



EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Fri., July 20, 1962

RECREATIONAL PITTANCE

By Charles V. Stanton

The U.S. Forest Service has had my sympathy in what I believe is a determined campaign to break down its principles of sustained yield, allowable cut, and conservation of watersheds, soils, resources, recreation, etc. At the same time I have been extremely critical of what in my opinion is extreme negligence and lethargy in the development of the forests for other than industrial purposes. I am particularly critical of Forest Service failure to measure up to the demand for use of the public domain for recreational purposes.

The Forest Service controls by far the major part of the lands and resources suitable for recreation. While more than 50 per cent of Oregon's land area is controlled by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, more than 80 per cent of the recreational potential here in southern Oregon is to be found on the public domain, according to a survey by the Cal-Ore Recreational Development Association. In the Willamette Valley and other more highly settled parts of the state, the percentage of recreational land on national forests must be far higher than here in our less developed southern Oregon area.

But the federal agencies are spending pitifully small sums of money to develop and maintain camps, picnic grounds and recreational sites and resources. In fact, expenditures, at least in some instances, haven't been enough to maintain properly forest camps built during the Great Depression days by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The increased money allowed for recreational purposes hasn't nearly begun to keep pace with the rate of recreational use of the forest lands.

Money Available

It isn't as if money were not available. The Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service reports it is spending around \$1,600,000 in the 20 forests of the Pacific Northwest this season. That's \$100,000 more than in 1961 it is reported. It figures out at about 10 cents per person visiting the forests, which, when you put it on that basis, seems ridiculous.

But this same Pacific Northwest region in 1960 received more than \$75 million from timber sales. In 1961, revenue amounted to \$61 million. The drop was the result of poorer market for timber.

It seems quite evident that with receipts in excess of \$60 million, the Forest Service should be able to spend more than \$1.6 million to improve its forests for recreational purposes.

It is true that Regional Forester "Herb" Stone has directed a most thorough study of the recreational need and is working on a program of priorities.

The failure to put more money into recreation isn't entirely the fault of our local supervisors or our regional officers, I am convinced. But there has been too much sentiment at the top to utilize our forests exclusively for their industrial income—to make a profit from the management of the public domain. Our National Forests are paying about five times as much into our general treasury as is being put back into the forests.

Umpqua On Tag End

Another area in which we have a quarrel, although we must admit to provincialism, is the formula upon which money is distributed.

Here in southern Oregon we have by far the greatest proportion of the recreational resource. It is obvious, I believe, that in this large mountainous, forested area we have a wealth of places suitable for camping, hiking, fishing, hunting and all sorts of outdoor sports.

But the Forest Service distributes such money as it has on a basis of forest visitors and forest use. A good argument, I must agree, can be presented for that formula. That, however, leaves the Umpqua National Forests, and other forests in the less populated and more remote parts of our Pacific Northwest, at what we may term a "tag end" position.

We have by far the highest potential. The forest visits could be increased tremendously if our resource was utilized. But, because some other forests are nearer centers of population, they get the "gravy" while we get the "crumbs."

Our Umpqua Forest, it is true, received a slightly higher allowance than usual for work this season, but not nearly enough to meet its needs.

The Forest Service is not adequately discharging its responsibility toward the recreational resource it controls, in my opinion. Its appropriation for recreational use of the forests is a mere pittance.

Many Americans Are Hurt By 'Running Into A Door'

CHICAGO (UPI)—The old joke about "running into a door" isn't funny anymore.

As many as 40,000 Americans may be injured that way each year, the National Safety Council reported today.

The problem of people of all ages walking through glass doors they thought were open has become so common that the Architectural Aluminum Manufacturers Association asked the safety council to find a solution.

The safety council enlisted the U.S. Public Health Service, the Florida Health Department and the Dade County Health Department for a survey of glass door accidents in the Miami area.

Phil Dykstra, manager of home safety for the council, said the survey showed that in a one-year period Dade County had 130 such accidents. Twenty-one persons were injured, ranging from scratches to deep cuts.

A previous survey by the Seattle (Wash.) Times showed 18 such injuries in that area, one of them fatal.

The safety council said one projection of the figures indicated that nationally the annual injury toll from glass door accidents may be 40,000.

However, Dykstra said he feels more data is needed to obtain a true national estimate.

As a result, the safety council has decided to extend its survey to other areas of the nation.

From the results of the survey, the safety council hopes to draft a model building code so that communities may avoid the hazard.

