SPOKANE CRASH KILLS 15

Herald and News

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Something to think about:

Revolt-bloodied Bolivia, burying more than 300 dead and tending some 1500 wounded, appeared today to be under firm control of its new revolutionary government."

How did it happen? (We'll all recall, I think, that we've read of no campaigns and no elections down there.)

Somebody just seized power.

Not by law. Not by constitutional permission.

By FORCE.

It was as simple as that.

The fact that this happened in Bolivia lends peculiar interest to it.

Bolivia was named for Simon Bolivar (pronounced See-MONE Bo-LEE-var). Bolivar was the South American George Washington. He delivered South America from the Spaniards as Washington delivered what is now the United States from the British. Like Washington, he came of a wealthy and prominent family. Like Washington, he was an ardent patriot. Like Washington, he was both soldier and statesman.

Like Washington's in our country, Bolivar's name is honored and his memory is loved throughout South America. You see statues and pictures of him everywhere. Our Revolution began in 1776. Bolivar's began in 1810.

Washington, you see, was the inspiration for Bolivar.

The revolution headed by Washington WORKED. Upon the foundation provided by him and the other Founding Fathers, we have built the greatest democracy since the world began. Our people are not only the freest since the beginning of time but the BEST PROVIDED FOR. We are the envy of all the earth.

Bolivar's revolution failed. At best, throughout South America, it is only a hollow shell. At its worst (in Argentina) it is a modern demagog despotism. The liberty Bolivar and his followers bought with blood has become only a hallowed memory.

Why the difference?

This, I think, is it:

In the United States of America (which began with the 13 original colonies) the tradition of a UNITED PEOPLE endured for well over a century. It is true that among us, in that golden century or more, there were employers and there were workers. There were big capitalists and there were little capitalists. There were townspeople and there were farmers. There were property owners and there were non-property owners.

But IN THE MAIN we were all AMERICANS. It is true that in the in-between years we had our economic and to some extent our social differences. But we had the good, sound, basic common sense not to carry these differences into the ELECTION YEARS. When elections came around, we voted not as employer-Americans or labor-Americans or farmer-Americans or property-owning-Americans or non-property-owning-Americans but as STRAIGHT Americans.

In South America, it was different. The South Americans split early into classes — into PRESSURE GROUPS. They voted as such. Their pressure groups learned quickly the trick of using FORCE when they couldn't prevail by democratic methods.

SO—

Democracy FAILED in South America—in spite of Bolivar.

Here in the United States of America, a startling change is creeping up on us. We, too, are splitting into pressure groups. We are beginning to VOTE AS SUCH.

In Washington the other day, our President seized private property without specific warrant of law and against the express provision of our constitution that private property SHALL NOT be seized without due process of law.

In South America, that has been going on for a long, LONG time.

Here we are just beginning to learn the trick of it.

The pity of it is that too few of us condemn it as a dangerous principle. Too many of us DEFEND IT AS POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY.

Unless we change our ways, unless we can learn again the precious habit of voting as Americans and not as members of cliques or classes or selfish pressure groups, I fear we shall in time go down the road that South America has traveled.

That is the lesson of Bolivia.

Valley Water Guards Eased

The order of Charles Stricklin, state engineer, clamping down on the issuance of permits for appropriation of underground water in the Swan Lake and Yonna Valley areas has been relaxed regarding certain portions of the valleys.

Stricklin announced by letter his office would accept and approve applications for appropriation of underground water in certain listed sections of Swan Lake and Yonna.

The three areas are:

1-Squaw Flat north of Hildebrand

2-Over the ridge east of Yonna Valley, south of the highway and north of Bonanza.

3-Northwest of Swan Lake.

Stricklin said that the modification of his earlier order was taken on recommendation of R. C. Newcomb, district geologist of the ground water division of the U.S. Geological Survey.

Last February Stricklin's office called a halt to issuance of permits for the use of underground water of Yonna Valley and Swan Lake Valley for irrigation, pending completion of the study of the supply of water available.

