

Editorial Page

Page 4 The News-Review — THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1964

William Smith Schmidt For President?

One of these days we may be seeing William Smith Schmidt of Astoria, N. Y., William D. Glider of Cleveland, Ohio, Frank Jackson of Visalia, Calif., or Harry C. Timmerman of Berkeley, Mo., stumping through the county in quest of a presidential nomination.

You were expecting, perhaps, Barry Goldwater, Nelson Rockefeller or Lyndon Johnson? They are only three who are attracted to the Oregon presidential primary. Being as early as it is, the Oregon primaries are particularly appealing.

As a result, the four "unknowns" listed above have already asked to be entered in the May 15 election. Secretary of State Howell Appling says the list will probably grow in the weeks ahead.

These "unknowns" don't use the slick, high-pressure methods of voluminous publicity and "spontaneous" grassroots organizations.

As a matter of fact, the requests that they be named as candidates on the ballot are pretty informal. All of those received so far were written in

longhand, three with pen and one with pencil. One of the four used a postcard.

Jackson and Schmidt said they wanted to be on the Republican ballot, but Glider and Timmerman didn't specify a party affiliation.

If all such requests were accepted, Oregon's traditionally long presidential year primary ballots would be doubled in size. But luckily, we have a built-in control system.

Applying courteously sends a letter to such "unknown" candidates quoting from the Oregon election law. He makes it clear that "unknowns" can't easily get on the Oregon ballot. But he explains how nomination petitions can be circulated.

Outside the petition route, candidates such as the four who have filed, have practically no chance of getting their names on the ballots. Applying arbitrarily selects nominees whom he determines are "generally advocated" in national news media.

So far, Appling reports, none of the "unknowns" has tried to circulate a petition.

Consolidation Would Help Two Districts

Next Tuesday, voters in the Canyonville and Myrtle Creek school districts will go to the polls to determine whether or not they should become one district.

Although such a consolidation into a single administrative district is probably a long way from the ideal, it still appears to be a good sound step toward improvement of education, as well as a step toward controlling expenses of the two districts. Both districts are considered among the poorer districts of the county, so any step toward lowering costs is certain to be a good one.

Some people see the benefits going primarily to Canyonville, with its comparatively small student popula-

tion, high costs of operation and limited curriculum. It will receive considerable benefit by joining the bigger district, but at the same time, Myrtle Creek, with its overcrowded classes will reap benefits probably as great. If it does not take such a consolidation step, it will be forced to an extensive building program. With the consolidation, an escape valve for the overcrowding will be available.

Of course, most important for both districts will be the possibilities of improving the education for the children through improvement of the curriculum, particularly on the high school level.

Consolidation appears to be a sound step deserving voter approval.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Southland's Hot Heads Have Johnson In Trap

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

The alarmingly simple strategy by which anti-administration Democrats in the South could arouse a voter rebellion against President Johnson as it was aroused against the late John F. Kennedy is all too obvious.

The strategy would be to compel Johnson to use federal bayonets or marshall's to compel integration or to maintain the peace in some Southern community. That would arouse Southern opinion against Johnson as it was aroused against Kennedy by riotous events in Oxford, Miss.

Governors such as George C. Wallace, Alabama, Orval Faubus, Arkansas, and Ross E. Barnett, Mississippi, well know the technique. Faubus forced the hand of President Dwight D. Eisenhower in Little Rock. Both Wallace and Barnett defied Kennedy and federal law. A determined mayor could do as much.

White Southerners were bitter against John Kennedy. The Republican party mounted a campaign to help the South in getting rid of the Kennedys. "The Kennedys" was a bitter phrase meaning John F. and his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. A Newsweek poll reported in October, 1963, indicated that John F. Kennedy had lost since 1960 about 4.5 million white Southern voters. It was estimated that he had picked up since 1960 about 1 million Negro voters.

Play For South

This civil rights political balance sheet encouraged the Republicans to make their biggest play for Southern support. It encouraged such governors as Wallace and some other Southern politicians to organize for a mass bolt from the Kennedy 1964 presidential candidacy. This was to punish JFK and his brother for their aggressive civil rights policies.

The Newsweek poll reported that 67 per cent of white Southern voters were dissatisfied with Kennedy civil rights policies. Only four of ten Southerners believed last October that President Kennedy was doing a good job.

President Johnson did not inherit that unfavorable position. He is more like a Southern favorite son. But the signs are up for a break in the Johnson administration's romance with the South. It is obvious by now that Johnson means to keep the pressure on the South to integrate its way of life. The new President could not do otherwise and hold the big cities and big states.

Urgent Political Question

Legislative priority in this new session of Congress goes automatically to the tax reduction program which already has passed the House. The political

questions now becoming urgent are these:

Will there be further delay in enacting civil rights legislation? Would delay bring the Negroes storming again into the streets?

