

Beauty and the Economy

The tourist industry, we are told repeatedly, is Oregon's third largest—after forest products and agriculture.

We are exhorted to do all we can to bring more tourists to the state, so they can leave their lovely greenbacks here to bolster our economy. They are, in effect, a "renewable resource," which do not deplete any of our physical resources, and the more that come, and the longer they stay, the more prosperous Oregon will be.

There is much sense in this argument. But what is it that attracts outsiders to visit Oregon?

IS IT our cities? No—they are much like cities elsewhere. Is it our theaters or nightlife or museums? No—superior ones can be found in many other localities (with, of course, the exception of our unique Oregon Shakespearean Festival).

What is it then?

If we are not greatly mistaken, the bulk of Oregon's tourists are attracted here by the opportunity for outdoor recreation—whether it be simply viewing magnificent scenery, water skiing, camping, picnicking, hiking, or beachcombing.

Few other states offer as varied a diet of outdoor recreation potentialities. In this lies our attraction.

WHILE, to Oregonians, outdoor recreation for tourists is big, money-making business, to the participant it is all aesthetics.

The thrill of a big fish biting, the wholesome fatigue after a long ride or hike through the woods, the smell of a campfire, the beauty of a Crater Lake or a sweeping cliff on the coast, a sunset over Mt. Hood or Diamond Lake, the long reaches of sage country in the high desert, the marching rows of forested hills, fading from dark green to pale purple—all these are a matter for intellectual and emotional satisfaction which only the individual can really assess for their worth, and then only for their worth to him.

The key to each of these is their naturalness. The less they are touched by the hand of man, the more attractive they are to the observer. With few exceptions, man sullies whatever he touches, and the more he touches, the more he sullies.

TOURISTS in Oregon are not seeking, in the main, man-made things. They are seeking natural beauty, as unspoiled as possible.

To the extent that we allow our rivers, our streams, our air to become polluted and choked, we are destroying the incentive of the outdoor recreationalist to seek us out. To the extent that we erect billboards, flashing neon alleyways, asphalt jungles, or automobile wrecking yards, we are in fact repelling him.

We cannot, of course, keep Oregon just as it was when the white man first set foot here. It's too late for that. But the time has long since passed when we should call a halt to over-development, over-commercialization, over-paving, over-lighting.

WE HAVE no New York or San Francisco to attract the metropolitan sophisticate. What we have is natural beauty for the lover of the outdoors.

If it is, gradually or rapidly, allowed to be destroyed, we have then effectively cut the basis out from under our third largest industry.

This aesthetics—natural beauty—becomes a matter of dollars and cents importance to every resident of the state. Anything which diminishes it, diminishes the economic health of Oregon.—E.A.

The phrase, "sex offenders," has a nasty connotation to it. It arouses passions, and an understandable desire that our loved ones—particularly children—be protected.

Curbing "sexually dangerous" persons is, ostensibly, the purpose of a package of bills now under consideration before the Oregon legislature. The principal one is House Bill 1129.

In essence, it would provide that anyone that is "suspected" of being "sexually dangerous" may be given a "hearing" in court, before a judge and at least two psychiatrists, and if found to be "sexually dangerous," can be committed to an institution for treatment.

DESPITE the worthy objective of the measure, there are some bugs in it.

First, it would be a fruitful field for mischievous or malicious individuals, who might wish to harass an unlikely neighbor, and sign a complaint against him.

Second, there is no trial by a jury of one's peers—only the say so of two "qualified psychiatrists." How many psychiatrists, no matter how well qualified, are competent to judge whether a person is "sexually dangerous" or not, unless some overt act has been committed?

THIRD, there is no institution in Oregon equipped to treat such "sexually dangerous" persons—and, indeed, little or nothing is known about what sort of treatment to give, or how effective it might be.

Thus, mark you, a person could be deprived of his liberty simply on the suspicions of a few persons, and without ever having committed any crime whatsoever.

There are too many dangers in this bill, and it is not based on known medical facts. It should be killed.—E.A.

Mouse Brings Forth Mountain



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

ADENAUER AS SALAN — Bonn — It was just after Gen. Charles de Gaulle, newly installed in power, had appeared before the vast crowd in the Forum of Algiers with Gen. Raoul Salan at his side. "I have understood you," he said, and the waiting thousands answered with a great roar of delight.

In the soft Algerian evening, on the superb terrace of the Hotel Saint-Georges high above the troubled city, there was a celebration-dinner of young parachutist officers organized by Maj. de Saint-Marc—now, like Gen. Salan, rotting in jail.

