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FIRM POLICY ESSENTIAL

Charles V. Stanton

A great deal of heat has been generated in Lane County over a proposal by the U.S. Forest Service to alter boundaries of the Three Sisters Primitive Area. In exchange for a large slice off this recreational reserve, the Forest Service offers to create two other primitive zones, actually increasing the total acreage. It is claimed by the Forest Service that the section proposed to be taken from the Three Sisters reserve is not widely used for recreational purposes and that its removal would not materially impair recreational usage. By opening the region to logging, the industry would gain approximately six million board feet annually.

Several primitive areas have been set aside by the Forest Service in Oregon. None exists on the Umpqua Forest, although at one time an effort was made to so designate the Fish Lake region on the South Umpqua watershed.

By creating a primitive area, the Forest Service sets aside a particular section of forest to be left in its pristine state. All improvements, other than fire trails, are prohibited. No logging is permitted, no roads can be built, no commercial installations made. It is a portion of the forest designed to remain forever primitive, so that nature lovers may escape from civilization, at least temporarily.

Outdoor Groups Aroused

Lane County has several outdoor groups vigorously opposed to any change in the boundaries of the primitive area which has been maintained for a number of years surrounding the beautiful Cascade peaks, the Three Sisters. These organizations are putting up a strong battle against the proposal by the Forest Service, maintaining that the recreational advantages of a primitive area outweigh the economic values to be gained by logging the section the Forest Service wants to put on the market.

The Forest Service contends that the boundaries of the Three Sisters area were never permanently established; that the area was only tentatively bounded, and that the proposal now submitted is designed to set up permanent limits based on study of past usage.

The rival claims have been made at numerous meetings, formal public hearings and at club meetings. Varying opinions have been obtained by both sides from sportsmen's clubs and outdoor groups throughout the state. It appears that forces are gathering for a showdown battle. Incidentally, Bob Auferheide, former supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest, now supervisor of the Willamette Forest, with headquarters at Eugene, is in the middle of the fight.

Many Factors Involved

Many important factors are involved in the decision. No one will deny the importance of maintaining primitive areas. At the rate we are cutting timber in Oregon, it will not be long until few virgin forests will be left. Future generations will not know what a primitive forest looked like unless such areas are maintained.

On the other hand, the Forest Service operates on a theory of multiple use of the forest resource. The public domain forests are managed for preservation of watersheds, recreation and industry. If large areas are set aside for only one purpose, recreation, other uses are lost.

Any primitive area, therefore, will be under heavy pressure. As the supply of timber for industrial purposes becomes depleted, as is currently the condition in Lane County, more and more demand will be made for the opening of primitive areas to logging to provide jobs, payrolls and profits.

If the Forest Service is to maintain primitive areas, however, it cannot afford to yield to pressures. No primitive area is safe if its boundaries are subject to constant change.

A stern examination should be made of all existing boundaries of all primitive areas. Lines should be definitely and permanently established. Once fixed, boundaries should not be subject to change, no matter how strong the pressure. A hard-boiled defense will be necessary to prevent encroachment. But unless the Forest Service remains firm, attrition will soon cause the disappearance of all primitive areas.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—How will the well-dressed man look in the year 2,000?

If the toys for space-minded kids of today were a real portent of what the future holds, the average American would look with less than joy on the prospect of life in the 21st century. What adult yearns to go around with his head in a big plastic globe and yelling "blast off!" To any stranger who asks him, "what times does the next rocket leave for the moon?"

But he consoled. Men, Oscar E. Schoeffler, a fashion authority, says clothing will be even more comfortable in 2,000 than it is now. You may be able to go to a store and have it sprayed on you. Yep, that's right—a custom-sprayed suit.

Here are a few apparel forecasts Schoeffler made in looking ahead 45 years:

"Style leadership will definitely carry out a decorative theme, will again become the peacock."

"There will be a basic one-piece skin, and other clothing will be worn over it or discarded, depending on the climate. The military services already are working on this theory of many light layers of clothing rather than one heavy suit."

"The basic suit will be one in which you can even sleep. It will have insulation that will permit your own natural body heat to keep you warm."

