

Lumbermen Voice Plea To Hatfield

Canadian Timber Competition Cited

SALEM (AP)—A delegation of timber company officials asked Gov. Mark Hatfield Friday to help them get rid of restrictions they say give Canadian lumber a competitive advantage in East Coast lumber markets.

Hatfield said only that he had assigned Wayne Nunn, his administrative assistant, to study the problem and would not take any specific action until he had the completed report.

Hatfield said he was meeting Jan. 18 in Vancouver, Wash., with Gov. Albert Rosellini of Washington and Robert Smylie of Idaho to discuss salmon and that they may also be able to discuss the timber problem.

The chief spokesman for the 16 lumbermen present was Robert F. Dwyer, Portland, Dwyer Lumber & Plywood Co., who asked Hatfield to call a conference of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana and California governors.

"We appear here before you, Gov. Hatfield, to inform you of the crisis that faces the lumber industry in Oregon and the Pacific Northwest," he said.

Greatest Market

Dwyer described the Eastern seaboard of the United States from Baltimore north with its some 50 million people as the world's greatest lumber market.

He said between 1951 and 1960 Canadian mills shipped but 30 per cent of the lumber for the market but in the first 11 months of 1961 shipped 56 per cent of the market's lumber.

Don Bellamy, Rainier Manufacturing Co., Rainier, Ore., said his firm, a major supplier on the Los Angeles market, may close its Rainier mill and buy Canadian lumber.

He said major firms such as Crown Zellerbach Corp. already are shipping Canadian lumber into the Los Angeles market.

Lumber Piling Up

Dwyer said the competition in the East and in Los Angeles is backing up lumber that normally goes to those markets and provides increased competition in the Midwest and even in Portland.

He said the chief need is for the governors and congressmen of the five states to urge the national administration to modify the Jones Act. It calls for U. S. lumber to be shipped in U. S. registered ships.

He said Canadian shippers, unrestricted by the act, can move lumber in foreign ships at rates \$7 to \$11 a thousand feet less than U. S. rates.

Other major firms represented included Georgia Pacific Corp., Simpson Timber Co. and Al Pierce Lumber, Coos Bay.

Boy Scout Calendar

OREGON TRAIL COUNCIL—Jan. 17—Executive Board meeting, Bev's Steak House, 6:30 p.m.

BOHEMIA DISTRICT—Jan. 20—Scoutmaster Training and Junior Leaders Training, Drain High School, Drain, Ore., 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

KLAHANIE DISTRICT—(North)—Jan. 15—Den Mothers Workshop, River Road Park, 10 to 11:30 a.m. (South)—Jan. 15—Den Mothers Workshop, Harris Hall, 10 a.m.

THREE SISTERS DISTRICT—Jan. 9—Charter Reviews, Springfield Junior High, 7:30 p.m. Jan. 11—Cub and Scout Roundtable, Thurston Elementary School, 7:30 p.m.

Eugenean to Aid Pearson Campaign

A Eugene man, Eugene D. Kiser, will serve as executive secretary for the campaign of State Sen. Walter J. Pearson of Portland for the Democratic nomination for governor.

The announcement was made by Pearson's campaign headquarters in Portland.

Kiser, an attorney, plans to open a law practice in Eugene after the campaign, it was noted. A native of Oklahoma, where he received degrees in political science and law from the University of Tulsa.

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'Round the State

Planning Study Scheduled On Economic Development

SALEM (AP)—Unless new industry is attracted to Oregon many youths will have to leave in search of jobs in the next eight years, Gov. Mark Hatfield said Friday.

Hatfield spoke before assembled state officials who will aid in a statewide planning study aimed at establishing guidelines for the orderly economic development of the state.

Growth is going to come, Hatfield said, and it would be better to have orderly growth.

The governor described the young people as Oregon's No. 1 resource and said 300,000 of them will reach 18 between 1962 and 1970. They will represent an educational investment of \$1.5 billion, he said.

Hatfield said the study will be financed by a \$108,000 grant from the federal government and \$54,000 in state funds which will come in the form of personnel services provided by various state agencies.

Samuel H. Mallicoat, planning and development director, said about 30 state agencies will participate in the study under the guidance of the Planning and Development Department.

Gymnasium Burns
HEREFORD (AP)—Fire Thursday destroyed the \$60,000 Hereford High school gymnasium.

Hereford is located 30 miles southwest of Baker. Some athletic equipment was saved. The loss was covered by insurance. There were no injuries.

The Hereford-Unity School Board met Thursday night and agreed on a \$280,000 bond issue election Feb. 6 to decide the question of building a new high school at Unity, which is more centrally located.

Agency Asks Bids
PORTLAND (AP)—The Interior Department said Friday the National Park Service was inviting bids for a visitor center and other buildings at Fort Clatsop memorial near Astoria. Bids will be received until 2 p.m. Feb. 20.

Rancher Convicted
PORTLAND (AP)—Coquille sheep rancher Howard Leatherman has been found in contempt of court for letting his livestock trespass on Bureau of Land Management lands in Coos County.

