

Fire Danger Calls For Caution

The explosive situation facing Douglas County and the rest of Oregon in its forests this summer was emphasized strongly last week by State Forester Dwight Phipps.

He told the state forestry board the extreme fire hazards resulting from the Oct. 12 typhoon blowdown would probably lead to expanded use of the forestry shutdown during the summer.

The potential hazard to the state's forests is described by many as the greatest in history. The latest Forest Log, a State Board of Forestry publication, points out some of the most disastrous forest fires in North American history have resulted from buildup of slash fuels which fed them.

This time, nature has created the biggest slash pile ever seen — and it is worse than the traditional man-made logging slash. Access to blowdown areas is relatively poor, making fire fighting a tremendous problem.

Heavy blowdown areas contain vast quantities of fuels, sometimes 15 to 20 feet deep. Compared to logging slash, this has better burning potential because much of it is held above the ground by limbs and tree trunks. Thus, it will burn hotter — and faster.

Of course, despite the immensity of the

job of meeting the fire hazard, much is being done to minimize it.

Foresters are exerting tremendous efforts to salvage the blowdown, with the cooperative increase in sales by the U. S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. They have their work cut out for them because the salvage in Oregon is estimated at 6.2 million feet. This is almost as much as the total amount of timber harvested in 1961.

More access roads are being opened as rapidly as possible as another step in coping with fire danger.

Fire fighters are also doing some big advance planning. They are mapping the areas of blowdown to make possible quick dispatch of fighters in case of fire. In addition, they are posting areas with danger signs to warn the public. Travel in the forests, of course, will be subject to permit.

The unpredictability of lightning will throw many a scare into the fire fighters, but man will be an even bigger consideration.

Care in the forests this summer can't be stressed enough. Forestry and fire fighting agencies have already started pleading for this. More than ever before there must be a close cooperation between the fire control agencies and forest land owners. And more than ever before, every visitor to the forest must gear his activities to averting a conflagration which could burn thousands of acres of trees from our future.

Educators Reveal Varied Reactions To Legislature

By ZAN STARK and ANN H. PEARSON

SALEM (UPI)—The Educators responsible for Oregon's students came to the 1963 legislature with pleas, cajolery, and warnings that the level of education must be kept up.

Their experiences with the legislature ranged from cordial to rugged. When it was all over, their feelings ranged from satisfied, to mixed, to outspokenly adverse.

The biggest problem was money. Education will take more than half the \$404 million for the next two years.

The most bruising fight was over the college and university system, which got the most detailed review of any subject before the legislature.

Walsh Urged More

When the legislature convened in January, William Walsh of the state Board of Higher Education jabbed his glasses at a committee and declared the system would fight for more than the governor had proposed.

It ended up with a little less, but in view of the money problem, it fared well.

Higher education came out with a \$77.3 million general fund operating budget plus \$2 million for a hospital transferred to its medical school from the board of control.

It was given a \$44 million building program, using both bonds and general funds, although a portion of it is contingent upon voter approval of a bond issue. And it got \$1.7 for salary improvements over and above built-in raises.

The main cuts in the operating budget came from a reduction in new teachers. Under legislative pressure, the system also increased student fees, particularly for out-of-state students.

Deterioration Claimed

When it ended, Walsh called it "the hardest blow higher education has suffered in 20 years. It means a real deterioration."

Chancellor R. E. Lieuallen spoke more softly. He said the system "fared well in some areas and suffered setbacks in others."

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO

June 10, 1923

It was announced today that Tilger, following a custom set many years ago, will again be the scene of a big 4th of July celebration. Both July 3 and 4 have been set aside for the celebration. They will be crammed with stunts, contests and features, such as wild West movie thrillers in the shade.

Incorporation papers for the Sutherland Oil and Development Co. are being prepared, and it was announced that timber for the derrick

and other buildings is now being cut at the Fenton and Norris mill east of town. The company hopes to "spud in" by July 4. A geologist making a general survey says he is sure that oil will be found in Douglas County, and the structure in Sutherland valley is the best he has found in the state.

25 YEARS AGO

June 10, 1938

A public hearing started in Roseburg today before the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers in which proponents of canalization of the Umpqua River for navigation, irrigation and power are urging a study. Today, as if timed for the hearing, it was announced that Sen. Charles McNary had introduced an amendment to the flood control bill for a three-way survey of the river.

10 YEARS AGO

June 10, 1953

A 14-year-old Roseburg golfer, Carole Jo Kabler, walked away with top honors at the Southern Oregon Junior Tournament held at Medford.

A Roseburg man, Capt. Vernon Graving has been awarded a gold star in lieu of a third Air Medal for meritorious acts while participating in aerial flight against the Communists in North Korea.

