

BROOKINGS-HARBOR PILOT
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

Entered as second-class matter, at the postoffice at Brookings, Oregon, March 7, 1946, under the Act of March 3, 1879

MINNA AKERS, Owner and Publisher
WILLIAM G. PHELPS, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One Year in advance (in Curry County) \$3.00
One Year, in advance (outside Curry County) \$3.50

NATIONAL ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS REPRESENTATIVES, INC.
New York Chicago Detroit Philadelphia



The Census in Brookings

On our front page we have an article this week concerning the Census which is now being taken in Brookings.

We think it's extremely important that the local citizenry realize that we aren't having the census taken simply as a matter of civic pride. If Brookings can show, at the end of this count, that it has 2,000 population, a large number of benefits will accrue to the city.

The first and foremost is that the funds which are distributed to the cities of Oregon by the state increase sharply for cities which have a population of 2,000 or more. We're not quite sure just how much it will mean to Brookings, but city officials think it could mean \$5,000 a year or more. And such benefits would not come to the city, without this special census, until the next regular one in 1960.

So it is vitally important, at this time, to stand up and be counted. That is why we have asked every citizen of this town who is not contacted by the census to fill out the form in the paper; for everyone who will be away this weekend to go, now to the City Hall so that you will be counted, and for every one who knows people who are out of town to also report that fact to the census office.

This is Brookings' only chance to take a large load off the local taxpayer . . . we can't afford to lose it.

The End of the McCarthy Hearings

The McCarthy hearings are over, and we think that everyone in America (including the participants) are taking a long, deep, sigh of relief at the conclusion of a very sorry spectacle.

We're not sure what the hearings established. Certainly the Army McCarthy issue is as cloudy as ever . . . and it is equally certain that some principals are lying through their teeth.

But they did accomplish something. America got a close-up, face-to-face view of a demagogue in action. And we think that McCarthyism has ceased to be the dangerous force that it once was simply because the American Citizen has seen it in action. Stripped of its pretensions, it was not a pretty thing to see.

All of which gives very comforting reassurance that democratic processes are really based on pretty sound values. It may take the average vote a little time to get acquainted with the people who represent him . . . but he eventually does.

LES SHANAHAN

for

WELL DRILLING

Contact

Par Store or Hanscam's

CHETCO INN

Chef Adrian in Charge of Catering

SMORGASBORD EACH SUNDAY
Served With \$2.00 Dinner

"POP" AND ZERRETA REED, Managers

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C.
4th District, Oregon

The final passage by both Houses of Congress on the long-pending bill to settle the controversy between the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management regarding some 462,000 acres of forest land in Oregon marks the end of a troublesome and costly situation. Since 1940 when the dispute arose, neither the Forest Service nor the BLM have been able to make long-range management and timber sale plans because neither agency could count the disputed area as part of its domain. Both agencies are required by law to harvest timber on what is called a sustained yield basis. This means that cutting is limited to estimated annual reproduction. With jurisdiction over the vast disputed acreage in doubt obviously neither agency could make sound and permanent harvesting plans. Now they can.

The condition has become so acute that had this legislation been longer delayed many mills might have been forced to close down—with resulting loss of jobs and community income.

Nearly one million acres of forest land have been in a checkerboard pattern on the map—every odd numbered section is claimed or controlled by the BLM and every even numbered section is in the National Forest. This has meant a costly administrative problem for the Federal government. In addition to settling the dispute, the bill just enacted into law provides for exchanging and blocking up these checkerboard areas so that each administering agency operates a solid block of area.

Here are the things accomplished by the new law:

1—Money due the counties in lieu of taxes from the disputed lands has been accumulating in a "suspense fund" for about 14 years. It has deached a total sum of more than \$7,000,000. This fund will be distributed in accordance with the terms of the 1937 O & C Act—75% to the counties.

2—Proceeds from timber sales on the formerly disputed acreage will in the future be distributed on that basis.

3—The Forest Service has always insisted upon handling the disputed area as if it were part of the National Forest so far as physical administration is concerned. The lands will be operated by the Forest Service in the future.

4—The inter-departmental timberland checkerboard is eliminated—or will be written within two years, which is the time set in the law for completing the "blocking up" details.

5—Both the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management now know exactly what and how much land they administer and can proceed to make sound operating and management plans—including, of course, the development of access roads.

During the many years Senator Guy Gordon and I have been endeavoring to secure the passage of this legislation, the only point of opposition (other than from one or the other of the interested Federal government departments) has been by people who for their own personal reasons have preferred to do business with one government agency rather than the other. The sales policies of the two are slightly different. I have observed, however, that this preference seems to be about evenly divided so we were not concerned



FOR WHAT IT'S WORTH
By CLIFFORD P. ROWE

THE McCarthy-Army bedlam in the nation's capital is not the only topic of major discussion these days. There is another one, which while perhaps not so spectacular, has had a habit of pop-

with that—the only opposition to the bill.

One of the interested O & C counties evidently became impatient with the efforts to settle this dispute by legislation. Clackamas County took the problem to the courts and won, on April 30th this year, a decision by the Court of Appeals. It was a fine legal victory. Unfortunately, many people jumped to the conclusion that the court decision settled the matter. I wish it had, but it didn't. First, although the court decision settled the money part of the problem, it left the question of jurisdiction very much in doubt. The departmental dispute would still rage. Secondly, the decision of a Court of Appeals is not necessarily final. Such a decision can be appealed to the Supreme Court. It seems pretty certain that the government attorneys intend to appeal—and an appeal would require months and possibly years for a final decision.

It seems to me it should be pretty clear, even to the Clackamas County Commissioners that the legislative solution, now that we have succeeded, is eminently satisfactory.

ing off and on ever since the ear began competing with the eye as a means of obtaining information. I am referring to the present wave of criticism relative to the alleged failure of our schools to teach our youngsters to read.

Fact of the matter is that I can detect a close relationship between this issue and the present confusion coming out of the hearings in Washington. Though not of the younger generation, I am beginning to doubt my own ability to read and get much sense out of it.

As far as I am personally concerned, isn't so much a problem of being able to read as it is to know how much to believe of what I see in print. Somehow I feel that we haven't failed in teaching our youngsters to read; rather we have fallen down in teaching them how to evaluate properly what they do read.

Success of any democracy depends on an informed people. The more people who know how to read, the more they can be informed. Since this nation's founding, those who believed in democracy have continually fought for equal education for all. Our big weakness as I see it is that we have confined our efforts to making it mandatory that every one know how to read without taking into consideration that the more complex our civilization becomes the more difficult it is for the citizen to understand what he reads.

With information galore on all sides of all issues; with reputable authorities available for support of either side in any controversy, the average citizen who can read but cannot weigh may easily become a liability to democracy rather than an asset.

As some one recently put it: "It's not that the people don't know enough, but that they know so much that ain't so."

Subscribe to The Pilot.



Assure Extra Interest by Saving Now!

Open or add to your savings

account at the

U. S. National Bank

by July 10 . . . earn

interest from July 1.

SAVE WITH BANK SAFETY

U.S. BROOKINGS BRANCH NATIONAL BANK

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION