

# Morse To Refuse Dunes Park Support Unless Clause Curbs Condemnation

By A. ROBERT SMITH  
Mail Tribune  
Washington Correspondent

Washington - Sen. Wayne Morse says he will refuse to support any Oregon Dunes national seashore legislation unless it contains "a specific prohibition against the Interior Department gaining title to any of the property of the area by condemnation."

Otherwise, Morse indicated he favors turning the Oregon Dunes area on the Oregon coast over to the National Park Service as proposed by the Neuberger and Duncan bills in order to "preserve and promote human values through the establishment of an outdoor coastal area that can be enjoyed by all our people now and in the future!"

Morse's views were set out in a statement submitted recently to the Senate Interior Committee, which is considering Sen. Maurine Neuberger's Dunes park bill. The statement, initially kept secret at Morse's request, has been published by the committee along with all testimony on the Neuberger bill offered at hearings in Eugene and Washington in May.

While commending Mrs. Neuberger for sponsoring the park bill, Morse emphasized that the price of gaining his support would be the inclusion of an amendment he has prepared which would safeguard all private property in the area by forbidding the Federal government to take any of it unless the owners voluntarily sold it for park purposes.

**Three Classifications**  
The Neuberger bill, backed by Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, calls for a 44,000-acre park consisting roughly of 33,000 acres of public land and 11,000 acres of private property. The private property falls into three classifications: unimproved land, land on which family residences

have been built, and land and buildings used for commercial purposes.  
The Interior would prefer to have the power to condemn all this land if necessary to acquire it for the park, but Mrs. Neuberger this year declined to go that far. Her bill prohibits condemnation of residential property. Interior estimates there are 264 such properties in the proposed park area.

The Neuberger bill, however, would permit condemnation of commercial ventures, of which there are 39. Assistant Secretary of Interior John Carver has told the Senate Committee there is "no compelling need to acquire" these establishments in the immediate future and that many of them will serve the needs of park patrons.

In addition, the bill would permit the government to condemn the unimproved privately-owned land if the owners were unwilling to sell out or swap it for Federally-owned land elsewhere.

**Many Communications**  
The Morse amendment, in short, would pertain to commercial and unimproved property. The senator said: "Scores of individuals who own private lands within the boundaries of the project covered by S. 1137 (the Neuberger bill) have communicated with me, pleading that their lands should not be taken away from them through condemnation. Many have informed me of their deep dismay over the fact that their cherished plans for construction of family homes for retirement years are being destroyed through the threat of condemnation."

Morse said he recognized the long established legal right of eminent domain when "the interest of the general public must prevail against the property rights of the individual when private property is required for public purposes," such as highways, defense installations or public buildings. He said he thought it should be limited to "the most urgent cases" generally, and in the case of establishing parks, "only in extreme cases."

"We have long regarded private property rights as basic to our form of free enterprise capitalism," Morse continued. "Upon this premise I feel that private ownerships within the boundaries of the dunes area should be allowed to continue and that free simple ownership rights, with all their incidents, should be permitted to exist without interference by the Federal government."  
"If the Federal government wishes to acquire private ownerships within the boundaries of a seashore recreation project, it should do so on the basis of arms-length negotiation with the owners. I would be first to admit that the price to be paid for such property by the Federal government might be somewhat higher than under condemnation proceedings, but I think it is a price we should pay gladly in a democracy for the protection of private property ownership rights."  
Morse also submitted a

speech text from last year's election campaign when he took this same position at Florence, the hotbed of vocal opposition to the park. In that speech he said if any property owners "put it to detrimental or unsightly uses" there would be two remedies available - local zoning regulations could be adopted, or Congress could pass further legislation "eliminating any use that might become intolerable and completely incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Dunes park."

He said there are Federal precedents for handling such extreme cases. The senior senator declined to take any position on other aspects of the controversy, such as overall size or location of boundaries, because he said on these questions "I do not profess to have special knowledge." But he urged the Senate committee to modify the Neuberger bill to include his amendment, adding: "My support of any bill which might be worked out by the committee seeking to establish a Dunes seashore recreation area must necessarily be conditioned upon a specific prohibition against the Interior Department gain-

ing title to any of the property by condemnation."  
Morse's view would hold against the bill introduced in the House by Rep. Robert B. Duncan because it is similar to the Neuberger bill in language, except that his park would be smaller and therefore it wouldn't affect as much private property. Duncan's bill calls for a 30,000-acre park. The Park Service estimates Duncan's boundaries would take in 30 private homes and two commercial establishments, but no one has yet computed the acreage of private unimproved property. Duncan's bill would permit government condemnation of commercial and unimproved property but not improved residential holdings.

