Oregon's Presidential Vote May Prove Important Factor

SALEM, Ore. (UPI) — Oregon will be the center of national political attention next spring when candidates are announced for the state's presidential primary election.

Under Oregon's unique election law, the secretary of state has authority to place candidates' names on the presidential primary ballot.

The system is designed to throttle the ambitions of "favorite sons" and give the state's residents an opportunity to vote on the front runners in each party.

Presidential hopefuls can petition to have their names on the ballot. In addition, the secretary of state can arbitrarily add whomever he wants to the list of candidates.

It is because of this unique feature that Oregon is expected to become a Republican battleground next spring.

Definite Law

The law directs the secretary of state "too place the names of candidates upon the ballot when he shall have determined in his sole discretion that such candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in national news media throughout the United States. . ."

The only way a supposed candidate can duck the primary is to file an affidavit "stating without qualification that he is not now and does not intend to become a candidate. . ."

Oregon's secretary of state, Republican Howell Appling Jr., refuses to speculate on the selection he will announce next March 6.

Informed sources believe that if Appling were faced with making the decision today he would name New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, Michigan Gov. George Romney, and Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton on the Republican ballot.

It now appears that only President Kennedy will be on the Democratic ballot.

In 1960, Appling announced he would place Rockefeller and Adlai Stevenson on the primary ballot. Both immediately withdrew their names.

Richard Nixon's name was placed on the Republican ballot by petition.

Three Nominated

On the Democratic side, Kennedy, Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., were nominated by petition. In addition, Appling added the names of Stuart Symington and Lyndon Johnson.

Oregon's primary election next year will be held May 15, well before the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

While nobody expects a race on the Democratic side, the outcome of Oregon's Republican primary balloting could prove a disaster to some hopefuls.

Oregon's Gov. Mark Hatfield, a Republican, has been mentioned as a vice presidential possibility.

Utah School Offers Cram On Survival

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Utah's thriving "Freedom Academy" ranks as one of the nation's top cram-courses for high school boys on the threat of communism.

The program will be three years old this summer. It is a project in which military men teach civilians about national survival. The money to carry it out comes from private sources, but the Utah National Guard handles the classes.

Maj. Gen. Maxwell E. Rich, who set up the Freedom Academy program in 1961, believes the first two years have brought "excellent" response with a minimum of criticism.

High school juniors from every school in the state are invited to the Academy at Camp Williams, the National Guard's main training site, near Salt Lake City. The instruction lasts five days in August.

Life at the camp is divided between courses in appreciation of American ideals and traditions, the history of the rise and spread of communism, plus time out for swimming and sports.

"There is no hard-core Prussian-type military training at the academy," says Rich. The students do stand a formation in the morning and evening to watch the raising and lowering of the flag, but there is no military drill.

Enrollment was about 57 boys the first year and 130 the second. The juniors go back to school in the fall and present reports to other students on what they learned.

Rich, who is Utah's adjutant general, discounted criticism from some quarters that the Freedom Academy amounts to military indoctrination in political theory.

"It certainly is everyone's responsibility to alert the nation," he declares. "We are not trying to set up military control here. Most of the instructors are part-time officers who have civilian businesses and not regular, full-time military men."

Girls Enjoy Day Camp

(Continued from Page 1)

a sense of ownership, but it serves the practical purpose of providing a place to hang lunches away from hungry insects.

Most unit members want to make their home under the trees as attractive as possible, so part of the first day at camp is spent in exterior decorating. Unique results are produced by using water colors to paint the stakes, strips of colored paper to brighten the twine fences, and pine cones to outline entrance paths and doorways.

When the unit site is constructed to satisfaction, the girls engage in a supervised activity of their choice, according to the skills and interests of the age group. Several may make a hand-washer, table, or tin can "hobo" stove for their camping area, while others are off on a hike to collect nature materials for a later handicraft session or a museum. Games and songs fill in what few spare moments there are before preparations for lunch.

The culinary abilities of the campers can be put to a real test when they decide to concoct a beef and vegetable stew or some equally difficult open fire main dish. The younger girls usually stick to something easy like roasted hot dogs, hamburgers, or baked apples. But whatever is prepared, all units have the experience of menu planning, cooking, clean-up, and learn fire safety rules and different methods of outdoor cooking in the process.

A rest period is a "must" after lunch, even though the girls are ready to be on the go long before the hour is up. For the remainder of the afternoon, the unit members may continue their morning activities or try something new.