"But the suit won't make you look like a garage mechanic in overalls. It will be vibrantly colorful and have an endless variety of pattern. The suit may even be composed of new chemical fibers not even presently dreamed of, and

actually sprayed on you to guarantee a perfect fit."

Shoe Buttons Doomed

Shoes? They'll be light and glove-like. No worry over the laundry breaking off buttons. Buttons will disappear and be replaced by magnetic closures.

"Both the basic suit and outer garments will be feather light and carry out a decorative theme, such as some neckties do now," said Schoeffler.

For example, if you are a Republican and even the most hopeful Democrats agree there will be at least a few Republicans left in the year 2,000, you might want to wear an elephant motif during an election year. But, supporting the Democrats carried the election, wouldn't that make your clothing look out of date?

"No problem," said Schoeffler, cheerfully. "Just throw the clothing away. It will be so inexpensive that the wardrobe will be small because men will want to discard them every few weeks and get new patterns."

"Men will definitely set the basic styles for both sexes. Women already have adopted many male

Can Spring Be Far Behind?



Bruce Bioassat

We hear a lot of talk about the Industrial Revolution that started us on the path we're traveling today at this breakneck speed. But we don't hear enough about the Paper Revolution that went right along with it.

If you asked them, most people probably would say the steel mill stack or the electric dynamo was the perfect symbol of our civilization. But maybe it ought to be the filing cabinet. Or the wastebasket.

In and out of our offices (not to mention our homes) pours a torrent of paper—letters, reports, accounts, advertising material, documents and so on.

This deluge of white stuff is almost overwhelming at times. After the material is shuffled about for a while, it usually heads for one of two destinations—the basket or the file cabinet. Some of the toughest decisions in government and business hinge on which place to pitch a paper you hold in your hand.

The school of thought that automatically thinks "file it" is the right choice evidently believes we're living in such a marvelous age that nothing ever recorded on paper should ever be destroyed.

At the other end of the scale are those who seem to figure that so much happens every day that nobody will care much what occurred a week or two back. They're the wastebasket feeders.

Recently the new Hoover Commission had occasion to report on the paper flood as it affects government. What the commission found was pretty staggering. The federal establishment creates or handles about 25 billion pieces of paper a year, not counting untold tons of pamphlets, technical manuscripts and so on. Wastepaper consequently is the largest item shipped out of Washington for industrial use.

Office space for the 750,000 workers engaged in full-time paper handling—one way or another—is equal to 36 Empire State buildings. The space required for the 24 million cubic feet of federal records equals seven Pentagons.

The commission estimates all

this costs the government \$4 billion a year. And this averages out to \$100 in taxes for a family of four.

The investigators thought about \$255 million savings might be managed on paper work. Not a paltry sum, yet hardly enough to suggest great confidence that the paper snowstorm can be reduced to harmless flurries.

The cost is only one sad aspect of this thing. Think of all those trees!

First Atomic Electric Power Soon Available

WASHINGTON (AP)—The first atomic-produced electric power for commercial use probably will be available by late summer or fall. Atomic Energy Commission officials said.

They said the land-based copy of the atomic engine for the submarine Sea Wolf, at West Milton, N.Y., will produce the power that will be offered for sale.

An AEC spokesman told a reporter he believed this "undoubtedly will be the first commercial electric power from a nuclear plant."

Only a slipup could prevent the Sea Wolf power from being first on the market, he said.

Experimental plants in Idaho and at Oak Ridge, Tenn., have demonstrated electricity can be produced from nuclear plants, but did not produce commercial quantities.

A full scale plant for production of commercial power is being built at Shippingport, Pa., but officials said electricity probably won't flow from it until the end of 1957.

The atomic engine at West Milton is a project of the Knolls Atomic Laboratory at Schenectady, N.Y., and is operated by General Electric Corp.

An AEC official said the electricity will be generated from heat produced by the atomic reactor. The capacity of the plant will be 10,000 kilowatts. J.D. Anderson, AEC manager at Schenectady, said "as much as six million kilowatt hours of energy per year may be available but it will not be possible to guarantee any given amount of power" because the plant is experimental.

