

Timber Resource Is Growing

Oregon has more timber now than it had 11 years ago.

This startling fact is described as the "quiet revolution" in Oregon by a new Oregon forest facts book released recently by the Oregon Committee of American Forest Products Industries.

It says, "Oregon is in the midst of a vast transition from an economy based on logging old-growth forests to one based on growing, harvesting and re-growing continuous crops of timber."

The booklet, called "Oregon: Transition in Timber," reports that the state's "storehouses" of standing sawtimber on commercial forest land now exceeds 469 billion board feet, up from the 1952 government figure which showed a net volume of about 434 billion feet.

This means, despite increasing demands on the forests, intensified management and advanced technology have brought about an even bigger supply of timber.

It points out that timber supply in Oregon appears to involve "a dynamic, rather than a static, factor of measurement." In other words, the estimators seem to be using a "rubber yardstick." The reason for this is that the dividing line between wood which is usable for products and wood which is not, is an ever-changing one. This can be credited to the advancing technology which has made possible utilization of more and more of what had previously been considered waste.

"We are getting more timber from the same forests by pre-logging, re-logging, salvage logging and thinning," the pamphlet also explains.

Another factor affecting future timber supply, it says, is the balance between growth and removal in the forest. A mature, old-growth forest is relatively static: it is putting on little or no new growth and, indeed, may be declining through the ravages of age and disease. As these old-growth forests in the state are harvested and replaced by new, vigorously growing forests, the annual additions to the state's timber volume are expanding.

Also contributing to the increase are the improved methods for protection against fire, diseases and insects. Losses due to mortality have been reduced.

The big bug in the ointment is the fact that timber harvests are still more heavily weighted toward private lands, which constitute less than 40 per cent of the commercial forest land in the state. For example, in 1960, private lands produced 58.8 per cent of the total timber harvest.

But even this cloud has a silver lining, the pamphlet reports. It says the proportion of harvest from private lands has fallen steadily since 1952, while the proportion drawn from public lands has risen.

These trends are particularly significant to Douglas County because it ranks at the top in forest acreage in the state. It boasts 2,684,000 acres. This is 8 per cent of the state's total, from which about 14 1/2 per cent of the state's total annual log harvest is secured.

Every stride in research, technology and management spells a stronger economic base for the county.



Let's Not Overdo Pleasing Negroes

By ROBERT C. RUARK

It seems to me the time has come to quit going completely overboard in a belated effort to please our Negro citizens, in much the same manner which we employed to displease them for all the years which have given them a righteous complaint.

We cannot, obviously, atone overnight for generations of abuse. As obviously we cannot make silk purses out of the fabled sow's ear, and create a prince of every Negro in the land at the expense of practicality.

Two possible examples of reverse prejudice have been shown in the idiotic pressure attempts in school reassignment and police force adjustment in New York, and both have been answered sanely. Police Commissioner Michael Murphy showed prudence when he said flatly that his department would pay no heed to race in making appointments, promotions or assignments of policemen.

Skin color does not make a cop. In New York police promotions are based on civil service exams up to the rank of captain, and captains are chosen by selection boards. With mild exception this is and has been one thing that has been largely immune from outside politics. It would be equally discriminatory to promote a man on a color basis as it would be to hold him back for the same reason.

Conspiracy Involved  
The pressure to assign Negro police to Negro districts, such as

Harlem, is again another aspect of the same segregation that the Negro pressure groups are fighting against. One does not require black to serve black, if equality is the aim. In the current state of resentment color assignment would serve no useful purpose: it would, rather, constitute conspiracy.

Insofar as the school situation is concerned, it is criminally cynical even to suggest that kids should be resettled out of their dwelling areas to reach an impossible balance of checkerboard black and white. The majorities of black to white in New York and Washington alone would make this an impossibility.

The Negro student does not need a white classmate to make him smarter or more acceptable. He needs to be educated evenly, with as good teachers, as good facilities, as the white child of yore, and he needs to go to school on an equal basis if there happens to be a white population in his area. He does not, in this stage of social transformation, have to emulate the trial cases in the South, where whipping boys are provided, but in reverse. Dislocating white children to send them to Harlem when they lived in Brooklyn, in order to provide targets for the Negro to stone, is a little mad in concept.

Treatment Bad  
There is this to remember: We have treated the black man badly, as a race, as a human being, since we brought him in chains on slave ships to this country. But we have not treated him as badly as he has been treated by his own race in his original country, and on this particular matter I claim the status of expert.

There is this more to remember: All white people are not suddenly rendered bad by black indignation,

just as all black people are not automatically created noble by a sudden guilt complex, long overdue, on the part of the white man.

Some measure of merit must be maintained, or the tail wags the dog. The white man does, by historical accident, carry the black man as burden. Education, unemployment, social equality, are all things that must be adjusted, and they cannot be adjusted finally at gunpoint or by stoning from rooftops.

