

BE CAREFUL!

By Charles V. Stanton

Be careful! Be awfully careful!
A good many people in protective agencies and employment are extremely nervous these hot days. A reason for nervousness lies in the fact that so many people are careless.

One of the great fields of danger, of course, concerns that of fires in our forests.
Hot days have made a most serious reduction in the flow of logs to our mills. Work in the woods must stop whenever humidity drops to the danger level. Men are going into the woods at daylight to work until the danger point is reached. But on these hot days they're getting in only a very few hours of production.

The restriction has several reasons.
Obviously the danger of fires increases with the number of people in the woods.

Too, our most serious fires in late years have come about because of logging accident—a cable set up friction that started a fire, a power saw exploded.

Yet few people are more careful with fire in the woods than loggers—men who earn their living by production of logs and who see job opportunity limited whenever there is a fire.

Refuge Sought

But this kind of weather causes a great many people, who haven't such personal motives and interests in fire protection as is found among loggers, to take to the woods. Many people seek relief from city heat by fleeing to forest camps and resorts. All too many lack caution. Few are malicious, but many are just plain careless.

They're apt to toss a still burning match or a smoldering cigarette out the window of an automobile, to smoke without stopping and making sure that cigarette butts are cooled and that pipe duffel is emptied on mineral soil and all sparks extinguished.

But all the risk isn't in the forests.
People are flocking to rivers and beaches. They are taking chances in traffic. Safety rules concerning swimming are being ignored.

Our newspapers each day are filled with news of tragedies—tragedies that could have been avoided had people been a little more cautious.

That is why we plead, be careful!

CANDIDATES LINING UP

Political observers throughout the State of Oregon are beginning to take interested looks at the possible lineup of candidates for the 1962 election.

Eric Allen, editor of the *Medford Mail-Tribune*, recently summarized a few of the observations and made some interesting predictions.

Attorney General Robert Thornton hasn't yet made up his mind, Allen says, but may run for governor or for Congress. He expects Gov. Hatfield to run for reelection rather than for U. S. senator because Morse "is a formidable opponent" and will "lobber whoever runs against him."

Robert Duncan, who served as speaker of the House of Representatives at the last session of the Legislature, is being mentioned as a possible candidate for governor or for Congress.

Editor Allen predicts that Hatfield and Thornton will be opposing candidates for governor; Wayne Morse and Howell Appling for U. S. senator, with a possibility of Tom McCall, Portland, in the race; Edwin Durno and Robert Duncan rival candidates for Representative to Congress.

Many other prospects are on the horizon. Harry Boivin, Senate president is being discussed as a possible opponent of Rep. Al Ullman in central and eastern Oregon. Sen. Walter Pearson is said to have an ambition to run for governor. Some say that Charlie Porter, who was roundly beaten by Durno, may again seek nomination to Congress.

Then we have here in Douglas County another who may be groomed for the congressional race. A good many people, it is reported, are urging Rep. W. O. (Bun) Kelsay of Douglas County to become a candidate.

Oregon's Fourth Congressional District is the heart of the lumber industry in Oregon. Kelsay is a sawmill operator and timber owner with a working knowledge of the industry and its needs. He has been a labor organizer and knows the labor problem. He is neither ultra-conservative nor ultra-liberal. Although a little on the left, he's near the middle-of-the-road. That, it is said, is much in his favor.

Kelsay isn't to be overlooked as a possibility.

Hal Boyle

A Mother's Like A Better Who Won A Daily Double

NEW YORK (AP)—I'd hate to be a mother.
When your hard-up neighbor down the street wins \$336 on a daily double racetrack bet, he is hard enough to live with.

In one afternoon he has gone from the poor mouth to the rich mouth.

The morning found him reluctant to recognize his own virtue. The evening finds him unable to resist the temptation to denounce his government—dispraise his taxes. The money he has won has made him an authority on everything.

I'd hate to be a mother because she is like the gambler who won a daily double. It changes her whole outlook, too.

She gambled on a small investment and her reward as a winner is a moist bundle of maybe 7 pounds or so of crying human protest. It is wet at both ends and dry probably only in the middle. And it stays that way month after month.

Life is full of laughter, but for some mystic reason no baby is ever born smiling. They all enter this world struggling in anger and fear and hunger. Too many leave

the same way.

I'd hate to be a mother.

The year before she became a parent she is eager to discuss such intellectual questions as whether the earth would be better if Picasso had got stuck in his blue rather than his pink mood, or if Dr. Albert Schweitzer and Tennessee Williams could shake hands across the distance.