At 3:30 p.m. the whistle blows for a closing assembly at Cable Corral, and the campers somewhat listlessly wander in from all directions — not anxious to leave for home but too tired to display the zeal of six hours earlier. However, tomorrow is another camp day and after a brief return to check on events at home, the enthusiasm will quickly return for another holiday in the woods.

SAVANNAH DOCKED — The nuclear vessel NS Savannah, world's first nuclear powered vessel, is shown at the dock of the Todd Shipyards in Galveston, Tex., where it faces some questions about its future. — UPI Telephoto

State Foresters Wonder If 6-Year Jinx Broken

SALEM, Ore. (UPI) — Oregon forestry officials are anxiously wondering if the "six year jinx" has really been broken.

Every six years since 1933—except for 1957 — Oregon forests have been ravaged by a series of gigantic fires.

The six-year cycle falls due again this year.

And Oregon's forest lands now are potentially more dangerous than ever before because of the great Columbus Day, 1962, hurricane. That storm swept Oregon's forest-covered coastal areas, and toppled millions of board feet of standing timber.

The blowdown has become crackling dry, and could provide fuel for a series of massive conflagrations. State forester Dwight L. Phipps describes the condition as "potentially the most dangerous in the recorded history of the state."

Monstrous Fire

The "jinx" began about 1 p.m., Aug. 14, 1933, when the Hoffman Mountain lookout station in northwestern Oregon reported a fire on Gales Creek.

In the two weeks that followed the flames exploded over 261,222 acres — a 407 square mile area almost half the size of the state of Rhode Island.

The blaze destroyed almost 12 billion board feet of timber, more than enough to build a million five-room homes.

Then what foresters termed a "miracle" occurred. A dense fog blew in off the ocean. The spread of flames slowed, then halted.

But the 40,000 acres blackened up to dawn of that memorable day had grown to 261,222 acres just 20 hours later. The flames had engulfed an unbelievable 370 square mile area in just one day.

Six years later it happened again. The 1939 fire blackened more than 200,000 acres in the same area, including almost 30,000 acres of green timber.

Fire Hit Again

Then in 1945 flames engulfed the area again. The 182,000 acre fire blackened an additional 12,000 acres of green timber. Foresters began referring to the "six year jinx."

Six years later "the jinx" struck again.

Three major blazes that summer — the Scottsburg blaze in southwest Oregon, a fire west of Roseburg, and the Detroit Lake fire east of Salem — took a 55,000 acre toll.

The "jinx" was firmly established in the minds of timbermen. Everyone prepared for the forest in 1957—but there were no major fires that year.

Now, six years later, foresters are wondering if the "jinx" has really been broken. It will be autumn before the answer is known.

Dispute With Nuclear Engineers Threatens Future Of World's First Atom-Powered Vessel

By United Press International

Four years ago proud and jubilant speechmakers hailed the dawn of atomic sea travel and then watched the sleek nose of the nuclear ship Savannah splash into the Delaware River.

Today, memories of the launching cause embarrassment for some and others get fighting mad.

The $32 million Savannah—the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship — was financed by the federal government as a shiny symbol of U. S. ingenuity in using the atom for peace.

At this moment the queen of sea-going commerce should be cruising to ports of the world. Instead, she lies silently in her Galveston, Texas, berth, her graceful bow nudged against a pier, the waves gently lapping at her gleaming white paint.

This scene of repose is in sharp contrast to the reaction one gets when the Savannah's name is mentioned in government and maritime circles.

Defended Strongly

She still is strongly defended by many as a dream ship. But others denounce her as a freak of maritime engineering.

Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges is among those who have strong convictions on the subject. He claims the ship would really be the queen of the seas today if it weren't for the "defiant attitude" of the vessel's 29 reactor engineers who are embroiled in a labor dispute.

The Savannah was unable to sail in May because of the conflict. This so incensed Hodges that he cancelled the government's contract with States Marine Line — the private carrier hired by the Commerce Department to operate the Savannah.

The secretary now is shopping around for someone else to take over.

Critics of the Savannah project claim the labor dispute was merely the culmination of a series of blunders that started shortly after the ship's keel was laid.

Hit By Problems

It has been denounced as an engineering monstrosity which carries equipment too old fashioned and impractical for an atomic ship. A series of mechanical problems that cropped up during the 30,000 miles she logged before ending up in Galveston is cited as proof of this.