Federal Judge John F. Kilkeny said he would not order any penalty until March 26, although he considered \$250 a likely penalty.

The judge said if additional trespasses were reported March 26 a larger penalty might be levied against the rancher. He

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By Schulz

Katanga Problem Complex

... More Congo Questions and Answers

EDITOR'S NOTE—This is the second of two groups of questions and answers dealing with the situation in the Congo—especially the controversial aspects of U.N. action in Katanga. The answers, based on the best available information supplied by public records and observations on the scene, are a symposium of three AP writers, Lynn Heinzerling, Max Harrelson and William L. Ryan.

By ASSOCIATED PRESS

More questions and answers to fill in the background of the Congo-Katanga situation:

Q. Why can't Katanga, invoking the principle of self-determination, simply declare itself an independent nation?

A. No country in the world has been willing to recognize Katanga as a separate entity. In the U.N., various Security Council and General Assembly resolutions firmly opposed separation of Katanga from the rest of the Congo. The only question open for discussion, so far as the U.N.'s 104 members were concerned, was how Katanga would fit into the national Congo framework. Would it get broad autonomy in a confederation or be placed under a strong central government? Even Belgium, most outspoken supporter of Moise Tshombe, accepted the idea that Katanga belongs with the Congo. Foreign minister Paul-Henri Spaak told the Security Council in November: "We are against the secession of Katanga. . . . We are convinced that the future of the Congo depends on reconciliation and the return of the province of Katanga to the Republic of the Congo."

Q. What is U. S. policy trying to accomplish in Katanga?

A. Secretary of State Dean Rusk has said Katanga secession could plunge the Congo into anarchy and open the door wide to the Communists. The United States appears to view the issue as a matter of peaceful integration of all the Congo—or violent civil war. The United States probably does not consider it wise to attempt unification by force but has supported the idea of evicting Tshombe's white political and military advisers by force, to deprive him of a most effective asset: It is doubtful Katanga could effectively without white technicians and advisers in most government departments. The announced U. N. aim has been to stop white advisers who have been resisting U. N. resolutions on the Congo. In addition, Washington seems to fear that Katanga's secession could lead to other breakaways.

Let Katanga Secede?

Q. Why not just let Katanga secede and be done with it?

A. The U. S. feeling appears to be that Katanga's mineral wealth is vital to the Congo, to

share it up against threats of communist infiltration and eventual Soviet bloc domination. For example, Katanga would have provided, in the first year of independence, about \$100 million—half the Congo budget—had there been no secession attempt. Instead, it provided nothing.

Q. How about the reactions of NATO allies?

A. Britain had grave misgivings about U.S. support of the Katanga action. Fear was expressed in London that the U.S. decision could prove a costly blunder risking eventual Communist victory through defeat of the strongest anti-Communist force in the Congo, the Katanga government of Tshombe. The British seemed to feel the U. N. should not impose political solutions by force. Prime Minister Macmillan noted that if Tshombe were destroyed, the U. N. would find itself "with a province as large as France on its hands and no means at all of governing it." Similar misgivings were expressed in France and Belgium, both of whom have important interests in Katanga's mineral wealth. Portugal, another colonial power, fears the effect of Congo events on Angola.

Q. What was the Kitona Pact and what was the U.S. role?

A. At Kitona Tshombe promised to accept the authority of the central government. Edmund A. Gullion, U. S. ambassador to Leopoldville, flew to Elisabethville, Katanga capital, and persuaded Tshombe to make the trip to Kitona.

Tshombe jockeyed a bit, backing away from the Kitona declaration. He finally agreed to accept most of it, including the fundamental law under which the Congo is supposed to be governed. He had participated in the writing of that constitution in Brussels before independence in 1960. Kitona brought a truce but there appeared to be a long process of bargaining ahead.

Armed Forces

Q. Why doesn't the Congo government use its own armed forces to end the Katanga secession?

A. The Congo has about 25,000 troops (apart from Katanga). The army commander, Gen. Joseph Mobutu at best can hope to control about 17,000. The other 8,000 are controlled by Gen. Victor Lundula, who has been at Stanleyville with Antoine Gizenga. The Congo has neither the means nor the equipment for the job. But there were indications that Gen. Lundula was drawing closer to Mobutu.

Q. What about the effect on the rest of Africa?

A. There is considerable worry in the federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Prime Minister Sir Roy Welensky has put forward the view that the west is losing the struggle for influence in Africa. He says the United States and Britain should do all in their power to keep Africa's strategic ports and resources available to the West. He fears that vacuums will be created by premature withdrawals of colonial authority. These views probably are shared by many in Britain and Western Europe as well as by white population in Africa.