Considerable irrigating is done in those areas by pumping from the underground water supply through wells.

FIELD ECONOMICS

PORTLAND (AP) — A field economics mobilization school, taught by a six-man faculty from the Armed Forces Industrial College, got underway here Monday.

About 200 selected civilians and a similar number of military reserve officers are registered for the two-week course on the national economy, military logistics and organizations and control for peace and war.

Eisenhower Favored In New Jersey

NEWARK, N.J. (AP) — Lowering skies and definitely unspringlike weather contributed to light early voting Tuesday as Industrial New Jersey registered its choice for the Republican presidential nomination.

Showers and even cooler temperatures were forecast for the day. And an "anything can happen" smog hung over the result as politicians disagreed on their predictions.

Although Gen. Eisenhower was established as a favorite in the primary, Arthur Vandenberg Jr., deputy director of the general's cautious note in the contest here with Sen. Taft of Ohio.

"Anything can happen," Vandenberg told this reporter. "I think Eisenhower is going to win, but I don't know if he will win by 50,000 or 200,000 votes. And it would not surprise me to see Taft get three delegates or nine delegates."

Vandenberg spoke primarily of the Republican ballot's "beauty contest," the preferential poll which Gov. Driscoll has said should influence the state's 38 GOP convention delegates in voting at Chicago in July on the presidential nomination.

This contest also has former Gov. Stassen of Minnesota as an added starter. But Stassen has been so badly shellacked elsewhere by both Taft and Eisenhower that he is not counted a serious contender.

Sen. Kefauver, the rambling Tennessean, is the only candidate on the preferential list.

But he may not get the 32 convention votes because Archibald Alexander, former undersecretary of the Army, already has declared for Gov. Stevenson of Illinois.

Navy Bomber Hits, 5 Die

BRUNSWICK, Me. (AP) — A Navy pilot Tuesday emerged as hero of a crash and fire that killed five men and injured the other five aboard a crippled patrol bomber attempting an instrument landing here.

Lt. (jg) Thomas N. Pole, uninjured when his PV2 Ventura swooped into mist-shrouded trees at the edge of Brunswick Naval Air Station Monday, suffered face and hand burns rescuing his co-pilot, Lt. Frederick G. Sachse, who was caught in the flaming wreckage.

Sachse, who was critically burned, comes from Ann Arbor, Mich., and Pole from Hackettstown, N. J. Both live now at nearby Yarmouth.

One of the Ventura's engines failed on a flight to Quonset Point, R. I., and the pilot tied to return here, the plane's home base.

On Pole's first approach to a new runway he was off to one side and as he made a second pass "something else went wrong," Cmdr. J. B. Iift said, and the plane crashed into the trees.

Reds Smeared In Tank Push

SEOUL, Korea, (AP)—A powerful United Nations tank force killed or wounded 300 Chinese Reds Monday in a furious bombardment of Communist lines on the Central Korean front, the U. S. Eighth Army announced.

Fifty-four Allied tanks fired for an hour and 45 minutes from positions in front of U. N. lines. It was the biggest tank action in two months.

Eighth Army said the tanks, firing from no-man's land southwest of Kumsong, destroyed or damaged 99 Red bunkers, a field gun, 16 buildings, 39 trenches and 16 gun emplacements.

The Communists fought back with 300 artillery and mortar shells and machinegun fire.

Allied infantrymen early Tuesday retook a hill east of the Pukhan River on the Central Front two hours after they were pushed off by 400 Chinese reds.

Sports Bulletin

BAD WEATHER

NEW YORK (AP)—Blustery, cold rains spoiled the opening of the Major League baseball season Tuesday, forcing postponement of the debuts of the two defending champions, the New York Yankees and the New York Giants.

The Giants' National League inaugural against the Philadelphia Phillies, 1950 National league champions, also was rained out at the Giants' home Polo grounds.

Giant Floods Swamp Wide Areas

Mississippi Aims Blow At St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., (AP) —Swirling downstream with record breaking force, the mighty Mississippi continued Tuesday to take a mounting toll in the St. Paul lowlands.