The young men were elated, and why not? Had they not brought de Gaulle to power on their shoulders, with Gen. Salan's complicity? Was not the triumph of de Gaulle the sure, the absolute and final guarantee of France's undying commitment to their policy of "Algeria Francaise"?

But this reporter, who had known some of the parachutists on operations in Indo-China, ventured the opinion that the commitment was not quite so final. And he even dared to suggest that Gen. de Gaulle would be promoting "Algeria Algerienne" before very long.

FOR a moment, there was greater danger in the air than there had ever been during rough days in the Indo-Chinese war. The thought that to terrace was at least 20 feet high became uncomfortably vivid. But the young officers' flush of fury died suddenly away, into shouts of incredulous laughter.

"Come now," the younger officers said, "this great man whom we alone have brought to power will never betray us!" And so there was another round of toasts.

This anecdote from the forgotten past is highly relevant in Bonn today for two quite simple reasons. On the one hand, Chancellor Adenauer and the Germans, by their friendship and support, have brought Gen. de Gaulle to his present position of commanding power in Europe, much as Salan and the paratroopers brought him to power in France. On the other hand, Gen. de Gaulle plainly intends to deal with the Germans and with Adenauer much as he dealt with the paratroopers and Salan.

GEN. de Gaulle has largely concealed this fact so far, by his great charm, by his peculiar gaiety, and by the knack of mystery which he so supremely possesses. Yet the fact is undeniably there, in the very center of the European and German political landscape.

To prove that it is a fact, one need only list the major things Gen. de Gaulle wishes to do and is trying to do, which are directly contrary to German vital interests.

To begin with, de Gaulle is bitterly hostile to the American presence in Europe. He openly hopes to secure an eventual American retreat to the U.S., and he may be planning to force a quite early withdrawal of American troops by pressing on the sensitive button of the balance of payments. Yet the Germans regard the American military presence as their main defense.

To continue, Gen. de Gaulle is determined to impose on the European Common Market an inward-looking, restrictive and protective line of economic and agricultural development. This is all very well for France, which does two-thirds of its export business with the Common Market countries and the nations of the franc-zone.

Save in private, almost no one of public consequence has tried to answer the question of whether France has, or will have, the capacity to provide consistent and lasting leadership for a "Europe of Fatherlands." It is a seriously debatable question. If the present French government can entertain dreams of such an elevated role, it is not only because Charles de Gaulle has a stronger will than any current European statesman, but because there is "a role wandering aimlessly about in search of a hero to play it"—to quote Gamal Abdel Nasser from another context, Nasser,

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

(c) 1963, The Washington Post

WHAT ABOUT IT? The first report on manpower, which the President has just transmitted to Congress, raises a question about unemployment to which there is no obvious answer. Why is it that for five consecutive years since 1957—both under Eisenhower and under Kennedy—the average rate of unemployment, 5.5 per cent, has been so much higher than it was in the years immediately after the war, when the average rate was less than 4 per cent?

Moreover, in the past 10 years there has been three business recessions; and after each recovery, the rate of unemployment has been higher than after the preceding recovery.

These facts indicate, as the Labor Department study accompanying the President's report puts it, that in recent years the American economy has been moving away from full employment rather than toward it.

IT WAS by studying this gloomy situation that the administration came to the conclusion that corporate and individual income taxes are so high that they are depressing consumer demand and spending for capital investment. Though I believe wholly that this is a sound conclusion, I am moved to ask whether the administration remedy for economic stagnation is adequate.

What moves me to ask this question is a reading of two lectures by the managing director of the International Monetary Fund, Mr. Per Jacobsson, one delivered at New York University and the other at the American Bankers Association meeting in Washington.

In reading these lectures, we must begin by remembering that Mr. Jacobsson is a very distinguished Swedish economist, whose ideas descend from the same original source as those of John Maynard Keynes. Mr. Jacobsson, therefore, is in favor of the prescription, which comes from Keynes, that in order to overcome the sluggishness of an economy it is necessary to expand the demand for goods and services.

WHERE Mr. Jacobsson differs from the administration program is not about the tax cut and the budgetary deficit. He differs about wage policy. In substance, he says that, while expanding demand can stimulate growth, it will not cure unemployment unless it is accompanied by a freeing of production costs and particularly wage rates.

If I read him correctly, he says that it is quite possible to stimulate the growth of the economy without making much of an impression on unemployment. It is very interesting and quite significant that Mr. Jacobsson cites as his authority none other than John Maynard Keynes himself.

