The Herald and News

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High Area

By BILL JENKINS

As we were saying in this space yesterday we have been off in the dusty grey yonder looking about for ways to escape the heat and the office telephone.

The first morning out in camp is always one of the highlights of the trip. This trip was no different. I awoke much later than I planned to find the sun already peeking over the ridge and the mosquitoes waiting for breakfast. While standing in the meadow slugging away at the morning fruit juice a nice forked horn came ambling out of the small trees to the south of the clearing, nosed around nonchalantly and then, sighting me, took off in cautious alarm up the green slopes of a juniper studded ridge. The few birds to be found at that altitude tuned up, the creek changed its night song to morning sound and the sun gained heat.

We broke camp. Loaded up the pickup and took off, pausing on the way to fill a bucket with snow from a deep drift to chill the refreshments. In fact, we managed to keep ourselves in ice practically all the way by this expedient.

A long loop down dusty logging roads, past Tumalo Meadows and eventually into Bend. Then north to Sisters where we cut back for the high country again on the Three Creeks Lake road. Went in to the lake, then doubled back and again gained the rim and the vastness of the Broken Top Crater, where we camped for the second night at 7100 feet on the edge of the Three Sisters Wilderness Area. Even up there surrounded by snowbanks and an ice cold stream it was hot sleeping.

But nice.

Having had our fill of the area and having hiked clear up into the wilderness area for a looksee, we hauled out and headed west.

The McKenzie road was crowded with tourists, the camps full. After a good deal of backing and filling we ended up at a lovely campground at Trout Creek.

This camp was obviously new. It lies about five miles off the highway on the east side of the pass. Towering pines surround the clearing, there isn't any brush, and the wind has a happy sound as it breathes through the cool corridors of the trees. The creek is small and deficient of trout but cool and good. Altogether a lovely place to spend a night. And the only cool one we had on the trip.

Windup day of the trip saw a blistering hot junket to Eugene where Dick caught a plane for his Portland home and I headed back over the Willamette.

A long way to go but a lot of fun.

We certainly weren't alone, either. Except that we felt like orphan children since we were about the only ones that weren't towing either a house trailer or a boat.

I couldn't help remarking on this trip that the outdoor recreation boom has really hit. There are more cars in the woods area, more camps, more boats, more trailers and more big families.

America is on the march when it comes to outdoor fun.

And yet all the camps we inspected were clean and well kept. There is a possibility that the motoring public is coming to its senses where cleanliness is concerned. Very little litter at any given spot.

I don't doubt that a lot of people not only enjoyed their outdoor vacations this year but went home with a lot of new thoughts about the future of our outdoor playgrounds.

It is amazing what the population explosion has done to the outdoors.

If you don't believe it just get out and look around.

I recommend it.

Bundling Beds

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

Don't admit you know what bundling beds are because you'll be dating yourself.

Do as I did, profess your ignorance and adopt an interested air.

It may come as no surprise in this day of old autos, oil lamps, player pianos and what have you, but the bundling bed is making noises that sound suspiciously like a revival.

What is a bundling bed?

Well, as I understand it, it is a bed with a hinged board down the center. In the old days, when heat was a problem, young couples who were courting would slip into bed fully clothed, after which they were tucked in by the maidens' mother.

There, with a plank to separate them, they could relax in cozy, comfortable propriety — fighting off the winter chills while chatting about whatever engaged couples chat about. Gradually, the sofa replaced the bundling bed and spooning moved into the parlor.

A recent release from the Max Cooper Company indicates that the bundling bed was revived recently at the Chicago Furniture Market, more as a curiosity than anything else.

The Dearborn Company of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, unwrapped a pilot model of a bundling bed at the show and found itself suddenly swamped with cash orders for the old-fashioned divided bed.

The bundling bed interest apparently stems from the controversy that is developing between twin beds and the double bed.

I have a personal interest since my wife keeps talking about twin beds (perhaps it's my snoring). At any rate, we might instead, give some consideration to the bundling bed.

The vice president of the furniture company turning them out says more than one divorce court judge has decried the trend to twin beds as a factor in marital discord. In a typical sales pitch, he also says, "With its removable center board, the bundling bed permits young married couples to overcome initial shyness and reserve."

Many furniture dealers are planning to exhibit them in display windows throughout the country, more for novelty sake than sales appeal.

Many persons, me included, have never seen a bundling bed.

They were almost completely native to New England where the winters were harsh and long and most homes log cabins in the 17th and 18th centuries. They served an excellent purpose.

However, if you find yourself in the middle of that controversy about twin beds or a double bed, you might find a bundling bed the natural compromise.

I don't need one. My feet are cold, I toss in my sleep and I snore. Bundling beds wouldn't help me, but they might help my wife.

Washington Window

By LYLE C. WILSON

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The somewhat belligerent word from the West Coast is that any and all out-state Democrats had better d-n well stay out of next year's California Democratic presidential primary.

The word comes from the little group of able men who are counselling Democratic Gov. Edmund G. (Pat) Brown on political strategy. Brown is at least a favorite-son candidate for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination.

The word on California's presidential primary has been conveyed clearly to Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), to Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and to Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.). It is believed in California that all three got the word and will abide by it.

