

EDITORIAL PAGE

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CONVENTION NOTES

By Charles V. Stanton

The State of Oregon can be quite proud that for the first time in history an Oregon resident has been named national president of the Izaak Walton League of America. This honor was conferred upon Jack L. Binford, a Portland attorney.

I consider Jack a personal friend. I have learned to think most highly of his dedication to the cause of conservation.

It also is my opinion that he was given about as dirty a deal as politicians can think up.

When the Oregon Legislature created the Oregon Water Resources Board several years ago Binford was one of the first appointees.

Jack was very aggressive as chairman of the board. Under his direction the board initiated river basin studies, adopted policies for protection of watersheds, set up a program of minimum flows and outlined a program that would have done much for Oregon.

But Jack stepped on some toes while seeking to improve Oregon's water resource. Too, he had been mentioned as a possible candidate for governor. I know personally that Jack backed away from politics, subjugating his own political theories and activities so the Water Resources Board would have no political bias.

However, Oregon elected a governor with very strong political leanings. When Binford's term expired, he yielded to pressures from industries and others who disliked any water resource improvement. Too, he didn't like the idea of appointing a man of another political faith; particularly one who might become politically ambitious. So, he didn't reappoint Binford.

When Hatfield became governor one of his first acts was to appoint Binford to a repeat term on the board. But the Oregon senate was filled with cronies of the former governor. Also it had a balance of power of opposing political faith. The appointment was rejected—the only appointment Gov. Hatfield made that was not ratified.

Thus, because of politics and pressure, Oregon has been denied the services of a man who devoted himself without pay to a most important project. Little has been accomplished by the board since Binford left. What started out as a very worthwhile program has become more or less impotent.

Political face-saving for a former governor, coupled with surrender to pressures from high sources, has resulted in a great resource loss to the State of Oregon, in my opinion. Binford was "too controversial" Oregon's political-minded senators said as an excuse for their action.

He was "controversial" in my opinion only in relation to those who were recalcitrant or who were dragging their feet on the beneficial water program to which he devoted his energy.

Binford isn't one who hesitates to say what he thinks. He is outspoken wherever he thinks true conservation is being abused. He is no respecter of persons or prestige, if he believes the cause of conservation is being abused.

He is a most dedicated person in the field of conservation. The Izaak Walton League, in my opinion, has made a most excellent choice in electing him to head its activities.

LOCAL MEN MAKING GOOD

And while we're speaking of Oregon being proud of the selection of one of its prominent personages for a high national office, Roseburg and the Umpqua Valley may be quite proud of a couple of persons who attended the convention in Portland.

Among those registered were M. M. (Red) Nelson and Eugene (Pete) Peterson.

I had a most pleasant reunion with each.

"Red" was supervisor of the Umpqua National Forest at a time of great change.

The Umpqua National Forest was of little industrial importance when Nelson was advanced from assistant supervisor to supervisor. That was just at the time the lumber industry started moving in. The newly named supervisor had the job of initiating the program for industrial use. The program has been ably carried on by succeeding supervisors.

Because of his proven ability, Nelson was advanced rapidly in the U.S. Forest Service and now is located in Washington, D.C., as assistant to the chief of the bureau.

During this same period of development, the Bureau of Land Management was served in the Roseburg area by Peterson. He too demonstrated unusual ability and now is an advisor in the fields of recreation and conservation in the national office in Washington. He was scheduled to go from Portland to Alaska to engage in further planning.

While "Pete" goes to Alaska, Mrs. Peterson plans to visit friends and relatives in Roseburg and Medford.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

So True!

DEAR ABBY: We went to the cemetery on DECORATION Day and in the chapel they had an item from your column framed, and on display. I copied it and beg of you to print it again. It gave me something to think about.

"JUST IN TIME!"

DEAR JUST: The item you wish me to run again was the one for which I have had the most requests for reprints. And here it is:

"DEAR ABBY: I am the most heartbroken person on earth. I always found time to go everywhere else but to see my old gray-haired parents. They sat at home alone loving me just the same. It is too late now to give them those few hours of happiness I was too selfish and too busy to give, and now when I go to visit their graves and look at the green grass above them I wonder if God will ever forgive me for the heartaches I must have caused them. I pray that you will print this, Abby, to tell those who still have their parents to visit them and show their love and respect while there is still time. For it is later than you think."

"TOO LATE!"

DEAR ABBY: My daughter re-

Bruce Blossat

Data For The Governors

Around the nation, beginning responses are shaping up to the Supreme Court's call for reapportionment action in state legislatures. The demand, of course, is that representation be brought in closer line with the population facts of 1960.

