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'If You Can't Lick 'em ...'

And, if you can't join 'em, either, there's really only one thing you can do: figure out new defenses.

This, precisely, is what Pacific Northwest lumber producers, especially those dependent upon high-cost public timber, are asking the government to help them do.

At Monday's hearing in Portland some critical questions were implied in all that was said, and all that was left unsaid. Perhaps the key one could be phrased thus: Have basic economic advantages in West Coast lumber operations shifted north to British Columbia, leaving room here only for extra-efficient operations?

An immediate corollary question might be: Is the current "shake-out" occurring in this region's lumber industry inevitable, or, can medium and small operations be saved through improvement of the government-controlled climate in which they operate?

The governor of Oregon Monday added his voice to a call for presidential emergency action imposing a quarterly quota on lumber imports from Canada. Such action, he said, would "give us badly needed time to work toward more permanent solutions." But the governor did not spell out what permanent solutions are possible. He didn't, simply because they are not easily spelled out.

The President has no power to curtail Canadian lumber imports permanently. And Congress, knowing that Canada is the No. 1 market for U.S. exports, isn't likely to do so—not immediately, anyway. The bald truth is that long-range national interest will dictate continued competition between U.S. and Canadian mills. Furthermore, production by British Columbia mills will continue to increase in years ahead—probably at prices U.S. mills can't match.

Regardless of all which might be done to lower costs of federal stumpage in this country, producers in British Columbia will have cheaper stumpage—unless so many U.S. mills are closed that demand for public timber falls to a mere fraction of its present measure. That would be disastrous, not only for the lumber operators among us, but for our entire Northwest economy.

So, if there is to be any permanent solution of West Coast lumber industry problems—one which will include substantial opportunities for medium and small operations this side of the border—it must be based on two approaches. The first of these was much discussed at Monday's hearing. It involves all the

ways in which the lumber industry might be benefited by reasoned and reasonable changes in government policies and regulations. The second will, however, be of more crucial importance, and it was not so much discussed in Portland Monday. It, too, involves government action which the lumber industry and residents of the Northwest should be loudly demanding—but government action in the field of international trade negotiations, not in Washington bureaus or the halls of Congress.

Although it is unrealistic to advocate reckless trade discrimination against an important industry of a nation which buys huge quantities of U.S. goods, leverage can be applied on Canada. Arbitrary devaluation of the Canadian dollar, for one thing, should prompt U.S. trade experts to shake fingers under the noses of their Canadian conferees. Fair is fair. And it's unfair for Canada to expect the U.S. will tolerate currency manipulation which works against legitimate opportunities for many U.S. industries to compete with Canadian producers.

Our trade experts also should be protesting subsidization of lumber interests by the free-wheeling provincial government of British Columbia. Even economic purists would agree that U.S. tariffs on Canadian lumber would be justified to whatever extent its price has been lowered as the result of government subsidies and devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

Finally, it would be entirely proper for U.S. trade delegations abroad to be alerted to seek out new markets for U.S. lumber—as Canadian delegations are already doing in the European Common Market area and others. Together, U.S. and Canadian softwood lumber manufacturers can produce much more than they can sell on this continent. The U.S. domestic market has been virtually static for 10 years at a level of around 30 billion board feet total consumption. The nations of the Common Market use virtually as much lumber each year now, and, although their consumption rate is rising, their self-supply abilities are limited.

It's the old story that a good offense is the best defense. Northwest lumber mills can't lick their British Columbia rivals with the defenses they have now, but there are plenty of reasons to believe that if federal officials recognize this, and the reasons underlying it, a new offensive can be effectively rallied. The economy of the entire Pacific Northwest now, and for at least the next decade, will depend on what is done or not done this year to stabilize the lumber industry.

Boycott of Sorts

President Kennedy is mad at the New York Herald Tribune. So he has ordered the White House subscription canceled. He's going to take the St. Louis Post-Dispatch instead. (The PD likes Kennedy better than the Trib likes him.)

This won't hurt the Trib much. Chances are that daily the President will dig into his pocket and get a nickel which he'll give to somebody like Bobby and order him to go down to the corner and buy a Trib. If the paper made him mad enough to cause him to cancel his subscription, it also interested him enough that he won't want to miss it.

In Portland during the big newspaper strike, a number of labor leaders made quite a point of canceling their subscriptions to the Oregonian and Journal. But a lobbyist of our acquaintance who often calls at the Labor Temple was asked several times to pick up copies of the papers for the labor leaders to read.