Can President Johnson avoid forceful action in behalf of civil rights which might inflame Southern whites against him? President Johnson is trapped in a bad spot. Southern hot heads on either side—white or black—are in a position to destroy his election chances. He has no alternative to a hard-nosed enforcement of all-out integration. He cannot retreat; must advance.

Meetings Attract G. Valley Pair

By ADDIE SCHNEIDER

Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Layer of Garden Valley have been traveling in the interest of the Douglas County Mental Health Association. At Salem they attended a meeting at which Dr. Joseph Treleven, the principal speaker, chose the topic of "Mental Health Planning in Oregon." In Portland they attended the board meeting of the Oregon Mental Health Association, representing Douglas County. Coming home they stopped in Eugene to hear a speech by Dr. Roland Tellgren, director of the Institute of Community Studies at the University of Oregon.

Tressie Claypool was called to Portland recently to assist in the care of her daughter, Mrs. Hyle Hughes and children. Mrs. Hughes is ill.

Dr. Carl Schneider of Kirkland, Wash., spent the weekend visiting his father, Adam Schneider, and his brother, Clem, and family. Mrs. Schneider accompanied him to Eugene where she stopped to visit her father, Art Rayburn. Of special interest was the six-month-old black Palomino, Rey de Ora, owned by Marvin Schneider. Dr. Schneider is the official Palomino registrar inspector for King County, Wash. The black Palomino color is very rare.

The Garden Valley Women's Club will have a community share-the-fare dinner on Saturday, Jan. 18, at 6:30 p.m. Special honored guests will be Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Claypool, new-laws.

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford McKay were called to Portland due to the critical illness of their daughter, Ula Phillips.

Mrs. Clem Schneider and her son, Marvin, were recently on business. Accompanying them were Adam Schneider and Mrs. Lillian Hill.

In Days Gone By

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 16, 1924

The local cannery today completed its season's run on apples and will close down until the broccoli begins to come in. The cannery this year packed 1100 tons of apples, 400 tons more than were canned last year. Spitzenberg and Newton apples chiefly were canned. The pack this year is excellent in quality and is finding a ready market.

Eight large Ludwig drums arrived today for the use of the American Legion drum corps. The corps will consist of eight drummers, three or more fifes and a number of bugles.

25 YEARS AGO
Jan. 16, 1939

More than 2 million game fish were released in streams of Douglas County during the year 1938. Dexter Rice, chairman of the state Game Commission, reported here today. Game farms in the state, during the past year, raised and liberated 50,501 Chinese pheasants, while in addition there were 1,725 pheasants raised by 4-H club members and 2,446 by other individuals.

Attorney Maurice Hallmark last night was elected president of Roseburg Chamber of Commerce. Tom Parkinson, was elected vice president and G. V. Wimberly was re-elected treasurer. W. C. Harding was again employed as executive secretary.

10 YEARS AGO
Jan. 16, 1963

"The Douglas County Home, the only one of its kind in the state which is licensed for chronic disease care, has completed an expansion program, which includes a new wing, under construction since last August. The new wing will bring the capacity of the hospital up to 73 beds from its present capacity of 63. In addition to the wards, the wing contains a detention cell, a reading-recreation room for patients, a warehouse and a building for attendant's sleeping room.

SHORTAGE OF MEN
DOUGLAS, Isle of Man (UPI) — The Isle of Man has a shortage of men.

The government said today there are 26,091 women and 22,080 men on this island off the west coast of Ireland.

ASLEEP ON JOB

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (UPI) — Police announced they had arrested a burglar who broke into a lumber yard, sat down in the boss' swivel chair and went to sleep. He was captured in the morning by shop assistants when they came to work.

It's Still a Neat Trick



News Analysis



By PHIL NEWSOM

Fidel Castro's sudden appearance in Moscow inevitably has led to speculation that his visit is connected with the United States-Panama crisis and the means to exploit it for communism.

But it could well be that other reasons dictated the trip and that Panama will come into the talks only as an added starter.

It may be recalled that Castro's last visit to Moscow, in April, also came as a surprise and then, as now, came shortly after agreement on Soviet-Cuban trade for the coming year.

One Soviet objective was to assure Castro's loyalty in the quarrel with Red China.

Another was to discourage Castro's ambition for quick industrialization of his island at the expense of agriculture.

Partially Successful

From the Soviet standpoint, the visit was only partially successful.

In August, Castro announced that sugar cane and cattle raising will be "the pillars of our economy until 1970," indicating that he had agreed to Soviet demands that he integrate his economy with the Communist bloc.

So far as Khrushchev's quarrel with Red China was concerned, Castro has continued to practice a peculiar neutrality which recognized dependence on the Soviet Union on the one hand but more frequently sounded the Red Chinese hardline than the Khrushchev policy of coexistence.