Support Given  
The Negro today has moral and legal support from the white man, whose hairshirt is finally beginning to itch. Conceivably there will be a day when it is not necessary to use the word "white" or "black" except as coloration of furniture.

But right now the Negro badly needs to make friends with the white majority — which, after all, can South Africanize him if he resorts to riot.

The cause of the Negro in America is right. The leadership, I sadly believe, is tending to the kind of violence which does not dignify or advance any minority. Jomo Kenyatta may be a sort of joke, but he was nonetheless the architect of mass murder, as was the Stern gang in Israel. A violent nuisance is nonetheless violent.

With threats of marching on Washington, and "I'm gonna kill me a couple of white men" sort of statements floating around, the whole just cause of cooler heads will realize that 1963 is the Negro's big year, and that, in the sense of the old cliché, Rome was not built in a day, and it took God Himself a week to make the world. We need no Cains and Abels now, any more than we need any Abrahams and Isaacs.

There's a lot of talk in the news these days about Conservatives and Liberals. So, perhaps, it might be interesting to inquire into the origins of these political party titles.

They arose in England after the historic Tory and Whig parties began to fall apart. The historic leader of the Conservative party was Benjamin Disraeli. William Gladstone was the founder and the Great Leader of the Liberal party.

The break-up of the Tory and Whig parties began in the 1830's and by the 1850's the Conservatives and the Liberals had definitely emerged as England's leading political parties.

Then, as now, there was much confusion as to just what the parties stood for. For example, Disraeli, the founder of the Conservative party, had the idea that it should be conservative in its devotion to the ancient institutions of England. But he contended, it should be progressive by outbidding the Liberal party for POPULAR SUPPORT.

That is to say, its BIG job was to get the votes.

Although he called himself a conservative, his program included extension of the vote to the working class and the reorganization of the British Empire by extending self-government to the colonies.

Both of these were LIBERAL measures in any proper sense of the word liberal.

A similar contradiction existed in the case of the Liberal party. The Liberals were in power in England most of the time from the 1820's to the 1860's. This was

NEWS COMMENTARY

Betancourt Symbol Of Changing Times

By JAMES R. WHELAN

CARACAS, Venezuela (UPI)—Romulo Betancourt is a symbol of changing times.

Once, nearly 10 years ago, Betancourt was snuffed at by the U.S. State Department as a "radical leftist."

Now 55 and approaching the end of his term as president of Venezuela, he has won the acclaim of the United States.

When he was received at the White House last Feb. 19, President Kennedy told him: "You represent all that we admire in a political leader."

Years ago Betancourt flirted with Marxism, but when he went to Washington Kennedy called him the "number one enemy of international communism in this hemisphere."

The United States, impressed with the reforms he has achieved in always - explosive Venezuela, now is reported considering him as the man needed to help bolster the sagging Alliance For Progress program once his term expires next March.

Nothing Of Future

Betancourt has said nothing about post-presidential ambitions (under the constitution he would not even be eligible to run for another 10 years) beyond expressing the wish to take an extended vacation and do some writing. But he long has been an open and fervent admirer of the alliance and had launched Venezuela on major social and economic reforms envisioned by the alliance before President Kennedy announced the program.

Betancourt's time in government so far have been a succession of crises. The real triumph is that he—and elective democracy—ever got this far.

Fair Booth Plans Made At Glendale

At a special meeting this week of the Cow Creek Development Association, plans were discussed for the Glendale-Azalea booth at the Douglas County Fair in August.

Mrs. G. B. Fox, correspondent, said a plan was worked out and members of the community will be asked to help. A meeting will be held at the City Hall Monday evening when work on the booth plans will continue. Anyone willing to assist is asked to be present, said Mrs. Fox.

Clyde Marriott is chairman of the booth committee. Mrs. Charles Whittier, who was previously named chairman, is unable to take on the job because of art show commitments, according to Mrs. Fox.

Marriott, who is also chairman of the Fire District committee, accepted several more completed petition sheets asking for a public hearing and then a vote on the establishment of a rural fire district. The petitions are now ready for mailing.

The Almanac

Today is Monday, July 22, the 203rd day of 1963 with 162 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1864, Union troops under the command of Gen. William Sherman won the first battle of Atlanta.

In 1933, Wiley Post completed the first solo flight around the world.

In 1934, FBI agents shot and killed John Dillinger as he left a Chicago theater.

In 1937, President Franklin Roosevelt's plan to enlarge the Supreme Court was defeated by the Senate.

A thought for the day—English author Ford Madox Ford said:

"Only two classes of books are of universal appeal: The very best and the very worst."

Little Liz

The most important ingredients of a successful speech are plenty of spice and a lot of shortening.

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Miller Outlines Portland State Building Program

PORTLAND (UPI)—Dr. Branford Miller, president of Portland State College, has outlined a four-year program of construction for the institution.

The building program will cost some \$20 million, he said.

