

Editorial Page

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1963

Architectural Designation Puzzler

What is a "chair wall?" The use of this term recently by the Daily Astorian has been puzzling to editors all over the state of Oregon, judging from editorial comment in other newspapers.

How many readers of The News-Review can describe a "chair wall?"

The term apparently is at least more or less unique with Astoria, for a good many editors — and, apparently, architects — were stumped when the words appeared in the Astorian.

That portion of Astoria adjacent to the river was built on piling. Throughout much of the business district, particularly Astor and Bond streets, the first two streets running parallel to the river, buildings, sidewalks and streets were supported on piling. In some cases tidewater reached back under the business blocks.

In 1922 Astoria experienced a great fire which practically destroyed its business section. The spread of the fire was aided by the fact that so much of the

burned-over area was on piling.

When the city was rebuilt concrete walls were poured along the curb line. The edge of sidewalks along the street was supported by the concrete walls. The side next to the property line rested on piling. Between walls, which permitted the streets to be raised, the city filled in with dredged materials.

This then left a space under the sidewalks between the property line and the curb line. The concrete walls, constructed to retain the street material, were called "chair walls" because they resembled long benches.

The area under the sidewalks, however, remains city property. This open space is used for utility lines.

City ordinances prevent property owners from using this space, which a good many merchants doubtless would like to have for storage area. It was in connection with a news item concerning this city regulation that the words "chair walls" appeared, causing widespread inquiry.

Rules For Vacationists

Jim Murray, sports columnist for the Los Angeles Times, recently published a set of 10 commandments to guide vacationists who seek their pleasure at the beach.

The "guide" deserves wider circulation, hence it is published for the "information" of News-Review readers:

1—Bring your inner tubes and put the kids in them, particularly if they're too worn out for your car. They sink easily in surf. This prevents lifeguards from getting flabby or can provide a cure of over-population if they already are. Flabby, this is.

2—Take your trash along. If you can't dump it on the beaches you can dump it on the nearest front lawn. The residents there will take care of it. They have to. Otherwise they will get fined.

3—Bring the dogs. They live things up considerably — throw sand, fight themselves to your lunch or your leg, help with each other, snap at the baby.

4—Bring a surfboard and shoot the surf where the most small kids are. They cut easier than adults and can't get out of the

way as fast. Don't slow down. The lifeguards are expert at tourniquets.

5—Stand up for your rights when the guard yells, "Everybody out of the water! Sharks!" Statistics prove only 2 out of 5 sharks are man-eaters and 5 out of 5 sharks are cowards and men aren't. That's why sharks eat men.

6—Bring the children and turn them loose. If you keep track of them you will deprive the lifeguards of hours of enjoyable searching up and down the beach for lost parents with a crying child.

7—Pay no attention to those stories of rip-tides. Next thing you know they'll be telling you there's octopus out there.

8—Forget the under-tow. Even if it sucks you out, you got one chance in 1,000 of washing up on Catalina.

9—Dump your leftovers on the highway. With a little luck you can cause an epidemic of flat tires in traffic which has the added beauty of making a bad situation impossible. Insurance program generally. If you don't 10—Check your Blue Cross, Red Cross and have double indemnity, don't go.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Happiness Books To Flood Market

By DICK WEST
WASHINGTON (UPI) — If I read the signs and portents correctly, we are on the brink of being inundated by happiness books.

I base this forecast partly on the success of a book called "Happiness is a Warm Puppy."

Illustrated by characters from the comic strip "Peanuts," it equates happiness with such childhood pleasures as going barefoot, making an "A" in spelling, etc.

But mostly I base the prediction on the success of a book called "Happiness is Rat Fink."

A parody of the original, it equates happiness with such adult pleasures as seeing your mother-in-law arrested on a narcotics charge and having a pretty neighbor who undresses with the shades up.

There is an old saying in the publishing business that one good lampoon deserves another, so it seems logical to assume that a number of other books of this sort will be forthcoming.

There will, for instance, undoubtedly be a happiness book for teen-agers. "Happiness is a Rotten Hubcap." "Happiness is a Stilet at Ocean City, Md."

And, of course, a happiness book for colleges. "Happiness is 49 Fraternity Brothers in a Telephone Booth." "Happiness is Crib-

bing on a Religious Education Text." Before the market cools off, I hope to be able to interest a publisher in a happiness book for Washington. I plan to call it "Happiness is 51 Per Cent of the Votes."