Legislatures are astir on this issue in such states as Alabama, Tennessee and Maryland. A constitutional convention in Michigan has produced a new constitution embodying major changes in apportionment. The document is expected to go before the voters some time next year.

As originally brought to national attention this year, the reapportionment question was vastly oversimplified.

It was widely suggested that a fair number of the 50 states were long overdue in adjusting representation to population, and that, under the high court's prod this effort were now made then the nagging problem would be substantially solved. The truth is:

Only a handful of states apportion their state representatives on a full population basis, and this applies to both Senate and House. Even states which have reapportioned since the 1960 census have most often put some sort of limit on the pure population formula, usually introducing an "area factor" in some fashion.

Michigan's reapportionment plan contains a hybrid population-area formula. Other states acting under the court's pressure may come up with similar compromises.

What is to be said of such proposals? There is no indication from the Supreme Court how it will regard "halfway" plans. Nor is it clear in the minds of some judicial experts what enforcement steps the court might take in instances where it disapproves state action—or finds none has occurred.

Some scholars studying reapportionment believe that here the role of the people themselves—not just the legislatures—becomes of vital consequence.

Ideally, it is felt, the people should have a chance to express their views on specific reapportionment proposals, and from time to time on changing or keeping the apportionment formula itself.

One would think that, given that chance, most voters would inevitably support those plans providing representation on the fullest possible population basis.

But what if they do not? What if they reject such plans and thus imply approval of some mixed formula? Will the courts then insist that this popular verdict be overturned?

Obviously reapportionment is not a black and white matter. It exists in 30 different shades of gray. Working up a sensible blend may take the courts, the legislatures and the voters a long time.

Washington Taxes Hit Oregon Firms

OLYMPIA (UPI)—The state of Washington has assessed about \$12,000 in taxes against Oregon trucking companies since it resumed its campaign June 1 to collect a gasoline levy on fuel brought into the state.

Michael Gray, liquid fuel administrator for the State License Department, said this week he was "sure that most of them will pay" the tax.

"As soon as we complete the audit," Gray said, "I'm sure that we will have a few protests, but the court upheld our law and it's just a formality to collect the money."

Superior Court Judge Raymond W. Clifford ruled constitutional the Washington tax law which requires payment of the state's 7½ cent a gallon fuel tax on gasoline purchased out of state for use in Washington.

Under that law, truckers must pay the tax on the gasoline in their tanks when they cross the state line.

Gray said a similar tax was collected at the Washington-Idaho line but that no Idaho trucking firms had protested the assessments. But, he added, "most of the business comes in from Portland."

Gray said the Superior Court decision has not been appealed to the State Supreme Court. He said he understood the trucking companies plan to ask the Oregon legislature to give them some relief from the double taxation.

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Wednesday, June 27, the 178th day of the year with 187 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter, Mars and Saturn.

The evening star is Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1844, a mob murdered Mormon leader Joseph Smith, and Brigham Young became head of the Mormon Church.

In 1893, a major economic depression began as prices on the New York Stock Exchange collapsed.

In 1936, President Franklin D. Roosevelt was renominated for a second term in office by the Democratic convention in Philadelphia.

In 1950, President Harry Truman ordered U.S. naval and air forces to help repel the Communist invasion of South Korea.

A thought for the day: The American philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson, said: "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm."

Rev. Dixon Now Serving In Camas Methodist

The Rev. J. T. Dixon is now serving the Camas Valley Methodist Church as its new minister.

Reports Mrs. Dave Thrush, correspondent. The Rev. and Mrs. Dixon have moved into the parsonage.

Church members are asked to note the change in time of Sunday services. The church directory of The News-Review.

Under the new schedule, Sunday School will be held at 9:45 a.m. and worship services at 11 a.m.

Quemoy-Matsu Story Can Be Counted On To Flare Up At Two-Year Intervals

Foreign News Commentary

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

The story of the Nationalist-held Quemoy and Matsu islands off the Red Chinese mainland can be counted upon to flare up in roughly two-year cycles.

The Reds carried out their first heavy bombardment of Quemoy in 1954.

In 1956, coinciding closely with a visit of Vice President Richard Nixon to Formosa, there were ominous reports of feverish Red activity, including the construction of a strategic railway into Amoy and of 10 new airfields opposite Formosa.

In 1958, spurred by reports of a further Red Chinese buildup and

Peiping radio broadcasts that a "landing on Quemoy is imminent," the United States placed the 7th Fleet and 5th Air Force on alert and began escorting Nationalist supply ships into Quemoy.