The Almanac

By United Press International Today is Monday, June 10th, the 161st day of 1963 with 204 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history: In 1776, the Continental Congress appointed a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence.

In 1864, the USS Kearsarge sank the Confederate cruiser Alabama off Cherbourg, France, during the Civil War.

In 1898, U.S. Marines began the invasion of Cuba in the Spanish-American War.

In 1942, the German Gestapo burned the tiny village of Lidice, in Czechoslovakia, after shooting the 173 male inhabitants of the town, and deporting the women and children to concentration camps.

A thought for the day — Henry David Thoreau said: "It takes two to speak the truth—one to speak and another to hear."

By GOV MARK HATFIELD

United Press International SALEM (UPI)—Six months ago, on December 1, the budget program of this administration was presented. On January 14 further recommendations were made in my message to the legislature. It was obvious in both instances that it would take courage and foresight to support the broad reforms recommended.

A governor, in choosing his recommendations has two alternatives. He can set major significant goals that are in the people's interest, in the broadest sense, or he can timidly ask for what he thinks he can get without controversy. In neither case can he expect to last 1,000 years.

Of my 64 major recommendations, 33 have been adopted. For the additions of welfare staff (providing a new emphasis on rehabilitation), for the efforts toward identification and treatment of sex deviates, for the extension of Medicare and homestead retention, for the legal armament in the war on traffic fatalities, for the creation of a department of commerce, the legislature may well take pride in meaningful achievement.

But any measurement of the longest, costliest, and the first fairly-compensated legislature in the state's history must note inadequacies described in terms ranging from tragedy to regret. In some specific categories the performance was, at best, inadequate. That constitution revision was not referred to the people is a discouragement to those of both parties who worked so constructively on the document and a further delay in providing Oregon with a constitution equal to our needs.

The dismantling of civil defense, an action that may be emulated elsewhere in a wave of irrationality, must give aid and comfort to the Kremlin and Cuba and China. We spend billions to conquer space but we deny thousands for preparedness at home—a sad commentary on our value judgments. And, we watch proposals for improvement of workers' compensation slammed back and forth in legalistic and parliamentary maneuvers of delay and diversion that lengthen the session, and inflame the tempers of temperate men—a sorry performance indeed.

As with previous sessions, patches were added to the crazy quilt of inequitable exemptions, allowances, and rates to our tax structure. The legislature failed to face up to what its successors will one day have to provide—a

basic reform that will provide a more equitable and adequate tax program. Oregonians, through their demands over the years, have developed a "high service" state but our population cannot support such a standard of governmental excellence without further influx of new industry and an expansion of existing payrolls.

In a special message I pled for labor-management legislation which would deal with the devastating strikes and lockouts which have crippled our economy in the past. The proposals — endorsed by a legislative interim committee — were killed.

Other interim committee recommendations, the product of two years of study, were for the most part ignored. This, plus the refusal to submit to the people proposals for revenue reform and for reconstituting our government is in itself an indictment of legislative inaction.

And what of the future, of successive legislative sessions? Unless there are problems I do not now foresee. Little would be gained by calling a special session for the return of those who labored in this regular session. There will be those who say a legislature is known as much by the bills it does not approve as by the ones it does. In some measure, the peddlers of the status quo have won a victory. But if the people prefer a more constructive approach to the needs of our state, they will have an opportunity to so express themselves at the polls in 1964.

With more adequate legislative pay, candidates who previously could not afford a biennial winter and spring in Salem may be induced to seek membership in the legislature. Whether a "better" legislature or "worse" will be seated depends on how informed the individual citizen becomes between now and then and how clearly he recognizes the impact this legislature has made on his daily life and that of his family.

The democratic process provides for periodic review of the actions of the people's representatives. The decisions of 1964 will declare the people's appraisal of the value of 141 days of modest achievement, massive inaction, and notable mistakes.

It is easy to understand that Negro leaders feel they are gaining so much that now is the time to strike for everything they've hungered for, but if they use planned violence in city after city they stand to slow down their cause rather than speed it up.

The Journal concludes, and it cannot be said better: "If mob violence is a last resort, it is no less true that a decent respect to the opinions of mankind is one of the most powerful arms in the Negro's arsenal. We hope that, under the spell of a dangerous and uncertain weapon, they will not let go of that prized possession."

Amen, brother.

Branching out too fast is one way to find yourself out on a limb.

(Copyright, 1963, by United Feature Synd., Inc.)

Stacy Adams P. O. Box 427 Yoncalla, Ore.

GREETING FOR JFK HONOLULU (UPI)—Among 100,000 Hawaiians cheering President Kennedy Sunday was one who took note of his Boston accent by waving this sign—"Aloha, Jack."

"The Time to Fight Is Now, Au Revoir!"



