt similar to the Van Allen belt.

Dr. James Warwick, of the high altitude observatory of the National Center for Atmospheric research here said the belt was positioned in space where it passed close to the Johnston Island site of the July explosion. He said it contained the same kind of "high energy electrons" of the Van Allen belt.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."

Warwick said the new radiation belt is just at the lower edge of the inner Van Allen belt and could last for months or possibly as long as five years.

Warwick said he could not give an opinion on whether the new belt would be a hazard to manned space exploration or would slow up the U.S. Mercury program. But he said he thought there were plenty of scientists qualified to do so.

"The data indicates that the belt appeared immediately following the July 9 explosion over Johnston Island," Warwick said. "Our data comes from two Pacific stations on a monthly basis. I saw them for the first time last week."

"However, observations of

effects similar to what we saw came from the National Bureau of Standards station in Peru and it's my understanding they saw earlier in July what we did."