During one trial run, the Savannah's gyro stabilizer went awry, causing the vessel to roll excessively. On another occasion the reactor's control rod drive system began leaking hydraulic oil.

While on its maiden voyage from Yorktown, Va., to Savannah, Ga. the ship's reactor conked out.

This — the critics claim — was the fruit of bad planning and engineering.

Government officials reply snappishly with one word: "Nonsense!"

"She's a fine modern ship, and she is accomplishing just what we had hoped," one official said.

He said none of the mechanical problems has been serious and that the test runs were held for the very purpose of uncovering flaws.

Experimental Ship

This official stressed that the Savannah was designed as an experimental ship to prove that a nuclear power plant could be used to propell a conventional merchant ship, largely stocked with standard equipment.

"It was not supposed to be some strange creature that came out of the sky somewhere," he added bitingly.

When will the Savannah sail again?

Hodges said she would be in port from four to six months while a new team of engineers is being trained. Some think this is conservative; that it may take a year or more.

The Savannah was launched at Camden, N.J., July 21, 1959. She is a combination passenger-cargo vessel capable of carrying 60 passengers and 9,400 tons of freight at a speed of more than 20 knots.

The ship can operate for 3½ years on a single fuel loading.

It is regarded as ironic that when the big breakdown came it was a human failure rather than mechanical.

RED IS ROLLING

CHICAGO (UPI) — American manufacturers will literally roll out the red carpet this fall, highlighting new styles in this color family.

At the International Home Furnishings market here, deeper, richer colors—especially reds, greens and golds—and more pronounced thick textures were shown for the autumn season.

Civil Rights Request Raises Question Of Federal Power

WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Kennedy's request that Congress outlaw racial discrimination in hotels, theaters, restaurants and stores raised a constitutional question that has concerned the U.S. Supreme Court for 150 years.

The issue is simple: How much authority does the federal government have in regulating commerce and how much should be left under state control?

Answers from the Supreme Court have varied with the times—and the temper of the justices. But few legal authorities dispute that there has been a tremendous expansion of federal authority over the national economy in the past 25 years.

That is one reason Justice Department attorneys are so confident the high tribunal would uphold a federal ban if they can show how race discrimination impedes the flow of goods across state lines.

Used 14th Amendment

The President used another constitutional precept for his bill to halt race restrictions in public facilities — the 14th Amendment. This forbids states from depriving any person of equal protection of the laws. But it is doubtful whether it bars discrimination by a hotel or restaurant owner, for example.

Yet the government feels it can demonstrate that such discrimination can take place only with the help of a state's police force, courts and other institutions that consitute state action under the law.

An 1883 Supreme Court decision in civil rights cases struck down a federal law passed in the stormy reconstruction period that attempted to forbid segregation in hotels and restaurants via the 14th Amendment.

This decision, which still prevails, is one reason why the government's main reliance is placed on Congress' power to regulate commece "among the several states" in the event a similar law is passed this year and its constitutionality is challenged.

Power Further Cut

The federal government's power was whittled down further by the court in a series of decisions following the Civil War.

Perhaps the most amazing of these rulings, from today's viewpoint, was the "Sugar Trust" decision in 1892 which said that firms engaged in producing 95 per cent of the nation's sugar supply were not subject to the anti-trust laws. The court reasoned that the manufacture of sugar was primarily a matter for state control since it only "indirectly" affected interstate commerce.

The court switched slightly, however, to uphold the Mann Act, forbidding transportation of prostitutes across state lines, and the Pure Food and Drug Act, aimed at barring interstate shipment of impure or harmful products.

Yet a few years later, the court knocked down federal laws to regulate child labor on grounds this was an intrusion on local authority.

Limits On Wheat

By 1942, the justices upheld a law that placed limits on wheat grown for on-the-farm consumption although none of it was sold in interstate commerce. Feeding some wheat to livestock, the court said, could have an effect on the amount of wheat that would move across state lines.

Robert G. McCloskey, Harvard professor who has written a book about the court's role in American life, says:

"It was evident that Congress could reach just about any commercial subject it might want to reach and could do to that subject just about anything it was likely to want to do, whether for economic, humanitarian or other purposes."

McCloskey said that after the New Deal revolution "the constitutional distinction between intrastate and interstate commerce was no longer a practical limit on federal power."