Although the crest is not expected for another 48 hours, thousands already are homeless. Damage is estimated in the millions of dollars.

Fears of record damage to down river cities increased hourly as the water level rose in St. Paul, only 350 miles from the river's source in the Minnesota North woods country.

Gov. C. Elmer Ander said after an aerial survey Monday the "father of waters" and its tributary Minnesota river were "dealing out a major disaster."

RECORD CREST

Continuing to inch upward, the Mississippi is expected to crest Thursday at 22.5 feet — eight and one half feet above the flood stage. Tuesday gauges registered 22 feet, up .3 foot since Monday. That was two feet above the highest ever recorded here since 1881.

Swirling out of its banks Sunday, the river so far has:

Swept 14 blocks deep into St. Paul's west side, driving an estimated 5,000 persons from 1,500 dwellings.

Forced all traffic but buses and trucks from two main bridges when automobiles stalled in water up to the running boards on low lying approaches to the spans.

Brought an embargo on shipments to the South St. Paul stockyards, where dikes were threatened by the raging waters.

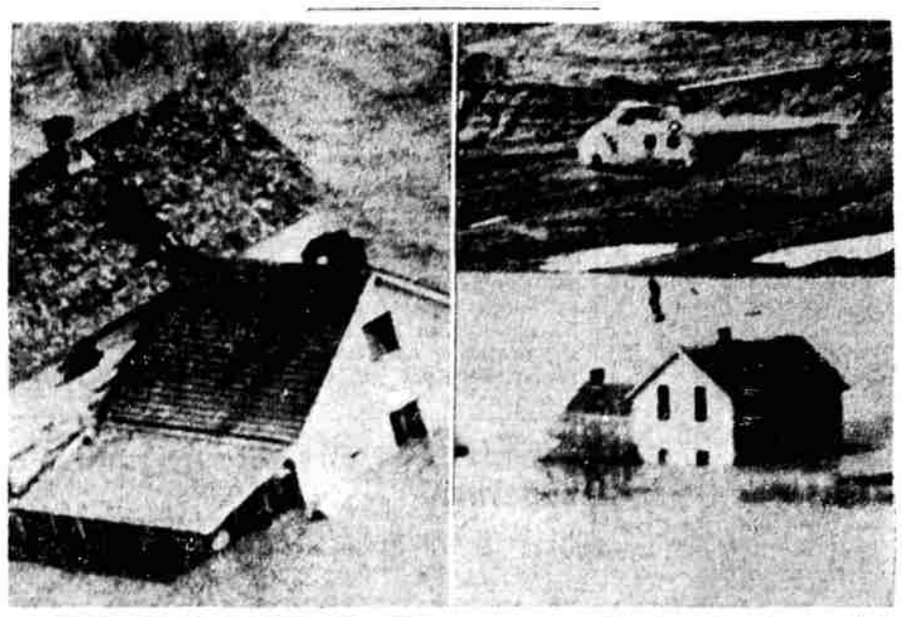
Knocked out the Twin Cities metropolitan sewage treatment plant.

Covered large sections of railroad freight and passenger switchyards with up to three feet of water.

PLANTS CLOSED

Brought activity to a halt at a score of West Side industrial plants and kept pumps busy in downtown structures, perilled by force of flood waters backing up in sewer outlets.

A crew of 16 men and two officers labored through the night to save the $500,000 Naval reserve station from inundation. The structure, on an island in the Mississippi opposite the St. Paul downtown district, had its "lower deck" awash. A battery of pumps was in action to keep the waters down.



COAST GUARD TO THE RESCUE— Helicopter crewmen of the Coast Guard were called upon to rescue Paul Maugheiner, 39, who was trapped by flood waters in a ranch home near Pierre, S. D. Maugheiner, who was handicapped with a broken leg, chopped a hole in the roof and crawled out (left) to wait for rescue. At right he dangles in mid-air as the 'copter carries him from the rooftop to waiting ambulance.

