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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.

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How Much Can JFK Help Lumbermen?

To what extent will the Pacific Northwest's lumber industry be benefited if President Kennedy is successful in all or most of the moves he has agreed to make in the industry's behalf?

If, somehow, he gets Canada to agree to a voluntary quota on its lumber exports to the U.S., mills in this region will be in a somewhat better position to regain markets they have been losing to Canadian producers in the eastern U.S.

And, if he is able to induce Congress to amend laws which require U.S. coastal mills to ship their lumber on high-cost American vessels, those mills will be benefited.

If he can compel federal forest management agencies to further increase the market availability of publicly owned timber, the supply of raw materials for Pacific Northwest mills will be increased—perhaps at lower average unit prices.

Again, if he can promote more money for the construction of access roads in federal forest areas, mills of this region will be assured of more logs to cut, sometime in the future.

But all of these actions, plus others the President has pledged himself to support, will not begin to solve all of the problems plaguing Northwest lumber enterprises.

Even restriction of Canadian lumber offerings in U.S. markets—assuming that Canada can be prevailed upon to restrict such offerings—won't guarantee that eastern U.S. markets will be recaptured by Northwest lumber manufacturers. Mills in the Rocky Mountain region have been increasing sales in eastern U.S. markets, and it's conceivable that the Rocky Mountain producers will benefit more than those of this area if imports from Canada are reduced.

Coastal mills in Oregon and Washington will be gainers if the Jones (wa-

ter shipping) Act is amended, but the majority of our mills are inland and they will still rely upon rail facilities to carry most of their products to market.

The President's directive that larger allowable cuts be calculated for U.S. forests in this region can go just so far—and not far enough to create a buyers' market in stumpage. Too many mills, including some which have substantial timber holdings of their own, will be bidding for whatever public timber is put on the block—especially if prices do dip a little.

Of all of the things that President Kennedy has said he will do or will put the weight of his office behind, only two seem to enhance the position of the Northwest lumber industry in any immediate or significant way:

First, his idea of a "buy American" order affecting government lumber purchases, however questionable the economics involved, could give the industry some sizeable new sales opportunities.

Secondly, the President's offer to press for early completion of a tariff commission investigation of lumber industry problems might pave the way for executive action on a protective lumber tariff. This, while again subject to all sorts of economic debating, might give Northwest lumber producers the lasting edge they have been unable to get over their Canadian competitors any other way.

The situation seems to have boiled down to a possibility that the lumber industry will have to accept subtle subsidies which it has said it does not want and which the administration would not defend in general principle. And, still our lumbermen have to deal with the ever-rising spectre of competition from other building materials, materials which have been gaining even in competition with "cheap" Canadian lumber.

Doris Fleson

Dworshak's Death Leaves a Problem

WASHINGTON—Idaho, which is already in the throes of the gambling issue, must now elect not one but two senators this fall.

Seniority put the late Republican, fifth ranking on Appropriations and a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Idaho has important atomic installations.

The state is left with a one-term Democrat, Sen. Frank Church, who is up this fall. Thanks to the far-sighted Johnson rule which gives every Democrat one important committee today anyone gets two, Church today is moving up on Interior, where he is fifth in a majority of 11, and even on Foreign Relations, where he is ninth of 11 Democrats.

Hostile Minority

This should help him in his race against an aggressive Re-



Fleson

publican opponent, Boise attorney Jack Hawley. Hawley has been ranging the state while Church has been held here attempting to shore up the New Frontier.

But the election of Hawley, plus a Republican colleague in Dworshak's place, would leave Idaho with two senators in a hostile and conservative minority while the White House is in Democratic hands. Nor have Republicans adopted a Johnson rule, so committee assignments for these two senators would not be assured.

Sinners and Saints

It would appear that the heat will be on Gov. Robert E. Smylie, an Eisenhower Republican seeking his third term, to put his prestige on the line. But here Idaho Republicans also have a problem.

They are heavily committed to the defeat for governor of Vernon K. Smith, both because he is a Democrat and because he favors legalized gambling in the state and has made it his major issue. While not all Democrats are happy with Smith, the issue is cutting across party lines.