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## Aeronautics Board Head Re-elected

Salem - (UPI) - Roger Leoning, Haines, has been re-elected chairman of the State Board of Aeronautics.

Named as vice chairman of the board this week was Alva C. Goodrich, Bend.  
The board has made an on-the-ground inspection of a proposed new airport at Siletz bay which would be built with the aid of state and federal funds.

State Aeronautics Director Robert Dunn said the only question remaining before the project gets final approval is the location and financing of an access road to the project.  
The landing strip would be built on the east side of the sandspit which forms the western boundary of Siletz bay.

The board has granted \$19,000 to Klamath Falls to repair and sealcoat runways on its airport.  
It delayed action on a request from The Dalles to aid in the enlargement of its airport parking area.  
The Black sea has an area of about 164,000 square miles.

## Your Money's Worth

By SYLVIA PORTER  
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### UPGRADING HOUSEHOLD SKILLS

For the first time in history, the U. S. government is launching a major drive to upgrade the training and status of household workers - give to women who enter this field the skills they need, the pay they deserve and the dignity they want.

The campaign is being organized by the Women's Bureau in the Department of Labor and the Office of Education in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The educational program is being directed at the public in general as well as the workers, for the objective is not just to train women in a long list of household skills. An equally important aim is to eliminate the archaic image of the "servant," so that many more women will want to become household employees and their employers will respect them as they respect any office or factory worker.

The shortage of skilled household workers in the U. S. is acute. At the same time, the rate of unemployment and job shifting among women who are household workers is among the highest of any group.

"We have a tremendous interest in upgrading household skills," says Mrs. Esther Peterson, director of the Labor Department's Women's Bureau. "We must overcome the prejudices in this field, get rid of the notion that no training is needed for this type of work."

"We are preparing training courses for nine specific jobs in this field in cooperation with expert committees across the nation," revealed Miss Rus Van Horn of the Office of Education in the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Pilot projects under the Manpower Development and Training Act have been started in Youngstown, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo. The women in these cities have been given training for jobs as a child day care center worker and a management aide in a public housing project. As the curriculum for each course is completed by the HEW Department and funds become available under the Manpower Act, the training programs will be offered in cities from coast to coast. There are now only 2,245,000 women in private household employment. While the need for household specialists has soared as tens of millions of women have taken jobs in offices and factories, the percentage of private household workers has shriveled from 17 1/2 per cent of all employed women in 1940 to under 8 per cent today.

The answer to the problem lies clearly in educating the workers and changing obsolete attitudes on pay, benefits, status.

The nine training courses will be divided into two broad classifications: five community-focused occupations and four home-focused occupations, report Mrs. Peterson and Miss Van Horn.  
Included in the community-focused occupations will be training for: a child day care center worker; a management aide in a public housing project; a visiting homemaker who will work in a disrupted home under supervision of a local agency; a hotel and motel housekeeper aide (the chambermaid of bygone days); a supervised food service worker who will work under hospital dietitians and technicians, be akin to a nurse's aide.

Included in the home-focused occupations will be training for: a personal wardrobe maintenance specialist who will come in by the month to mend, spot, press, etc.; a companion to an elderly (not sick) person; a dinner service specialist who will come into the home at a designated hour to prepare dinner, serve and clean up before leaving; a homemaker's assistant (the old live-in or live-out maid).  
Europe, incidentally, is way ahead of us on this. Sweden has been working on the problem for more than a decade and Sweden's attitude toward the home "specialist" is one of high regard. England in 1946 established the National Institute of Houseworkers, an organization of employers and employees, with the express purpose of raising the status of household employment to attract more workers into the occupation.

The Institute not only offers a training program - followed by an exam and diploma - but also has a Daily Houseworkers Service under which it provides trained help to employers at a guaranteed weekly salary.

The need for upgrading this occupation here has been obvious for years. Now at last has come the will to fill the need and the program to achieve it.

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