Utility men estimated recently it takes a capacity of around 125,000 kilowatts to supply a city of 250,000 people.

Reader Opinions

Symphony Orchestra Merits More Support

ROSEBURG — A few people of the Roseburg area were privileged to hear an outstanding musical presentation last Thursday night, given by the Roseburg Symphony Orchestra with guest artist Roman Dukson of Portland.

A critique of the program is not necessary, for it stands magnificently on its own merits. It is extremely unfortunate that more members of the community do not avail themselves of the opportunity to hear such a program. It deserves wholehearted community support.

GLENN LEUNING
Roseburg, Ore.

FINED FOR LARCENY

Oscar Eugene Shields, 43, Scottsburg, has been fined \$50 after pleading guilty to a charge of petty larceny, reports Robert Goodwin, Reedsport justice of peace.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

Dominion of India of interest to US?

It's like this: The Communists, who are a windy lot, are long on promises of what they can and will do for poor and downtrodden people, but when it came to the showdown even the fabulously poor and downtrodden people of India kept their fingers crossed and turned the Communists down.

Their decision strengthens the belief that this thing that we call Communism is so foul a thing that if we can only stare off shooting war long enough, it will fall of its own foulness.

Getting closer home:

The Oregon state forestry department says its work in the woods has been seriously hampered this winter by vandals. Holes have been shot in its weather equipment. Tags have been removed from trees marked for cutting, and boundary markers have been destroyed.

One of the problems that has been bothering the department is the eating of tree seed by mice. Trees grow from seed, you know, and if too many seeds are eaten by rodents, effective reforestation is hindered. So last fall the foresters put out scores of mouse traps in the hope that by checking the eating and travel habits of field mice they could determine the best methods of keeping the tree seeds from being eaten in too great quantities.

Over the winter, the traps have ALL been shot up or stolen. People are funny, aren't they?

There are problems of all sorts in this world. Let's close with this somewhat unusual one:

Mr. and Mrs. Van Dusseldorp of South Bend, Indiana, have identical twins, Linda and Karen, aged one year. The other day one of the little girls got hold of an unguarded aspirin bottle and ate the nice little white tablets contained in it.

The parents called the doctor. The doctor prescribed stomach pumping. It was then that the problem arose. Which twin ate the tablets? The mother first thought it was Linda. Then she got unsure. "No," she said, "it was Karen." The doctor didn't hesitate. He pumped BOTH stomachs.

Divorcee Faces Charge Of Lying In Red Inquiry

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Marie Natvig, Miami Beach divorcee, was indicted Monday on nine charges of lying under oath in "turnabout" testimony at Federal Communications Commission hearings.

In a sensational series of hearings, Mrs. Natvig, 51, first gave testimony tending to link Edward Lamb, publisher-broadcaster, with communism but later repudiated this testimony.

However, the indictment does not touch on the issue of whether or not she lied in linking Lamb to communism.

All nine counts concern alleged falsehoods in her sworn testimony (A) that she was "coerced" by a government lawyer into giving her first testimony, and (B) as to what she had told FCC attorneys and an FBI agent in pre-hearing conferences.

The maximum penalty for perjury is five years in prison plus a \$10,000 fine. Theoretically each charge carries that penalty.

Mrs. Natvig was called as a witness at hearings on the question of renewing Lamb's license for his Erie, Pa., television station WICU.

After her turnabout testimony, the hearing was recessed. Lamb has moved to end the proceedings on the grounds that the entire case against him is worthless.

Peery Medicals

BY W.K. PEERY

The decade encompassed by the years 1848 to 1858 were years of destiny for the Oregon Indian. Growing waves of immigration brought countless American families demanding large blocks of land for permanent farm homes. These families selected the best lands, lands best suited to grazing for game animals. The valley lands and the meadow lands, the uplands that were good grass land and old Indian camp sites along the river and streams—all these were pre-empted by the white intruder.

