

Editorial Page

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—

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Lumber Now Taking Back Seat

The increasing value of the log is borne out by a report this week by W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice president of the Industrial Forestry Association.

Speaking at the Louisiana Forestry Association annual meeting in Baton Rouge, Hagenstein said that while lumber is still king in the Douglas fir region of the Northwest, pulp and plywood are now bringing in more money annually.

"Few people in the Northwest realize that plywood surpassed lumber in value in Western Oregon for the first time in 1961," he said. "The beauty is that it takes only half the logs to create the same value when used for plywood instead of lumber."

To show the comparative growth of the value of the log, he pointed out that in 1925, a total of 90 per cent of the region's logs went to lumber, 7 per cent to shingles, 7 of a per cent to plywood and 3 per cent to pulp. By 1960, lumber was using about half the logs, shingles 2 per

cent, plywood 20 per cent and wood pulp nearly 25 per cent.

These more intensive uses of the log will continue to grow as the demands for plywood and pulp rise. They will become even more intensive as chemical products from wood are developed. Logs may soon become too expensive for lumber.

Hagenstein pointed out a big problem, however, which is growing with the increase in technology. He said the cost-price squeeze is forcing labor-saving machinery into forest products plants. This means a difficulty in providing more jobs.

He said that in 1956 in Western Oregon, it took 109 thousand board feet of logs to provide a year-long job. In 1960, it took 130 thousand.

This is one of the reasons for the growing concern in Oregon and in the nation over the subject of technological displacement.

Constitution Hopes Being Revised

Members of the former Constitutional Revision Commission are taking a new tack in efforts to bring about a modern, streamlined constitution for Oregon.

Led by former governors Charles A. Sprague of Salem and Robert Holmes of Portland the former commission hopes to take the question of a new constitution to the people.

At the last legislature, the commission came within a whisker of getting approval for the new document on which it had worked for eight months. It passed the

House of Representatives, but foundered in the Senate.

If the approval for an initiative is given by the Supreme Court and the document does go to the people, it is likely at least a couple of the objectionable items argued at the legislature will be left out. One of the members of the former commission reports the Missouri Plan of judicial selection, and redistricting of the state for state representation in the legislature would probably be dropped.

"I Can Play Them All!"



News Analysis



Algerian Leader Hard To Fathom

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst

In the little more than a year that Algerian strongman Ahmed Ben Bella has been in power, he has given the world ample and frequent reason to wonder just what manner of man he is.

He denies ambitions toward either a dictatorship or a personality cult.

Yet since the summer of 1962 he has eliminated all of the "historic leaders" who along with him on the night of Oct. 31-Nov. 1, 1956, launched the Algerian revolt against France.

Ben Youssef Ben Khedda, who headed the former Algerian exile government and waged a short power struggle with Ben Bella, now runs a drug store.

Yet Ben Bella honestly can point out that no bloodbath has accompanied his rise to power and that the regime's few political prisoners have been treated comparatively mildly.

He denies being a Marxist yet one of his idols is Fidel Castro.

As late as last May he declared that Algeria "will have Castro Socialism," and there is speculation that on the ninth anniversary of the Algerian revolt this fall, Castro will be an honored guest.

And, while Ben Bella visits the United Nations in New York and seeks a meeting with President Kennedy to enlist more U.S. aid for Algeria, his No. 2 man, Col. Houari Boumedienne, will be in Moscow working out details of a \$100 million credit offered by the Soviet Union.

Last week as Ben Bella took over the newly-created post of president of Algeria, he announced new plans to step up the pace of Socialism.

He said his regime would nationalize "all the lands of the (French) settlers and the traitors as well."

Affected would be some 2 million acres still under French ownership.

A day later came an edict seizing three French-owned

newspapers.

Involved were clear violations of the accords by which France granted Algerian independence. This week, Ben Bella went a step further.

He threatened to nationalize all French property in Algeria if the French resumed nuclear testing in the Sahara.

So far French reaction has been tolerant, out of the belief that necessity will force Ben Bella to retain his ties with France.

The most important single French investment remaining in Algeria is approximately \$1.5 billion in the Saharan oil fields.

France buys most of the oil and from it Ben Bella derives an income. In the event of nationalization, Russia, with an oil surplus of its own, could not provide a substitute market.