Negro May Lose Favorable Opinion



By ROBERT C. RUARK

It is indeed small wonder that a sudden rash of threats of Negro violence in the North, as well as in the South, should begin to make top headlines in the papers; that the hate-the-white splinter groups are suddenly being dignified; or that such as Adam Clayton Powell is predicting that Washington, predominantly Negro-heavy, is going "to be the scene of one of the worst race riots in history unless certain things are done."

Our militant Negro leaders read the papers, read the roster of the new members of the United Nations, and see nothing but a recita-

tion of successful violence. Old Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya is today the first Prime Minister of Kenya, a land which kept him jailed and detained for a period of nine years as leader of the infamous Mau Mau terrorists.

Gichuru Graduate James Gichuru, a graduate of the prison pens, Peter Koinange, in charge of Pan-African affairs, fled Kenya after implication in the murder of one of the older, steeper paramilitary chiefs, and lived in exile under threat of arrest if he returned to Kenya. Joseph Mumbi, minister of state to the prime

minister, is another remaining out-of-bounds for the duration of the Emergency. Oginga Odinga, a great friend of the Communists and agitator without parallel, is Minister for Home Affairs, and it wasn't long ago that his passport was being withheld and his person searched.

So it goes. Ahmed Ben Bella made his place as Algerian chief of state by being jailed while his long-enduring terrorists wrecked the French hold on Algeria. Most of the current chieftains in the Middle East bought their present eminence in blood. Makarios, now the boss of Cyprus, was once exiled as a public enemy. Khrushchev was portion to the blood baths in Russia, and was supposed to be in on the liquidation of Lavrenti Beria.

Terrorists Offered Ben Bella, in the recent Pan-Africa meeting in Addis Ababa, coolly offered 10,000 trained terrorist mercenaries to invade a land far from his own, Mozambique and Angola. The fearful massacres of March 15, 1963, in Angola, were touched off by trained mercenaries mounted in the Congo.

Violence has been the touchstone to emancipation, in the East and in Africa, with small exception—and that emancipation is not secure within the ranks of the winners. They knocked off Lumumba and Sylvanus Olympio, and have had a half-dozen attempts at Ghana's Nkrumah.

But the pattern of violence has been such that the inference is that the bad guys win, when logic and legislation fail.

Up to now, until recently, we have avoided the kind of bloody mass action which leaves its immortal stain on both sides.

Indignity Suffered The American Negro has suffered great indignity since the day the first Yankee slave trader imported the first Yoruba or whatever to this continent. Most white Americans recognize this, and are hopeful of remedy.

As a remarkably fine editorial in the Wall Street Journal was saying the other day: "The inevitable problems of change have turned chiefly on the speed and manner of desegregation. The Negroes have had more than a general feeling for working for them; they have had the specific advocacy of the most influential commentators, religious leaders and government officials."

Especially since the 1954 Supreme Court decision, they have had the nation's legal system—indeed, the whole instrumentality of government — geared to the achievement of their objectives. This is why we believe that they should now be wary of losing the prize of the world's good opinion."

The Journal points out rightly that the mobilization of a couple of thousand organized people — be they women ban-the-bomb marchers or Negroes with a cause — which winds up in stoning the police without some civic attempt at control, might be only an argument for anarchy. And that while jailing little children is a sorry spectacle, it might first be asked who threw the children in against the police?

It's easy to understand that Negro leaders feel they are gaining so much that now is the time to strike for everything they've hungered for, but if they use planned violence in city after city they stand to slow down their cause rather than speed it up.

The Journal concludes, and it cannot be said better: "If mob violence is a last resort, it is no less true that a decent respect to the opinions of mankind is one of the most powerful arms in the Negro's arsenal. We hope that, under the spell of a dangerous and uncertain weapon, they will not let go of that prized possession."

Amen, brother.

Branching out too fast is one way to find yourself out on a limb.

(Copyright, 1963, by United Feature Synd., Inc.)

The Editor's Corner By Charles V. Stanton

Quality Of The Legislature Called Lacking In Efficiency

The acrimonious end to the recent session of the Oregon Legislature leaves little room for pride on the part of the average Oregonian. The adjournment was marked by bitterness, quarreling, wrangling and name-calling.

There was some good legislation, some bad legislation, a great amount of political brawling, irresponsibility, dissension. Yet there also was a lot of serious work done by committees and some very close application to certain problems by the assembly.

Oregon voters at the last election gave the state's Legislators permission to fix their own salaries.

Writing in the Oregon Statesman, Salem, former Gov. Charles Sprague says: "Can't help but wonder what the vote would be if the public were to get another chance to vote on the salaries of legislators."

I seriously question that the Legislature gave the people of Oregon a satisfactory return for the faith the voters placed in legislative responsibility.

It seems to me that the quality of the Oregon Legislature has deteriorated in a frightening fashion. Perhaps my memory is at fault, but it seems to me that the introduction of politics into the Legislature as a major issue only a few years ago has greatly impaired the efficiency of the legislative body.