"Preliminary findings indicate that some form of safety glazing appears to be the answer," Dykstra said.

It might involve use of tempered glass, laminated glass or plastic panels in place of the plate glass now used, he said.

Peter Edson

Something New Under Foot For Big-Shot Status Symbol

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—New status symbol for big bureaucrats in Washington is to have a transparent plastic mat in the office. There aren't very many of them around yet, but wait till the word gets out and the fashion catches on.

Pretty soon you'll be able to tell whether the government official you call on in his spacious digs really amounts to anything by one simple test.

It will be whether he has a sheet of quarter-inch thick Plexiglass—say 6'x6'—under the vast acreage of his flat-top desk and the space behind, where he rolls his \$300-and-up, three-way stretch, swivel-and-ball-bearing-castered, deep-cushioned leather-covered chair when he rises to greet you or bow you out.

The evolution of this new badge of prestige is fascinating. First, there was the marble floor, in the old government buildings. Hard on the dogs—and cold. Then there were scatter rugs. Then hardwood flooring. Then parquet flooring. Then more and bigger rugs. Then biggest shots rated wall-to-wall carpets.

But wall-to-wall broadloom created other problems. Shuffling the feet under the desk in nervous irritation wore holes in the rug. Pushing the chair back and pulling it up wore the nap of the carpet and wore down the knee-high pile to the coarse foundation fabric beneath.

This was expensive. For the only way to replace wall-to-wall carpeting is with wall-to-wall carpeting. At \$12 a square yard in a 100 to 200-square-yard office, that runs into money.

And a patch on wall-to-wall carpeting, even under a desk, would be a worse loss of face than a patch on the pants.

And so there was invented the fiberboard carpet saver. It was a T-shaped piece of hard-surfaced, brown composition something or other. The stem of the T fitted under the center well of the desk and kept the feet from wearing out the carpet. The head of the T was

behind the desk and there the bureaucrat could spend hours of deep thought, rolling his wheeled chair to and fro or rocking, without wearing out the carpet.

The trouble was, this sheet of brown hardboard looked lousy and it warped, tripping up hurried bureaucrats.

All these troubles made it inevitable that some genius—he happened to be working for the Delta Division of Air Associates, in Fort Worth, Tex.—should get the idea, of putting a sheet of Plexiglass under the desk and chair, over the rug, to save wear and tear. It's transparent.

You can see the wall-to-wall carpeting beneath it, color and all. It doesn't scratch if rubber-tired casters are used. It doesn't get brittle, yellow or opaque. It's slick, but nobody has yet reported falling and breaking his dignity on it. Spilled coffee and snacks can be wiped off and don't stain the carpet.

Internal Revenue, State Department and NASA have a few for their top brass. Commerce Department's new business center has one. GSA has a few smaller ones in its public buildings and space management offices, and a few were put out at Fort Eustice, Va., for field office testing. They're on the way.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

Say It With A Smile!

DEAR ABBY: Just because I have the kind of job where I have to keep a smile on my face and look friendly (I am a waitress), some of the men I serve think I am fair game. I am not interested in any man as I am waiting for my boyfriend, who is away in the service. What should I do when men give me the eye?

THE GIRL BACK HOME
DEAR ABBY: Give them the NO'S! And more power to you!

DEAR ABBY: My neighbor sends her children to play in my yard because hers is beautifully planted with flower beds and she doesn't want to disturb it. I will admit that my yard is nothing to brag about but those kids drive me crazy with their noise. How can I tell my neighbor that although my yard makes a good playground, I can't stand the racket? Please give me an excuse I can use.

NOT YOUNG ANY MORE
DEAR NOT YOUNG: Why use an "excuse" when you have a perfectly legitimate REASON? Tell your neighbor that you can't stand the noise.

DEAR ABBY: My daughter almost burned the house down trying to burn up her diary in her waste basket. Fortunately the fire department got here and put the fire out in time. I am disturbed now, wondering what she was trying so desperately to hide. She is only 15.

DEAR MOM: It's time for a good old-fashioned mother and daughter chat. Let her know that you are on her team and that she can ask or tell you anything without fear of humiliation, punishment or shame. If she can't bring herself to confide in you, arrange for counseling with an outsider. Your child needs to unburden herself.

CONFIDENTIAL TO YOUNG
MOTHER: If you can learn to say NO in English it will do more for you than knowing how to speak Latin.