Nor would Russia be likely to match French financial aid now running at around \$350 million annually which is all that saves Algeria from bankruptcy. Hunger and unemployment in Algeria already are at dangerously high levels. Continued long enough they could threaten Ben Bella's leadership.

Ben Bella is an avowed neutral but in his wheelings and dealings among Moscow, Paris and Washington it is apparent he hopes to live off the best of two worlds.

Back in a Westchester County suburb of New York City during the Christmas season last year, patrons of an elementary school erected on the school lawn a creche depicting the birth of Jesus in the manger.

Sixteen residents of the suburb protested that the creche on the school grounds violated the first amendment to the U.S. constitution.

As such, they claimed, it was a violation of the federal guarantee of separation of church and state, as well as the state constitution and the New York education law.

What happened?

Well, fortunately, the case came eventually before a sensible judge who ruled that it was NOT a violation because it was merely a "passive accommodation of religion" and no one was FORCED TO LOOK AT IT.

Let's put it this way: Thank the good Lord for SENSIBLE judges.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Mishmash in the news:

Near Canyonville, the other evening, a hitch-hiker was picked up by seemingly kindly motorists. At the first likely looking spot, they pulled off to the side of the highway, beat him severely and robbed him of his wallet and his suitcase.

Quite properly, the item made the front page of the Roseburg News-Review. It was UNUSUAL—as is the case when a man bites a dog. Hardly a day passes when some kindly motorist fails to be beaten up and robbed by some wicked hitch-hiker whom he has picked up.

This time it happened the other way around.

Nostalgic thought:

Wouldn't it be wonderful if the olden golden days when one could UNHESITATINGLY pick up some stranger who needed a ride and safely carry him on his way could come back again?

What has happened to us, anyway?

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Bomber Employing New Tactics In Birmingham Race Terrorism

WHAT IT MEANS
By AL KUETTNER
United Press International

Any lingering doubts that a truly vicious and malicious bomber is at large in Birmingham, Ala., disappeared Wednesday with a sober announcement from the police department.

The latest outrage in the steel city's grim racial conflict involved the detonation of two explosive charges — 13 minutes apart.

The police said the first was an apparent decoy, set off to draw a crowd. The second apparently was a homemade booby trap which utilized a tool box filled with dynamite overlaid with staples, other pieces of metal and rocks.

The contents were meant to spray people who came to the scene. A tragedy was averted because the crowd that usually materializes at a bombing scene stayed in fright behind their doors.

Birmingham now has experienced 23 racial bombings in the past five years. Until the 16th St. Baptist Church was hit Sept. 15,

taking the lives of four Sunday School girls, there was no apparent design to kill. The church bomb was placed beneath the steps and timed for a delayed blowup.

Wednesday's bombing appeared at first to be mere harassment—loud noises in the night to disturb the uneasily sleeping city. Later information proved that theory to be all wrong.

Need For Caution

Disclosure of the new tactics used by the bomber means that police will have to investigate future explosions with extreme caution. It will have to be somewhat like a military team going into a mined town.

"This one could have been planned to kill officers," Police Inspector J.W. Haley said. "It definitely was a booby trap, meant to kill."

The new brand of violence came as two presidential mediators — former Army Secretary Kenneth Royall and former West Point coach Earl (Red) Blaik — were scheduling closed-door meetings with white and Negro leaders over the race crisis.

After sessions with each race the two had nothing to report.

They said earlier their mission would take a long time during which they planned no press briefings.

Several Birmingham Negro leaders complained that their integration movement was having difficulty finding the mediators, but they managed to get together late Wednesday.

Controversy over the committee operations, plus the booby trap incident, brought renewed demands from the Rev. F.L. Shuttlesworth, a leader in the Birmingham movement, for federal troops.

"It's clear that law and order have broken down; they are throwing dynamite everywhere and anywhere," Shuttlesworth said.

Shuttlesworth, himself, is one of the major points of controversy in the stormy racial situation. Most Birmingham white leaders refuse to deal with him on grounds he is "one of the outsiders." His present church is in Cincinnati.

The wiry little racial leader holds a strong influence, however, among the approximately 5,000 Negroes who have been most active in demonstrations.