Add to these injustices the attitudes of the uneducated yokels among our proud pioneer ancestry, and these were numerous, and the Indian had accumulated a sizeable list in his book of grievances against the white men. Half a dozen of these white hoodlums could cause irretrievable damage in Indian-White relations that the decent element representing a majority among the whites could not undo. This irresponsible element in early Oregon society composed a goodly share of the miners. They invaded the Indian domain with utter disregard of the Indian's rights or interests. They raped the Indian women, many of them in such a way as to desert the modern term, sadists. If the Indian man tried to protect his women he was ruthlessly shot. So much for this element in early Oregon society.

The balance of supply and demand for wild game to feed the Indian population before the white men came was well designed to meet the Indian's needs. With the white population soon in excess of that of the natives, this balance was soon disrupted. Better fire arms made the American more efficient in the hunt than his native neighbor. Moreover the whites were prodigious in the slaughter of wild game, wasting far more than necessary. As the game crop thinned, the survivors tended more and more to find new grazing grounds in remote places far from the roar of the pioneer muzzle loader. The Indian, with his crude bow and arrow, or obsolete Hudson's Bay gun was no match for the white man. The Indian faced extermination through starvation.

The Indian launched his final and tragic effort through this decade of 1848 to 1858 to rid himself of the white man's yoke. These cruel wars were just reaching their full force when General Joseph Lane stepped ashore in Oregon City to assume his role as the first territorial governor of Oregon.

Lane was equipped by temperament and training to meet the challenge. He had fought in the same Indian wars as Abraham Lincoln. Like Lincoln, Lane had an abiding sympathy for the underdog, which in this case was the Indian. His dealings with Oregon's native races, leave a refreshing memory.

Hardly a year had passed from the time that General Joseph Lane declared Oregon a recognized territory when he became involved in the Oregon wars that were to plague Oregon for nearly a decade. Through the efforts of Chief Kamiakin, of the Yakima tribe among the Indians to massacre all the whites from Puget Sound to the Siskiyou mountains.

From the first, Lane's attitude toward the Indians had been accented by his sense of fairness and understanding of the plight of the natives. From his home near Roseburg, Lane had visited different bands in that area and won the respect and trust of the Indian leaders. He tried to impress on his tribal neighbors the utility of attempting to live from the game the country produced, game that was fast disappearing from the added hunting of the white men.

This was the way of life where the food supply was uncertain at best. There were times when the natives had starved during the winter months from lack of food, times when it was nearly impossible to secure wild game.

It appears Lane tried to convince the Indians they would be better off if they moved onto certain lands the American government specified, where they could learn to produce all their needed foods by husbandry, the same as the white man. To these arguments the Indians would agree on principle but when it came to moving to reservations the Indians were reluctant to leave their tribal game grounds.

From the time Lane moved his family to a homestead near Roseburg, miners had moved north and south along the trail that followed the Umpqua. Many of these were pioneer settlers, but there were a few renegades with no home roots of any kind, men who were ruthless and irresponsible, and to the latter group can be attributed much of the trouble that arose between the settlers and Oregon Indians.

Petty thievery was considered an art among the Indians, and to be caught was a humiliation only through the fact that it showed a lack of finesse on the part of the native thief. The Indians had practiced thievery among themselves for endless centuries. They practiced the same wiles against the whites. But where the Indians laughed it off as a "sprited pastime," the whites took a less tolerant view and insisted on retaliatory measures against what the Indian considered an honored custom.

ABALONE is one of the very newest materials to make its furniture bow. It comes from the sea, and its satiny white Mother-of-Pearl base highlights many table tops this season.

ANODIZED ALUMINUM now enjoys greater use in indoor furniture. Enamel finishes are baked on for color fastness.

MAGNESIUM is another metal that is extremely light in weight. It has unusual and tremendous strength. It is used for framework and supports on living room and bedroom groupings.

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THERMOSET PLASTIC products have many names. Today, it is used on all styles of furniture. It protects true veneers while allowing the lovely wood grains to show through. Other surfaces are seen in weaves, plaids, and laminated inlays.

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Barrington Report Now In Review Boards' Hands

The Douglas County chapter of the Oregon State Employees Assn. has received a report in Roseburg that the Barrington report is in the hands of review boards.

The boards will report on their findings to the legislature's Joint Ways and Means Committee. The committee ordered the report sent to the two review boards early this week. The Barrington report would set up a new salary and classification system for public employees over the state.

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