Humphrey is on firm public record that he will not invade Brown's preserves. There is no indication that Symington has considered contesting California. Kennedy is not saying.

There is even less likelihood of a contest in the Republican presidential primary. So, it looks like Brown and Vice President Richard M. Nixon will win their home-state delegations without contest next year. Nixon is, of course, a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, although he has not formally announced himself.

Brown's status is less definite. He was reluctant to commit himself to a mere favorite-son candidacy after taking office as governor. In February of this year, however, Brown so defined his political status. Your correspondent was in California when the announcement was made. During a brief discussion of it with the governor, your correspondent was convinced that Brown was a favorite-son candidate for one purpose only.

That purpose was to control the California delegation to the 1960 Democratic national convention and to exercise such influence there as such control would assure. Brown neither looked, acted nor talked last February like a man who was aiming at the White House.

The additional word from California today is of some slight change; enough, perhaps, to suggest that Brown can conceive of events which might obtain his nomination for President.

There will be, for example, some not too obvious efforts to obtain delegate support for Brown in other Western states.

The governor will not do any campaigning outside his state but he will be available for speeches at national gatherings. If good friends decide to enter the governor's name in the Oregon presidential primary, well, why not?

Steel Move

By JAMES MARLOW
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Eisenhower's administration — now that Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell has become a one-man fact-finder—is directly involved in the steel dispute.

The administration seems still undecided whether it will get in deeper by making public the facts Mitchell finds. This is the latest development in one of the strangest series of events in American labor history.

Just a few hours before Mitchell stepped into the picture he was reluctant—and this is said on excellent authority — to make any move the steel industry or the steel union could consider government intervention.

President Eisenhower, anxious to have the two sides settle the dispute through free collective bargaining, repeatedly has said he wanted to avoid anything which looked like government interference or pressure.

But his repeated warning to both sides to avoid an inflationary settlement—meaning one which resulted in an increase in steel prices—was in itself pressure and therefore intervention.

The industry rejected the union's wage demands on the ground that this added cost would compel the industry to raise prices, thus setting off an inflationary spiral. So the strike began last Wednesday.

At his June 17 news conference —when Eisenhower was asked if the government could bring out impartial figures on profits and wages so the people could understand the issues—Eisenhower said this was the most intelligent suggestion he had heard on the subject and he would have it studied. In the end he decided against pulling the figures together for the public to see.

At his July 15 news conference he not only dismissed the idea of setting up a fact - finding board but said: "I believe all the facts are pretty well known."

He said all the facts were contained in various government reports and statistics "so the facts are there and the public knows them, if they want to take the trouble to read them."

But the trouble was the public didn't know all the facts because they are scattered throughout the government and not brought together for comparison. Therefore the public isn't in a position to read them.

As it turned out, Eisenhower apparently didn't know all the facts, either, for otherwise Mitchell would hardly have thought it necessary to announce he would become a one-man fact-finder.

When he makes his investigation he will report to the President and after that, he said, it will be decided whether to make his findings public.

Mitchell is known to have expressed doubt that the collection of facts, as suggested by a reporter June 17, could be made public without certain segments of the figures being used to prove one side over the other in the steel case.

He also believed that any government action short of a genuine emergency would badly damage the process of free, collective bargaining.

How is Mitchell going about gathering his facts? "From the seat of my pants," he said. He will have various government agencies give him their facts, and he will go anywhere necessary to find others, he said.

The administration has been under growing pressure, particularly in Congress, to do something. Mitchell's assumption of the one-man fact-finding role is apparently a compromise between two other steps that could be taken.

The President—if he considered the strike an emergency — could set up a fact-finding board under the Taft-Hartley Act and force postponement of the strike for 80 days. But, since he sees no emergency now, this kind of board is out.

Or Eisenhower could do what President Truman did in the 1949 steel dispute: not use T-H but set up a fact-finding board anyway. That board made recommendations which neither side had to accept but which both did accept generally in the end.

What has seemed obvious from the beginning in this case is an administration uncertainty on how to stay out but still get a settlement satisfactory to Eisenhower.

City Manager

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—The first unpleasant show of dictatorial power vested in the Klamath Falls city manager was a sort of over the shoulder rift between the city manager and the county sheriff, whom, according to radio and newspaper reports Tuesday, July 14, was not prompt in painting out a sidewalk yellow strip bordering the west side of the jail yard and the sheriff's ingenious Centennial exhibit after being instructed by the city manager to do so.

To say that the reported "show temper" by the city manager July 14 is his first rift could be a mistake. It could be listed as his second rift if the published report of objection to an expenditure of $2,500 for maintenance of a nonprofit Centennial information office at the California state line can be listed as a rift with the city manager.

It seems reasonable to assume that when a north bound tourist reaches the Oregon state line near Klamath Falls he is well on his way to Portland and the Centennial show and not in need of $2,500 worth of prodding, financed by Klamath Falls taxpayers, to get him to continue on his way.

If the tourist is in need of information or prodding at the state line near Klamath Falls, the job should be paid for by Portland people who share in profits from the show, not Klamath Falls taxpayers, the rank and file of whom receive no financial benefit because of the Centennial.