In general, it tends to pit the poor sinners of Northern Idaho who suffer from a static economy against the prosperous saints

(chiefly Mormons) of Southern Idaho. All statewide candidates find the gambling issue hard to handle, and many of them try to skip nimbly by it. Church, for example, calls it a state question with no relation to his Senate duties.

'The Golden Rule'

Governor Smylie, vigorous and popular, is still viewed as the favorite, but nobody seems quite sure whether a substitute nominee could maintain the ratio. Smith is an artful orator who proclaims that what is at stake is "the Golden Rule of local government" under which the different areas of the state could make their own choice. The prosperity of neighboring Nevada, in contrast to Idaho's troubles, gives him a talking point.

Nevada prosperity actually is due to an overflow of industry from adjacent California. Many believe Nevada would get even more of that overflow if it outlawed gambling.

Among Democrats mentioned as possible nominees for Dworshak's unexpired term of four years are Reps. Gracie Pfost and Ralph R. Harding and Assistant Secretary of Interior John A. Carver Jr.

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Most Controversial Feature

Senate to Take Close Look At Trade 'Adjustment' Aid

From Congressional Quarterly

WASHINGTON—The "trade adjustment" sections of the administration's reciprocal trade bill—providing aid to workers and businesses injured by tariff cuts—will go into effect as soon as the bill is delivered to the President's desk and he signs it into law.

But administration officials do not expect trade adjustment programs to go into high gear for at least two or three years. After that, there is no telling how long the programs will last or how costly they will be.

The trade bill was passed by the House June 28, and the Senate Finance Committee will begin hearings soon.

Trade adjustment is probably the most controversial feature of the bill. Administration spokesmen say that adjustment assistance programs will be modest. Critics say that their volume and cost have been underestimated greatly.

House Accepts Plan

The House made no substantial changes in the administration's request that workers be paid unemployment benefits because of increased imports stemming from tariff cuts might be paid unemployment

compensation higher in amount and longer in duration than that paid other unemployed workers. In addition, these workers would also be given retraining and relocation allowances.

Trade adjustment for businesses could consist of federal loans, loan guarantees, deferred repayment of loans, technical assistance and tax carrybacks.

Within limitations, adjustment assistance could be extended to any group of workers or any business which has been hurt by any tariff cut made since Congress in 1934 first authorized the President to negotiate trade agreements.

Provides 'Third Alternative'

This is in line with the basic philosophy and purpose of trade adjustment. It is designed both to allow the President to cut tariffs to a point where he knows there will be some domestic injury, in the interest of a good over-all agreement, and to give him a third alternative to raising tariffs or leaving an injured industry in trouble—the only possibilities under current law.

Under the new act, the President could apply trade adjustment to help portions of an industry which are hurt, could raise tariffs to protect an entire industry which has been hurt, or could do both. In the latter instance, a higher tariff would be used as a temporary cushion while the industry is being restored to a competitive position or converting to a new business.

Specific Tests

A key section says that no worker may apply for trade adjustment assistance unless he has lost his job 30 days after the bill becomes law. In other words, workers in import-troubled businesses who have already lost their jobs are not eligible for trade assistance. They might, however, already be receiving retraining under other federal programs.

Other sections set up a series of tests to determine whether workers have really been laid off because of import competition. There is also a requirement that to receive the aid, a worker must have been employed for 78 of the last 156 weeks in any job, and 26 of the last 52 in "import-sensitive employment."

Aid for businesses, on the other hand, may be based on their economic condition before passage of the 1962 act. Businesses will have to prove only that the prior difficulties caused by imports still exist.

Ironically, one criterion for deciding that any industry has been and still is in trouble is that there is serious unemployment. While the firm can get trade adjustment for having unemployment, the workers already laid off cannot. In all cases, aid will be distributed by the executive departments, with Congress appropriating the funds.

Five-Year Estimates

Kennedy administration officials have estimated that trade adjustment will help 90,000 workers, at a cost of \$44.5 million, over a five-year period. They have said that 700-800 firms would qualify for aid over five years, costing about \$120 million, much of which would be in repayable loans.

The five-year figures, however, do not present the whole picture. Most of the workers and firms helped during this period would probably be those hurt by past cuts, particularly the 1961-62 trade negotiations at Geneva. The cuts negotiated there began to take effect July 1, 1962, but will not be fully felt for at least two years because they will be "staged."

