

The Herald and News

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Little Bob

By FLOYD L. WYNNE

We are experiencing the final throes of a vengeful, little man who has occupied the governor's chair.

Some of the campaign tactics to which Robert Holmes lent his name, such as the charges by Senator Morse, caused many persons to question not only Holmes' intentions, but his intrinsic integrity as well.

However, his latest move tops them all as an example of placing personal spite ahead of everything including the future of the state you have served.

Instead of stepping out graciously as would have been benefiting a man who held the state's highest office for two years, Holmes has chosen instead to drag the office into one final convulsive struggle in an attempt to wreak some measure of vengeance on the man who defeated him at the polls.

Holmes first debated the possibility of naming a Democrat to the post of secretary of state, this despite the law to the contrary. This move, however, I could understand since it would have been a politically motivated move without any hint of revenge.

But his move to attempt to name a Republican, Dave O'Hara, to the post can only be dictated by spite.

Not just any Republican, and not a Republican with political ambitions, or Democratic leanings, but a Republican who has been opposed to the philosophy of government of Mark Hatfield.

In my mind, the move was made only for one reason. That reason, to make the administration of Mark Hatfield even more difficult than it is at present with a Democratic Legislature. In that case, it confirms my initial opinion of "Little Bob."

Paul Harvey, recognized state authority, writing on the subject, stated, "O'Hara is a conservative, and was a great admirer of the late Sen. Robert Taft. Yet, he also admires Sen. Wayne Morse, mostly because of Morse's ability to keep things stirred up."

Now, who made the charges against Hatfield?

Who refused to accept the governor's invitation to talk over Oregon problems that might come before the next Congress?

No, the outgoing governor, angered by his defeat, takes this means of attempting a last-minute bit of revenge.

O'Hara also is the man whom Mark Hatfield asked to resign as elections officer. O'Hara hated to retire from state service, but had little choice in the matter.

Now, if Holmes move holds up, O'Hara would be back and Hatfield would be forced to not only work with him, but also have to face the prospect of bitter opposition from O'Hara in that segment of the state government.

"Little Bob" may be a disrespectful term when applied to the governor, but I'm afraid that in this particular instance it fits only too well.

'Monkey Wrench'

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP)—Gov. Robert D. Holmes succeeds in making David O'Hara secretary of state, it will throw a monkey wrench into Gov. Hatfield's plans for the 1960 elections.

Hatfield would like to appoint a Republican liberal who would have a strong chance to succeed himself in 1960. O'Hara doesn't qualify, in Hatfield's thinking.

O'Hara is 71 years old, and never has been engaged in partisan politics. As elections supervisor for 37 years, he was about as non-partisan as anybody could be.

Republicans and Democrats alike praised him for his fairness in administering the election laws.

As secretary of state, O'Hara again would have charge of administering the election laws—as the election supervisor's boss. These laws got a thorough overhauling in the 1957 Legislature—and O'Hara opposed the change.

He doesn't believe in the state civil service system. He opposed creation of the state Department of Finance and Administration.

He is a conservative, and was a great admirer of the late Sen. Robert Taft. Yet he also admires Sen. Wayne Morse, mostly because of Morse's ability to keep things stirred up.

While on the Salem City Council for 28 years, O'Hara generally was a vigorous dissenter. He hated to spend the taxpayers' money on projects he thought unnecessary.

In 1956, O'Hara almost filed for election as secretary of state against Hatfield. But he finally decided he couldn't win.

O'Hara hated to retire from state service, but his boss, Mark Hatfield, thought it was time.

It is very doubtful whether Hat-

field and O'Hara would get along on the Board of Control. Their philosophy on many matters is different.

The question of who has the right to make the appointment is expected to go into the Marion County Circuit Court under the declaratory judgment law.

This broad law gives any interested party the right to ask for an interpretation of the Constitution or the laws.

There had been talk that the case might go directly into the state Supreme Court, but it looks as though that court would not accept original jurisdiction.

If the judges speeded things up, there could be a final ruling in two or three weeks.

However, Hatfield could just sit tight, and refuse to resign before becoming governor. He then could name his successor after being inaugurated.

If Hatfield chose this course, then the court test would have to come after he became governor.