The sheriff's interesting museum pieces, relics of frontier days, are deserving of display space bordering Main Street to be more convenient for local people and tourists to view during Centennial days.

B. Z. Smith
P. O. Box 633

The Almanac

United Press International

Today is Wednesday, July 22 the 203rd day of the year, with 162 more days to follow in 1959.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn, Venus and Mars.

On this date in history:

In 1864, Confederate troops were defeated by the forces of General Sherman in the first battle of Atlanta, Georgia.

In 1920, Ohio senator Warren Harding accepted the Republican nomination for the presidency.

In 1932, Congress passed the Home Loan Bank Act.

In 1933, the first solo round-the-world flight was completed by Wiley Post in his plane the Winnie Mae.

In 1934, the law caught up with John Dillinger and cut down the public enemy number one as he left the Biograph Movie Theatre in Chicago.

In 1937, the Senate defeated a move by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to reorganize and enlarge the Supreme Court.

Thought for today: Civil War General William Sherman said, "War is cruel and you cannot refine it."

No Slash In Taxes Seen During Next 18 Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower sees no real hope for a tax cut during his remaining 18 months in office, it was reported today on high authority.

But it also is known that the President at this time is planning to call for a tax increase.

Eisenhower's views on this and other matters domestic and political can be reported on excellent authority:

STEEL—Eisenhower does not rule out the possibility of invoking the Taft-Hartley law in an effort to end the steel strike. But he is extremely reluctant, in part because he feels it would do little ultimate good.

POLITICS—He intends to say nothing to influence the Republican presidential nomination unless he sees a prospect that the choice might otherwise go to a candidate he feels does not embrace what Eisenhower calls his middle-of-the-road philosophy. New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, along with Vice President Richard Nixon, is on the Eisenhower list of 10 possibilities he could support.

With respect to the steel strike, Eisenhower is known to feel an 80-day strike-halting injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act would serve little purpose because both sides are dug in for a struggle. He sees no need now for cooling off.

If the strike, now a week old, should eventually threaten defense production, Eisenhower might order allocation of steel for vital programs under his Korean war powers, still in effect.

The President is making no guess as to how long the strike may last. And he isn't tipping his hand as to how long the government will rely solely on mediation.

Eisenhower is known to feel that the steel companies acted stupidly—with expletives—at the end of the 1956 steel strike. He takes the position that the companies increased steel prices more than $7 a ton at that time without first calculating the exact cost of the wage hike they negotiated.

But the President believes that in the current dispute the companies are highly aware of the danger of inflation and are taking it into account in negotiations.

As for the United Steelworkers Union, Eisenhower feels its officials are much like politicians—dependent on their constituents and thus determined to get as big a wage increase as possible every time they approach the bargaining table.

Eisenhower is most anxious to avoid any sort of intervention which would have any appearance of favoring one side over the other. He thinks both sides are straining for any sign of that sort.

In politics, Eisenhower is not naming the other eight GOP possibilities he could support. But he refers to all of the group as young and able.

As for taxes, while Eisenhower sees no real hope for any reduction before he leaves office, he doesn't close the door to tax reform. His experts, including Secretary of the Treasury Robert B. Anderson, are studying many reform proposals but haven't settled on a program.

Anderson is understood to be considering the idea of lowering or eliminating certain tax deductions.

Eisenhower is determined that the budget for the next fiscal year starting July 1, 1960, will show a surplus. He is equally determined that the budget for the current year will be balanced.

The President concedes that spending next year may run about 80 billion dollars, as compared with the 77 billion he proposed this year. But he is counting on increasing revenues.

Cuban Chief Issues Plea

HAVANA (UPI)—Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, 45, who soared from obscurity to the presidency of Cuba in a few short hours last weekend, appealed today for American "understanding" of the Cuban revolution.

The president said there was no basis for American fears of a Communist takeover here.

"Americans must understand the Cuban revolution and our objectives," Dorticos said. "This is a Cuban revolution. It is nationalistic."

He said that if the people of the United States understood this they would have no fears about Communism in Cuba.

Dorticos expressed his views in an interview with United Press International.

He has written many of the laws and decrees of Castro's revolutionary regime and has pledged to carry them out. Castro charged that Manuel Urrutia, who resigned under pressure Friday night, blocked some decrees by not signing them.

Dorticos, an attorney, said the principal aims of the revolution included revision of the basic Cuban economy through agrarian reform to raise the standard of living of the people and the guarantee of civil rights.

Dorticos said his appointment as president of Cuba "came as a surprise to me. At first I did not feel up to it but I have accepted my revolutionary responsibility."

Medal Awarded To Shark Girl

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Mayor George Christopher presented a small silver medal Tuesday to Shirley O'Neill in a quiet ceremony in his office.

On the medal, awarded by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission, was this inscription:

"Shirley Frances O'Neill, who saved Albert C. Kogler from drowning following a shark attack, San Francisco, May 7, 1959."

The medal was the third 18-year-old Shirley has received for her courageous attempt to save a swimming companion's life. Kogler died of loss of blood from shark-inflicted wounds.

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