Most administration spokesmen do not expect tariff cuts under the new act until the end of 1964 at the earliest, and those cuts would be staged gradually over the next five years. Therefore, the bulk of those who might be hurt by the cuts authorized in the 1962 act would probably not become eligible during this five-year period.

Because all parts of the 1962 act except the power to enter into trade agreements will be permanent legislation, the trade adjustment sections will outlive the five-year negotiating authority. For how long is anybody's guess.

Most experts agree that the act prevents a massive aid program in the first years after it becomes law, but many charge that the full future cost of the aid has been underestimated. They agree, however, that the final determinant will be the health of the international and domestic economies.

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Viewpoint

Richard Hughes, quoting an unnamed Chinese Emperor in the course of an article in the New York Times: A man may conquer but he cannot rule in the saddle.

Just Plain Wrong

The foreign minister of Indonesia has been in Washington promoting the cause of his country in its squabble with The Netherlands over the control of West New Guinea. The Dutch have it. The Indonesians want it.

The United States is between the devil and the deep blue sea. The Netherlands, because it is a NATO ally, has to be reckoned with. Yet, others say, Indonesia is one of the most fertile dishes for the Communist germ culture. We can't side with the Dutch and thus push the Indonesians even closer to Moscow. By all means, we must disassociate ourselves from "siding with colonialism." So runs the argument.

Really, it's not that simple. It's even simpler. What we must realize is that "colonialism" is not just a nasty European vice. It's a condition of life that comes to the powerful, sometimes even when they don't welcome it. The Indonesians, in their pitch for West New Guinea, are guilty of it, just as the Indians were guilty of it in the Goa affair and just as the Filipinos would be guilty of it if they made good on their growls toward North Borneo.

If we are really against colonialism, we should be against it in all cases, not just in cases where a European nation is involved. To oppose it for the Dutch and encourage it for the Indonesians would be to demonstrate race prejudice of the most craven kind. The colonial coin, like the racial coin, has two sides.

Skin-deep Problem

Pills that control skin color are in prospect within 50 years. So the International Federation of Cosmetic Chemists was told in London recently.

Can't you just imagine the strain this will put on young girls of the 21st century? In addition to hair, nails, purse, shoe and dress colors, they'll have to worry about whether they look best matched or in contrast to their dates' complexion.

They Got It

Congress has approved a national seashore at Point Reyes, north of San Francisco. Future generations will thank the 87th Congress for its foresight in preserving that beautiful spot so near the heavily populated Bay area.

Meanwhile, back in Oregon, not much is happening. The Oregon dunes, unique as they are, remain far down the list and probably will be lost to future generations. The difference in the two projects is the difference in the attitude of the senators and congressmen from the two states. The California delegation, aware of population pressures, went to bat in Oregon (with the exception of Mrs. Neuberger), the delegation was lethargic or hostile.

When those future California generations are thanking the men who went to the 87th Congress, their neighbors up in Oregon will be wondering how their delegation that year could have been so shortsighted.

Be Fair

"Equal justice under the law" is sometimes hard come by. Take the case of 44,000 Japanese-Americans who were evicted from their homes at the beginning of World War II and sent to concentration camps. Later, much later, a less vindictive Congress saw to it that they were indemnified, in part, for the losses they had suffered. In all, \$38 million was paid in compensation. This didn't cover all the losses of the Americans who were kicked out of homes and businesses, but it helped.

Now it turns out that the indemnity payments are taxable. The citizens get even less than "somewhat" of the losses. It would be fairer, we should think, to permit the people in question to carry forward, for tax purposes, the losses incurred in the relocation process, and to balance those against the indemnity payments. It might turn out that some of them wouldn't have to pay taxes for years and years.

Washington Notes

Retirement Dream Goes Glimmering

By WASHINGTON STAFF of Newspaper Enterprise Assn.
WASHINGTON — (NEA) — Nitish C. Laharry of Calcutta, India, who was received by President Kennedy at the White House, is something more than the proverbial "one man in a million." He is the first Asian to be elected president of Rotary International.