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and policies, he feels, are right. Thus the wilderness area advocate feels that every man's soul should commune with nature and that large areas should be left where, particularly in these troubled days, a man may get off by himself, in primitive surroundings, and find relief from the pressures which normally surround him.

But the timber operator, both logger and sawmill man, look at the situation differently. They see payrolls, profits, industry, progress. They don't want timber shoved off into an untouchable, unimproved reserve, when that timber means jobs and dollars.

Then there's the recreationist who wants roads into the best fishing and hunting, but who wants nothing to interfere with the hunting and fishing resource.

Altogether it offers a tough situation. For my own part, I don't think the answer is to be found in setting up a separate agency. Some of my good friends will disagree with me on that point. They are fully entitled to their beliefs.

But I believe the Forest Service is fully cognizant of the various sides of the issue; that it is striving to make the best possible multiple use of the resource. I do not believe it is smart to take a large body of merchantable timber for a wilderness reservation.

Too many people are dependent on that timber. Many people, too, won't move 100 yards from the seat of an automobile. They want no packs. On the other hand, there must be places where nature can be found in its primitive state and where wilderness advocates may find their relief.

The Forest Service, left alone, will solve this problem to the best possible advantage, I believe. It will take some time. It will take some compromising. But I doubt if creation of a competitive agency, that will be constantly fighting to get merchantable timber into wilderness holdings, is the answer we need.

Wilderness areas are those spots set aside where the forest is left in its natural state. There is no development, no roads, no telephones or improvements. A wilderness area is one of those places where a person who loves nature may put a pack on his back and find the great outdoors in its original state, except for the beer cans and candy wrappers left by litterbugs.

But other demands also are being made on the forests. Each season the number of forest visitors grows. Our national forests must have more camps to accommodate the great numbers of people with increasing leisure time who want to camp out. Demand is made for the fishing waters of forest streams. Hunters seek big and small game on national forest lands.

Our private lands are being absorbed, as population increases, more land goes into factories, farms, cities, etc., and the area open for recreation decreases in proportion. At the same time more people means greater demand for recreational resources. We have more people today with hunting licenses and with fishing licenses than ever before. Yet we have fewer areas upon which to hunt and less water in which to fish.

"Success in avoiding restrictions will be in direct proportion to our ability to handle logging operations so as to minimize conflicts with the other uses," McArdle told the Logging Congress.

I doubt that the logging and sawmill operators present at the meeting appreciated those words. Woods operators, wilderness area advocates and recreationists presently are at loggerheads. Some compromise must be found somewhere. The head of the Forest Service apparently can see this situation and is striving to head off trouble.

It is only human that everyone wants his own way. His own plans

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It appears that the Oregon Game Commission has adopted a commendable policy adverse to the proposed primitive area policy and has recently completed, upstream access roads, and parking lots, with room for 200 cars in one new upstream parking lot.

This will make it much easier to fish some of the tributaries of the Columbia and Sandy rivers for salmon and other fish.

It would be gratifying if, some day, we could read of similar projects for trout fishermen and picnickers east of the Cascade Mountains who, except by chance, ever find an access road to the better and remote picnic and fishing areas of which the family hears about, but are accessible only to the fittest of the clan who, because of a robust physique, can fight the brush along the creek side where trails would be welcome adjunct, to find the fish he paid for.

The mining fraternity objects to great areas of the national forests being closed to diligent prospecting, as they reportedly will be in the proposed primitive area system, which could result in the U.S. being made more dependent on imports of scarce and critical minerals in time of war and at prices unbelievably high, even if they are procurable, which they might not be.

In fairness to the man who advocated multiple use of every acre of national forest reserves, we must applaud the idea, even though it displeases influential importers of foreign minerals who would make still greater profits if the domestic supply of critical minerals were left undiscovered, even in times of greater need.

B. Z. Smith
Box 633

Smart Politicians

Klamath Falls (To the Editor)—The Democrats proved they were fine people when in this last election, some 55,000 of them voted for Hatfield, after an egotistical, bombastic, bull-headed little man, dis-regarding the advice and wishes of all his colleagues from the governor down, reached an all time political low with his contemptible attack on our governor-elect.

This little man, failing in his ambition to land a high position in the Republican party as quickly as he thought he should, renounced and denounced all things Republican, seeking to better his political position in the Democratic party.