Keynes, he says, thought that, while it is necessary that "demand should be increased," he was no less insistent that "in time of marked unemployment, money wages should be kept stable for unemployment to be reduced."

As a matter of fact, Lord Keynes went further than that. In his celebrated book, "The General Theory of Employment," Keynes declared that in a given organization, equipment and technology, real wages and output are uniquely correlated so that "in general, an increase in employment can only occur to the accompaniment of a decline in the rate of real wages." This decline in real wages would happen if money wages are frozen (while business is slack) while prices rise during the period of recovery from the recession.

MR. JACOBSSON'S view, and even more that of Lord Keynes, differs from that of the administration in this respect. The administration has been trying, and with considerable success, to keep wage increases from exceeding the rise in the productivity of labor. Mr. Jacobsson's view is that this policy will not lead to the same reduction in unemployment as would be achieved if, during the expansion of demand, money wage rates were kept consistent or rising more slowly than productivity.

Mr. Jacobsson argues that this unpopular remedy for unemployment is necessary because, in the past few years, we have been in a "new situation." The post-war inflation has worked itself off; since 1959, wholesale prices have been practically stable, and the cost of living has not risen much.

During the inflationary years, individual firms could grant wage increases because they could raise prices without a decline in their sales. But with inflation ended, most firms cannot raise prices without losing sales and therefore reducing their profit margins. In this kind of situation, Mr. Jacobsson believes, it is not possible to cure unemployment merely by cutting taxes and expanding demand. It is necessary, also, to stabilize labor costs.

NEEDLESS to say, this is an unpopular remedy. As evidence of it there is Governor Rockefeller's recent statement about economic growth. He too wants to expand demand by cutting taxes. But he is discreetly silent about wage policy.

An analysis of the figures shows why the country is more likely to put up with the existing unemployment than to brace itself to the disagreeable remedy which Keynes and Jacobsson recommend. Who are the unemployed? In the main they are the politically feeble. They are young people many of them without votes. They are the older workers. They are Negroes. They are workers in declining and unstable industries and in the depressed areas. They are in general unskilled workers. There are some 4 million of them not counting another 2.5 million who are partially employed.

All of them together are not a politically formidable group; and as long as they are taken care of neither party is likely to take on the kind of opposition which the Jacobson-Keynes formula would arouse.

While the evidence of past recoveries does not at first glance seem to confirm Mr. Jacobsson's theory could it be that he has a point? I should like to see a qualified spokesman of the administration argue the issue which without in the least pretending any expertise of my own I have ventured to raise. Is it possible to reduce unemployment substantially by the tax bill alone?

That is their privilege; and this is not to say that our own quite different faults work less hardship on others. It is to say that a people so constituted are not nature's choice for the sustained leadership of a common alliance. It is to say that a man who believes power is everything in diplomacy has a long way yet to go before he can convince others that the political power of France rests on social foundations dependable in all weather and built to last.

De Gaulle has said that he cannot conceive of a France without glory. I had thought he meant that such a France would not be HIS kind of France. But perhaps he meant something very different—that unless France rides the crest in "grandeur," it



THINGS YOU WOULDN'T KNOW ABOUT IF YOU HADN'T READ THEM HERE

Actor Peter Lawford's wife has a brother in politics... An early day settler doing the first four-minute mile was prevented from doing it by a bear doing a three-minute mile... William Tell's son died at the age of 87 from head injuries after falling over an apple crate... More than half the people in the world have to go to bed at night without a turkey sandwich... Popicles are served on toasted buns in Alaska... General Lee coined a sort of a phrase when he surrendered to General Grant saying, "You haven't just been whistling in Dixie, Grant baby"... Dan Beard, founder of the Boy Scouts, used to walk around in his stalking feet... Termites have been known to attack wood when they couldn't find anything better to eat... This newspaper hasn't won a Pulitzer Prize for at least 29 years... The ancient Romans got pretty sick of all-number dialing and who wouldn't with numbers like VII VII II—VI I IV I Area Code V O III... All words sound peculiar when spelled without an a, e, i, o, or u... George Washington received a battlefield promotion from Pic. to general.

WHAT IN THE WORLD DO THEY MEAN BY THAT? DEPARTMENT

In the March 16-22 issue of TV Guide on the star of the Dr. Kildare series: "Richard Chamberlain's sole claim to fame is that he is famous."

JUNGLE GOURMET NOTE

"What are we having for dinner tonight?" inquired the cannibal chief, home from a hard day at the office. "Baked beings," replied his wife.