Quieter Times

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have just celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary.

Twenty-five years! That's all the time it has been since a royal resignation and a non-royal marrying were regarded as an international crisis. How simple and comfortable the world used to be!

Change in S.F.

For the first time since the turn of the century, the Scripps voice is not being heard daily in San Francisco. The Scripps-Howard interest in the News-Call-Bulletin has been acquired by the Hearst people, who had had control of the Call-Bulletin before the two afternoon papers merged two years ago.

Except to historians, this won't make a great deal of difference. Neither of the afternoon papers could match the two morning giants, the Examiner (also a Hearst property) and the Chronicle, which is seeking to establish itself as the best-written daily newspaper in the United States.

But historically, the end of the Scripps influence on the Bay is of considerable interest. The News was one of the papers old E. W. Scripps established to fight for the poor and the underprivileged. It played its role in the San Francisco of earthquake and World War I days.

Later, then, it got tired and offered little of distinction, continuing only as a poor relative of a chain that has a few excellent newspapers.

The eclipse of the News leaves San Francisco, with three daily newspapers, as still one of the few cities with vigorous newspaper competition. The pattern all over the country has been for the weaker papers to go to the wall. Socially, this lack of spirited newspaper rivalry might not be all to the good. But economically, it has been necessary.

Doctrine Not Dead

EUGENE (To the Editor) — The author of your recent editorial concerning the fuss over Gus and Huss would be well advised to stick to the description of the glories of the high country and the intricacies of flycasting.

At least I hope that no one who has been east of Nyssa in the last 25 years could regret that Hayward Field might give George Lincoln Rockwell, self-styled American fuhrer, a rougher time than it gave Gus Hall in February. "And why should this be so?" the editorial innocently wonders.

In his yeoman efforts to supply an answer to his own question he wanders aimlessly around in foul territory, afraid to be caught dead these days in left or right field, and unable to get to center without going through one or the other. He benignly dismisses Rockwell as a crackpot, apparently oblivious of the fact that some of us can still remember having fought a war precipitated by a remarkably similar crackpot, one Adolf Hitler.

From the middle of Walton Lake it may seem logical to reason: Communists are murderers; Nazis are murderers; we listened quietly to a representative of the former; we should do the same for a representative of the latter. But how can you ignore the fact that the Nazis preach a racist doctrine pure and simple? This doctrine did not die with the Third Reich, any more than it originated with Hitler, but after him who can dismiss its adherents as mere crackpots? Even if they happen to be American in a land which produces more than its share of assorted crackpots.

Murder may be murder, and the Communists have even resorted to what must be considered genocide on occasion, but nevertheless they have had the "decency" to deny their most heinous crimes, including the slaughter of the Polish officers in Katyn forest. They may justify the latter to themselves on the basis of self-defense, for they know the Poles can fight. The Hungarian bloodbath in 1956 was also hypocritically termed the repression of a

"Fascist counterrevolution"

The Nazis not only systematically employed genocide against the Jews, including some who had not even been aware before that they were Jews, but then pathologically boasted of what they had achieved, and sought to extend genocide to other "inferior" races.

Where it might have ended, no one can tell. True, it did end, thanks to a bloody war, whereas communism still poses a threat to us. But communism is a threat to all of us, and therefore a very general threat, easy to become complacent about because it is far removed, with our own Communist party almost defunct. But Rockwell is on the make, and a very specific threat to our racial minorities. They, especially the Jews, have learned their lesson and are not prepared to permit a would-be Hitler to preach racist doctrines, however absurd they may sound. Are the rest of us?

R. E. STEUSSY
2405 Mission St.

Full of Ideas

JUNCTION CITY (To the Editor) — There is a conspiracy in America to destroy religion by any means possible. There is a bill before Congress to increase second-class mail, thereby destroying religious papers and magazines. As their profits are very small, it may put them out of business. This bill as written is a danger to the basic concept of freedom of the press.

If Congress wants to do something constructive it can start by taking back the power to coin and regulate the value of money, which it gave away during the Civil War. Second, to base our money not only on gold and silver but all of our natural resources, such as government land, reservoirs, lakes, timber, and hydro-electric power dams, etc. We would then have \$700 billion to stabilize our economy. Congress should then buy out the Federal Reserve system, which consists of 13 large banks. We could then balance the budget.