Welcome for Ike

In 1960, the Communists welcomed a visit by President Eisenhower to Formosa with a massive bombardment of Quemoy, labeled by the President "a deliberately aggressive act."

This history of events involving the tiny islands less than half a dozen miles off the mainland is recited now in relation to the excitement generated over the latest week as result of the latest reports of a Red buildup in Fukien province.

These reports said the Red Chinese had massed the biggest military force since the Korean War on the coastline opposite Formosa. The forces were estimated at 400,000 ground troops and 300 aircraft "mostly of the fighter type."

Early speculation was that the Reds were posing a new threat to Quemoy and the Matus. Later it was decided that the lack of any visible concentration of shipping meant that the Reds actually were preparing to defend themselves against an invasion attempt by Chiang Kai-shek forces from Formosa.

Preventive Measure

This latter line of speculation, however, did not rule out a Red attack on the offshore islands as a preventive measure.

In early 1955 Eisenhower asked and received from Congress approval in advance of any military measures he might have to take to protect Formosa and the Pescadores in the Formosa Strait. Whether this was to include Quemoy and the Matus remained an administration secret.

Since then, the Nationalists and the Reds have engaged in a propaganda war involving hot words but little action.

Any Nationalist attack on the mainland seems highly unlikely at present. Without U. S. opposition, the Reds undoubtedly could take both Quemoy and the Matus but at some cost.

Peter Edson

New Developments Firm NATO's Growing Strength

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Two developments emphasize the growing strength of ties binding the Atlantic community.

Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara in a University of Michigan commencement address revealed hitherto undisclosed facts about United States military policies as they have been presented to America's allies. These policies call for a combination of continued powerful nuclear forces maintained for "strategy of controlled response" to minimize the damage in case the United States must fulfill its pledges to defend Europe.

"In our view," says McNamara, "the effect of the new factors in the situation, both economic and military, has been to increase the interdependence of national security interests on both sides of the Atlantic and to enhance the need for the closest co-ordination of our efforts."

This is military thinking. Non-governmental, civilian thinking on the subject is revealed in the report just submitted to Congress by the bipartisan U.S. Citizen Commission for NATO.

The congressional assignment to this commission was to meet with representatives of the other 14 NATO countries, chosen to hold an Atlantic Convention in Paris last January.

Among their recommendations to the U.S. Congress, now set forth in a Declaration of Paris are these main points:

1. The creation of a Permanent High Council to prepare policies on political, economic, cultural and military matters.

2. The development of a NATO Parliamentary conference into a consultative Atlantic Community.

3. The creation of a High Court of Justice to settle legal differences between members of the Atlantic Community.

Any strengthening of Atlantic Community relations — such as through the Kennedy administration trade expansion program and the European Common Market — will of necessity meet more closely co-ordinated defense policies. And it was on this point that McNamara spoke.

He first spoke frankly of the controversies within NATO. One is that Europe's growing strength reduces its need to rely on the United States. Another is that United

States vulnerability to nuclear attack makes this country less effective in defending Europe. Still another is that independent nuclear forces would be sufficient to defend Europe.

"I believe all three of these arguments are mistaken," says McNamara. In essence, he gives these reasons:

The Soviet has superiority in non-nuclear forces in Europe today. But collectively, in manpower alone, NATO has more men under arms than Russia and its satellites.

The United States is confident that its nuclear programs are adequate, now and far into the future, to meet any challenge.

A surprise attack is not rational for any enemy, but this does not guarantee that a nuclear war will not take place.

The creation of a single additional nuclear force, however, would encourage the proliferation of nuclear war.

McNamara therefore argues that the United States nuclear contribution to NATO is "neither obsolete nor dispensable."



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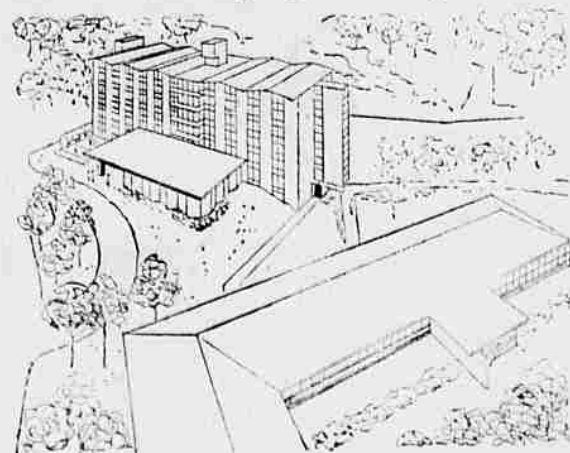
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