

Editorial Page

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Agriculture, Tourism Strong State Industries

Oregon's second and third industries popped into the limelight this month for some praise.

Agriculture, the second-ranked industry, is drawing praise it hasn't had since World War II. The occasion for the good words is Farm-City Week starting Monday.

Agriculture has been considered for some years as an uncontrollable monster literally burying the country with its products.

An Oregon State University extension man was in town last week to insist it isn't all that bad. In fact, he says, considering the shortages of food in much of the rest of the world, the United States should count the blessings of its plenty.

In any case, agriculture in Oregon was once the top industry and it continues as one of the few major sources of income in the economy.

It ranks second only to the forests as an income producer now. In 1962, gross farm income in Oregon stood at almost half a billion dollars. About \$10 million of this was produced by Douglas County.

It also ranks high as a spur for the rest of the economy. OSU economists estimate farmers pay out \$363 million to produce their crops and livestock.

In addition, they paid out \$30 million in farm property taxes.

Their role of feeding the country is an obvious one, but not so obvious is the fact that their productivity makes possible a number of other industries. The meat and poultry industry counts 2,000 employees with a payroll of \$10 million. Dairy processing employs 2,800 with a payroll of \$13 million. And canning and freezing fruits and vegetables

takes 6,000 persons with a payroll of more than \$21 million.

The second major industry getting notice is tourism. The National Association of Travel Organizations presented its top award in international travel promotion to the state Highway Department and invited its advertising representatives to tell the organization "how it's done."

Jack Sugg, public relations man who explained the program, saw the success of Oregon's tourist promotion program as due to a respect for advertising, a hard-working, astute Travel Advisory Committee and solid cooperation from state chambers of commerce.

He said the Highway Department considers advertising dollars as an investment which pays off handsomely every year by bringing in millions of tourist dollars.

The advisory committee, he said, acts in a screening capacity, weeding out the self-interest projects and ineffective gimmicks. The committee also reviews the advertising account every five years, allowing continuity and long-range planning in campaigns.

On the local basis, Sugg pointed out that the state furnishes local tourist areas with promotional material, in return for which the individual areas participate in organized promotion, advertising and dissemination of information.

As proof that advertising, close control and followup promotion on the local level has paid off is the fact that the number of tourist visitors to the state has increased 180 per cent in the past decade. Tourism is now the state's third-ranking industry.

Let Us Give Thanks



Slum Behavior Hard To Remove

By ROBERT C. RUARK

As it has always been pretty well-established that there are certain side-hill intellectuals who are more adapted to twisting the tail of a gasoline pump than to the higher echelons of education at MIT, I believe that a fact is becoming apparent, to wit: You can take the people out of the slums, but sometimes you can't take the slum out of the people.

Crime, juvenile delinquency, vandalism, sex offenses, school dropouts, mental illness — practically everything except leukemia — have been credited to slum or "ghetto" living. Without doubt there is some truth here, and nobody in his right mind would prefer a cold-war tenement to an ivy-covered cottage.

There is a massive move afoot now to resettle slum dwellers in practically antiseptic new surroundings, as more and more public housing projects spring up. Given a decent place to

live, statistics in offenses against the public and the state will automatically drop.

Unfortunately, it isn't quite that simple, a fact admitted by the Federal Housing and Home Finance Authority, which is figuratively beating out its brains in an effort to protect its new housing from former slum tenants. Surveys have been cast, including a broad practical study by Miss Elizabeth Colt, an architect, who serves as consultant to the Federal Housing Authority.

Some of the considered innovations reflect terribly on the ability of former "ghetto" dwellers to adapt themselves to new, clean, modern facilities. Suggested preventives against rapid housing degeneration include light bulbs with left-hand threads to prevent theft for personal use; glazed tiles which balk at sawed obscenities, and screws which cannot be handily removed with a dime. This

falls roughly under the heading of protecting the tenants from themselves.

In some hands the finest in housing projects becomes a reeking slum, and I cannot blame the other handy whipping boy, Lack of Education, entirely for sheer vandalism, filth, and callous disregard of property.