Third, Congress should cut all individual income taxes by 75 per cent and all business by 50 per cent. All people over 55

years of age should be given \$350 a month on Social Security, instead of the little amount they receive today at 65 or 62 as they do now. By starting at 55 years instead of 65 we could put several millions of young people to work, and thereby eliminate our unemployment problem.

RAYMOND C. KERNS
Bar R-K Ranch
Route 3, Box 345

Deer Dear!

JUNCTION CITY (To the Editor) — In response to the letter of May 31 written by Stuart C. Smith, I can not agree that Oregon's deer population should be annihilated.

In the first place, if the trees are growing so close together that some are trampled or damaged by the deer, they would not grow into healthy trees if they were left untouched. These trees need adequate space in order to mature. There are not enough deer in the forests that they have to descend on the hillsides like locusts. The deer move about the woods along their own trails and pathways.

Being an avid sportsman, I am one of the well over 200,000 hunters who look forward in the fall to the annual deer hunting season.

The Big Game Management Division of the Oregon State Game Commission is doing its utmost to maintain proper herd sizes to prevent overgrazing.

I doubt in my own mind if the deer population of Oregon is a threat of any kind to our timber industry.

Let's maintain Oregon's deer!
GERALD R. TEMPLETON
1425 Oaklea Dr.

Word of Thanks

EUGENE (To the Editor) — As one who was a candidate for the state senate in the recent Democratic primary, I wish to thank you for the approval of my candidacy indicated in your columns. Let me say also that I believe the Register-Guard has done an excellent job of dealing with political news in Oregon.

BOWER ALY
Professor of Speech
University of Oregon

Ralph McGill

Do Such Things Have to Happen?

Wear and worn ministers and priests, talking after their many visits to the families of the 106 Art Assn. tour members killed in the flaming crash of their chartered jet which could not lift off the runway of Paris, reported that a heavy majority asked variations of one question: "Why does God allow such things to happen?"



McGill

Secondly, they said, many persons controlled their emotions, and said, helplessly through their tears and grief: "I know it is the will of God and so I accept it. But it is a hard thing to do."

Theologians are used to both the question and the despair behind the resignation to tragic accidents as being, somehow, the will of God.

Save for the Fundamentalists,

and certain of the more fervent evangelical sects, very few ministers and priests believe that God "lets such things happen," or that they are part of a divine plan, or, as the expression goes, "God's will." These attitudes, however sincere, reflect a contradiction which is inherent in the early "predestination" theory. This teaching insisted that everything is foreordained, and that man, in a sense, simply waits for what is sure to happen. The ancient Greeks gave to this seemingly inescapable aspect of man's fate the word "tragedy." We speak today of a Greek tragedy as being a situation in which man struggles against troubles and forces which are bound to prevail—no matter what he does.

A Contradiction of Christianity The word tragedy means, literally, "the song (or cry) of the goat." It derives from the piteous bleating of the goat which is brought, bound, to be sacrificed or offered as a sacrificial prize. In some of the early dramas of tragedy the central figure, fated to meet death no matter how skillfully or courageously he struggled against his destiny, wore a goat-skin to identify, and symbolize, his role. Today, we employ the word tragedy rather loosely in connection with death, especially the accidental death.

The old pagan philosophy carried over into the concept of predestination—everything that happens to man, or doesn't happen, is foreordained.

This is a contradiction in Christianity.

Man is born as a person of free will. He lives in a world in which there are natural laws. His life is lived in association with these laws. If a child loses its balance, gravity will cause it to fall. The child may be hurt, or killed in such a fall. If an aircraft is so heavily loaded it cannot use the laws of nature, it will crash. If the driver of a car employs all the horses in his engine and drives into curves at terrific speed, or surges into heavy traffic, he is sure to be hurt or killed and is likely to injure or slay others.

Many 'Turning Points'

Are these acts the will of God—or are they the wilful abuse of natural laws? Does God create man with free will and then deny him the expression, or use of that will, by foreordaining every act, small and large?

This is hardly a Christian concept. If man knew God's will, man, being free to decide, would seek to make use of such knowledge and thereby subvert and destroy.