Teacher Slain, Killer Sought

KELSO Wash., (AP)—Law enforcement agencies from Oregon to Canada were alerted Tuesday in the search for the slayer or slayers of a Longview, Wash., schoolteacher.

The body of Martin Zellemer, about 55, a sixth grade teacher at Longview's Broadway Elementary School, was found Monday in some brush near an old section of Highway 99, one-and-one-quarter miles south of Kalama.

Dr. D. D. Davenport, Cowlitz County coroner, said Zellemer had been stabbed to death with a sharp instrument such as an ice pick or a stiletto.

Sheriff's deputies said Zellemer's car was missing. Speculating that he might have picked up one or more hitchhikers while returning from a weekend trip to Portland, they ordered a search for the car—a 1941 model blue Ford sedan with Washington license number N 10107.

Four Boy Scouts on an outing found the body late Monday. It was lying in brush about eight feet off the roadway.

Deputies said part of a bloody seat cover and part of a blanket were nearby.

Zellemer was last seen Sunday morning when he attended Easter services at a Portland church.

City Streets Work Planned

Klamath Falls city streets are in for a lot of face lifting and some major surgery following the past prolonged winter.

The doctoring bills, according to City Engineer E. A. (Taxi) Thomas, will come to an approximate $87,432.50. That figure is close to last year's bill, Thomas told the City Council last night.

Money for the repairs will come from leftovers of February's gas tax allocation to the city from the anticipated allotment in August.

DIRT ROADS

Included in the 387-thousand-plus figure, Thomas stated, was oiling of dirt roads this summer and replacement of snow equipment antiquated with overwork.

With probability of good weather soon, City Council business consisted mostly of talk about streets.

A recommendation was passed on to the Park Board from the Traffic Safety Council for placing a sidewalk from the Fremont Bridge to Moore Park and from the bridge to California Ave.

A petition was received and start of procedure approved on paving of California Ave. from Delta to Upham Sts.

Plans and specifications were accepted for paving of Lowell St. from Eldorado Ave. to Pacific Terrace.

OTHER BUSINESS

In other council affairs:

Ten building permits totaling $18,225 were approved.

Final approval was given an electrical ordinance complying by reference with the national electrical code of 1951.

Two vacancies on the City Planning Commission were filled by appointment of Robert E. Veatch and Gene Hooker.

Blockaid

OKLAHOMA CITY, (AP) — "Is this a 15-cent zone?" inquired the passenger before boarding the bus.

No, explained the driver. It would cost him 20 cents. The cheaper zone started one block farther.

"Well, if you have time," the old gentleman suggested, "let me walk down there—then pick me up." The driver complied.

Peace Clears Snarled Wires

NEW YORK, (AP) — The Nation's strike - tangled communications wires were unravelling Tuesday with the settlement of a New Jersey telephone dispute bringing to three the number of walkouts ended.

But three other wire strikes still were unsettled, and one of these — against the Western Electric Co. — could nullify the effects of the three settlements by keeping phone workers from their jobs.

A contract agreement providing a $4 - a - week pay increase and fringe benefits was reached early Tuesday at Newark, N. J., between the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company and 10,000 striking operators, members of the CIO Communications Workers of America.

The Western Electric strikers, by using picket lines, have threatened to keep phone service disrupted in Ohio, New Jersey, Michigan and 40 other states.

In the other deadlocked communications strike, some 30,000 AFL Commercial Telegraphers union members are asking wage increases from the Western Union company. This dispute went into its 13th day Tuesday with no settlement in sight.

Pat Routine For Trucers

MUNSAN (AP) — Korean truce supervision negotiators met for 25 seconds Tuesday—just long enough to run through their pat routine of the past week—no business.

Meanwhile, the time for resuming crucial talks on prisoner exchange still was up in the air. Peiping Radio said Monday night the U. N. Command had advised the reds it was not ready to take up again the conferences on how to exchange prisoners of war.

Pickets Here

Employes of the local Western Union office stayed away from the job today as members of the Commercial Telegraphers Union from Seattle set up a picket line in front of the telegraph office.