In the last three days of his recent tour, this little guy's venom sack overflowed and spewed forth when carried away by his eloquently ability and hatred of all things Republican. He pulled the prize boner of his political career, furnishing irrefutable evidence to the Democrats as well as the Republicans, that not only is he unreliable, but that to satisfy his colossal ego he operated on a party-be-damned, Wayne Morse - is-always-right theory.

All that he did in his attack on Hatfield was to bring stigma and disgrace to himself and so sicken the rank and file of his own party that 55,000 of those good souls voted for the best man and gave him the victory he deserved.

Comes it now the clincher that shows his Wayne-can-do-no-wrong complex. Invited by Mr. Hatfield to discuss ways and means of bettering our state, Morse said he could see nothing to be gained.

We, however, feel that after being elected senior senator, that even he, the mastermind, could find something constructive had he accepted that invitation and honestly tried to do something constructive.

Then, when Mr. Neuberger asked Mr. Hatfield to lunch, our Wayne screamed, "I've been stabbed in the back."

Well, on that subject he should be an authority, having, in his career, probably stabbed more men in the back than any man in history. Had any soldier in the Armed Forces made the accusations and remarks against the President that Morse has mouthed, that soldier would have been cashiered from the Army in disgrace or sent to prison.

The Democrats are too fine a party to be burdened by this little bundle of self-esteem and it is our hope that if and when the little guy runs, he will receive only one vote, his own.

Doc Cook
4840 South Sixth Street

Quotes

United Press International - UVALDE, Tex. — Former Vice President John Nance Garner, welcoming former President Truman to his 90th birthday celebration:

"Nature has been kind to both of us."

'They'll Do It Every Time'

By Jimmy Hatlo

THE "ROOM LIGHT" IN YOUR \$8.39 PER DAY HOTEL ROOM IS ABOUT AS BIG AS A CHRISTMAS-TREE BULB....



BUT WAKE UP IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NIGHT AND TURN ON THE BED LAMP! WOW! AN AIRPLANE BEACON!



25 Per Cent Gold Is Behind The Money In Your Pocket

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH
United Press International

NEW YORK (UPI) — To pay for the goods and services you purchase, you draw on three kinds of money — the jingling kind, the folding kind and the checkbook kind.

The coins and the \$1 and \$2 bills in your pocket are backed by silver. From \$5 on up you're handling Federal Reserve notes backed by more than \$20 billion worth of gold.

There are about \$28 billion of Federal Reserve notes in circulation. Under law these notes must be backed by 25 per cent in gold.

Federal Reserve banks keep a stack of these notes in their vaults and also draw on a freshly-made supply from Washington. Sometimes you get brand new bills at your bank. The Federal Reserve issues these when the old ones wear out.

Besides the coins and folding money, commercial banks — those which handle checking accounts — actually create money when they make a loan to you. Here's the reason for this:

By law all commercial banks must keep an amount equal to roughly one-sixth of your checking account deposits in cold storage with the Federal Reserve bank of their district. In other words, each of these so-called "reserve" dollars supports six checkbook dollars.

Say you deposit \$600 in your checking account. Your bank automatically puts \$100 of this into its reserve account with the Federal Reserve bank of its district.

But the remaining \$500 it can lend. Say that Joe Smith wants to borrow the \$500 to buy a used car. The bank lends Smith the money. He in turn pays the car dealer with a check.

When the car dealer puts the \$500 into his bank this bank puts one-sixth or \$83 into its reserve account. The remaining \$417 it, in turn, can lend to someone else.

This process, providing there's a demand for loans, continues until that original \$600 has been blown up into \$3,600.

It's through making loans, not only to individuals but to the government, small businesses and big corporations, that banks earn a profit and stay in business.

And if you happen to have a savings account in a commercial bank part of the money the bank earns goes back to you as interest on your account.

If you have a checking account at a bank it's called a demand deposit. This is because your money can be withdrawn on demand. Your savings account, on the other hand, is called a time deposit because the bank technically can require notice — usually 30 or 60 days — before you withdraw your money.

Read the small print in your savings book sometime and you'll see this provision spelled out.

HOOP CHAMPS
CRANBROOK, B.C. (AP) — Nedra Fernie and Janice Kary whirled hula hoops for 3 1/4 hours without letting them touch the ground, in a contest in this southeastern town.

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