Man's journey through the maze of natural laws and his own acts, many of which are in

Manifesto Points

SPRINGFIELD (To the Editor) — In the 28 May 1962 letter to the editor, "Income Tax," Mrs. J. Roberts refers to the 27 April 1962 Bulletin of the Republican Women of Lane County calling for repeal of the federal income tax, and supports the GOP women by asserting "... 700 corporate activities (such as TVA, Cuba Nickel Co., etc.) are tax free ... it would be judicious to put these 700 corporate businesses back on the tax rolls and save the American taxpayers \$39 billion per year ... it might be well to check the Communist Manifesto, point No. 2, and see what it says about the graduated income tax." Two comments must be made:

1. Many government corporate activities make payment to the government in lieu of taxes that often exceeds what their tax would be were they a private enterprise. Springfield Municipal Power Co. is a good example. And Mrs. Roberts, had there been no TVA, there would be no economy at all in the Tennessee Valley. Such government activity promotes private enterprise by enriching its area. Without such activity, we would not have even a \$39 billion economy, let alone a supposed \$39 billion loss. The Northwest, for instance, would be in a better position to attract business today had not Eisenhower sold out the Idaho Power Co., thereby depriving us of a much larger power source.

2. The Communist Manifesto in Point 2 does call for a graduated income tax, Mrs. Roberts, but Point No. 10 says, "Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labor in its present form ... Are you against that? Certainly it must be obvious that just because the Communists also advocate a given program it is not therefore a 'wrecking crew' program. I have never heard of a Communist yet that was against breathing. Please, Mrs. Roberts, don't hold your conservative breath too long!"

BILLY L. WILLIAMSON
2162 Laura St.

Mine Claim Issue Target Of Proposal

WASHINGTON (Special) — The Kennedy administration has decided to resolve the continuing problem of mining claims being converted into legal residences and other private uses by permitting the occupants to buy out the government's interest in the land.

The greatest incidence of this problem is in the "Mother Lode" country of California, a legacy of the gold rush, but an estimated 100 to 200 problem cases exist in each of at least five other Western states, including Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Colorado and South Dakota.

The problem arises in those instances in which individuals secured mining claims, either by originally staking the claim or buying or inheriting it, but abused the intent of the mining law by utilizing the property for purposes other than mining. Many claims have summer homes erected on them. Some even have commercial establishments—hunting or fishing lodges, restaurants and bars, even a house of prostitution in one case in Tonto National Forest, Arizona.

Investigation and Crackdown

The mining claims may exist on national forest land, public domain lands and Oregon's O&C railroad grant lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management. In some cases patents—title to the land—have been issued, thus validating the private use of the property; but in many cases no patents were ever granted.

The U.S. General Accounting Office last year launched an intensive investigation of this condition in the national forests. Subsequently the Interior Department began to crack down on claim holders, notably in California. Protests from the "Mother Lode" country impelled that area's congressman, Harold T. Johnson, a Democrat, to draft a bill to settle the question.

The Johnson bill, drafted originally to cover only California claim holders, has been endorsed by the Kennedy administration in a broader form so that it applies everywhere this condition prevails. It would allow the government to sell up to five acres of a mining claim to the occupant for an amount not to exceed the present fair market value of the land, not counting its improvements.

A Strong Tradition

Assistant Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver Jr., a former Boise attorney, sized up the administration's attitude as follows:

"In considering the desirability of legislation of this type, we have attempted to see the problem, not just as an administrative headache for a land-lord, but also from the affected citizens' point of view. In the mountain West there is a strong tradition supporting the right of a private citizen to go upon the public lands, to stake a mining claim, and thereafter to have and retain a property interest immune to interference from all the world. The right of the government to challenge has been recognized, but the government traditionally has been patient with mining locators, and locators and their successors in interest have felt secure in their ownership and right to possession.

Priority to Claimant

"Unpatented mining claims are taxed. In some instances, patents probably would have been issued at one time if applied for. After occupancy has subsisted on unpatented claims for a generation or more, the citizen tends to regard threatened action by his government to oust him on the grounds that there has been no discovery of valuable minerals as unreasonable technical and arbitrary."

The government would not be obliged to sell to all claimants, however, if the Interior Department decided that the property in question should remain public for recreation, wildlife, conservation or other purposes. In these cases, the claimant would gain a priority to purchase other public lands designated by the Interior Department. The bill also has a cut-off date after which those obtaining mining claims do not qualify to buy out the government's interest under the new proposal.

A House subcommittee has completed hearings and is expected to approve the bill shortly.

Carmichael

THAT CLERK FANCIES HIMSELF AS QUITE A COMEDIAN---

ICE CREAM



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