But the day after she becomes a mother she becomes a tigress. A hundred thousand or more infants may be born on a single day, but her world is instantly concentrated to the squirming kingdom of newness.

Day after day she reduces herself (by enlargement) trying to make this dewy glob into a person. She has to curb its normal, strident, gluttonous, wide-mouthed appetite for self-indulgence into discipline and acceptance of the aims and rights of others. She has to escort it sensibly and sensitively from yearning to learning to earning.

It is a hard and always difficult and often lonely and sometimes heart-breaking task.

The reward: If she does a good job—and microbes or war don't ruin her effort—the darn thing goes off on its own, leaving her to start its own family. If she does a bad job, it complains with the breath she gave it to object against the life she conferred.

I'd hate to be a mother. The job has so much responsibility.

Perhaps that is why women make the best mothers. They are much better gamblers than men. Men bet themselves against now, and not always willingly. But most women are eager to stake themselves against eternity, gambling on a finer issue.

Motherhood is for the birds—or women with feathers of hope in their soul.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren



Bide Your Time!

DEAR ABBY: Two years ago I became a widow. I was left with two children to raise. I met a man my age. He was in the same boat. His wife died and left him with two little ones. We were getting along fine until his deceased wife's sister got a divorce. Then she started calling him up and telling him her troubles. Her mother (his former mother-in-law) has been helping matters along by inviting him over and throwing these two together. She figures he was such a good husband to one of her daughters, it would be nice to get him in the family again.

The divorcee is very aggressive. I am on the shy side. He now spends more time with her than he does with me. I've refused other dates to be available in case he calls. Should I give up and let her have him? Or should I hang on and risk getting hurt?

SECOND PLACE

DEAR SECOND: Don't count too heavily on winning this man. The divorcee has the edge on you because of old family ties, and her mother's cooperation. Date others for the present, but don't be too quick to run up the white flag.

DEAR ABBY: Will you settle a dispute, please? Should the floor be swept, then the furniture dusted? Or should you dust first and then sweep the floor?

RLM: Sweep the floor—then dust. If you dust first, you will raise more dust when you

sweep. P.S. How old are you?

DEAR ABBY: My problem is very serious. My mother reads my diary. No matter where I hide it, she manages to find it. I am 14 years old and think I should be able to keep my diary personal. It is getting so that I am afraid to write down the true facts, and what good is a diary if it doesn't have the true facts? What can a girl do about a mother who doesn't trust her? Please print your answer in the paper because if a letter came to the house for me my mother would probably open it.

NOT TRUSTED
DEAR NOT: Many mothers "snoop" out of curiosity rather than mistrust. But reading another's diary and mail is inexcusable. If you, at age 14, are reluctant to put down the "true facts," you and your mother need to have a heart-to-heart talk. You could both profit.

CONFIDENTIAL TO "KEEPING MY MOUTH SHUT." Tell your employer. There is nothing noble about protecting a thief.

What's bothering you? For a personal reply write to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 50c to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Udall Approves Recommendation For Help To American Indians

WASHINGTON (AP)—A study group recommended Wednesday that instead of rushing the American Indian toward full citizenship and independence the government should help him along "a new trail" to the same goal.

This will require patience by the government, understanding by other Americans, and some effort by the Indians themselves, the group added.

These general recommendations—and a batch of specific ones—were made by the task force on Indian Affairs in a 77-page report to Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

"The proper role of the federal government is to help Indians find their way along a new trail—one which leads to equal citizenship, maximum self-sufficiency and full participation in American life," the task force said.

The recommendations received immediate general endorsement from Udall.

"Preparing the new trail will require the collaboration of the Indians, state and local governments, and the American people," Udall said.

"We plan to place emphasis on Indian development, rather than on termination of special federal services to Indians; in the belief this approach will win the cooperative response from our Indian citizens, which is the key-stone of a successful program."

The task force proposed steps aimed at improving education and economic development of the nation's 520,000 Indians, 360,000 of whom still live on reservations.

Two major recommendations called for the settlement of frequently confusing claims to Indian property and the creation of

a 15-member board to advise the Interior Department on Indian affairs.

The property problem resulted from the breaking up of many reservations into small holdings between 1887 and 1934. Many of the land titles were held in trust by the government for individual Indians. Upon their death, numerous heirs of many tracts frequently disagreed on use of the land.

One Great Plains reservation alone, the task force said, was found to have 108,000 acres which were producing no income because of complications caused by "fractionated ownership."

"Living conditions on this reservation are among the worst to be found in Indian country and the welfare burden is immense," the study group said.

It proposed that in such cases the land be sold or developed commercially with proceeds divided among the disputing owners.