Ed Livingston, Western Union manager, kept the office open alone today and said he would continue to do so unless instructed otherwise.

The picketing today was the first since the strike of telegraphers against Western Union April 2.

The office had operated with most of its employes coming to work up until today.

Police Judge Elder Resigns

Police Judge Robert Elder handed in his resignation to City Council last night, effective May 1.

Elder, who has held the post since July 1, 1951, following the death of the late Judge Leigh Ackerman, indicated he is forced to resign because of inadequate salary and lack of opportunity for advancement.

Judge Elder left for Salem early this morning by train to go back with the Oregon Liquor Control Commission as inspector. He held the same post here prior to joining the city administration.

REGRET

In accepting the resignation Mayor Robert A. Thompson said it was with deep regret that he did so.

"It is also regrettable," the mayor added. "That salaries paid by the city to its employes are so low."

"We have given raises totaling $35 to our employes in the past three years," Thompson said, "but it is still not adequate."

The post of Police Judge pays only $3,900. Judge Elder pointed out last week to a Herald and News reporter, that for the same duties of the post, other cities of comparable size in Oregon pay much higher salaries.

COMPARISONS

He cited Medford at $6,300; Pendleton, $6,060; Springfield, $5,420; Ashland, $5,700 and Grants Pass, $6,420.

Judge Elder also listed these duties of the Police Judge:

He acts as clerk of the City Council; city recorder; Municipal Court judge; overseer of all city purchases and disbursements; handles employe payrolls, sales and prchase of city property, city licenses, lands and insurance.

In addition the police judge is secretary to the Civil Service Commission, clerk for the City Planning Commission and Traffic Safety Council, and custodian of all city owned equipment and property.

SUCCESSOR

No immediate permanent appointment was proposed by the mayor and council to fill the upcoming vacancy. Dr. J. C. Hunt, city milk and meat inspector, will act as judge until such appointment is made.

Elder indicated that when he returns from Salem to take over his new job with the Liquor Commission, he will be available to the city to break in a man to the job.

Wild River Surges To Record High

OMAHA, Neb., (AP) — President Truman Tuesday booked a flood meeting with midwest governors Wednesday at Omaha, currently the center of a Missouri river flood rampage that has turned the beleaguered basin into a valley of misery.

The President asked governors of seven states to meet with him to discuss measures for dealing with the emergency.

The announcement in Washington came as the wild river, at record shattering heights all along its Iowa-Nebraska reaches, surged to 27 feet and leaned against levees protecting Omaha and Council Bluffs with a force never anticipated.

GHOST TOWN

About three-fourths of Council Bluffs, city of 45,000, was a ghost town, with about 30,000 persons out of their homes.

Refugees and relief activities were jammed into the one-fourth of the city high enough to be out of danger.

On the Omaha side, another 5,000 persons were homeless.

And the battle to raise levees against a 31.5 foot crest expected Thursday continued.

The job was to be completed Tuesday night. Lt. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, chief of Army engineers, after a first-hand check, said "we have a good chance to hold."

With the upper Mississippi river valley in similar flood throes, the Red Cross in Washington reported at least 34 towns in the two valleys have been flooded, with heaviest damage so far in the Dakotas and in Iowa.

More than a million acres are under water in the two rich river valleys, the agency said.

THOUSANDS FLEE

The maddened Missouri had already reduced to virtual ghost towns several communities along its rich valley. It had chased thousands of families from their homes.

But the Missouri wasn't alone in spreading misery.

The Mississippi too, had swept to record crests in Minnesota and Wisconsin, while in other states smaller streams tossed punches.

The Red Cross estimated that an eight-state area where the waters are raging, a total of 1,939 families and some 76,000 persons have had to flee their homes.

This figure covers the Dakotas, Nebraska, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas and Missouri.

Most of this flight of people and their possessions was in the valley of the Muddy Missouri.

The Red Cross estimated the families forced to flee in this valley at 17,809.

