

ALTON F. BAKER JR.
Editor and Publisher
EDWIN M. BAKER
General Manager
RICHARD A. BAKER
Managing Editor
ROBERT B. FRAZIER
Associate Editor
A. H. CURREY
Associate Editor

The Register-Guard's policy is the complete and impartial publication in its news pages of all news and statements on news. On this page, the editors of the Register-Guard offer their opinions on events of the day and matters of importance to the community, endeavoring to be candid but fair and helpful in the development of constructive community policy. A newspaper is a CITIZEN OF ITS COMMUNITY.

Published every evening and Sunday morning by the Guard Publishing Co.

Running Before Relentless Trade Winds

The U. S. lumber industry is in trouble, and Oregon—reliant upon lumbering for more than half of all its manufacturing jobs—is feeling the effects more than any other state. It's obvious that if Oregon is to have a return to full prosperity, actions must be taken to revive the lumber industry. But, at the same time, it's obvious that—like Humpty-Dumpty—this state's timber-based economy probably never can be put back together the way it was a few boom years ago.

Too many factors are adversely affecting the lumber industry all at once. Some can be counteracted, but some seem certain to defy lasting correction. It is, for instance, of both immediate and long-range concern to us that lumber imports from Canada are increasing each year; that national construction rates are down; that Japanese mills, sometimes using logs purchased in Oregon, are underbidding U.S. offers abroad and have made deep inroads in the plywood market in this country; and, that lately even Siberian lumber has been pouring into overseas building booms while Oregon mills have been curtailing output, reducing crews or even closing out their operations.

A number of remedial ideas should be pursued at once, if needless damage to the lumber industry and Oregon's economy is to be averted. Strenuous arguments should be made for tax reforms which would promote modernization of inefficient U.S. mills. Loggers should be relieved of the financial burden of building all-purpose roads into multiple-purpose national forests. Subsidization of the U.S. merchant marine should be lifted from the backs of our coastal mills. The federal government should be spurred to resist obvious manipulation of exchange rates which give foreign lumber producers unwarranted pricing advantages. And, certainly, the government should be pressed to negotiate removal of foreign tariffs and import quotas which restrict market development opportunities.

Time is of the essence in these actions and others which could immediately benefit U.S. mills. But, at the same time, so is the acceptance of reality.

No reasonable person can expect the lumber industry to lay enough golden eggs to maintain a perpetual boom in this state while its population doubles and then redoubles. Criticisms are made of the U.S. Forest Service's methods of appraising and selling timber from the national forests. Perhaps these are valid; yet it is too much to expect that even the most liberal sales policies would begin to balance stumpage prices in Oregon with those prevailing in British Co-

lumbia where timber supplies still are enormous compared with demands. Proposals have been made that tariffs be imposed on lumber imports from Canada when these exceed—as they now do—10 per cent of U.S. consumption of softwood lumber. But it is too much to expect that Canada will accept such curtailment of its lumber export advantages, any more than the U.S. would give up the multitude of advantages which are the base of a whopping annual profit in total trade with Canada.

There can be no one-shot cure for all that ails the U.S. lumber industry. Accordingly, it is time that the industry's many problems be reviewed in context with overall economic problems to be faced by this state, and this nation. It is time industry leaders, state, county and federal administrations, Oregon's congressional delegation and all other interested parties begin cooperating to blend various ingredients of the pep tonic needed immediately—and to plan a realistic regimen for long-range promotion of good health in the lumber industry.

The time for concerted action seems ripe. Without exact reference to the lumber industry, President Kennedy already has pledged that no U.S. industry is going to be sold down the river by his administration. In asking for unprecedented power to negotiate tariff-cutting trade agreements with other nations, he has, at the same time, recognized that affected industries and individuals must be helped in adjusting to changed economic situations. There is in Washington, D.C., today a great awareness of the political-economic necessity for the U.S. to maintain its industrial strength and improve it wherever possible. In the long run, the President believes, this need not involve contradiction of the equal necessity for the U.S. to help bolster the economic strength of the entire free world.

Lumbermen need not go hat-in-hand to Washington, seeking cash subsidies. But neither should the industry stake its future on pipe dreams, nor should the people of Oregon. The allowable cut of saw timber in British Columbia will, before many more years, be about four times as large as the province's current production total. Obviously, even in the best of circumstances, U.S. mills are going to have rough competition from here on. For the best interests of our lumber industry, and our state, such facts of the future must be squarely faced. Hard-boiled attitudes about our Humpty-Dumpty economy are needed now so that lumbering can be maintained as a bulwark, and, so the future economic development of Oregon can be on firm footing all around.