The book I have in mind would be divided into several sections to cover various areas of the capital, something like this:

The Pentagon: Happiness is Phrasing in a New Program Before the Old One is Finalized. "Happiness is a Parking Place Within Five Miles of the River Entrance." "Happiness is a Secretary Who is Younger Than Your Wife."

The White House: "Happiness is Someone Else's Turn to Walk the Dogs." "Happiness is Cancelling a Newspaper Subscription." "Happiness is a Wife who is Younger Than Your Secretary."

Republican Presidential Hopefuls: "Happiness is Gov. Rockefeller Getting a Divorce."

The Democratic National Committee: Happiness is a Southern Member Who isn't Unhappy.

The Treasury: "Happiness is a Temporary Increase in the Debt Limit."

The Senate: "Happiness is Not Being up for Re-election This Year." "Happiness is Being Recognized by the Tourists." "Happiness is a Five-Hour Speech."

Day's News

By

Frank Jenkins

From Salem:

Certification of the 1963 Oregon legislature's \$60 million tax increase measure to a special election on October 15 is expected, according to the secretary of state's office.

A review of the referral petitions made over the holiday weekend by the elections department of the secretary of state's office showed 55,475 valid signatures. Only 23,185 signatures were needed to refer the measure to a special election.

Which is to say: In the relatively short time in which the referral petitions were in circulation, approximately two and a half times as many signatures as were needed to refer the tax measure to a vote of the people at a special election were obtained.

Meanwhile—Secretary of State Appling is preparing to go before the state emergency board on Friday of this week to request release of \$300,000 to finance the Oct. 15 referendum election.

The \$300,000 was set aside by the legislature for use in case the tax measure was referred.

What is the significance of this referendum of the 1963 Oregon legislature's tax structure?

It lies in the speed with which the petitions were filled. Apparently, just about everybody who was asked to sign, signed without an argument.

That indicates that people in Oregon at least are getting hot under the collar about taxes.

That prompts this question: HOT AT WHOM?

The answer, presumably, is that they are HOTTEST AT THE CLOSEST.

Here are some interesting figures, couched for by the National Tax Foundation. They show the per capita tax load in fiscal year 1963:

Federal government	\$348
State governments	130
Local governments	119
TOTAL	597

In other words: Out of every dollar that comes out of the average taxpayer's pocket, the federal government takes out 68.7 cents.

Let's put it this way: The federal government takes the MOST out of our pockets. It is the FARTHEST AWAY.

The state governments take the next largest bite. They are the NEXT FARTHEST AWAY.

Local governments take the smallest bite. THEY ARE CLOSEST HOME.

News Analysis



Crisis In Bolivia Pairs Paz, Lechin

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst
Back in 1952 when Bolivian President Victor Paz Estenssoro took office the first time it was with the support of Bolivia's turbulent tin miners whose Trotskyite leadership had aligned itself with Paz's national revolutionary movement.

A first step of the Paz government was to nationalize the country's tin mines, upon which most of its wealth depended, and give the miners unprecedented veto powers over the mine-management.

Back of this was the burly figure of a man named Juan Lechin, son of an Arab father and a Bolivian mother, said to have first been hired by the Patino mining interests for his ability as a football player.

With this as a start, Lechin had advanced swiftly from executive secretary of the mine union in 1945, to senator in 1947 and to successful revolutionary leader in 1952. His was a powerful voice in calling Paz Estenssoro from Argentine exile to assume the presidency.

In Bolivia's present crisis, Paz and Lechin once more are central figures.

Serving Second Term

Paz is serving his second term as president and Lechin has risen to vice president, but the two are in bitter conflict and the outcome could determine whether the moderate left-of-center government of Paz is to continue or whether Bolivia is to become the first Communist-controlled nation on the South American continent.

Paz, long since disenchanted with his former Communist supporters, now relies upon the Bolivian peasants who have benefited from his land reform program.

For Paz, as for Hernan Siles Zuazo, the in-between presidential office holder, the job has been to stabilize the Bolivian economy and by development of its other rich mineral and agricultural resources to rescue it from its one-sided reliance upon tin.