LEGISLATIVE REPORT

We treasure a note from one of our legislators in response to our letter suggesting some action on a pending bill: "I am pleased to see that your comprehensive analysis of this problem is not prejudiced by knowledge of the subject."

IF DEPARTMENT

If the expression "There are more ways than one to skin a cat" is true, why is it that most of us don't even know the one way? If dog foods are now made with poly-unsaturates, why is it that some dogs are still worrying themselves sick about their health? If this is a free country, why do we still have to pay for everything?

KNOW YOUR NEIGHBOR

Klamath Falls is the duck capital of the world, having more ducks per capita than one can conveniently shake a lake at. It has been said (not by us) that they had to widen their main street to paint the white line down the center. It is famous for yams, lambs and hams and as a sort of a back door to Crater Lake in Jackson County.

ABOUT THE IRISH

Only a third as large in area, Ireland has a million more people than Oregon. It exports linen. New York cops and certain important ingredients of Irish coffee. Before the great potato famine of 1846-48, the population reached 8 1/4 million. Hunger drove millions to emigrate to America where they were welcomed as good citizens. St. Patrick's Day (celebrating the day that St. Patrick chased the Blarney stone out of Ireland) is observed here by people from County Donegal, County Mayo and the County Court.

Communications

Conscience Is Tender

To the Editor: Curiosity has been said to kill a cat, but the nature of human beings have this merciful lesson for himself to learn. Each person in his life span has enough sins, enough troubles of his own private failings and evils, to entertain himself for a double lifetime. So the curiosity of another person's affairs could only strive from envy or an evil mind.

The evils, worries, miseries of a fellow person are really his own private inheritance. Yet there are busybodies inquisitive enough of another person, to seek out his morals and virtues, to do injustice to a soul who has supposedly never known to sin. Maybe by digging deep enough they may find his grandma was an illegitimate baby.

But if there's anything behind a locked door or a barred window, there will be sure a nose poked at the keyhole or thru the bars. They would train their eyes to see if there be anything that would blush if the lights were turned on or to see anything of shameful manners which is not an inkling of their business but the owners.

Nothing pleases a busybody more than to be fed with tales of tragedies, or ill-natured secrets. Tell a busybody of saints and royal families and its out of line to their interest.

There is nothing meaner under the sun than for one busybody to gather tales in another busybody's territory. This is inescapable as it always reflects in attitude and conviction. A busybody's conscience is tender and frequently tormented.

E. Dykes
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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
March 17, 1953 (Tuesday)

Craterian theater books first three-dimensional movie. Jackson county non-high school district board approves budget of \$281,150.

20 YEARS AGO
March 17, 1943 (Wednesday)

Five city streets to be repaired with \$5,952 received from city's share of gasoline taxes. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The daphne is in bloom and smells as sweet as a \$2 cake of drug store soap."

30 YEARS AGO
March 17, 1933 (Friday)

Mail Tribune editor, in front page editorial, challenges people of Jackson county to "support the law enforcement officials; stand 100 per cent behind constituted authority and the government under which we live" following shooting of constable.

Some 26,640 telephone calls received in two hours by local exchange following fatal shooting; twelve operators kept busy.

40 YEARS AGO
March 17, 1923 (Saturday)

Day is observed by holding 14 St. Patrick's dances in various parts of county. Balmly sunshine starts plowing in rural areas.

50 YEARS AGO
March 17, 1913 (Monday)

City police told to "get busy and stamp out hoodlumism and street fighting among the village smart-alecks." Taxpayers remit \$190,000 in 10 days.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- The number of points on the antlers of a deer is, or is not, a reliable indication of his age?
- Was the U. S. Constitution signed in New York, Philadelphia, or Washington, D.C.?
- The part of a sentence which makes an assertion about the subject is called what?
- What is the international radio distress signal for ships?
- An author's narrative of his own life is called an.....?
- Name the three great divisions of the Federal Government set up by the Constitution.
- Who succeeded Gen. George C. Marshall as Chief of Staff of the Army?
- D.A.V.G. is the abbreviated name of which veteran's organization?
- Would you find penguins at the North Pole?
- On what day of the week did the Japanese sneak attack occur at Pearl Harbor?

Answers: 1. Is not. 2. Philadelphia. 3. Predicate. 4. S.O.S. 5. Autobiography. 6. Legislative, Executive and Judicial. 7. en. Dwight D. Eisenhower. 8. Disabled American Veterans. 9. No. 10. Sunday.