In the Waiting Room



Ralph McGill

Past, Future in the News

Notes Made by the Sea: There were two newspaper stories that were fittingly read beside the sea, one of our most moving symbols of eternity. One report said that a British anthropologist had discovered remains of a creature that lived 14 million years ago. The scientist deduced that in the broad stream of evolution this two-legged animal lies perhaps midway between the early apes and man.



McGill

His bones were found in Kenya, not far from Lake Victoria, in an area rich in ancient fossils. In 1948, for example, researchers found there the skull of a primitive ape that lived from 25 to 45 million years ago.

The imagination is stirred by such news. The sea before the reader suddenly seems more mysterious and meaningful. In God's great plan of creation, animal life began in the mixing of sea chemicals. Millions, or maybe billions of years later, man evolved in some area where all the factors were suitable for his development. The early writers called it the Garden of Eden. The sea, ebbing and flowing, seems like eternity's clock, calling off the hours since the Earth was formed and the rains fell for perhaps a decade or more to fill the huge depressions that hold the seas.

Putting down the newspaper, one stared at the pounding surf, trying to imagine what things were like when the oceans and the earth were new. In the

years before vegetation appeared on the raw, still warm terrain or tortured stone, naked even of soil, it must have been an awesome spectacle.

No Longer Ridiculous

There was another story, also best read by the sea. It said that a group of scientists and a committee of the Congress met to discuss whether life exists in other worlds. Observers noted that just a few years ago serious discussion of this subject would have caused laughter and ridicule to sweep the country. Cartoonists and the writers of humor would have had a field day.

It is different now, with satellites in the sky and three men living who have orbited Earth in Manmade vehicles. Time was when we spoke facetiously of the man in the Moon and wondered about the so-called canals on Mars. In 1962 there is an uneasy sense that man, who now holds the power to destroy most of the life on earth, has just begun to lift the curtain on a future that is so profound in prospect as to bring nightmares to all but the soundest, most unimaginative sleepers.

Unusual Meeting

The Congress has become interested in other life in the universe. If it is there, perhaps trying to speak to us, it is well to examine it. This committee meeting, historians of the future may note, was one of the most unusual ever held, dealing as it did with one of man's most exciting questions, which has been moved from fiction to probability.

Harrison Brown, a geochemist at the California Institute of Technology, described the pos-

sibility of extra-terrestrial life as very, very likely. Life on other planets is, he believes, "a very abundant commodity."

Will we ever hear from these persons? Brown is not too optimistic. He starts us a bit by saying that inhabitants of other "earths" may have legislatures that are reluctant to appropriate money to build powerful transmitters to send out signals that may or may not be heard in a few million years.

Very Exclusive

Brown has concluded that sporadic periods of listening for messages from other worlds is not worthwhile. A proper job would require a number of finely instrumented radio-telescopes used across a long period of years. The expense would be enormous. The results would be doubtful. Perhaps says Brown, if disarmament were effected, some of the radar dishes now in use could be diverted to a systematic schedule of listening for messages from other planets.

So we wait. The clock of time ticks on. The future, which unfolds one day at a time, already excites the mind and stirs the imagination. Soon men will be walking in the Moon. Perhaps, sooner than we know, we will one day have conversations with peoples on other planets—words that will be centuries old when they reach us.

(Distributed 1962, by The Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Roscoe Drummond

JFK Must Scotch 'Liberal Papers'

WASHINGTON — A strong dissenter from those Democrats in the House of Representatives who associated themselves with a spongy attitude toward Communism must be the head of the Democratic party, President Kennedy.

Not that Kennedy has yet criticized his party colleagues by name. But it may come to that unless this "avant garde" of a policy of "never annoy Khrushchev" decisively untangles itself from the toils of the so-called "Liberal Papers."

This last is a collection of cold-war policy proposals which were brought into being at the initiative of Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier, D-Wisc., who listed a dozen Democratic congressmen as joining him in the project. Rep. James Roosevelt of California wrote the foreword to these papers contributed by scientists and scholars. The enterprise was assisted by Marcus Raskin before he went to the staff of the National Security Council. He is now at the disarmament conference in Geneva.

Apparently Rep. Kastenmeier's group of Democrats wanted some stimulating ideas for campaign purposes. Well, they've got them now. It is certainly fair game for the Republicans to press them to the wall with the demand that they make clear where they stand on all of these assorted proposals which add up to the idea that when in doubt or danger make concessions to Khrushchev or Mao.

