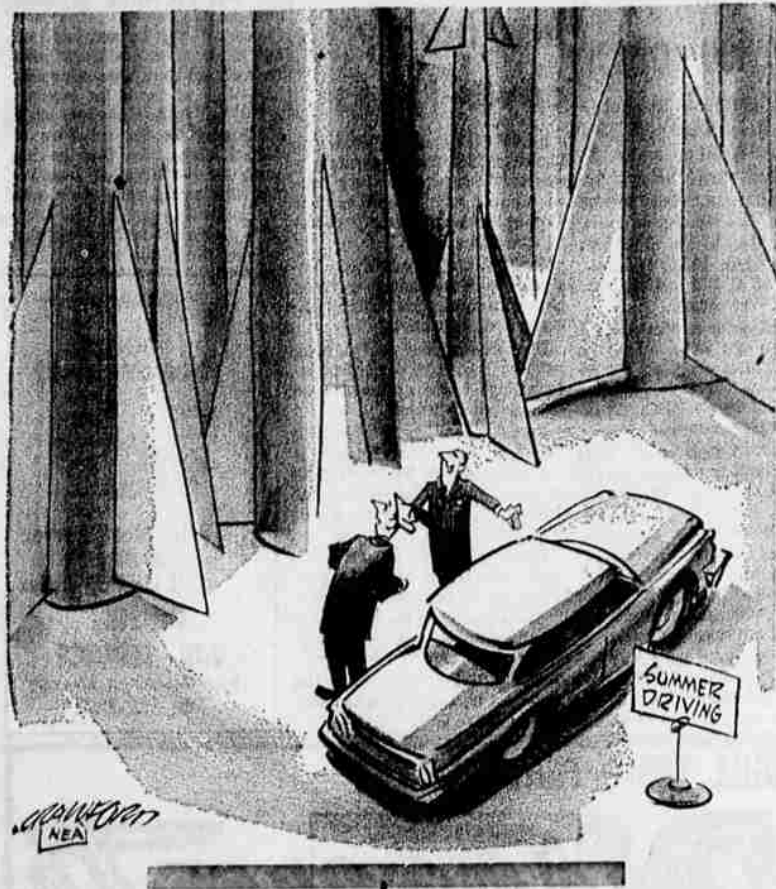


'Here's one that really packs a punch!'



Senator Musa overstepped the bounds in making this 'sneak' appointment

Senator Ben Musa, serving as Oregon governor pro-tem by virtue of his position as President of the State Senate, this week appointed a man to an important job. He was able to do so because Governor Mark Hatfield was out of the state, on necessary business.

Before we go any further, let's make two things clear. In the first place, Musa had the legal right to make the appointment, because of a provision in the out-dated Oregon Constitution. In the second place, we must assume his appointee is a good man, who might or might not have been appointed by Governor Hatfield. We question only the propriety of Musa's making the appointment, under all the circumstances.

The state's Constitution provides for an interim governor when the elected governor is out of the state. The provision was written many years ago, when an out-of-state governor was many days, or many weeks, away from his job, before travel and communications made it possible for him to keep in touch with the state. The provision was made so someone could make decisions, when quick decisions were necessary. These days are gone forever.

In the first place, there was no emergency, requiring a quick decision. In the second place, Hatfield was, at the most, about ten minutes away from his office by telephone. He was attending a national conference, at which governors of all 50 states were present, and communications arrangements were excellent.

In the second place, Musa is in his powerful position largely by accident. He was elected to the Senate from a thinly-populated district composed of Gilliam, Hood River, Morrow, Sherman, Wasco and Wheeler counties. He was, in fact, a compromise winner of the Presidency of the Senate. He serves as

Sammy should not have gone

Sam Wilderman, a one-time Republican member of the legislature from Multnomah county, long-time Republican publicist, has registered as a Democrat. He did so with a blast against at least a portion of the Republican leadership in Multnomah county. Therein lies a story, expressed pretty well by the Eugene Register-Guard:

Sam Wilderman, former Republican legislator and veteran publicity man for the party, has changed his registration. Now he's a Democrat. And it's all the Republicans' fault. The affable and popular Sammy figures he was stabbed. In the 1960 primary and general elections he led the ticket in his district. Then the Republican state convention, meeting before the primary, recommended he not be renominated. The excuse was that he "voted for too many Democratic bills." So he lost out in the primary, although he would have been a cinch in the general election. He's been bitter about it ever since, blaming "the Birchers."