As a boy in the South I ate many a meal in the patchwork cabins of illiterate, impoverished, Negro sharecroppers, where the walls were papered with old newspapers, the yards swept clean, and where you could literally eat off the floor. I have been in many a cave in Spain which was as well-kept as a Dutch farmhouse, and in recent years I have shared more than one cookpot in savage African huts which were spotless inside — and from which physical functions were far divorced.

At the same time I saw a fine house vacated by one of our more famous writers which was appallingly filthy and almost ruined by breakage and abuse. My own grandfather's house, years ago, was rented over a period, and the filth and wreckage resultant would have shocked a member of the Juke-Kallick axis. And this was in no slum, but rather in a small Southern town which boasted no apartments, only neat houses.

I can only conclude that there are some people who could turn a palace into a pigsty in a week; that there are people who really like to live in a welter of filth, cloth and constant confusion.

Some of this thinking is applicable to education as well. You read about supplementary classes so that Johnny CAN learn to read, by going to school for after-class study — and again the "ghetto" area excuse is cited as a reason for Johnny needing the extra hours in order to learn something he should have learned in regular school hours if he were interested in anything but making life miserable for "teach" and the weaker members of the class.

At the same time you read a horrid tale of vandalism where some truants, aprowl for money, break into a school and completely wreck it, smashing glass, overturning desks, ripping up textbooks, spilling ink, scrawling obscenities, breaking clocks, tearing down flags, spilling ink, wrecking the workshop, smearing food from the cooking laboratories on the wall, and finally stupidly stealing thousands of pencils and pens.

You're going to blame this on ghetto living? Will new housing cure this kind of behavior? Will you teach these Johnnies to read by giving them supplementary classes after regular school hours? More likely they'll lynch the teacher and sell his shoes. There is a lot of pie in the sociological sky, but it is very difficult to make a peacock out of a pig merely by changing the pen.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE:



How To Weasel In Bridge Bid

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — New bridge books are just about as common nowadays as new cook books. Both contribute to our society.

Thanks mainly to such publications, America is the only country in the world where a housewife can burn the roast and go down three tricks on a cinch slam hand simultaneously.

The latest bridge book to come to my attention is a bit unusual in that it was written by a practicing bureaucrat. Its title is "New Dimension Bidding in Contract Bridge" and its author is John B. Duncan, one of the District of Columbia commissioners.

If Charles Goren now wants to write a book entitled "How to Run the District of Columbia," I'll be glad to give him equal time.

Revises Count

Duncan has devised a new system of bidding which he feels is superior to the Goren point count system that is widely used in this country.

Possibly Goren, in retaliation, could be persuaded to take a crack at improving traffic conditions around here.

As I understand it, the Duncan system is based largely on the so-called "artificial" bid. And as I understand that, an artificial bid is a bid that is totally unrelated to the cards in your hand.

Oftentimes that happens when the bid is not artificial. But when it is done artificially, it is intentional.

What I don't understand is why the commissioner calls his system a "new dimension." My bridge crowd has been using artificial bidding for years.

Only ours is sixth dimensional. We employ, in addition to hearts, spades, clubs, diamonds and no trumps, a bid known as "oops."

Weasel Out of Bid
For accuracy in bidding, it can't be beat, for it permits the bidder to rectify a mistake. That, of course, is the main

weakness of other bidding systems. Once you have made a bid there is no way to weasel out of it.

Let us assume, for example, that your partner has opened with one spade and you have raised to two diamonds. Partner then jumps to three spades, making it obvious that your two-diamond response was a mistake.

Therefore, when it comes your time to bid again you bid "three oops."

This gives partner the option of either standing firm on three spades, going on to four spades or dropping back to two spades.

If partner is smart, however, she will jump up from the table and exclaim "I think the roast is burning."

The Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Wednesday, Nov. 27, the 351st day of 1963 with 34 to follow.

The moon is approaching its full phase.

The evening stars are Jupiter, Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1901, the War Department authorized the creation of the Army War College to provide instruction for commissioned officers.

In 1945, President Harry Truman named Gen. George C. Marshall as his special representative to China.

In 1951, Spanish sources indicated the United States had dropped plans for establishing air bases in Spain because of inadequate communication systems.

In 1956 President Eisenhower issued a statement in which he denied that differences over the Suez crisis had weakened the U.S., British and French accord for NATO.