Running for Cover

At the moment the Kastenmeier group, except for Kastenmeier himself, is running for cover. They say they didn't sponsor the ideas. They just helped to get them circulated. They say they don't agree with everything "the Liberal Papers" advocate. Maybe so, but I don't recall a liberal Democrat who lets a member of the John Birch Society get up off the mat when he says he doesn't agree with Robert Welch on anything.

In the Editor's Mailbag

Letters intended for the Editor's Mailbag must be signed with the correct name and address of the writer. No anonymous letters will be published. Letters of less than 350 words in length will be given preference, as will those in which the writer confines his letter to one topic.

Searchers Thanked

SPRINGFIELD (To the Editor)—We would like to express our thanks for the wonderful cooperation to all of those that assisted us in our search for the party (Mr. and Mrs. Laurie E. Kralicek, Billy White, and David Chapman) that was stranded on the South Fork Road (on Saturday, March 24), and to the sheriff in Eugene for his speed in contacting Deputy Brandt of Blue River. To Deputy Brandt for contacting Patrolman Bob Steele, who organized the search party. To the wonderful people of Blue River for standing by.

Not knowing the names of all the citizens, we sincerely want to thank each and every one of you for your kind acts and for being so understanding.

IRSEL
BETTY CHAPMAN
385 N. 24th St.

Eugene's Portrait

EUGENE (To the Editor)—About the time 'twas thought they had discovered coal in commercial quantities in Spencer Butte, I read a poem (author's name forgotten)—subject, "Chicago on Lake Michigan."

Comparatively speaking, Eugene was then but a tiny village—but I saw in her the grace and beauty of a promising young child, and penned a picture of my hopes for her in early matured years.

Long ago I saw my vision materialized.

Recently, while looking through one of my composition books, I saw "that picture," and with all due apologies to the Chicago poet for any borrowed thought, and with your permission, I will share it with Register-Guard readers that they may note how great the expansion and changes in all lines since she was entitled to be called a "city." Here's that picture.

EUGENE, OREGON—Erect, commanding, like some goddess born, she stands 'side Willamette, to greet the morn. Behind her, forests of tall, stately pines that just seem bent on heavenward to climb whisper richest comforts to the human race, with wealth and beauty glowing in their face.

While near her, like some true sentinels, stand buttes, tall, commanding, majestic—grand!

While from out their hold, rugged, rock-ribbed sides, a voice: "Without Me, how could you abide? I bring you warmth and comfort, that you know, and furnish media that make things 'go!' While through her soul, a voice that fairly thrills. To meet your hopes, (U of O), I have worked with a will.

While greetings are sent from every side, "Eugene is a fair city—Pacific's Pride."

CARRIE ATHERTON DAY
1505 Orchard St., Apt. 16

More Before

SPRINGFIELD (To the Editor)—I would like to compliment you on your consistent support of good progressive government, particularly at the state and local level. Though I recognize your Republican leanings, I appreciate your normally reasonable approach to partisan issues. Of particular note was your editorial of March 18, captioned "Finding a Balance for the Fringes."

I have a suggestion I would like to make, however. I am sure you will agree that if democracy is to remain strong, citizen participation in politics is imperative and the image of the politician must be improved. It is not sufficient for the voter to merely cast his vote on election day, he should also be informed on the candidates and issues. The Democratic party is doing everything possible to bring the candidates and issues to the people. One such program, sponsored by the McKenzia-Democrats, is planned for April 12 at the Springfield Junior High School, beginning at 7:30 p.m. All Democratic candidates whose names will appear on the primary ballot have been invited. This will be an informal meeting with no major speeches, designed to give the voter an opportunity to meet the candidate over a cup of coffee and light refreshments.

Our problem is to get the voters to avail themselves of the opportunity to meet and know their candidates. While your paper does give good coverage to events such as this after they have occurred, this does not help to get the voters out for the event. My suggestion is, then, that you give more coverage to the events before they occur.

OMER E. VROOMAN
1011 7th St.

Has Suggestion

FLORENCE (To the Editor)—Well, I see by the papers that the Portland-based group called The Committee for the Oregon Dunes has re-affirmed its intention to fight for the Dunes park. They can't seem to get it through their heads that Senate Bill 992 is not wanted, any more than they would want it established right in the middle of Portland. They would really brew up a storm.

I have a unique suggestion for that group in Portland. Let them pool their resources, come down here and buy up the property, and, after taxes of course, turn it over to the Park Service for their dunes park.

I seriously doubt if many of them would come visit the park anyway.

