

Herald and News

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CAUGHT IN THE ROUNDS

By DEB ADDISON

IT WAS TOLD here the other day how Dr. O. Meredith Wilson happened to become president of the University of Oregon (Ford Foundation sent him in lieu of a million dollars) but the serious gave another reason on the periphery side. He said, in effect, that the University had all the potential of becoming one of the truly great educational institutions of the country and he dwelt on the statement that a university should be somewhere around 6000 or less in student enrollment to qualify in this respect.

In other words, he stated a belief in intimate, personal teaching methods rather than a mass production education line with a sheepskin at the end. It sounded good from here, and the new president sounded good to the University people who met him last week.

Our only disappointment was not in finding out what the "O." stands for. Maybe it's "Oregon," so we'll refer to him hereafter as Dr. Meredith Wilson.

The other bigwig, or top brass (it may be safe to call 'em that now that they're out of town) that we listened to last week made some other remarks that should be reported before the visit gets cold. Riley W. Doe, the Safeway vice president, was talking about national defense and telling those in the audience to make up their minds that defense costs money.

But after all, he said, the budget of the office of the Secretary of Defense, including the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for 1954 is about 13 million dollars. Last year Safeway's total tax bill was 28 million dollars, so our taxes alone are more than double that budget.

JAMES MARLOW

WASHINGTON (AP)—If you're 65 and entitled to social security benefits, can you get them if you keep on working and earning money instead of retiring?

Yes, within limits under the present law. And the new law recently passed by Congress, to go into effect Jan. 1, softens the limits on how much you can earn and still collect social security benefits.

For example: Under present law there are limits on how much you can earn and still collect benefits until you're 75. After that you get your social security benefits no matter how much you earn. That age, starting Jan. 1, will be lowered to 72.

Under the new rule, starting Jan. 1, whether you can continue to earn money and draw benefits depends on (A) the amount of your earnings and (B) the number of months you work.

This is what that means: You can earn up to \$1,200 a year and still collect full social security benefit for every month of that year.

Example: John Jones, earning \$100 a month, gets a total salary of \$1,200 in 1955. He receives his full social security benefit every month of 1955 because he didn't earn more than \$1,200 that year.

But—if you work every month of the year, earning more than \$80 each month and winding up with more than \$1,200 at the year's end you lose a month's social security benefit for each additional \$80, or any part of it, that you earn in 1955.

Example: Tom Smith, working every month, earns \$1,205 in 1955. For 11 months he earns \$100 a month. One month he earns \$105. He loses his social security benefit for that one month in which he earned \$105.

Another example: Bill Kelly, working every month and earning more than \$80 each month, winds up at the end of 1955 with \$1,440. That \$1,440 is \$240 more than the \$1,200 exemption. That \$240 represents three times \$80. Kelly loses his social security benefit for 3 of the 12 months.

But for any month in which you earn less than \$80—no matter how much you earn for the year—you get a social security benefit for that month.

Example: Mortimer Snyder earns \$2,500 in the first three months of 1955, but only \$75 a month for the next nine months.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo



HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Ziva Shapir is a Sabra — and a very pretty Sabra, too.

"A Sabra is a native-born Israeli," explained Miss Shapir, who is Israel's 1954 wine festival queen. "It is the Hebrew word for cactus, which, like our people, must be tough on the outside to endure — but remains sweet inside."

But Ziva, a 21-year-old tall shapely brunette with amber wine-colored eyes, doesn't look at all like a cactus or even a wine festival queen. She is a native-born Israeli, but the purpose of her month-long tour of America is to stir up interest in Israeli wines. After industrial diamonds, wines are now Israel's most important export to the United States.

"Israel has three wonderful crops — children, oranges and wine," she said. "We have 22 kinds of wine, including champagne. Using American equipment, we are now able to turn out 50,000 bottles a day, although as yet we don't. This year we hope to export 400,000 bottles to this country."

The United States is Ziva's second homeland. She came here at the age of 14 and spent three years in St. Louis studying ballet dancing. After returning to her own country, she spent a year with the Israeli defense army. Since then she has become an actress, and has appeared in several movies.

How does she compare life in America and Israel?

"The average Israeli lives a much simpler life," she said. "Women keep themselves busier. They do more community work. I miss some things there very much — such as department stores. You don't have such a wide range of choice in most things."

"But on the other hand, here your cigarettes are all the same color. Why is that? In the Middle East it is possible for a woman to buy cigarettes to match the color of her dress."

What did she miss most about America? Ziva, whose father is an accountant, thought for a long time.

"In St. Louis I had my own room," she said. "When I returned to Israel, it was impossible for each of us to have his own room. That is what I really missed most — the feeling of owning a room to myself."

Ziva feels that the relationship between boys and girls is much more natural and honest in Israel. "Here if a boy phones on Thursday to ask a girl for a date on Saturday, she tells him no — whether she really already has another date or not. She wants to impress him how popular she is. So she would rather stay home than let him know she isn't dated up two weeks in advance."

"In Israel we don't have so many telephones. Dating is much more casual. Girls don't bother to pretend they are popular. They are more realistic."

"Boys are more realistic, too. They don't run around a car to open the door for a girl, when she is strong enough to push it open herself. They are very straightforward. They don't beat around the bush."

Miss Shapir — her full name is translated as "Sunshine Sapphir" — is sure that Dina's new flat silhouette will flop in Israel.

"The bustline there is very important," she said. "The false bustline is very bad. There is hardly any such thing as a flat-bustline there."

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New Hurricane Building Up

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—A tropical storm building rapidly to hurricane force whirled slowly across Atlantic waters today toward the thinly populated Eastern Bahamas Islands.