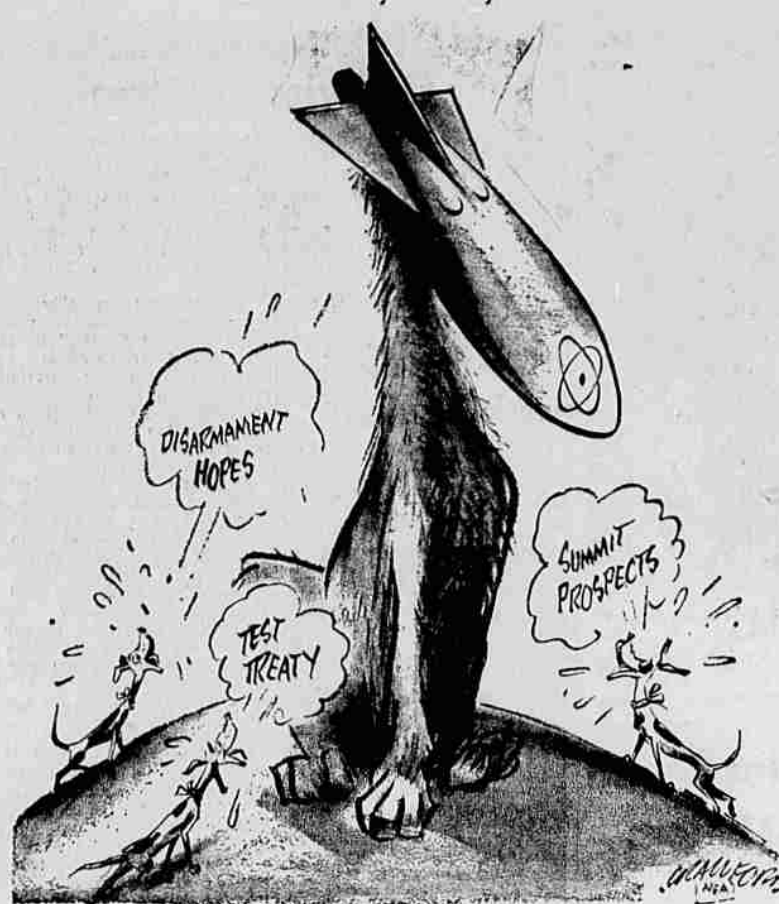
It has been uphill going. In the 11 years since the revolution, what little stability Bolivia has enjoyed has been possible only through U.S. aid amounting to around \$20 million per year.

A constant opponent of U.S.-supported stabilization programs has been Lechin, who today joins the Marxists and Trotskyites in accusing the government of bowing to the dictates of the U.S. State Department.

At the core of the dispute are the efforts of the Paz government to rehabilitate the mining industry through \$38 million in aid from the United States, West Germany and the Inter-American Development Bank.

The industry is heavily feather bedded and production has fallen steadily since nationalization. The history of the state mining corporation is one of woeful mismanagement and corruption so

At Bay—Maybe



that not even expert auditors have been able to trace income and outgo.

The miners, with guns left over from the revolution, are resisting government efforts to reduce the work force by 6,000 and introduce modern efficiency to the mines.

Upon the outcome of the struggle depends the future of \$65 million in promised U.S. aid.

Much Political Importance Tagged To Appling Decision

SALEM (UPI) — Will Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. seek re-election?

This question is being asked more and more frequently.

Appling, a Republican, smilingly says "I've made up my mind." But he hasn't announced his decision.

The announcement, when it comes, will have great political impact.

Many observers feel if Appling seeks another term as secretary of state it will mean he plans to run for governor when Gov. Mark Hatfield's term expires in 1966.

Others say Appling will not seek re-election because of the press of business. He is one of the founders of Independent Distributors, a Portland wholesale logging and farm equipment firm. The recent death of his father left Appling with a Beaverton dry cleaning business.

Appling's decision may affect the futures of many of the state's leading political hopefuls.

Sen. Alfred Corbett, D-Portland, has announced he is thinking of running for secretary of state. House Speaker Clarence Barton, D-Coquille, also is believed to be eyeing the office. Both may be viewing it as a possible stepping stone to the governor's office.

Possibly it is because of the political significance of the decision that Appling remains mute while others guess.

Today is Appling's 44th birthday. Married, and the father of four children, he was appointed to his present office by Hatfield in January, 1959.