"After living out of suitcases all over Southeast Asia as a motion picture distributor for 34 years, I decided to retire," he says. "And look what happens. A nominating committee of 11 Rotarians picks me to be president—out of two billion people in Asia."

One man who feels he should answer the phone by saying "you've got the wrong number," is Robert Dillon, a Treasury Department official. Daily he gets calls from people who, entering the building and seeing his name in the department directory, call thinking he is his boss, Secretary of the Treasury Douglas Dillon.

Gov. Michael V. DiSalle of Ohio, Democrat, was among governors who recently paid a mass visit to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower at his Gettysburg farm.

The general told DiSalle his cattle had just won two blue ribbons.

"Republican judges, no doubt," cracked the governor. "No, Argentinians," replied Ike.

Washington newsmen provided a couple of follow-ups to Eisenhower's recent comment, that if the Democrat's farm bill had passed he was afraid he'd wind up in jail for noncompliance.

One reporter, riding a shuttle bus up the driveway of Ike's Gettysburg farm, noticed that the general's car didn't look too robust for early July.

"Was he willing to go to jail for THAT?" asked the reporter credulously. And another reporter cracked, "I didn't see any of the prize bulls that were given the general while he was president, but there were an awful lot of Republican sacred cows around the farm."

Rep. Robert J. Dole, R-Kan., says that the way lobbyists have been acting on the sugar bill, the old saying of "Where the sugar is flies gather" needs to be updated. It should read, "Where the sugar is the lobbyists gather."

Newspaper Advertising Executives Assn. President J. Warren McClure, who hails from Burlington, Vt., says that "Down East we're no longer concerned about a third presidential term in Washington. What we're worried about is the third brother."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt, R-S.D., enjoyed Otto Preminger's treatment of Allen Drury's novel "Advise and Consent" immensely. The senator explains that the story is "in no sense an attempt to say flatly, 'this is the Senate, this is how it operates' any more than an opening day baseball loss by the President represents major league pitching."

"Advise and Consent" is fictional entertainment with a touch of reality," Mundt declares. "The United States Senate is a lot of reality with a touch of entertainment."

Dog Beaten

EUGENE (To the Editor) — We were having a delightful picnic at Perkins Peninsula, Fern Ridge Lake, the evening of July 23. We enjoyed the antics of a cute little Chihuahua. After awhile, to our amazement, a burly man was holding the little dog by the scruff and beating him. He then threw the dog on the ground. The little dog tried to find a refuge, but "big burly" captured him and more beating followed. We wondered what a little dog could have done to make a man so angry. The man finally threw the little dog into a car—a brown Plymouth, I believe.

We would like this person to know he spoiled our nice evening, as after witnessing such a cruel scene we could enjoy nothing. I know how much a dog loves his master. How about the love of a master for his dog?

ALMA E. WELCH
1163 Willamette St.

ACLU Will Help

EUGENE (To the Editor) — Mrs. Phetteplace makes numerous errors in her most recent letter, which is not surprising considering her sources of information. The most numerous and serious of these errors concern the American Civil Liberties Union. For the record:

1. The ACLU has not changed its name since it was founded in 1920.

2. The ACLU has had only three executive directors in all that time.

3. The ACLU has excluded Fascists, Communists and other totalitarianism from its leadership since 1940.

4. The ACLU believes that the Bill of Rights means what it says and applies to everyone. Therefore, it has defended the rights of all to speak, write, and assemble freely. It has represented not only Communists, but Fascists, Nazis, racists and minority groups of all kinds, including those most critical of the ACLU. This last category includes the National Review, which was denied the right to hold a forum in a school auditorium.

If Mrs. Phetteplace really believes that anyone's constitutional rights are being infringed, I urge her to contact the ACLU. They will be eager to help.

JAMES M. SMITH
1475 E. 19th Ave.

Prayer Ruling

JUNCTION CITY (To the Editor) — As times goes on and confusion increases, the words of Supreme Court Justice Black, who wrote the majority opinion in the recent ruling against the regents' prayer in the New York State schools, becomes very interesting, although obsolete reading matter.