Merit Emphasized For a good many years party affiliation didn't make much difference in Oregon politics. We had governors from both parties. Our legislature was made up of both Democrats and Republicans. They considered legislation on merit rather than on party support.

I'll admit that a good piece of legislation seldom gets through entirely on its merits. The better the legislation, the better it is as a piece of trading stock. Few legislators ever will admit that they trade votes. In fact, they'll make vigorous denial as a rule. But any qualified observer has a far different opinion.

However, it has been only in late years that political affiliation entered into legislative considerations as a guiding factor.

Now the legislature divides along party lines. Legislation is considered more from the standpoint of party influence than actual merit. Republicans blame Democrats;

Democrats blame Republicans. Each party seeks to maneuver the other into unpopular positions.

In this connection the Daily Astorian says: "One of the more ridiculous aspects of the wrangling over taxes was the spectacle of Republicans and Democrats jockeying to pin on each other the responsibility for higher taxes. It was rather infantile politics at a time when responsible leadership was needed on both sides."

Other observers contend that neither house of the Legislature had adequate leadership. There was much confusion, conflict, lack of discipline.

Politics wasn't confined only to the membership of the Legislature. Gov. Hatfield apparently is most ambitious politically. He submitted a very elaborate program. He now "points with pride" to the fact that a large part of his legislative suggestions was adopted into legislation. But it also is a fact that Hatfield is an ambitious Republican and that he faced a Legislature with Democratic majority.

Idea Founder Thus, despite his claim of better than 80 per cent on his program, the fact remains that his proposals for a Department of Natural Resources, tax reforms, civilian defense, more money for education, net receipts tax, etc., were wrecked on the political reefs. The proposals adopted were chiefly of minor importance while the major ideas founder.

Our policy of introducing party politics into state legislation hasn't given us any improvement in governmental conduct, in my opinion. I feel it's time to get back to the old practice of considering men and measures on their merit rather than on party allegiance and politics.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

GOP Senators' Principle On Civil Rights Is Weak

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

The weasel-worded Republican statement of civil rights principles achieved last week by G.O.P. senators says little and means less. The Senate Republicans committed themselves to a series of generalized statements and some applause for their party and for Abraham Lincoln.

The moment of truth for Senate Republicans will not come until they must stand up and be counted for or against the Kennedy Administration's civil rights proposals. The Republican Party position on the issue of civil rights will not be fixed, however, until the Republicans have nominated a presidential candidate and the nominee says where he stands.

But the nominee's stand won't mean anything, either, unless he is a man of courage.

There will be a Republican platform, of course, and a Democratic platform, too. But platforms are shady documents written more to appease pressure groups and to gull the voters than to commit the party to any course of action whatever.

Platforms A Sham Party platforms have come to be both a shame and a sham, conceived in conspiracy to delude and defraud the voters. If this were not true the civil rights showdown now approaching in Congress would have taken place during the first weeks of the Kennedy Administration. Both parties wrote into their 1960 platforms noisy claims of undying love and understanding for the Negro and his problems.

The Democrats out-promised the Republicans on civil rights, words being cheap and the Northern Negro vote being necessary to the reborn Democratic Party if it hopes to elect a president of the United States. It did not occur to

the Senate Republicans last week to refer to their own 1960 Republican platform for a statement of civil rights pledges principles.

There are three or four pages of civil rights pledges and principles in the Republican platform, the lot having proved to be worth somewhat less than the paper it is printed on. So long as the voters are willing to accept campaign promises but do not compel performance after the election, politicians of both parties will continue to defraud the citizens by making promises they have no intention of keeping.

Campaign Pledges Ignored A lot of presidential campaign oratory is the same kind of political guff. But a presidential candidate is available to be challenged after a political campaign. He can be cornered and his campaign baloney can be repeated to him. This happened once to the late Wendell L. Willkie after he was defeated in 1940 for the presidency. In a senate committee hearing, Willkie was confronted with some choice passages of his campaign speeches and asked for comment.

"That was just campaign oratory," Willkie replied, and no one in the room or in the nation was either surprised or outraged.

So it is with civil rights. Senate Republicans came up with a lot of double talk in the form of a statement of civil rights principles. But they ignored wholly their own party's civil rights pledges in the 1960 platform.

The Democrats under President Kennedy suddenly have discovered a civil rights crisis in the United States. So, they decide to make good on some of the 1960 platform promises they so happily made to win Negro votes in New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois and elsewhere.

19th Annual RODEO WITH THE NEW FAMILY PLAN Buy your tickets before the Rodeo at ticket booth in front of Howard's Men's Wear an entire family can attend for only \$5.00 June 15 - 8pm June 16 - 1:30pm