On Nov. 8, 1960, he was elected to the present four-year term which expires at the end of next year.

Articulate, mature and outspoken, all who know him regard him as an outstanding administrator, keenly intelligent, and politically powerful.

No 'Yes Man'
He's not regarded as anyone's "yes man."

Appling has split with Hatfield in the past, and some believe they detect a widening of that split.

Unlike Hatfield, who tends to isolate himself from members of the legislature, Appling works closely with lawmakers.

During the recent legislative session, Appling got almost everything he asked — a claim Hatfield cannot make.

Statehouse regulars know that Appling runs every session of the legislature with an iron hand. Little goes on and none of his staffers would dare try to second guess "The Boss." They ask his advice before delivering official pronouncements.

Appling demands efficiency. If



The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Era Of Rugged Hills Hiker Appears Thing Of The Past

Are our people becoming "cream puffs?" That's a question frequently asked by people directly interested in one particular phase of recreation rather than recreation in general.

Once it was a common practice to put a pack on one's back and hike off into a wilderness. The pack contained a single blanket, a couple of nested pails, some dry beans, rice, a few slices of bacon, some coffee, flour and salt. The hiker rolled into his blanket at night, slept against a log, with a small fire reflecting heat against his bed. He ate simply. He killed a large part of his food.

A few people still hike into a virgin forest.

They carry an air mattress, a sleeping bag, a set of cooking and eating utensils made from aluminum or light plastic, and a variety of dehydrated foods, needing only a little water and heat to become most palatable. Today's hiker is far more comfortable than was his prototype of a few years ago.

But that isn't all.

A good many of today's "hikers" reach the back country on low-gear two-wheeled scooters. While regulations keep these vehicles off some trails, they are permitted in many of the faraway places in our forests. These people on scooters are a step away from the rugged hiker.

But there is another class, a still larger one — the motorist camper — who has become an important member of our outdoor family.

Perhaps he is willing to hike a short distance to a lake or stream, but he insists on being able to drive his automobile to, or near, his place of recreation. He also carries enough gear to be comfortable.

Many people today enjoy being "exposed" to the wonders of Nature. They revel in the Great Outdoors and in recreational pursuits — fishing, hunting, limited hiking, photography and what-have-you. But their idea of roughing it is a cocktail and a shower after a strenuous (7) day out-of-doors.

But, representative of the largest class of recreation seeker, is the person who wants only a limited amount of recreation but maximum of comfort.

This person travels in his car. He visits parks, scenic areas, resorts and developed recreational projects. He travels but little on foot. He prefers fishing from a boat to working along the bank of a stream or lake. He wants good meals from a restaurant, cafe, dining room, night club. He prefers to rest at night in a good hotel or motel. He will travel only paved or oiled roads. He likes scenery but abhors dust.

Thus we find people demanding varying forms of recreation.

However, one leader in the field of recreation sees a way of saving the fast disappearing American family. The family, he points out, has little opportunity to get together during most of the year. What with school affairs, clubs, lodges, parties, shows, and many other activities demanding attention, it is seldom that the family, as a whole, is able to get together. But they meet and act as a family group while on vacation. If recreation serves no other purpose, this observer contends it is of extreme value to our social structure.

We find today a great deal of pressure being applied in the form of recreational demand. One extreme would place vast acreages into wilderness area, to be closed to all except the rugged hiker. Yet this class of recreation seeker is in a very small minority.

Certainly we need wilderness areas. They should be preserved for many reasons. They are needed as protection to watersheds. They are needed for scientific study of balanced ecology. They are needed for preservation of primitive lands for education and enjoyment.

They are needed for recreation and enjoyment.

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Then, on the other extreme, we have the industrial demand. This demand, backed by the urge for jobs and profit, would cut, hack and destroy, leaving little for recreation or for aesthetic value.

Both extremes have their place but, in between, we must recognize the great majority of "cream puff" recreation seekers. To "pave the way" we must first open and pave roads into at least a part of our forests thus giving people an opportunity to reach some of our wonderful, though presently undeveloped, recreational resource.

Reader Opinion:

Writer Cites Question Involved In Dalo Issue

To The Editor:
There appears to be some confusion in the status of Dalo, Inc., especially in your article of Aug. 27.