There is no question about it. He was the target of the extreme right wing, some of whom may, indeed, be "Birchers" and all of whom viewed his labor support suspiciously. (They don't like Mark Hatfield's labor support any better.)

The important thing to remember is that Sammy, like Wayne Morse before him, has a substantial personal following. He's a leader whose political views rub off on other people. The Republican party is big enough for a wide range

Governor when the Governor is out of the state. If Hatfield were to fly to The Dalles to see Musa, Musa would be Governor for a short time, since The Dalles airport is on the Washington side of the river, and until Hatfield could get out of the plane and drive across the bridge Musa would serve.

The intent of the framers of the Constitution was clear. They wanted to be sure someone could carry on the duties of Governor. They did not foresee the able staff furnished present-day governors. Nor did they foresee jet aircraft which could put Hatfield back in Oregon from any place in the world in 12 hours. They knew nothing of practically instantaneous telephone and radio communication. As a practical matter, Hatfield would be more out of touch with affairs in his office on a pack trip in the Wallows than he would at the conference he was attending.

The Governor makes appointments to the state's Public Welfare Commission. The people have the right to hold him responsible for those appointments. Regardless of who serves in this particular job, Hatfield is the only man the people of the state at large have a chance to hold responsible. The voters of Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson, Lake, or Klamath counties have no hold on Musa; they do have some leverage on Hatfield.

Because of this, there is always a gentleman's agreement that temporary Governors will not make appointments or take important actions without clearing with the man elected to the job. During the course of his term, the President of the Senate has a number of opportunities to act as Governor, to make various pronouncements, and to get his picture in the paper.

Musa overstepped the bounds of propriety in this instance. His appointee should resign.

views, for Sammy and the Birchers both.

Besides, what are "Democratic bills?" The whole thing shows the folly of permitting a few self-designated convention delegates to subvert Oregon's open primary system by attempting to field an official slate of candidates.

We think Sammy was in error in changing his registration. Most knowledgeable voters don't have to look very far to find themselves in opposition on occasion to positions taken by others in their parties. The editor of The Bulletin happens to be a Republican, but he doesn't go along with all the things advocated by some of the Republican members of Congress, for example. Howard Morgan, the Sisters rancher, is a Democrat. He has not always gone along with the leadership of his party. Each of us works within the framework of the party of our choice, to try to strengthen the organization, rather than flying off the handle and changing registration each time something not to our liking occurs. The registration change should be a last-ditch move, only when the thinking of the majority of the party is so far from ours that we just can't stand it any longer. And one suspects that Sammy Wilderman was not in straits as desperate as all that.

Capital Report

Senate adopts protective legislation for timber, but White House veto seen

By A. Robert Smith
Bulletin Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The Senate has adopted one of the proposals of the domestic lumber industry to aid its competitive battle against Canadian competition — but the prospect of a presidential veto looms large if the bill reaches the White House.

Both Sens. Wayne Morse and Maurice B. Neuberger said they supported the proposal to require that all imported lumber be marked with the name of the country of origin. This proposal was adopted as an amendment to a board bill on the same subject. The amendment was offered for the industry by Sen. Warren G. Magnuson, D-Wash.

The Kennedy administration is opposed to the legislation just as was the Eisenhower administration. A similar bill, without the lumber rider, was vetoed by President Eisenhower in 1960.

The bill itself is aimed at the practice of importing products in bulk, marked with their country of origin, and then repackaging them in smaller quantities and selling them without identifying their foreign origin. Much of the impetus behind the bill reportedly is from the wood screw industry.

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association tried to get the Senate Finance Committee to include sawed lumber in the bill's coverage but the committee declined. The committee received

opposition reports from a host of government agencies. It rejected the lumber rider but approved the overall bill, 11 to 4.

When Sen. Magnuson offered the lumber rider during Senate debate on the bill, it was adopted without a roll call vote. Since the bill had previously passed the House without including lumber, the Magnuson amendment is subject to approval of a House-Senate conference committee.

Whether the lumber rider survives this conference or not, the bill appears to be headed for a veto from President Kennedy for much the same reason it was not signed into law by Eisenhower. The State Department claimed then, and still claims, it will impede good trade relations.

When Congress enacted a law requiring imports to be stamped with the name of the manufacturing country during the New Deal, it exempted certain products. In the case of lumber, it gave the president discretion over whether to require imported lumber to be stamped. At the time the United States was engaged in trade talks with Canada, and one result was that the U.S. agreed not to require the Canadians to stamp their lumber. So no president has since exercised his discretion to require marking of lumber imports.