In some cases the Secretary of the Interior could contact for timber sales and distribute the income to Indian owners, in others, he could transfer interest in the land to the tribal government and let it compensate the owners.

Jaywalker Wants Medal

VAN NUYS, Calif. (AP)—C. Philip Noren of Van Nuys reluctantly mailed in his fine for a jay-walking ticket.

But he didn't like it. "I strongly deny any such interference (with traffic)," he wrote Tuesday. "At my age, 70, shouldn't I be given a medal rather than a ticket for my dexterity in sprinting?"

Editorial Comment

ADMINISTRATIVE DIFFERENCES
Coos Bay World

The revelation by Siuslaw National Forest rangers that certain areas in the Coos, Douglas and Lane Counties' dunes are closed to jeeps or beach buggies aroused mixed and confused feelings on the part of many people. An almost intuitive approval of any effort to protect and preserve, in all its natural scenic wonder, an area such as the magnificent Umpqua dunes is countered with an uneasiness and resentment at "no trespassing" signs encroaching on our paths, impulses and horizons.

The regulations set up in February, 1960, at a time when the U.S. Forest Service, a part of the Department of Agriculture, and the Interior Department's National Park Service, were battling it out over the yet controverted Dunes-Seashore Recreation Area proposal, declare out of bounds to jeeps, sand buggies or any other mechanical means of travel, a 2,700 acre tract in Coos County between the Umpqua Lighthouse State Park and Ten Mile Creek. The tract, say Forest Service rangers who are to patrol the area, is convenient to the patrons of the Eel Creek camping area.

Jeep or dunes buggy tracks in the sand are offensive to the vacationer seeking a wilderness solitude, is the reasoning, as well as constituting a threat to the beauty of the scenic area.

Also blanketed in the scenic area restrictions are the dunes stabilization and game bird grain plantations north of the Umpqua River in the vicinity of Siletcoas and Tahkenitch.

On the face of it, the regulations sound reasonable—even laudable. No one can quarrel with protection of the plantations, nor, for that matter, with steps to insure the perpetuity of the Coos County Dunes. But how much insurance is provided may be questioned in the light of the U.S. Forest Service heavy emphasis on "multiple use" policies. Do the restrictions add up to a furthering of recreational use of the dunes area a recreational? Or do they detract from the intended use of the dunes in the future, and make the area available to future industrial use?

We do not presume to answer. We merely pose the questions. We would like to know, as would several scores jeep and beach buggy owners who have, for the past many months, heard advocates for Forest Service administration of area, condemn the National Park Service proposed plan because it would set up restrictions.

We fail to see what merit the existing bureaucracy of the Forest Service has over the loudly bemoaned bureaucracy which the National Park Service has been accused of planning.

POPULAR RAILROAD

Salem Capital Journal

Six western states, Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and New Mexico are reported to have united in blocking efforts by both the Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads to acquire the Western Pacific.

Both the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe have applications pending before the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to take over the Western Pacific, and the I.C.C. will start hearings at San Francisco July 17, on Western Pacific's destiny.

The announcement of the hearings was made by Everett C. McKeaney, president of the California Public Utilities Commission, who stated it was the consensus of the conference that the commission would support the status quo of the Western Pacific, that is its

present independent position, but the decision would be subject to evidence presented at the I.C.C. hearing.

The Southern Pacific spokesman said the important factor was the decision of the state's representatives to await evidence at the I.C.C. hearings before their final decision. The state commissions have not yet heard anything from the railroads which have intervened.

The state utilities' announcement was the first statement on their position by California, Oregon, Washington and Nevada. Earlier, New Mexico and Arizona had intervened before the I.C.C. in behalf of the Santa Fe.

The Western Pacific is a key link between the Santa Fe and the Great Northern on the Pacific Coast. It is also a key link between the Santa Fe and other railroads via the Utah gateway. The Southern Pacific started the contest for a key link to an extended territory.

For once, for a brief time perhaps, a railroad is popular—at least with competing rail systems.—G.P.

PARKS' PURPOSE

Albany Democrat-Herald

Douglas County Commissioner Ray Doerner has inaugurated an effort to bring about a three-county zoning program involving coastal areas of Lane, Douglas and Coos counties. His objective is to protect the recreation and scenic features of the region from possible impairment by commercial intrusions pending disposition of the shoreline by Congress.

Before Congress are two bills affecting the area. The Dunes National Park proposal, backed by Sen. Maurice Neuberger, and one which would place responsibility for development in the hands of the National Forest Service, sponsored by Fourth District Congressman Edwin Durno. This bill would provide the Forest Service with funds with which to establish recreational facilities and administer the area as a public playground.