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

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

Editorial Comment

TIMBER CAPITAL AGAIN

Eugene Register-Guard

Oregon State Forester Dwight Phipps has reported, to no one's surprise, that this state's 1961 timber harvest was the smallest since 1949. Many may be surprised, however, by his notation that Lane County last year regained log production leadership among Oregon counties.

Lane County became the "timber capital" of the world in 1941 when local loggers produced more than those in the depleted forests of Clatsop County. Then Lane lost that title to Douglas County in 1949. For 12 years Lane had to be content to be the lumber capital of the earth while Douglas held the timber-cutting honors.

Last year, according to Forester Phipps' figures, Lane loggers downed 1,477,710,000 board feet of timber while their competitors in Douglas County harvested only 1,065,963,000. Together, these two counties produced roughly one-third of all the logs taken out of Oregon forests in 1961.

The state foresters' accounts offer a good indication as to why Lane County has suffered relatively less than other parts of the state through the recent, maybe still current, lumber industry recession. But they may also hold a warning that Lane should be pondering the reasons for its renewed status as No. 1 Oregon log producer. Too much, too soon, could mean there'll be too little left, too soon—as in Clatsop County.

Of all the timber felled in Oregon last year, Mr. Phipps estimates that two-thirds came out of privately owned timber stands. As these private stands continue to be trimmed away, it is obvious why more and more demands are being made upon federal forest management agencies to increase allowable cuts on lands under their jurisdiction. Experts say these allowable cuts can be increased without endangering sustained yield practices. But, in the face of Mr. Phipps' figures, few could argue that Oregon forests can forever sustain the overall cutting rates at which our timber industry has become accustomed—even in bad market years.

MORE TEACHING AND LESS TERROR

Eugene Register-Guard

Let's quit gnashing our teeth about the thousands killed on our highways each year. Considering the number of cars on the road today, highway fatality records have improved markedly since 1945. Besides, we should be concentrating on a positive, rather than a negative, approach to the problem of making driving safer.

These ideas are distilled from a piece printed in the Fountain, Colo., Advertiser. According to that publication, motor vehicle deaths were 11.3 per 100 million vehicle miles driven in 1945. By 1961 the death rate had dropped to 5.1 per 100 million miles.

Now, the Advertiser has said, U.S. drivers need more teaching and less terror.

But the Colorado paper doesn't carry its idea to the implied ultimate conclusion. Relatively few U.S. drivers, even in the younger generation, have been carefully taught how to drive in safety. The rest of us probably are in special need of careful driving instruction. But we won't get it, because no one says we must. We don't even have to review what we may have once learned.

In Oregon and most other states, driver's licenses are good for life, providing renewal fees are paid on time and drivers don't run up horrendous accident or traffic law violation records.

In a nation where a fellow can't fly his own airplane, even if he's alone, unless he has proved his flying skill and must be ever ready to re-prove it, this seems foolishly inconsistent. Deaths occur on our highways and streets more frequently than on the airways, even in per person, per mile terms.

Until such time as states require all drivers to be well-trained—and stay well-trained through periodic license re-examinations—suggestions that we try to minimize our terrors seem Pollyannaish.

News Analysis:

Communist Nations Maintain Attack On ECM Countries

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst
Since Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev started the ball rolling last May, the Communist countries have maintained a steady attack against the European Common Market.

Khrushchev has applied various epithets to the six nations—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—which have bound themselves together economically and which in four years have become an economic force rivaling either the United States or Russia.

Among these epithets have been "unnatural marriage," "collective colonialism" and "state monopoly."

Khrushchev's anger possibly springs from three sources: —The success of the Common Market was not anticipated in the Communist timetable of conquest predicated on a divided Europe.

—A real fear that tariff walls erected by the six within the Common Market may choke off

the sale of Communist goods to Western Europe.

—A fear of the effect on underdeveloped countries of the increasing flow of foreign aid from Western Europe.

This latter point would account for Khrushchev's attempt to frighten the new and underdeveloped nations by describing the Common Market as a form of "collective colonialism" designed to keep them in bondage.

On their side, the Communists are in great need of Western in-

dustrial equipment which they can purchase only with hard Western currencies. Only in this way can they fulfill their ambitious plans for industrial expansion.

It is also true that the Communist bloc nations depend more upon the West than the West upon them. Poland, for example, counts on Western Europe for nearly a quarter of its foreign trade. West Germany on the other hand sends only one-twentieth of its foreign trade product to the Communist nations.

Udall Is Expected To Tour Soviet Power Installations

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall is expected to visit the Soviet Union late next month to tour Russian electric power installations.