The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Reader Says It Is 'Waste' To Seek Vast Wilderness

Gerd D. Esche, Lansing, Mich., automobile dealer who expects to become a resident of Douglas County at some future date, writes that he is in full agreement with the recent comment in this column when we asserted that the era of the rugged hiker appears to be a thing of the past. We said that most people nowadays, while delighting to "rough it," insist upon being able to drive their automobiles to, or near, a recreation spot. They want baths and cocktails.

"You really hit the nail right on the head," Esche asserts. "I've found an increase in hiking only in areas near a large university or college."

He tells of a trip in the Appalachians where four scenic waterfalls at one, two, four and seven miles were advertised. A broad trail led to the first, he said. A much poorer trail was followed to the second. Inasmuch as the trip started near the headwaters, each of the falls was larger and prettier than the one before. But the trail to the third was overgrown and hard to find. A weathered marker pointed to the fourth and finest, but it was so badly obliterated that Esche left it and followed the course of the stream.

"This proved to me two things," he says. "First, most Americans don't seem to be interested in long hikes any more. Second, even in those mountains and forests, overrun by tourists, one is able to find wilderness and complete solitude."

Esche holds the opinion that it is a "waste" to plead for vast wilderness areas, "which many people think are necessary to retain the primitive character of some regions."

"Certainly we need wilderness areas," he says. "But they can be small. We should be selective and put them in various altitudes and locations. It is wrong to use a territory as wilderness area that no one has any use for, or that cannot be lumbered off economically. This is the way we got our Indian reservations. We can't afford the same mistake."

To serve science, as well as tourists and future generations, we must have wilderness areas of as many different types as possible."

An ardent reader of The News-Review, Esche reports much interest in articles by Frank TerBush in mapping loop tours in the Umpqua National Forest, by Mrs. Arthur Selby, Glide, on forest resources and Mrs. Milton Hamersly, Tillamook, concerning damage to signs by bears.

Many of the states report heavy losses from destruction of signs by bears, says Esche. Painted metal signs seem particularly attractive to the animals. Wyoming is using cast iron signs, he reports, but they're very expensive. He suggests an experiment using metal arrows with metal house numbers or words bolted or welded to the arrow.

Another suggestion is that loop routes should be marked. He proposes giving each loop a number, as major highways are numbered. It also would be possible, he says, to use different colors on signs for different loops.

He further suggests that the nature of the loop could be described. No. 1, 154 miles, any type car. "Loop No. 2, 138 miles, experienced drivers only." "Loop No. 3, 115 miles, Jeeps and pickups only."

If and when any loop road is closed by weather, construction or other factors, signs should be covered at once to eliminate danger of offending tourists, he says.

As a further suggestion he proposed that these numbered loop signs be cut, probably as arrows, from cheap wood scraps or scraps of outdoor plywood; that they be painted a distinctive color and given their numbers as Boy Scout projects, and that installation be carried out by service clubs.

It also would be a help to tourists, he asserts, if, when numbered

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Reader Opinions

Writer Takes Exception With Test Ban Editorial

To The Editor:

If all other means of communication were suddenly suspended and news of the outside world entirely cut off we News Review readers would know an election was in the offing just by glancing at the editorial page in your paper. I may be mistaken but your editorial on the test ban treaty lauding Goldwater was probably intended to be printed in the comic section as not even as biased and reactionary a Republican as Ye Editor could expect his readers to take that kind of foolishness seriously.

Our "young" President, as you call him, is exactly that, young, dedicated and hard working, one who is more concerned with serious things than the size of his golf score. His problem in Cuba was an inherited one and it is a tragic pity that his predecessor, Pres. Eisenhower, was not exposed to the "debilitating influence," as you call it, of Rusk and Harriman instead of the wispy-washy, bumbling brinksman of J. O. H. Foster Dulles that authored the ill-fated Bag of Pigs episode.

Regardless of the Goldwaters, Strom Thurmonds or others of their ilk sober judgment will prevail and the test ban treaty will be approved. It must be if the world is to halt its mad race towards destruction and bankruptcy. As for Goldwater and his campaign for the presidency it is hard to believe anyone can take his candidacy seriously after viewing the shameful and disgusting GOP money-raising spectacle on the Huntley-Brinkley report. As an American I was embarrassed for everyone including Goldwater who took part in it. (Goldwater's campaign money was tossed in a rocking chair as a protest against what The Birchers call rocking chair government.) Hereafter I believe the Demos might well supplant the donkey with the rocking chair as the party symbol. Anyone who knows why the President must sit in a rocker and sleep on a wooden plank knows a story of pain and patriotism that is seldom equalled. Let the fat cats with their money look on that rocker and feel humble.