The effect of the Magnuson amendment would be to make stamping lumber mandatory. Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., argued that

it would violate the agreement entered into with Canada in 1938.

Neither Oregon senator was enthusiastic about the amendment.

Morse said he supported the Magnuson amendment because he hoped it would be helpful to the United States in negotiations with Canada in September on the lumber issue. The talks are supposed to seek some relief for American lumbermen from the impact of rising Canadian imports. Morse suggested that the Magnuson amendment might become a bargaining weapon, that if Canada makes some offer to satisfy some American grievances the U.S. might "modify the effectiveness of the Magnuson amendment."

Mrs. Neuberger said she had promised Magnuson to support it, but she expressed doubt that it would prove significantly beneficial to the domestic industry.

Magnuson said the opposition to the amendment comes from home builders and retail lumber dealers "because they like to have the lumber mixed, so that the person who comes in to buy will not exactly know where the lumber came from. A good contractor can tell the quality and type of lumber when he knows where it has come from."

An industry spokesman said he thought the amendment would have little benefit for domestic producers so long as Canadian lumber is cheaper because price influences the market more than where the lumber comes from.

Washington Merry-go-round

California lawmaker has conveniently short memory

By Drew Pearson

WASHINGTON — Rep. Chet Holifield, the Los Angeles Democrat considered the big bill in the atomic china shop, has had an interesting change of life.

There was a time when Chet ached for the professors at Cal Tech who signed a round robin urging an end of nuclear tests. John McCone, then a stalwart Eisenhower Republican, now a tepid Kennedy Republican as head of Central Intelligence, was vigorous in his criticism of these professors. As a member of the Cal Tech Board of Regents he seemed on the verge of disciplinary action.

Chet Holifield at that time valiantly came to their rescue.

Now that Chet has experienced his congressional menopause, however, he lines up on the side of John McCone, discounts the danger of radioactive fallout and even wants to hand fissionable materials, the deadly ingredients for the atom bomb, over to private industry. He is also the biggest booster for building nuclear reactors in or near big cities regardless of possible danger.

It's interesting how a congressional menopause can make a man forget. Here are some instances of Chet's forgetfulness:

1. Last week the congressman told this column: "These reactors are perfectly safe. . . in the event of a breakdown there would be no explosion but rather the reactor would simply overheat and melt down and all radioactivity would be encased in the concrete and steel foundations."

But in 1957, the same congressman said: "If the controls of a nuclear reactor fail, it could explode and release radioactive clouds of gas and contaminated material in solid or liquid form into the countryside area."

"This bill," he said, referring to a proposed plan to have the U.S. government provide half a billion dollars of insurance against a nuclear accident, "would place the federal government in an enormous potential liability that could reach several hundred billion dollars."

Which Holifield is Right

2. Last week Holifield reasoned: "The safety of these reactors is insured since they have to be approved as safe by a safeguard committee."

In 1957 the same Holifield said: "How can we be sure that the Atomic Energy Commission won't override the safeguard committee as it has done in the past?"

3. Last week discussing subsidies from Uncle Sam to help the private utilities build nuclear reactors, Holifield said: "The actual subsidies proposed are only 16 per cent of the total cost. Why shouldn't we provide this aid? We've given the same subsidy to the rails and the airplanes."

But in 1957, the same congressman from suburban Los Angeles said: "I am opposing this bill because it would provide another government subsidy to atomic power without any commensurate benefits to taxpayers and power consumers."

4. Last week Rep. Holifield, in discussing the proposal to build a nuclear reactor at Malibu Beach on property owned largely by Bob Hope near the famed Malibu Beach resort, said:

"I wouldn't make an area unsafe where I have three daughters and thirteen grandchildren residing."

But in 1957, Rep. Holifield told Congress: "I have always been for constructing them like they are constructed now in isolated areas. But now they are allowing them to build these reactors close to cities and that is the thing I am afraid of."

It is difficult to know which Chet Holifield to believe.

Lumber dispute boosts jobless

SALEM (UPI) — The current lumber labor dispute has boosted unemployment in Oregon above the figure a year ago, the state department of employment said Wednesday.

However, Commissioner David H. Cameron said the figure is less than it was four weeks ago.

The rate of insured unemployment in the state was set at 3.8 per cent for the week ending July 18. That is 1.3 per cent above a year ago but 1.3 per cent below the June figure.