Final details of the trip, expected to begin about Aug. 25, are being worked out with Soviet officials by the State Department.

Informed sources said Udall was expected to be accompanied by about 10 officials with key responsibilities in the development of U.S. power resources.

The purpose of the trip is to study Soviet technological advances in power production and particularly the transmission of large blocks of power over great distances.

High-ranking Soviet power experts recently toured U.S. power plants from New York to Washington State. Udall expressed interest in making a similar tour of Soviet facilities during talks with the Russians.

Among those expected to accompany Udall on the trip are representatives of the Federal Power Commission, the Corps of Engineers, the Bureau of Reclamation and possibly the Bonneville Power Administration.

In line for the trip are the Army's chief of engineers, Lt. Gen. W.K. Wilson Jr.; FPC Chairman Joseph C. Swidler and FPC Vice Chairman Howard Morgan. Assistant Interior Secretary Kenneth Holm also may be included in the group.

Some American officials concerned with the development of the nation's power resources have said U.S. engineers might benefit greatly from a first-hand study of Soviet experience in the transmission of power over long distances.

A task force named last year by Udall to study a possible power intertie between federal power systems in the Pacific Northwest and California recommended construction of an extra-high-voltage direct-current line to connect the regions.

Milwaukee Paper Buys Out Sentinel

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (UPI)—The Journal Company, publishers of the Milwaukee Journal, has announced purchase of the 125-year-old Milwaukee Sentinel from the Hearst Corporation.

The announcement of the sale was made in separate statements by Irwin Maier, publisher of the Journal, an afternoon newspaper, and by Richard E. Berlin, president of the Hearst Corporation, and G.O. Markuson, general manager of Hearst Newspapers.

The Sentinel, a morning newspaper, has not published since May 27 because of a strike of members of the American Newspaper Guild in a contract dispute.

Maier said "publication of the new Milwaukee Sentinel will resume on Monday morning, July 23. The Sentinel will not be published on Sundays."

The Journal, the state's largest newspaper, has a daily circulation of 393,854 and Sunday sales of 507,270.

Sentinel circulation in 1961 was 195,284 daily and 233,447 Sunday.

The guild, in a statement said "It naturally regrets" the sale, but it no way feels "guilty" for the Hearst Corporation's decision to sell the paper.

"Our demands were not excessive, our strike was completely justified," the guild said.

Maier said the Hearst Corporation "decided to dispose of the Sentinel privately because of substantial and continuing losses."

Maier said the Sentinel will be published in the Journal plant by the Journal staff, to be augmented as necessary.

Markuson said the Sentinel has "suffered substantial losses over a long period."

"Prohibitive operating costs and labor demands have forced us to leave the Milwaukee newspaper field where we have been privileged to serve 38 years," he said.

"We greatly regret this move is necessary, but we have no alternative," Markuson said.

Markuson said an employment office would be opened to help members of the Sentinel staff find new jobs.

Forest Spraying Set

SALEM (UPI)—The Oregon Forestry Department said that a \$23,331 helicopter spraying operation for hemlock looper in Clatsop County was completed Wednesday.

Reticence Charged In Prosecution Of Welfare Frauds

PORTLAND (UPI)—Roy K. Terry, of Portland, a former Oregon assistant attorney general, said here this week there was "no cooperation at all" from the Multnomah County district attorney's office in prosecuting welfare fraud cases when he was employed by the state.

Terry, now an attorney, criticized former Multnomah County Dist. Atty. Leo Smith of Portland. Terry said "we couldn't get to first base with them" several years ago. He added, "they wouldn't indict anybody."

Smith, also now an attorney, denied the criticism. "In that particular case," he said, "there was insufficient evidence for a criminal case."

Smith added "whenever sufficient evidence was given to us to prove a party guilty beyond reasonable doubt we prosecuted but we refused to prosecute on doubtful evidence."

Terry's statement came following criticism by Circuit Judge Alfred T. Sulmonetti of the Oregon Public Welfare Commission for "loose handling" of a civil case against a Portland couple.

Sulmonetti ruled this week that the couple must repay \$5,618 collected between 1952 and 1957 and that Mrs. Phillips also must turn \$1,334 collected in 1960.

Terry complained Smith would not prosecute a criminal case against the couple.

He said "this was the roughest case we ever had. We got an indictment and their attorney wanted to plead them guilty. When we went to try the case, we found it had been dismissed."

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