About \$9 million is on hand and another \$2.5 million depends on voter approval of bonds next spring. The balance will be in funds from the 1965 Legislature.

Dr. Miller said bids will be called July 30 for the first building in the college's proposed science complex.

Construction of the five-story \$2.7 million building is scheduled to begin in September.

A \$1.2 addition to the College Center is also expected to begin this fall.

Other buildings involved in the proposal include a \$1.6 million parking structure, a \$3.6 health and physical education building, a \$2.9 four-story library and several projects tentatively approved by the State Board of Higher Education to be presented to the Legislature.

What is being planned now, however, is not a Washington demonstration by a mere 300 or 5,000 be-dragged marchers arriving on foot. Negro leaders are talking about a pilgrimage of from 100,000 to 150,000 or probably 300,000.

The march is planned as a peaceful demonstration. Negro leaders have declared that if there is to be violence the march should be called off. Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy is using his influence to have the march called off, fearing that it will get out of hand and believing that it will do no good in influencing Congress for the Negro cause.

Some Negro leaders seem to think, however, that if a filibuster against civil rights legislation develops in the Senate, this mass protest would help break the deadlock.

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The Editor's Corner  
By Charles V. Stanton

New Flour Made From Corn Is Competition For Wheat

One of the major uses of wheat in this country is distillation into what we call "hard liquor." In some parts of the country, particularly in the South, we find corn competing with wheat. Corn "likker" is a popular local beverage in some parts of the country.

But that isn't the only competition wheat is getting from corn.

A propaganda bulletin, South African Summary, designed to "keep Americans up-to-date with news events in the Republic of South Africa," tells us that the National Nutrition Institute of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research in Pretoria, has come up with a variety of flour manufactured from corn.

The institute, it is stated, is making bread from a corn flour which "looks and tastes like the ordinary wheat variety." The formula, the bulletin reports, could solve the problem of \$28 million

annual corn surplus in South Africa, and make the country independent of wheat imports in case of an emergency.

The formula, it is true, is of only one part corn and three parts wheat, yet it is reported to be as white and finely textured as any baker's loaf. Blindfolded people couldn't tell the difference between all-wheat and part corn flour bread.

The big factor, however, is that the new loaf can be made for a half cent less than regular bread. When one counts the number of loaves of bread made and sold commercially that one-half cent amounts to a lot of money.

It's Evil Here  
Of course, that's important to South Africa.

In the United States, however, it seemingly is considered evil for private enterprise to show a profit!

Another interesting report in this bulletin concerning South Africa pertains to the discovery of an uncharted undersea mountain range on the shipping lane between Durban and Australia.

The "discovery" was made by the South African navy's survey ship, which was participating in the international research program charting the Indian Ocean.

The mountain range, previously unknown, was found about 450 miles south of Madagascar. Three of the higher peaks, it was learned, are less than ten fathoms under the surface. Apparently the more recently discovered mountain range is not a part of the Madagascar Ridge, a well known and charted undersea formation, which is at least 100 fathoms below the surface at its highest point.

Then, as a human interest angle, the report is made that three persons, employed at the Port Elizabeth Oceanarium, contracted a very rare disease. Their illness, which was a medical curiosity, brought about widespread examinations from doctors, specialists and others from all parts of the country.

Dolphin Bites  
Called cryptosid, the disease was contracted when a dying dolphin, Naidoo, nipped a couple of handlers. A lady scientist cut herself while performing a post mortem on the old fish after it had died.

Fortunately, it is reported, the disease, which causes stiffening of the joints, with boils, and which can be fatal, responded to treatment with antibiotics.

All recovered, thus giving a pleasant ending to the story.

Record Harvest Of Timber Noted

PORTLAND (UPI)—Preliminary figures show a record of 4.6 billion board feet of timber valued at \$78.6 million was harvested in National forests of Oregon and Washington during fiscal 1963.

The harvest exceeds all past fiscal year figures by more than 400,000 board feet. J. Herbert Stone, Regional Forester, U.S. Forest Service reported.

The total exceeded last year's figures by 14 million board feet, Stone said.

In Days Gone By

40 YEARS AGO  
July 22, 1923  
In one of the fastest and best games of baseball which local fans have ever had the opportunity to witness, Roseburg lost to Cottage Grove by a score of 1 to 0.

The two teams were the most evenly matched aggregations which have ever met on the local diamond. The Roseburg team is still determined, however, to win the required number of games to capture first place.

25 YEARS AGO  
July 22, 1938  
Oregon, staggered by a ten-day heat and forest fire epidemic that resulted in at least 13 deaths and burned thousands of acres, eagerly gulped the fresh, cooler air from the Pacific today as 100-plus temperature fell away and weary men controlled several major conflagrations.

10 YEARS AGO  
July 22, 1952  
Plans have been made to bring out some persons who normally wouldn't attend the Douglas County Fair, according to Manager Dick Turley. Turley said that a

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