Son to Jail, Father Fasts

CHARLESTON, W. Va., (AP) — Charles Lovejoy, 22, got a year's sentence in jail for involuntary manslaughter, and his minister-father says he will fast "until God is moved on the throne in behalf of my boy."

The Rev. Ira Lovejoy, of the United Gospel Mission here, vowed not to eat or drink after the judge passed sentence Monday. The younger Lovejoy pleaded guilty to a charge of killing Clyde Casdorph, 23, in a fist fight last October.

Weather

FORECAST: Klamath Falls and vicinity, fair and warmer through Wednesday. High Wednesday 60, low Tuesday night 29.

High Monday	44
Low last night	29
Precip Monday	T
Precip since Oct. 1	14.22
Normal for period	9.76
Period last year	12.58

Big Bomber Falls, Only Two Survive

SPOKANE (AP) — A giant, 10-engine B-36 bomber faltered and fell on takeoff at Fairchild Air Force Base early Tuesday, killing 15 of the 17 men aboard.

The huge craft, world's largest bomber, crashed through a fence at the end of the runway and burst into flames in a farmer's wheat field, leaving bits of wreckage in its wake.

Somehow two men survived. They were very seriously burned and suffering from shock. They were unable to speak to investigators.

The B-36 hit with terrific force and pieces fell off as it bounced along the ground. It stopped in the edge of farmer Ernest Alf's wheat field and burned fiercely.

FLAMES

"We were awakened by this awful crash and as we got out of bed all we could see was a big fire," Alf said.

Fire trucks from the nearby community of Medical Lake raced across the wheat land to fight the flames.

"The crash made an awful explosion," Alf said. "It lit up the room like it was daylight. It looked like it was only a block away but it was a half mile."

The B-36 with its huge swept back wing was virtually a shell in minutes.

"It was flat in a little while," Alf said.

The 3½ million dollar bomber was taking off on a routine training flight from Fairchild, some 10 miles west of here.

GUARDS

Military policemen raced to the scene and threw a guard around the plane. They picked up papers and covered bodies of the victims.

The bright red flames attracted scores of farmers who could see the sky light up for miles around.

Fairchild said it couldn't confirm Alf's report that the B-36 blew up. Air Force officials said they were unable to determine the cause of the crash immediately.

The B-36 carries 21,000 gallons of gasoline and has a range of 10,000 miles with its four jet and six piston engines. Little was left of the one that broke into pieces here Tuesday.

Fairchild said the plane got off the ground but faltered and ripped through the fence at 3:45 a.m. Alf said "it was flat" in a matter of minutes.

The big bombers have been stationed here since last summer. One crashed and burned completely last January while coming in for a landing. The crew escaped serious injury.

FIRST DEATH

Fairchild recorded its first B-36 fatality last week when a flight engineer plunged to earth while checking a wheel well before landing. His parachute opened accidentally and pulled him out.

Names of the victims were not immediately available pending notification of next of kin.

The B-36 normally carries a crew of 15 but this one had two extra men aboard this morning.

Sheldon Vaughan, Medical Lake fire chief, said "the big tail wasn't even sticking up when I got there 45 minutes after the crash. Everything was gone."

Weyerhaeuser Pay Increased

An agreement giving the CIO Woodworkers a 7½-cent hourly pay increase was signed Monday afternoon by officials of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company plant here and of the union.

The contract provisions are the same as were agreed upon by the union and other Weyerhaeuser operations and the CIO April 4.

Included are provisions for three more paid holidays, making a total of six, and other contractural changes. The company and union join in petitioning the Wage Stabilization Board for approval of the new contract, and its provisions, if okayed by the wage stabilization agency, will be retroactive to April 1.

The pay boost makes the minimum pay for Weyerhaeuser sawmill and woods workers about $1.77½ an hour.

DON'T SAY ANYTHING about her life being full of ups and downs . . . 'tain't funny any more. This is Stella Wells, 1005 Wiard, who is elevator operator at Medical-Dental building.