As a dedicated Democrat I think it would serve the GOP right if their long cherished dream of capturing the "solid south" should come about and they would end up with a Goldwater-Wallace ticket. This would give the liberal Republicans (if there are any) an opportunity to come over where they more in line with Abe Lincoln policy on civil rights than either Goldwater or characters such as Wallace and Thurmond.

As an American I imagine you are proud of the wonderful reception our President and Vice Presidents receive on their trips abroad. Surely a welcome relief from old Khrushchev pounding on the table and cursing Ike over that incre-

Medical Society Extends Thanks To Blood Donors

To The Editor:

On behalf of the Douglas County Medical Society, I wish to take this opportunity to thank all of the many blood donors who give their blood for use in our hospitals.

Many lives have been saved because of your blood donations through the American Red Cross. We sincerely hope you will continue to support the Red Cross Blood Program.

J. A. Colbrunn, M.D.
President
Douglas County Medical Society

FIRE 12

CORVALLIS (UPI)—Fire early Thursday destroyed a large barn and about 150 tons of hay at the WCTU Children's Farm Home north of Corvallis. Loss was estimated at \$15,000.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:

Folk Music Gets 'Subversive' Tag

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI)—An organization called the Fire and Police Research Association of Los Angeles recently demanded a congressional investigation of folk music.

And Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., is pretty burned up about it.

Keating, whose constituency embraces some of the major hotbeds of American folk singing, prepared a speech taking issue with the association's charge that "hootenannies" are having a subversive influence on the youth of the country.

Defending "the right of everyone to sing out as well as speak out whenever the spirit moves him," the senator said that folk music by its nature is "grounded in movements of political, economic and social unrest."

Such music originated among sharecroppers, miners, factory workers, cowboys, hillbillies and the like, he noted.

They could hardly be expected to sing the praises of "such symbols of orthodoxy as the gold standard, the oil depletion allowance, and the standing rules of the United States Senate," he said.

Now I have no desire to get involved in a feud between a senator and a group of fire and police researchers, but it seems to me that Keating indirectly has pointed out a tremendous new potential in the folk singing field.

As soon as I can brush up on my guitar strumming, I plan to go on the road with an act billed as "The Wall Street Folk Singers." Wall Street has a veritable gold mine of folk lore that, musically speaking, is virtually untapped.

For example, "The Crash of

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 27, 1923

What could make for more solid comfort during these cold winter evenings than a chunk of Douglas County venison, a quart of Umpqua Valley apple cider and a copy of today's Roseburg News-Review.

Practice for the 1923 football season at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis is progressing rapidly, according to Coach "Dick" Rutherford.

25 YEARS AGO
Sept. 27, 1938

Europe rushed war preparations at top speed today as Czechoslovakia and Germany stuck firmly to positions which hold the dangers of a general conflict.

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 27, 1953

A 5.2 per cent increase in the number of freshmen students on campuses of the state system of higher education was reported Saturday in the first week registration statistics announced by the State Board of Higher Education.

"20" would make a dandy title for a folk song, being almost as dramatically disastrous as the sinking of the Titanic.

Just picture a minnesinger clad in a vest covered with dollar signs (\$). In the key of C he sings:

"Investors and their cousins
"Leaped from windows by the dozens.
"It was said when the stock market went down."

Or how about a folk song entitled "Blue Ribbons." The lyrics tell of a man who hears his child praying for some blue ribbon stocks.

He tries to buy some, but he can't get in touch with his broker. Then he returns and finds 300 shares of AT&T on the child's bed.

The Almanac

Today is Friday, Sept. 27, the 270th day of 1963 with 95 to follow.

The moon is approaching full phase.

The morning star is Jupiter. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

Those born today include the American patriot, Samuel Adams, in 1722.

On this day in history:

In 1940, representatives of Germany, Italy and Japan signed the Tripartite Pact, a 10-year mutual assistance agreement, in Berlin.

In 1950, Ezzard Charles defeated former Heavyweight Boxing Champion Joe Louis at Yankee Stadium in New York City.

In 1961, Syria, in a revolt led by army officers, broke away from the United Arab Republic.