The lumber dispute has been felt most at North Bend, Eugene and Klamath Falls.

In North Bend there are now 3,200 persons directly involved and another 300 who are indirectly affected, Cameron said. The city has the highest unemployment in the state with 10.3 per cent.

Baker has the lowest rate of insured unemployment with a rate of 1.6 per cent. Corvallis has a 1.9 per cent rate.

Rates in other Oregon cities include Eugene, 6.2 per cent; Klamath Falls, 8.3; Medford, 3.9; Pendleton and Milton-Freewater, 2.5; Portland 2.7 and Salem 3.1.

TICKING NOISE

GREAT BEND, Kan. (UPI)—The passengers and crew aboard a Central Airlines plane got jittery Wednesday when they heard a ticking noise emanating from a suitcase on a luggage rack.

One of the passengers—a young man not identified—sheepishly claimed the suitcase, opened it and turned off his electric toothbrush.

Credit unions prove popular with Americans

By Jesse Bogue

UPI Staff Writer

NEW YORK (UPI)—Americans

long have been known as joiners and a type of organization which has proved attractive to roughly one in every 14 persons in the nation is the credit union.

Membership in these grew by a little over 7 per cent last year from the previous year to \$1,795,906, according to the International Credit Union Yearbook.

Other figures serving as a measure of the popularity of these groups also showed growth in the past year. The number of credit unions grew by only 2 per cent, to 21,032; but savings jumped 11.7 per cent, to \$6,293,843,913; loans outstanding expanded 12.6 per cent to \$5,426,379,462; reserves swelled 15.7 per cent, to \$375,933,533; total assets went up 11.5 per cent to \$7,114,091,426, a figure higher than the total annual budget of some of the overseas nations where the credit union movement also has grown.

"A credit union," explained the yearbook, "is a group of people, united by a common bond, who save their money together and make loans to each other for good purposes at low interest. Each credit union is an independent, nonprofit corporation, chartered and supervised by government, which is run by members exclusively for the benefit of members."

Thornton says no opinion asked on Musa action

SALEM (UPI)—Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton said Wednesday he has not been asked to give a legal opinion on the right of acting Gov. Ben Musa to appoint a member of the State Welfare Commission.

"I have received no inquiries except from members of the fourth estate," Thornton said. He explained he refuses to give informal off-the-cuff opinions on cases where he might be asked to present a formal opinion.

Only state officials can request a formal opinion from the attorney general. Meanwhile, the new Musa appointee, Ralph W. Perry Sr., Hood River, is expected to attend his first Welfare Commission meeting here Friday.

Barbs

Black-blue is among the popular colors with autos and black and blue with careless pedestrians.

Vacation is when you go away for a little change and return with little.



Moonlight nights make the teen-agers stop, look and park. Think how often white lies are written on vacation post cards that read "Wish you were here."

My Nickel's Worth

"When men differ in opinion, both sides ought equally to have the advantage of being heard by the public." — Benjamin Franklin.

Conserve or diverge?

Question is pondered

To the Editor:

"Conserve" means to preserve, to guard the ethics and ideals which our forefathers cherished and passed on to us. These forefathers who originally established the system or method of implementing the ideal were radicals in their time and it is very common to find, in their writings, the dilemma they faced in attempting to implement the practical considerations of their environment to their ideals and hopes. Also you find them concerned over the compromises they had to make and a hope that future generations would build upon the base which they had established in the name of human dignity and nobility.

The person who recognizes this obligation might be called a "conservative" and I'm sure that there are people who call themselves conservatives who have accepted this challenge and struggle.

But this is not the usual use of the word "conservative."

What is usually implied when the word is used is a status-quo conservative. This person would deny that there is any inconsistency between his forefather's ideal and the system with which he attempted to implement the ideal. The method becomes a ritualized pattern and is held sacred. This position of conservatism is comfortable. This "conservative" has the feeling of righteousness which comes from honoring the behavior patterns of past generations.

All of us are status-quo conservatives, in varying degrees. And all of us, I believe, realize a responsibility to preserve, to conserve past generations' hopes to enhance the possibility of greater dignity in man.

To be fully responsible to these forefathers you have to study the examples of the life they led and read their writings to find what they were aspiring towards, then try to apply the principles they were striving to fulfill to our present conditions. And then to act.

To anyone who is still with me in this letter here comes the rub: Politically — Compare the colonial British rule in 1776 to the county, state, and federal bu-

reocrats we are subjected to in 1933. Then can you associate names like Jefferson, Samuel Adams, Paine, Washington and Franklin with our present day national state and not be using these names in vain?