Justice Department attorneys agree that the President's proposed ban on discrimination in virtually all places open to the public is far-reaching. But they are sure that if Congress passes the bill, Supreme Court approval would be a "sure thing."

Teen-agers Remind Elders Of Where Stop Needed

LONDON (UPI)—Everybody is talking sex in Britain these days so teen-agers are beginning to remind their elders of one four-letter word they seem to have forgotten:

Stop!

Using the excuse that the younger generation must be protected from the results of its earlier maturity, British adults have been engaging in the most uninhibited discussion of barnyard matters in any Western country in modern times, in newspapers, on radio and television.

The archbishop of Canterbury calls it "an immense outbreak of preoccupation with Venus."

"Are we going sex crazy?" demanded the Daily Herald.

"Today we are living in the greatest hothouse of sex the world has ever known," announced the Sunday Mirror.

Youth Reacts

And now, at last, the reaction is setting in—and from the most unlikely source. The emancipated teen-agers who are the alleged objects of all this frankness are at the point of rebellion. They are, some of them, disgusted with their elders.

They want to sweep back the tidal wave of outspokenness which led the archbishop of Canterbury to deplore:

"There is a dwelling upon sex; the sex problem, the adjustments of sex, adventures of sex, stories of sex, what to do with sex, brighter and better sex."

In various cities of Britain youth movements are springing up devoted to improving the morals of the young and—more than coincidentally — of their elders. The objective is to merge into a national campaign of "Youth Watch Committees."

War On Obscenity

The rebellion, so to speak, started in Newcastle Upon Tyne in the north of England with complaints by teen-agers about shops selling obscene literature.

The leader of the vigilantes, Leo Ormiston, said that five or six other cities already have declared their support for a national rally in Trafalgar Square in London in June.

In Boston in Lancashire, one of these groups not only complained about suggestive literature on bookstands, but appointed a committee to inspect advertising posters outside cinemas.

One of their accomplishments was to get a bookseller prosecuted for selling obscene books imported from the United States.

"We want to prevent the present level of sexual morality becoming the normal accepted standard," said Francis Magee-an, 17-year-old spokesman of the group.

Measurements Mark Work Of Amateur Handymen

By MR. FIX
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Do-it-yourself projects around the home generally lack the professional look because measurements were not precise.

Plumb installations, square cuts, holes that are on center mean the difference between sightly and unsightly work. A small number of relatively inexpensive tools used to best advantage will provide the accuracy needed for a finished job. Remember to measure everything twice.

Good Rule

To measure you will need a rule. There are several types on the market. The wooden yardstick that some merchants give away as an advertisement is good enough for rough work, and the ends get worn, better discard it.

Brass tipped rules retain their accuracy and are better suited than plain wooden rules. For convenience, 6 and 8-foot rules fold up to 8-inch lengths so that they can be tucked in a hip pocket.

They have spring type locking joints so that they don't collapse when opened. Keep the joints oiled and clean.

Flexible Device

A flexible steel rule that pushes into a case about two inches wide is another convenient measuring device. They are generally graduated more finely than wood rules. Get one with a movable hook for taking inside or outside measurements. Also get a case with one side flat so that the size of the case can be added for inside measurements.

If you are marking a dimension at the end of the rule you can hold it flat on the work surface. But for accurate marking along a surface, hold the rule edgewise.

Since pencils tend to get dull and make a thick line use a metal scriber or a knife to mark measurement on a wooden surface.

Sophisticated Tools

As you tackle projects that are a little more complicated you will need measuring tools that are more sophisticated than a simple rule.

Use a try square to check the squareness of small boards. A combination square not only provides you with a 90 degree angle but a 45 degree angle as well. It is also equipped with a small level and a scriber in the head.

A bevel square or a sliding T-bevel is a try square with an adjustable blade for angles from 0 to 180 degrees. Get yourself a protractor to use with this for setting.

Dividers or a compass—dividers have two steel points, a compass has a pencil for one point—are used for scribing circles or small arcs and for marking off equi-distant points along a line.

Use calipers for round objects. Outside calipers measure a round surface, while inside calipers are for the inside of a hole. Combination calipers will do both.

HUTCH CABINET — This beautiful hutch cabinet is in as much demand today as it was 300 years ago when it first came to this country with the early day colonists. Construction is simplified with special easi-build patterns.