R. C. BUSWELL

Didn't Like Play

EUGENE (To the Editor)—I attended the VLT's play, "The Dark at the Top of the Stairs." It should have been called, "The Hole in the Gutter," as it got in the gutter soon after the start and only occasionally jumped out of it.

They call it art. I call it tripe.

HAROLD MOELL
36 Grandview Dr.

TV Antidote

Charlotte, N. C., is concerned because too many of its youngsters seem to be gaining the wrong impression about policemen. Familiar only with the kind they see on television, Charlotte kids have the basic idea that "cops" are hard-dressed guys who resolve most of their duties with spitting service revolvers.

As a columnist for the Charlotte Observer has commented, this is a mighty poor basis for police public relations with "the litt'uns." It certainly doesn't promote healthy, understanding respect.

Agreed. But why don't the Charlotte police do something about the situation? Why don't they make it a point to invite youngsters' direct scrutiny and judgment before it becomes necessary to try to overcome long-harbored misconceptions?

One of the best safety promotions in this community is carried out by Eugene police officers who go to grade schools and teach the ABCs of motor vehicle, and pedestrian, traffic regulations. Conducted in an atmosphere of serious purpose, the classes are, nevertheless, happy times for participating youngsters. They provide personal experiences in dealing with friendly officers which have practical public relations value and practical crime prevention aspects, too.

Tax Leanings

Let those who advocate increased state and federal aid for local governments ponder—right along with those who maintain that local taxes are too high.

Tax Foundation, Inc., reports that 1960 federal financial aid amounted to 14 cents on each dollar budgeted for all state and local governmental purposes.

The foundation's figures show, in fact, that in Oregon the federal government's support of state and local governments amounted to 18 cents on the dollar. The other 82 cents of each dollar put to state and local governmental purposes were supplied, almost even-stein in Oregon, by the state and local tax levying agencies. The state kicked in 42 cents; local taxes provided 40 cents.

Remember that these figures pertain only to the support of state and local governmental activities. Three public questions implied by them are: (1) Should Uncle Sam pay more of the expenses of state and local governments; (2) Should Uncle Sam and the state together pay more of the expenses of local governments; or (3) Should taxpayers be concerned about meeting state and local financial problems separately, and more directly, so that cities don't have to lean heavily on states and states don't have to lean, in turn, on more federal aid?

Other Editors' Views

Bend Paper Breaks a Rule

From the Bend (Ore.) Bulletin

Ordinarily there is a pretty stiff rule against plugs for various types of entertainment in this column. But, occasionally something comes along which is of such a nature the rule is broken. This is one of those times.

The Eugene Gleemen will be here on April 10, for a concert at the Bend high school auditorium. For those who have heard this 65-member male chorus, this word is probably enough.

For those who have not been privileged to hear the Gleemen, we urge your attendance.

This is a group of Eugene business and professional men, who first started singing as a group in 1926. They have given numerous concerts in Oregon, and have been nationally recognized for their ability.

For devotees of the "sing-along" type of music these days, the appearance of the Gleemen here will be a rare opportunity to hear one of the finest groups in America in action.

So They Say—

Revolution, both peaceful and nonpeaceful, is the fullest and most objective expression of the will of the preponderant majority of the people, 100 times more objective than most democratic elections in bourgeois countries. That is why the yardstick of bourgeois legality cannot be applied to revolution.

LANGUAGES in the NEWS

By Charles F. Berlitz and Robert Strumpfen-Darrie

Question from the reader: "Did Cleopatra and Marc Antony speak the same language or did they have to use interpreters?" — Rosemary King, Provo, Utah

Marc Antony and Cleopatra spoke Greek to each other; Marc Antony spoke it because he was a well-educated Roman, probably schooled in the language by Greek tutor-slaves, as was the custom, while Cleopatra spoke it as her native language.

Cleopatra was of Greek blood, being the direct descendant of Alexander the Great's general, Ptolemy, who received Egypt as his share of the world after the death of Alexander. Although Cleopatra undoubtedly spoke ancient Egyptian as well, Greek was her preferred language and the language of her court.

Greek was generally considered the language of culture of the ancient Mediterranean world so much so that non-Greek speaking peoples were called barbarians. The word "barbarian" was a reference to the way non-Greek speakers sounded to the Greeks; in other words they made "baa-baa" sounds like sheep.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper.

MEMBER OF THE AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

Services United Press International

WILLIAM WASSMANN, News Editor
DONN L. BONHAM, City Editor

ROSS G. JOHNSON, Advertising Director

JARL FUGLE, Circulation Manager
ROBERT K. REITSCH, Promotion
W. B. JOHNSON JR., Auditor
ARNE STROMMER, Production