In religion — I recently complimented a pastor upon a new church which had just been completed. He appreciated the compliment but hastened to inform me that this church, which was quite large, was merely the first step and would eventually be the annex chapel to two proposed larger structures which were to be the heart of his plant (these were his words). Can you associate the biblical prophets, Christ, and for the Protestant reader, the reformers of the reformation period to the institutionalized, organization man, clergy of today and not be using these prophets' names in vain?

Socially — Two of the main functions of a family is to support its members materially and spiritually and to create an atmosphere where genuine respect can be exchanged. How well do our juvenile delinquency and divorce rates speak for support and respect?

With sincere respect,
Jim Nuchols
Tumalo, Oregon
July 25, 1963

Other pens . . .

Piling up

Come spring and come fall, the government doesn't bother to clean house. The result is that stuff piles up in a fashion to put grandma's attic to shame. The General Accounting Office estimates that, in old records alone, the government now has 6,900,000 cubic feet of yesterday's souvenirs.

The most effective way to get rid of stuff is to move. But the government can't move out of Washington, not considering all that capital investment. But it had better do something, else we won't have to wait for Khrushchev to bury us. (Eugene Register-Guard.)

THREE PER MAN

CATTERICK CAMP, England. Lt. Col. Clive Tonny, commandant of the 8th Signals Regiment, today ordered his troops to reduce the hundreds of pinups above their bunks to three per man.

Oregon voters to get shot at constitutional changes

By Zan Stark

UPI Staff Writer

SALEM (UPI)—Oregon voters will cast ballots on three proposed changes in the state's constitution next year.

Set for a vote at the May 15 primary election is a constitutional change authorizing \$30 million in general obligation bonds for the higher education building program.

If voters approve the change, two already-approved laws take effect. One relates to the issuance of general obligation bonds by the State Board of Higher Education, and the other authorizes the board to spend up to \$12 million for buildings.

The other two measures are set for the general election Nov. 3. One would remove mention of the death penalty from the state constitution. The constitution presently sets the penalty for first degree murder at death.

Legislators Could Set Penalty

By striking this language from the constitution, the legislature would be allowed by law to set whatever penalty it wished.

The 1963 legislature approved a bill which sets the penalty for first degree murder at life in prison, and extends to 10 years the minimum sentence which must be served before parole can be con-

sidered. The new law takes effect if voters approve removal of the death penalty from the constitution.

The other proposed constitutional change deals with state leases. It would exempt leases not exceeding 20 years from the state debt limit.

The attorney general has already assigned ballot titles and statements of purpose for the three proposals.

Next will come the appointments of three committees, each made up of one senator and two representatives, who will draft a Voters' Pamphlet.

Penalty Most Controversial

The most controversial of the trio is the measure that would eliminate the death penalty in Oregon.

The last time the issue was voted on — in 1938 — the death penalty was retained by a 12,000-vote margin.

The death penalty was outlawed once in Oregon.

That was in 1914 when capital punishment was outlawed by a slim 157-vote margin. A series of brutal murders followed, and in 1920 the death penalty was reinstated by 17,000 votes.

Forty persons have been hanged in Oregon, and 18 have been executed in the state's gas chamber.

Mysteries

ACROSS	4 Neckband	48 Therefore
1 Christie's " —	5 Under-	49 Masculine
2 Murders"	6 Obligation	50 application
3 Stout's "Too	7 Elderly	51 Darling
4 Many"	8 Small barrel	52 Twisted
5 "Case of the	9 Guides	53 Plexus
6 Empty"	10 Playthings	54 Geologic period
7 12 Michigan canal	11 Arrow poison	55 Mr. Bull,
8 Young bird	12 Bluff headland	56 Stage signal
9 Individual	13 Small shield	57 Not Quite
10 Building wing	14 Feel pain	58 Yonder (poet)
11 Rock ridge	15 Stupidity	59 Enough"
12 17 Alfidwing	16 Van Dine's	60 Fairy fort
13 Swiss call	17 " — Murder	
14 20 Believes	18 Case"	
15 22 Locomotive	19 measure	
16 24 Dernier	20 Murderous	
17 25 Created	21 frenzy	
18 26 Sumbing	22 Deep-toned	
19 28 Australian bird	23 saxhorn	
20 30 "Man in Lower	24 Feminine name	
	25 Eporah	
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