Hutch Cabinet Popular In Today's Furniture

When colonists first started to develop this nation, they lived in any type of shelter they could build. Later, the more affluent settlers brought in prefabricated houses from England. Since furniture and everything else was in short supply, furniture making was a necessary part of everyday living. Almost everyone built what they needed and through the years these pieces have achieved great value. The beauty of each piece lies in its honest lines, simplicity of design and construction.

The attractive hutch cabinet, measuring 42 inches wide, 72 inches tall, is typical of those as much in demand today as they were almost 300 years ago. When placed in a living, dining room or hall, it quickly becomes a conversation piece. Its wide shelves provide ideal storage for china, linens, glassware, objects d'art or hi-fi components. Drawers provide dust-proof storage for silverware while cabinet space below can be arranged to accommodate almost anything desired.

Built entirely of knotty pine plywood and finely carved stock wood mouldings the cabinet adds the warmth of colonial charm wherever used. All materials required are stock items readily available at lumber yards everywhere. Actual cost of materials will be more than two-thirds less than the cost of a similar cabinet purchased ready made.

To simplify construction, the pattern offered below provides full size outlines of all curved parts. By tracing these directly on wood pattern specifies, amateurs make like "pros," even on their first try. The pattern also shows exact location of adjoining parts lists size and location of nails and screws while step-by-step directions detail procedure in language everyone can follow.

Send 75 cents in coin, check or money order for Pattern No. 270 Hutch Cabinet to Herald and News, P.O. Box 215, Briarcliffe Manor, N.Y. Send 50 cents additional for new catalog illustrating over 300 other build it yourselve pattern projects and home improvement books.

Home Layout Offers Genuine Comfort Features

Layout of this design offers genuine comfort. Rooms are large and generous use of glass makes all portions of the interior bright and airy. Vertical board and batten siding combines with brick and wood to create a particularly impressive exterior.

It also incorporates many exclusive features usually associated with homes costing much more—eye-catching built-ins, a smart fireplace, breezeway and attached garage and loads of closet space.

Front door, which is shielded by the wide hip roof overhang opens to a modified entry. At the right is the kitchen. On the left is the living room. Guest closet faces the entrance.

Extending from front-to-back, the living room features an attractive ledge rock fireplace and windows at both ends for excellent views, light and ventilation. Dining area which forms an "L" to the living room has a sliding glass door for easy access to the back raised porch.

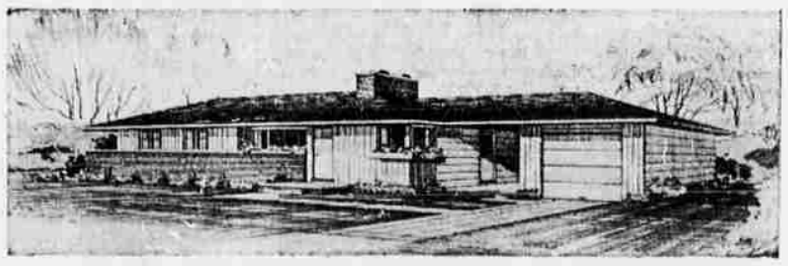
With corner windows, the kitchen is airy and well lighted. Work counters and cabinet space are plentiful. A landing opposite the rear entrance is almost a part of the kitchen and provides the homemaker within easy reach of breezeway, backyard and basement.

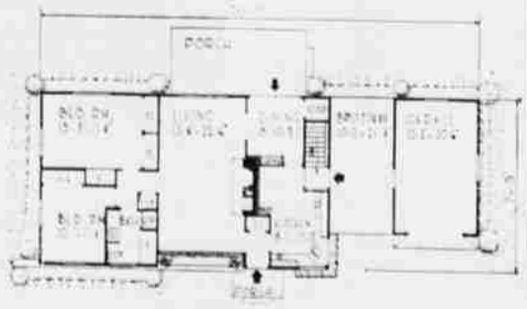
Breezeway is a connecting link between the garage and home. During inclemate weather it provides excellent protection. It functions equally well as a sheltered terrace.

Sleeping area is reached through a short connecting hallway from the living room. To the left is the bath which boasts of two linen closets and built-in vanity. Facing the rear yard is the master bedroom. A built-in vanity is an added feature. Both bedrooms have ample closet facilities and good ventilation.

This plan conforms to general FHA, VA and Building Code requirements. You can obtain building plans with specifications and material list—see order coupon.

Family Homes





DESIGN 450
House 1,201 Sq. Ft.
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Garage 299 Sq. Ft.

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