Although no reports were received from the storm's vicinity early today, the Miami Weather Bureau estimated its center at about 100 miles northwest of Turks Island at 5 a.m. EST.

The bureau said Edna, named for the fifth letter of the alphabet, is moving toward the west-northwest at 8 to 10 miles per hour. Highest winds are estimated at 60 to 70 miles per hour over small area near center and gales extend outward 150 to 200 miles north and east and a short distance west of center.

The Weather Bureau said the storm is expected to continue in the same direction and reach hurricane force today.

If the storm continues on its present course at its present speed it would move late today into the vicinity of Watling's Island (San Salvador), where Columbus made his first landing in the new world. The Weather Bureau emphasized, however, that the future movement is unpredictable at present.

As to the romantic difference between American and Israeli men, she remarked archly:

"Well, I have heard there are frustrated women in this country. I don't know of any frustrated women in Israel."

"But, please don't misunderstand me. I like American men. Very, very much."

The National Forests and BLM lands today total over 300,000,000 acres, these are mostly located in the 11 western states, although national forests are found in all but eight of the 48 states. In addition to forests there is a large amount of alpine, arid and semi-arid grazing land. The remaining federal lands are classified as Indian lands (35,000,000 acres), which is not public land but land held in trust for the various Indian tribes. The national parks and monuments with (12,000,000 acres). Military reservations cover (14,000,000 acres) and other miscellaneous lands in federal control amount to an additional 14,000,000 acres.

The first step in a growing policy towards land was to place the land under some form of management so that the resources it contained would not be dissipated by misuse and neglect. This act, however, did not set up any policy as to the future but merely a protection of the present. Historically speaking, the national forests have been the first in this protective action, they have been managed by the Forest Service to serve many uses—timber, grazing, wildlife, recreation, and the major purpose, watershed protection. This principle of management to serve all needs of a large group of varied users of the forests has come to be known as the "multiple-use" concept. The implementation of this concept, in the words of the original directive:

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Oregon needs kilowatts, but under this program gets only conversation. We ask for generators and receive generalities. "Partnership" is a high-powered label for an empty package.

Not only has the administration failed to deliver any partnership dams; it has failed to start any new ones on the Columbia. This failure has brought two years closer the impending power shortage, two years closer a drastic dim-out for industry and business growth.

If opponents of Western development had a plot to bring economic stagnation to the Pacific Northwest, none could have been more cleverly conceived than the so-called partnership plan. In the first place, the people of the Pacific Northwest will never stand for that kind of out-and-out giveaway of our power potential.

In the second place, the Eastern financial and monopoly interests who want to move in on the river under "partnership" are not interested in "development" kilowatts—they are only interested in "monopoly" kilowatts under a program of calculated scarcity.

Likewise, if the spokesmen for Eastern Oregon "partnership"—McKay and Coon—had shown the same amount of diligence in fighting for new federal dams as they did for doing the bidding of the power companies, Oregon would have power projects in the works rather than monkey wrenches.

The program of wreckage and stagnation on the river during the past 19 months can yet be salvaged—but only by sending to Congress persons dedicated to a dynamic river development of new dams. It won't be done by re-electing a wrecking crew.

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ALONG NATURE'S TRAIL

by KEN MCLEOD

The two most vitally needed tools for resource management in the United States today are state-ments of policy regarding land and water. A vast amount of effort has been directed towards a national policy in regards to water resources but not so much has been focused upon the problem of land. This column has pointed out how this nation has grown by the federal government "giving-away" more than a billion acres of land that was once a part of the so-called "Public Domain." While the federal government has "given away" some 73 per cent of the land it once held ownership as a sovereign nation, it still possesses some 400,000,000 acres of land, which, as population pressures continue to increase, become a subject of continuing controversy.

In the present political campaign certain Democratic candidates are going over the countryside charging the Republicans with "giving away" of the nation's resources—charges are very easy to make, but you do not see these candidates offering any program of national land policy. For over a hundred years it has been the policy to "give away" the lands belonging to the general public, no national policy has been adopted otherwise.

Within the past fifty years we have seen a changing attitude in respect to the management of the remaining lands being held by the federal government. This is developing from the growing appreciation of the importance of mountain lands as watersheds and the question of the widespread abuse of all the gifts of land that has been made over the growing period of the nation. Our early conservationists recognized the danger of letting the public lands deteriorate by lack of management and so the first step in a growing policy was to place the national land in the public domain under some form of active management — this, however, does not simulate what the national policy shall be toward the future ownership of the land.

In 1891, President Harrison set aside the first forest reserves, primarily for watershed protection. Millions of acres more were withdrawn from the public domain and placed in forest reserves during the next decade. In 1908 these areas were placed under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture, and in 1907 the name was changed to national forests — the beginning of the U.S. Forest Service's role as a conservation and land management agency.

The remaining unreserved public domain in the western states was withdrawn from homestead entry by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. This area, administered by the Bureau of Land Management (formerly the Grazing Service) of the Department of the Interior, The Taylor Grazing lands and the National Forest constitute what is now generally known as the "public lands."

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Soldier Sought In Girl's Death

LONDON (AP)—An unidentified American soldier was sought for questioning today in the silk-stocking strangling of a pretty 28-year-old Irish girl.

The girl, Ellen Carlen, was found yesterday on a bed in a Pimlico rooming house with a stocking laced around her neck. Beer bottles and American cigarettes littered the room.

Neighbors reported her boyfriend had been an American soldier, but his identity could not be immediately established.

See the New Smith Corona Portable Typewriter at Volts! — Keyboard set tabulator—Free trial & terms, 629 Main.

QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds



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