Many broad interpretations have done violence to the ruling of the court and any criticism to be justified should be based on the original wording of the decision where the following statement is found. "In this country it is no part of the business of government to compose official prayers for any group of the American people to recite as a part of a religious program carried on by any government." The issue before the court was not concerning prayer in schools but rather

concerning a certain prayer in schools and it was this specific prayer which was ruled unconstitutional because it was written and sanctioned by an official government body. . . .

The majority of public opinion seems in agreement with Justice Douglas that, "The First Amendment leaves the government in a position, not of hostility to religion but of neutrality." There certainly are indications that the intention of the framers of the Constitution was not the divorcement of God from human government but rather the prohibiting of the establishment of a church or particular religious group by government support or preferential. . . .

Cause for alarm at the present time, no doubt, comes from the fact that the prayer under consideration is entirely devoid of any doctrinal content beyond a basic theistic presupposition; however, much of the furor also may be attributed to the minority who wish that the Supreme Court had ruled against all prayer in the schools. We will be hearing from this group again in the near future as they press the court for rulings against the present Christmas practices, Bible reading, repeating the Lord's prayer and holding baccalaureate services.

As beneficiaries of the progress and prosperity resulting from a Christian heritage, we must interest ourselves in the decisions of our Supreme Court and stand ready to make any necessary personal commitments to the religious principles which are the foundation of our country. Further rulings by the Supreme Court should clarify the confusion created by the current decisions. If they do not, support should be given to remedial legislation which will preserve the rights of the majority to maintain our vital school traditions.

LURA E. JOYNER
925 Spruce St.

Hat Is Off

EUGENE (To the Editor) — My hat is off to Eldon Bowser of Rt. 5, Box 255, for putting Edith Phetteplace in her place. If anyone has ever violated your stipulation about length of letters to the Mailbag, Edith has. I'll grant that Edith does always conform to another stip-

Carmichael

THANKS TO MY
FALLOUT SHELTER,
GARDENING ISN'T
A TOTAL LOSS
THIS YEAR---



ulation of yours that letters which confine themselves to one and the same topic will be given preference. Perhaps this is why you keep printing hers.

CHARLES CUNNINGHAM
130 Hansen Ln.

Prayer Outline

SPRINGFIELD (To the Editor) — There has been a lot said and a great deal of thought given to the subject "prayer" in the last month or two. All the comments, I suppose, reveal thoughts, and when you sum it all up, it seems to me there's an awful lot of misinterpretation of just what prayer is. I think we'll agree that when we think of prayer we do think of it in its relation to religion; however, as I've been told that prayer falls into many categories, as "the fisherman's prayer" and "mechanic's prayer," etc., then another person told me prayer was a love affair, and when you break it down perhaps prayer could be interpreted as a love affair, if we come to realize that we are raising our hearts and minds and souls to a Supreme Being, and using a simple little outline of using the word, facts.

No. 1—Faith; without it, no marriage or community or area, state or country can exist. . . .

No. 2—Admiration or Acknowledgement; we try to find the good in all things or God or a Supreme Being in all things. . . .

No. 3—Confessing; I think we all know what we are strong in and what we are weak in, and perhaps one of prayer's most usable assets is the striving to strengthen our weaknesses and maintaining what we are strong in. . . .

No. 4—Thanksgiving, which is fairly close to the word "appreciation," appreciation of the parents and guardians that rear us, of enough to eat, and sleep, and recreation, and general cares of life as well as the spiritual side of life. . . .

No. 5—A simple little word as simplicity, or a rather not so simple word as supplication, but as for the most part I think we should ever strive to keep things simple as possible and strive not to complicate our lives to such an extent as to make life miserable itself.

Now this is one man's opinion, but I think prayer can be of either words, thoughts, or actions, and there's a proper place for everything and everything in its place, but by using the above outline I believe prayer can be anytime, any place and it can be a love affair, you and your Maker or Supreme Being and you. . . .

Again, a quick review: No. 1, believe in a few things and God or a Supreme Being; No. 2, Acknowledge a few things, and God and a Supreme Being; No. 3, Confess in a few right things and God and a Supreme Being; No. 4, Thankfulness in a few things you have and own and in God and a Supreme Being, and No. 5, Everything's got too complex—let's get back to the simple things a bit and the simplicity in prayer and God and a Supreme Being, and I think we'll all be a bit happier.

JOSEPH J. GIMPL
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