From the beginning, trade with Cuba has been a losing proposition for the Soviets.

Their 1962 agreement called for an exchange totalling \$750 million but actually came to only a little more than \$500 million.

Cuba is committed to sell the Soviet Union and the Communist bloc countries 4,880 million tons of sugar annually through 1965. She failed to meet her 1962 quota and fell short by at

least half of the agreed amount in 1963.

Allowed Sugar Diversion

In addition, as a price for Castro's loyalty, the Russians reportedly agreed in December, 1962, to permit Castro to divert a million tons of sugar to the world market in order to raise desperately needed foreign exchange.

Meanwhile, the Russians are believed to be pouring \$1 million per day into Cuba, contributing even more to an ever-growing deficit.

The sugar deal is unsatisfactory both to Castro and to the Russians. First, the Russians have not been getting it. Second, what they do get they pay for at the rate of six cents a pound. This makes it also unsatisfactory to Castro who could get more than 10 cents for it on the world market.

Both the Soviet Union and Castro are anxious that the United States raise its embargo on Cuban trade.

This would be one good reason for Khrushchev to discourage Castro from taking full advantage of the Panama crisis.

Another would be Khrushchev's own desire that nothing interfere either with his U.S. wheat deal or his desire for continued improvement in his own relations with the United States.

Between themselves, Castro and Khrushchev have plenty to discuss, including sugar and Castro's continued refusal to sign the partial nuclear test ban treaty.

This is the line of reasoning which would explain Castro's absence from the Cuban radio at this particular time of crisis.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



West Dazzled By Bright Kid

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Members of the House and Senate committees on science and space gave a reception at the Capitol this week for a group of outstanding young science students. By my standards, an outstanding young science student is anyone who can pass high school biology. These students were several cuts above that.

They had been winners at school science fairs and were chosen to appear on a new television program called "Science All Stars." But I was determined not to let them intimidate me.

I looked in on the gathering and almost immediately found myself being intimidated by 16-year-old George Fargher of La Porte, Ind.

George recently pushed the frontiers of science back a few centimeters by devising a method of taking electrocardiograms of water fleas.

To most adults, ignoramuses that we are, this accomplishment might not appear fraught with significance. I mean, what do we care if a water flea has a heart attack?

Well, it seems that water fleas are often used as guinea pigs in testing new drugs. And electrocardiograms can help determine the effect the drugs have on the water fleas.

For instance, George has found that the heart of a water flea reacts to changes in environment, even as yours and mine. When he put part of a jigger of Scotch whisky in the water surrounding a water flea, its heartbeat decelerated, indicating that the flea was beginning to relax and enjoy himself.

But when George added a bit of caffeine to the water, thus putting the flea in an environment of instant coffee, the heartbeat more rapidly, indicating that sobriety was setting in.

A drunken water flea is not

of course, of any scientific value per se. It could, in fact, be a troublemaker.

The point is that the experiments tended to confirm that water fleas react to stimulants and tranquilizers pretty much as human beings do. At least as far as the heart is concerned.

It is doubtful that a dip in a Scotch highball would cause a water flea to put a lamp shade on his head and sing "Sweet Adeline."

I'm not certain that my interpretation of his work does George justice, but I am sure of this: That George is some bright kid.

As his next project, he hopes to shed more light on how insects communicate. Perhaps it will show how water fleas go about ordering another round of Scotch.

Governor Urges Industry Push

PORTLAND (UPI) — Gov. Mark Hatfield this week urged business leaders to renew efforts to bring industrial growth to the state.

Hatfield spoke at the 42nd annual Oregon Building Congress dinner.

Oregon has made tremendous progress in overcoming the "doldrums" it was in five years ago, the governor said. But he said there were still many problems to solve and that incentive should not be lost.

Hatfield called for "the nation's greatest industrial, educational and research triangle" connecting Portland, Eugene and Corvallis.

The governor also took a swipe at some rival states which offer tax writeoffs and other lures to attract industry. He called Oregon's program of no lucrative inducements "the fairest and most equitable to those already in the state."



The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Conservation Supporters Facing Tough Problems

The Oregon Wildlife Federation held its annual meeting in Corvallis recently.

A branch of the National Wildlife Federation, the organization holds a meeting in January each year. The Fin and Antler Club, composed of young persons engaged in the study of wildlife management, is host. Meetings are held at Oregon State University, which cooperates closely with the federation.

As a member of this organization since its beginning, it has been most interesting for me to observe the change in public opinion toward conservation in general. Another interesting observation is the changing membership and participation within the Federation itself.

The organization dates back to the creation of the National Wildlife Federation in 1936. At that time the principal conservation organization in the United States was the Izaak Walton League of America, which still holds a high place in the movement nationally.