Congressional Candidates Disagree on U.S. Policies

By HALE SCARBROUGH

The opinions of three Congressional candidates on a duke's mixture of political issues were aired last night over KFLW's "Build the Basin" radio forum, the 12th in a series of weekly factual and informative programs.

Participants were two Democrats, John G. Jones, La Grande radio station operator, and State Sen. Ben Musa of The Dalles, tax consultant and accountant, and one Republican, Rep. Giles French of Moro, newspaper publisher.

All want to be Eastern Oregon's next Congressman.

Two other candidates—Sen. Sam Coon of Baker, and Lt. Ernest Hinkle of The Dalles, both Republican—were unable to be on the radio program.

And although the broadcast listenership was restricted last night to the coverage radius of KFLW, a tape recording was given to Ben Musa for possible rebroadcast at The Dalles.

Questions on almost every national and international subject in the news in past months were put to the three Congressional aspirants, and they couldn't duck.

Here is gist of answers they gave on some topics touched:

Universal Military Training — Musa: only way out. Jones: believe Selective Service fills the need, don't relish a military setup, should put off UMT until present Selective Service need is ended. French: if we're going to have war, UMT necessary, in comparison to Selective Service, I'll take UMT.

President Truman's action in taking over steel mills—French: not certain he had the power, should not have had it, Congress should have cut off his wartime powers at the end of the fighting. Jones: we've got to keep the steel mills going, it seems to me the steel industry was trying to rewrite the rules in the middle of the game. Musa: we're still in an extreme emergency and Truman had no alternative.

Present policy in Korea—Musa: it's the only procedure left open, regardless of what we want, other nations also have a say in what goes on there. French: in effect, we've lost the war, with 106,000 casualties and tremendous cost, find an excuse to pull out, which I think we're doing. Jones: we're not the only nation fighting in Korea.

Ambassador to the Vatican — Jones: that question raises more heat than light, a representative there is of great value, whether called an ambassador or what. French: no. Musa: Holy See in some ways is considered a sovereign state, and is a good listening post. I favor it.

Governmental spending — Jones: we're having to spend more than we like, but there is not much possibility for vast reduction, economies might reduce spending by 15 per cent. Musa: it could be curtailed by good management, but we've got to be mindful of the things we ask government to do. French: too much, a 15 per cent reduction just a starting point. Government has gotten entirely out of hand and has got to be cut down.

Federal housecleaning — Jones: graft is there, but remember that every time you have someone who accepts graft, there is someone who offers it. People who can't compete otherwise try to have their avenues open, regardless of what party is in power. French: we need a cleanup badly, as badly as we've ever needed anything. Musa: we need it, but if the Republicans are going to do it, just don't give us another Korea.

Price stabilization — Musa: OPS has failed in its objectives. Jones: neither OPA nor OPS was set up to succeed. French: ordinarily price control is a poor way to try to head off an inflationary trend.

Do the people know what really is going on in Korea—French, Musa and Jones: no.

Balanced budget—Jones: the federal government should stay within its budget and whittle away at the national debt whenever possible. Musa: we should stay within the budget, home economy in military spending would cut the budget. French: should stay within it, but it should be smaller.

Federal aid to education—Musa: wouldn't like to see it except in distressed areas. French: don't think government should enter into education. Jones: we've had some form of federal aid to education for a hundred years. Sen. Lister Hill's tidelands oil bill (to turn tax proceeds of tidelands oil over to states earmarked for education) might be the answer.

WSB recommending union shop in steel industry—French: believe it is forced on the mills and on the workers. Jones: men in the unions feel they are carrying the ball (without union shop) and non-union workers getting by with a free ride.

Reliance on United Nations — Jones: we're going to have to work through UN. Musa: must rely on it. French: so far UN has not been a success, but it's all we have, suppose we ought to keep it.

Diversion of Klamath water — French: no diversion of Oregon water into the central valleys of California. Jones: believe plenty of use for water can be made here, in the future we'll find we need most of it. Musa: use to best advantage here, but if there's anything left make an agreement with California to use it.