Dalo, Inc., successor of the Umpqua Flying Club, is, as attested by its operations, a flying club.

Recently Dalo, Inc. was notified by the City of Roseburg that it had been declared a commercial operation and therefore would be required to obtain a city license for commercial operation. In complying with this request Dalo has applied for this license.

The question to be resolved is this: Is the Roseburg municipal airport, which is comprised of state funds procured from pilot and aircraft registrations and gasoline tax and federal funds procured from the populace, and county and city funds procured through property taxes, a community airport available for the use of the citizenry or is it a personal business available for use by only those who will benefit the operator?

Dalo, Inc. is comprised of 35 pilots and three airplanes. All we ask is the right to fly our own aircraft. We did not ask to become commercial. This status was imposed upon us by the city at the request of the commercial airport operator.

Dalo, Inc. by
Harold O. Canyon
Sec.-Treas.
358 S.E. Jackson
Roseburg, Oregon

N-R Gets Pat On Back For Coverage Of Strike

To The Editor:
May I take this opportunity to compliment you and the several reporters involved for your excellent coverage of the recent labor-management negotiations.

We at United States Plywood Corporation are particularly impressed with your objective treatment of a very unfortunate situation.

It would seem evident that attention to accuracy and objectivity as evidenced by the News-Review insures an unbiased judgment by an informed public.

UNITED STATES PLYWOOD CORPORATION
R. J. Moore, Manager
Roseburg Operations.

Tuskegee Symbolizes Bootstrap Efforts Of Negro For Equality

By AL KUETTNER

United Press International
Just before the turn of the century, with the South just pulling itself out of the catastrophe left from the Civil War, a cotton states exposition was held in Piedmont Park at Atlanta, Ga.

One of the principal speakers was a Negro named Booker T. Washington. He had been invited from Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, where he was on the faculty of the Negro college, to spell out his vision for the Negro people, then free from the shackles of slavery.

Washington called on the Negroes to go to school, work hard, be honest and win the respect of white people. To his white audience, he had a warning: "You white folks cannot expect Negroes to work for you in the fields all week and lynch them on Saturday night."

Whites Must Help

The message of Washington's sermon was that Negroes must pull themselves up by their own boot straps but that they must have the help of the white people.

The school that Washington helped make great went on to become one of the most famous in the nation. It provided the workshop for the patient Dr. George Washington Carver to dis-

cover new ways to use the lowly sweet potato and peanuts—products that grew easily in the soil of the Alabama black belt (named for the black soil).

As the 20th century moved along, Tuskegee became one symbol of the Negro's bootstrap efforts. The college at the same time taught Negroes useful trades and vocations and publicized and condemned lynchings until they dwindled into extremely rare events.

Reaction By Whites
As the current civil rights controversy spread through the nation, the white political leadership of Tuskegee began to react.

With a population of Negroes outnumbering whites seven to one, the city of Tuskegee reshaped city limit lines so that Negroes lived outside of town and thus could not vote themselves into government office.

Negroes, who had kept relatively quiet about the gathering racial storm elsewhere, filed a court suit that ultimately returned them to the city.

Thirteen Negroes
It wasn't long before interest built up among certain Negroes to try for desegregation of the county's one white school. Thirteen Negroes were ordered admitted this fall under the state's

pupil-placement law.

Gov. Wallace, who ordered the integrated school not to open and put troops around it to enforce his directive, thus came to the rural farm country of Washington and Carver for his newest confrontation over desegregation.

Wallace so far seems to have more support for his stand outside of Macon County than inside. He received the cheering support of a Labor Day crowd in Birmingham—which also plans to desegregate schools Wednesday under court order—Monday when he mentioned his determination to keep Macon County schools segregated.

But in Tuskegee, there was little excitement or tension over the racial transition except right at the school yard.

Whatever move Wallace makes in Macon County, he was involved in a confrontation often considered about as powerful as the federal government—a local school board. Most of them are virtually autonomous.

The legislature has refused to give the local authorities the right to dictate to the governor. When he ordered the school to remain closed, he had to move under a constitutional provision giving him emergency powers to maintain domestic peace.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 5, 1923

An ordinance requiring all dogs within the city to be muzzled if allowed to run at large, was passed by the city council last night. The ordinance carried an emergency clause and goes into immediate effect. An unknown dog in

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J. V. Brenner

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