Conservation in general, however, didn't command much respect. The public seemed to feel that conservation in itself was a lot of plain foolishness. Didn't we have more of everything than we could ever use? Any person who advocated conservation, therefore, was a fool, a radical, a rabble rouser.

How things have changed! Conservation today has universal approval.

We find ourselves short of water, even shorter of pure water; breathing befouled air; seeing whole areas denuded of forest; bird, animal and fish species extinct and others threatened, etc., all because we would not listen to conservationists.

We have learned so much respect for conservation that untold sins occur today in its name. Everyone is so anxious to cooperate with conservation, so desirous of saving the remnant of our natural resources, that we swallow political machinations advanced in the name of conservation. We are gullible victims of extremists who go beyond the proper meaning of conservation — "wise use."

As I once was told by a leader in the movement, "Everyone believes in conservation but so few know what it is."

In 1936, with public participation in conservation quite limited, the late President F. D. Roosevelt sponsored the formation of a new organization, the National Wildlife Federation. The noted cartoonist, J. Darling, took over the leadership job, aided by some of the country's foremost conservationists.

In Oregon the leader was the late William Joy Smith who, almost singlehandedly, directed the infant organization in its early days.

Two Roseburg men, Bruce Yeager and Charles S. Collins, serving terms as president, pioneered the modern organization. The Oregon Federation, given renewed vigor by these two men, has been showing a steady growth.

And, speaking of Roseburg's part in the Federation's activities, Carl D. Shoemaker, a former Roseburg editor, brother of Dr. B. R. Shoemaker of Roseburg, was the National Wildlife Federation's executive vice president and manager until his retirement a few years ago. He still is listed as a conservation consultant, giving assistance to all of the various conservation organizations from his home in Florida.

In late years it has been interesting to note the change in personnel and participation in the Oregon department.

The federation only a few years ago had as membership clubs in Oregon only hunting and angling groups. But, dating back to about three years ago, archery clubs entered the picture. Today they form an important faction in the federation. More recently skin diving clubs have become members.

More of these underwater recreationists are expected to enter into the federation's resource management activities in coming years.

Where water once had little recreational value except for fishing, it is serving today to provide pleasure for skin divers, skiers, boaters and others, all of which causes a considerable conflict. This increased use of water for recreation will grow much faster than does the population, as people get more and more leisure hours.

Our forests, where we once sought game, today are filled with hikers, picnickers, sightseers. In addition to the commercial users. We're utilizing more and more of our land area for homes, farms, cities, industry, highways, parking and the like, thus reducing the number of acres suitable for wildlife production. At the same time we're increasing by leaps and bounds the number of hunters.

The Oregon Wildlife Federation

IT PAYS TO
PATRONIZE
NEWS-REVIEW
ADVERTISERS

DAY'S NEWS

By
Frank Jenkins

The big news today? It's still the Panama affair. What happened?

It's difficult to say precisely. There was a ruckus of some sort over the raising of flags—both U.S. and Panamanian—at a school. The disagreement, whatever it was, sparked clashes between Panamanians and U.S. troops. The fighting and other violence that followed took the lives of three U.S. soldiers and 21 Panamanians. U.S. property was attacked in Panama City and other places in the country, causing thousands of dollars in damage.

The upshot of it was that Panama broke diplomatic relations with the United States and demanded revision of the 61-year-old Panama Canal treaty.

It seems reasonably certain that Castro had a finger in it somewhere. He has now dashed off to Russia—presumably to see if he can talk Khrush into backing him up in what he started.

What did we do? Well, a statement was issued this morning by the White House. In the statement, the U.S. pledges itself to defend the Panama Canal while at the same time attempting to maintain the Good Neighbor policy in its dealings with the Republic of Panama.

But—

The statement added—"The United States can not allow the security of the Panama Canal to be imperiled. We have a recognized obligation to operate the Canal efficiently and securely, and we intend to honor that obligation in the interests of ALL who depend upon it."

The statement was issued after the President had heard a report on the Canal Zone crisis from Thomas C. Mann, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, and U.S. Army Secretary Cyrus R. Vance, on his return from a trouble shooting mission to the Canal Zone.

In his report to the President, Secretary Mann emphasized that U.S. forces had BEHAVED ADMIRABLY under extreme provocation by mobs and snipers attacking the Canal Zone.

The first matter of business, U.S. officials said in this morning's statement, is to assure restoration of law and order.

Then, they added, "there are practical problems on which discussion can be resumed which do not require TREATY REVISION."

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It sounds like we have a capable and determined President in Washington who proposes to get to the bottom of the whole business and then take such action as may be necessary to insure that the situation is handled in such a manner as to protect the best interests of both the United States and the Canal Zone.

We'll see what we'll see, but that's the way it looks at the moment.

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