Among advantages claimed for both proposals are that it would preserve the natural beauties of the area and would bring economic benefit to the several communities already established in the vicinity of the proposed park territory.

Chances are that both the National Park plan and Forest Service proposal would if properly administered preserve the scenic and recreational resources but it is doubtful if the economic gains would fulfill all promises.

Proponents of the National Park plan have pointed to a few instances in which towns near national parks have reaped economic benefits from proximity to parks but such examples do not abound by any means near all national parks.

We haven't seen prosperous communities spring up on the borders of Yosemite or Crater Lake national parks, or the Olympic National Park in Washington, about which park advocates have remained strangely silent. The Olympic park is surrounded by ghost towns which were thriving before the park was created, and not by growing communities.

It is possible, but not a certainty, that creation of a Dunes National Park would attract more tourists to the area than now visit in each year, but the Forest Service program, if implemented, would probably lure as many, already Honeyman State Park's

transportation observers believe the railroads can recover a large part of the traffic that has slipped away since the end of World War II to unregulated trucking, performed by independent operators who do not provide common carrier service and are not operating with published tariffs under the Interstate Commerce Act. They make the best deal they can with shippers.

By providing their own loaded equipment to the rails for transshipment to market by way of piggy-back plans III and IV, shippers will move away from the unregulated sector of the industry—and speed in delivery is assured.—G.P.

James Marlow

JFK Is Tougher To Figure Than Was His Predecessor

WASHINGTON (AP)—It's tougher to figure where President Kennedy is heading—after almost six months in office—than it was with President Eisenhower in the same length of time.

Eisenhower's performance up to mid-July 1953 clearly foretold the course his whole presidency would take.

He would be cautious, conservative. He considered himself not an innovator but a pacifier and would try to avoid both experiments and explosions. And he would let his key men operate strongly. It turned out that way.

His programs were conservative, even when extending and broadening New Deal programs. He tried nothing basically new, even in foreign affairs. His military alliances, for instance, were simply built on President Truman's.

He became so popular as a pacifier of troubled conditions, even the Democrats were afraid to tangle with him and Premier Khrushchev made friendly noises until the American U2 spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union.

Eisenhower was so cautious he never once said whether he considered the Supreme Court ban on public school segregation good or bad. And he let the strong men in his Cabinet run their shows with a minimum of interference.

Perhaps Kennedy's attitudes, unlike those of the older Eisenhower, are not so fixed at 43 as Eisenhower's were at 62. Or perhaps Kennedy isn't too positive on where he's heading, will adapt himself to changing conditions.

So far, like Eisenhower, he's been generally conservative. For example, in his domestic programs, although some think his proposal on medical care for the aged goes too far.

It might be argued Kennedy has to trim his sails because he has to deal with a highly con-

servative Congress and that once Congress became more liberal he would be too.

But Eisenhower, too, had to deal with a conservative Congress, run most of the time by Kennedy's own Democrats. And there's no reason to think, short of national emergency, future Congresses will be less conservative.

In a number of ways—if not always in foreign affairs—Kennedy, like Eisenhower, has been cautious. For instance, like Eisenhower, but unlike Truman, he has carefully tried to avoid angering anyone.

His caution, like Eisenhower's, perhaps shows up best in civil rights.

True, Kennedy by executive action—which means through his administration, without having to go through Congress—has taken some steps on his own to reduce racial discrimination.

But during the presidential campaign he made extensive promises about offering Congress very quickly a slate of civil rights proposals. He not only hasn't done so but has carefully avoided approving even those introduced by some members of Congress.

In foreign affairs his conduct hasn't been clear at all. For the most part he's talked with restraint and even went to Vienna to try to understand Khrushchev better.

But he also approved the past-theoretically weak Cuban invasion which not only was a disaster but angered friends and foes around the world. Once he talked tough about protecting Laos from the Communists but never talked tough again while the Communists just went on gobbling up the country.

He sounds stern about Berlin but acts in a way which might give the Soviets the idea he's not quite sure about American military power since he has called for one appraisal after another on that power.

The Cartoonist Says:
"It's Like Russian Roulette Except There Are No Empty Chambers"



The News-Review

Published by News-Review Publishing Co.
545 S. E. Main St., Roseburg, Oregon

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor
ADDY WRIGHT, Business Manager
GEORGE CASTILLO, Managing Editor
DON HAGEDORN, Display Adv. Mgr.

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulation
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1930, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 1873
Subscription Rates on Classified Advertising Page