ASTHMA BRONCHITIS

Research at Spears Hospital has opened the door to health for thousands of sufferers who have been led to believe there was no help for their respiratory ailments, such as Bronchitis, Asthma, and Hay Fever. If you are interested in the treatment that has released so many from the torment of these ailments, write for our free literature and see your Chiropractor.

Spears Chiropractic Hospital
Dept. M-2 DEster 3-1581
Denver 20, Colorado



TIME TO COUNT OUR BLESSINGS AND GIVE THANKS

How fortunate we are in comparison to those in other parts of the world! Too often, we forget to give thanks for the bountiful land in which we live. Let us be grateful as we gather about the table on Thanksgiving Day.

Douglas County STATE BANK
Roseburg Oakland Sutherlin

The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Recreation Is Important In Harbor Development

The federal government, through Congress and various departments and agencies, is making rapid headway in the recognition of conservation and recreation as a duty.

A good deal of attention has been given the importance of including recreation, fish and wildlife production, as a part of the benefits to be considered in connection with construction of reservoirs.

It is my belief that recreation, as it is included in the ratio of benefits to cost, not only should be considered in the planning of projects on inland waters but, most definitely, should be made a part of river and harbor projects.

Say what you please, river and harbor projects afford members of Congress a pork barrel from which to dip out appropriations tending to improve political standing.

We're pouring billions of dollars annually into improvement of our ports, river channels, and other factors, presumably as an aid to shipping.

But water transportation has lost much of its earlier importance. That particularly is true concerning domestic transportation. The high cost of water shipping permits inland manufacturers to use rails and trucks as cheaply as ships in movement of goods and materials. Our merchant marine has dropped off to a mere shadow of its former self. Today it exists largely on subsidy. The law requires American-made goods to be shipped to American ports in American ships, Transoceanic shipping, however, can be handled by foreign vessels. Many ships, which once carried the American flag, now sail under foreign registry.

A good example is found in the current negotiations between Russia and the United States for the purchase of wheat. Russia apparently desires to buy a lot of wheat, of which we have a surplus. But the agreement we offered would have insisted upon use of U.S. vessels to transport the grain. Russia balked, claiming the cost would be some 40 per cent more than if boats of foreign registry were to be used. The United States, reportedly, agreed to cut the demand to apply only to one-half the shipment, but that, too brought remonstrance. Another proposal has been to subsidize the extra cost, thus giving Russia the farm subsidy paid for the surplus wheat originally, plus the amount of subsidy to the shipping interests, all paid for by U.S. taxpayers.

In any event, it becomes obvious that the money we're spending on rivers and harbors is benefitting principally our foreign shipping interests, plus a small but well subsidized American industry.

The U.S. Coastline today is rapidly becoming a most valuable recreational asset. Here on the Pacific Coast the saltwater fishery is in its infancy. In much of the United States, however, it has reached large proportions. Florida, for example, has a tremendous industry in resorts, charter boats, public fishing docks, boats, marinas, etc.

If the recreational possibilities of our coastal fishery could be included in benefits of river and harbor projects, far more people would be served and benefitted than at present.

Consider, for example, our own Salmon Harbor. Salmon Harbor is one of the Pacific Coast's finest and most sensational sports fisheries. At the same time it could be made into a large base for commercial boats.

Salmon Harbor hasn't received a cent of federal aid. It has been developed entirely by the Douglas County Court, foreign vessels. Many ships, which once carried the American flag, now sail under foreign registry.

Salmon Harbor needs many more improvements, particularly in the way of extending the breakwater, deepening the river channel, jetty improvements, construction of moorage basins for commercial and sports boats, etc. We're going ahead with those projects as fast as local money becomes available. But, while we're proceeding on slow bell, the federal government is wasting a lot of pork barrel money on some very questionable projects.

If the Corps of Engineers could be authorized to include recreational possibilities of a saltwater development, instead of being confined strictly to commercial angles, Salmon Harbor could qualify for a lot of needed federal aid. Such aid would then become a benefit instead of a waste.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO

Nov. 27, 1923

The Farm Bureau meetings which are now being held in various parts of the county, following the schedule recently given, are meeting with big success, according to H. E. Kruger, state president of the Oregon Farm Bureau. Large crowds of farmers are turning out in all of the communities of the Umpqua Valley for these meetings and are very enthusiastic over the work of the organization. They are entering into the efforts of the organization wholeheartedly and are giving the best of cooperation. At Olalla last night nearly every farmer in the vicinity was present and all were anxious to enlist in the Farm Bureau's program for agricultural betterment.