Kennedy Criticized

Q. Some circles in the United States criticize Kennedy administration actions in Katanga. What about that?

A. Basis of criticism is mainly the expressed fear that by defeating Tshombe, the U. N. support will have helped pave the way for a Communist takeover of all the Congo. Richard M. Nixon, claiming Kennedy policies created an "incredible mess" in the Congo, called the U. S. support of the action "the worst foreign policy blunder

since the handling of the Cuba invasion." Sen. Thomas J. Dodd, D-Conn., described the U. N. action as "naked aggression." Sen. Barry Goldwater, R-Ariz., called the policy suicidal. These comments echoed sentiments of some private citizens and organized groups.

The policy had its defenders inside and outside Congress. Nixon's 1960 running mate, former U. N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, said that if the U. N. force had not been set up to enter Katanga "there is no doubt in my mind that the Russians would have tried to go in and we might have had another Korea." Secretary Rusk said neither the United States nor the U. N. was attempting to impose any political or economic system on the Congo. Undersecretary of State George W. Hall argued that the U. N. action prevented Soviet domination in the Congo. He said there was "no legal political, economic and moral case" for the Tshombe secession.

Q. What has supported Tshombe in his opposition to unification?

A. First of all, Tshombe's own armed forces, with white officers and European-manned planes, were a source of strength, in addition, he had both economic and political support at home and abroad. Concorde O'Brien of Ireland, who resigned as chief U. N. official in Katanga, claimed Britain undercut U. N. activities there. Carl Rowan, deputy assistant secretary of state for public affairs, in a prepared text accused the Union Miniere of widespread propaganda activity and lobbying on behalf of Tshombe. A State Department spokesman later said the speech was "not cleared at the highest level of the department." It was obvious much of Tshombe's strength stemmed from Katanga's own riches and Union Miniere power. In addition, the secession movement drew support from sources such as the Rhodesia-Nyasaland federation, the Congo's neighbor. At least, it was moral support.

Union Miniere

Q. Just what is the Union Miniere? What is its role in these events?

A. The Union Miniere du Haut Katanga is a powerful mining and development company which provides 60 per cent of Katanga's state income and could provide nearly half the state income for the entire Congo. Its control, about 54 per cent, is in the hands of anonymous shareholders. The rest is held by the Congolese state, the Belgian Societe Generale de Belgique Bank.

The chief U. N. officer in the Congo, Sture Linner, told U. S. headquarters the Union Miniere

allowed its installations to be used for attacks against U. N. personnel in Elisabethville. He said U. N. troops were fired on by mortars and machine guns from points on Union Miniere property. Union Miniere headquarters denied all charges, including allegations of political and military activities.

Q. What does the Congo operation cost and who foots the bill?

A. The operation costs the U. N. approximately \$10 million a month. The total up to the end of 1961 was \$160 million, well over twice the cost of the U. N.'s general budget for a year. All 104 members of the world organization have been assessed proportionate shares, but the refusal of 68 countries to pay anything has plunged the U. N. into a financial crisis. The deficit on the Congo operation, \$75 million, would have been substantially larger if the United States and a few others had not made voluntary contributions in addition to their assessed shares. Among those refusing to pay were the Soviet bloc, France and Belgium. The Soviet Union alone owed \$20 million for 1960-1961. Some, like the Russians and the French objected to the U. N.'s role; some simply pleaded poverty. The U. N. hopes to meet the crisis temporarily by a \$200-million long-term bond issue, but this will still leave the basic problem unsolved.

Q. What are the prospects?

A. It will be a long, uphill struggle. The Congo still lacks the administrative sinews and educated core needed to make a nation live. Tshombe can be expected to try to keep a measure of autonomy, or to convert the Congo into some sort of loose federation. U. S. spokesmen picture the central Congolese premier, Cyrille Adoula, as a moderate non-Communist with a legitimate claim to govern. The United States likely would accept some form of decentralization but opposes the idea of secession at will. Some in the United States and abroad had expressed fear the Katanga action would mean a strengthened hand for Gizenga. But this month its own political group, the African solidarity party, announced Gizenga was no longer its president. A large majority, backing the resolution, clearly indicated disenchantment among Gizenga's following. There were indications a move would be started to eject Gizenga.

What Is U.S. Policy?

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Obsidians Schedule Snow Trip Sunday

The Obsidians will have a snowshoe and ski trip beyond the snow blockade of the McKenzie Highway Sunday.

Participants will meet at the E. City Park Blocks Sunday at 9 a.m., and drive to the snow blockade.

Those interested may sign for the trip at Gilbert's Shoe Store on East Broadway. For more information, call DI 4-6072.

Feature Times

Saturday
FOX—The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone, 12:30, 4:35, 7:30, 11:10. Breakout, 2:25, 5:30, 9:25.
HEILIG—Flower Drum Song, 7:15, 10:15. Short subjects, 6:30, 9:30.
McDONALD—The Errand Boy, 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. The Unstoppable Man, 2:40, 5:20, 8:55.
McKENZIE—Exodus, 2, 5:45, 9:30.
MAYFLOWER—Exodus, 2, 5:45, 9:30.
VALLEY (Junction City)—A Thunder of Drums and Konga, 7:15.

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