More turkeys are on the northwest markets than ever known at previous Thanksgivings. The retail prices at Portland are the lowest in 10 years. Average birds will probably retail at 25 cents tomorrow.

25 YEARS AGO

Nov. 27, 1938

A motion favoring creation of a county-wide weed control program district but without an appropriation of money; general discussion of relief and old age assistance and voicing of criticism of "chiselers" on the relief rolls, marked a dull public hearing on the proposed 1939 county budget during the morning hours today.

Showing at the Rose Theater was the comedy "Annabelle Takes a Tour," featuring Jack Oakie, Lucille Ball, Ruth Donnelly and Bradley Page. The second show on the double bill was "Flight to Fame," featuring Charles Farrell and Jacqueline Wells.

10 YEARS AGO

Nov. 27, 1953

At the onset of a civil defense meeting at the Roseburg City Hall Friday night, Col. Robert Dicey, director of the city organization, and Mayor Percy Croft emphasized the need for a worthwhile organization. It was pointed out that there is no use having an organization if it cannot function. From that premise, Dicey proceeded to evolve a plan of operation for the Roseburg Civil Defense Unit.

Eugene Neill, famed playwright and Nobel prize winner, died at his home in Boston of pneumonia. He was 65.

Thanksgiving Thought

By DAVE FENNER

Roseburg High Student

Thanksgiving is a good time of the year. It is easy to picture ourselves enjoying a couple of days off from school or work, stuffing ourselves with turkey.

It's all so pleasant and relaxing. But what if, say, on this coming Thanksgiving Day, you didn't get any turkey or lavish Thanksgiving dinner. Instead of that beautiful roasted turkey, you ate a small hunk of beef. Instead of all that goes with that beautiful turkey, you ate a slab of bread. Obviously you would be hungry, and obviously, you would be a little irate. But, of course, we know this won't happen.

You don't have to worry; I don't have to worry. We're all going to have that turkey dinner, and we're all going to enjoy ourselves. But, let's analyze this last sentence.

We're all going to enjoy ourselves. What are the components of this word "enjoy"? Well, No. 1: We are going to be able to eat a lot of good food. Now, everybody enjoys this. No. 2: We're all going to be in warm, dry houses. But then, doesn't everybody live in a warm, dry house? No. 3: We can be sure of happiness, because there are people who love us, and there are people we consider good friends. But we all know that everybody has people who love them. And, No. 4: We can be sure of freedom, because we have a government that guarantees us certain inalienable rights, these rights being possessed by each and every one of us. But of course, everyone has freedom doesn't he? In short, there is a lot that goes into making up this word "enjoy."

However, if one were to ask if we thanked God for all the things we truly should thank him for, red faces would be as abundant as grains of sand. Why do we take for granted all these blessings? Two reasons: We usually don't experience the absence of necessities such as food, love and freedom. And we are just plain selfish.

Perhaps we don't mean to be, but nevertheless, we are. We are so wrapped up in our ma-

terial and spiritual blessings that we seem to forget who gave them to us. The only time we are really aware of the many blessings given to us by God, both material and spiritual, is when they are taken away.

An example, did you say? The most vivid example I can imagine is that of the 35th president of the United States, Nov. 22, 1963, made history in a very tragic way. And most people will tell you now that John Fitzgerald Kennedy was a truly great and highly respected individual. But before Nov. 22, 1963, a awful lot of people could find an awful lot of faults with President John F. Kennedy.

Unfortunately, it appears as though they disregarded the fact that whatever President John Kennedy did, he did in the best interests of the nation. No, he didn't please everyone but then again you can't please all the people all the time.

Let's face it, our president was taken for granted. Fortunately, and here's another blessing, our government is so set up that when we lose the most important official of that government, it may still exist without crumbling, though it may limp for awhile.

So, in closing the least we do for ourselves and for President John F. Kennedy, should be to thank God on Thanksgiving Day, for the many blessings He's given us. After all, isn't this what Thanksgiving Day is for.

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