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FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE

By Charles V. Stanton

It was our great pleasure recently to be a guest at a meeting between members of the Douglas County Bar Association and the Douglas County Medical Society. This social affair was the first of its kind to be held by the two organizations, bringing together about fifty of the county's professional men. Meetings of this type, we believe, are productive of much good.

One of the interesting and amusing features of the program was a mock debate involving the question of which profession contributes most to public welfare.

We would not care to be cast in the role of judge with necessity of forming a decision on the question. There are times, however, when men of any profession are entitled to commendation for the work they have done both in the sphere of their practice and in their service to the public.

One such man is Attorney A. N. Orcutt, who has announced his plans for semi-retirement, starting next month, and his change of residence to Portland after making his home in Roseburg for fifty years.

Outstanding Public Service

Judge Orcutt likes to tell about his early experiences in Roseburg and we, for one, delight to hear those stories of people and happenings of a half-century ago.

We gather from Orcutt's stories that the practice of law in those days was much less arduous than today. Also, it was much harder to make a living in the profession. At least there seemed to be more time for social contacts than at present.

Orcutt supplemented his meager income by serving as Roseburg's city recorder, a job he held for six years. This task too, even though it included the office of judge of the police court, was not time consuming, and the salary, if we recall correctly, was the princely sum of \$25 per month.

He well remembers the furore resulting when a group of "visionary, prodigal spendthrifts" proposed to spend some of the city's money on such a new-fangled idea as paving the streets of the business district.

The city council halls rang with oratory. Perhaps, opines Orcutt, some of the debility of Roseburg's ancient City Hall results from the shaking the rafters received in that vociferous debate. But several blocks of Roseburg's business district were paved, and the city recorder was given a busy time juggling accounts, preparing assessments, issuing warrants, etc., as the City undertook what at that time was a project expected by many citizens to result in complete and total bankruptcy.

Knowledge of municipal affairs, gained by Orcutt in those years in which he gave valuable civic service in return for a token salary, led in later years to recognition as an authority on city law and management.

Schools Given Attention

Had he been properly paid for advice and service given throughout the many years of his residence, he would today be a man of great wealth. Instead, he was always ready to aid any municipality with its problems. And his fees, if any, were extremely modest.

For more than 35 years his legal knowledge was furnished the Roseburg School District at little cost. Other districts sought his aid. As with municipalities, his services received only fractional remuneration.

In partnership with the esteemed Dexter Rice, he joined in making the firm of Rice and Orcutt one of the best known and highly respected in all of Oregon. High ethical standards and able service to clients gave the firm an enviable reputation.

The two partners, jealous of their earned reputation, made plans to leave their firm in good hands. Able young men have been brought in to carry on the work. Failing health caused Dexter Rice to retire from the firm a few years ago. Orcutt, after 50 continuous years, is finding today's load overly heavy and is shifting the weight to his younger and more vigorous partners.

While still retaining limited connection and service with the firm, he plans to take life a little easier in the future.

He has earned retirement, and his great host of friends, to whom he has given unstinted service far beyond the call of professional duty, will wish him every good fortune as he leaves the community to which he has contributed so much.

Scraps From the



MENDING BASKET

Vidnett Martin P.O. Box 874, Drain, Or.

Teachers serve their country so well when they win friends for themselves and so, indirectly, for the country which is their home. There is no telling, is there, how far-reaching has been and will be the influence of Elizabeth Vining, sent to teach English to the Japanese Crown Prince. Her book, "Windows for the Crown Prince," is a thrilling indication of that fact. However, not all Americans can have so great an opportunity. No matter how small a radius, the work still counts!

The DOUGLAS LOG which goes to all the teachers from the office of the county school superintendent, brings the opportunity right home to our own area! Says the LOG: "Would you like to teach abroad? Do you want adventure in an overseas country? With your transportation there and back provided, and your living quarters furnished at no cost to you, plus a salary of \$350. It sounds like a dream... for teachers selected by the Department of the Army to teach in the Dependent Schools program overseas, it will be a

"dream come true."

"Approximately 700 jobs will be available in Germany, France, Austria, Trieste, Japan, Okinawa and the Philippine Islands. You can select the general area, and the exact location of the school to which you will be assigned depends upon the needs of the school system. A foreign differential is paid for Far East duty varying from 10 to 25 per cent of the salary."

"Elementary teachers experienced in teaching several grades are in greatest demand, and will not only be required to teach several grades but also the music, art and physical education." (I interpolate the suggestion that the one-room school of yesteryear offered the same opportunity of teaching a lot of children a lot of things, so that younger children were briefed on their next course and acquired much of it in advance!)

"Secondary teachers will teach all courses in at least one subject... Families of teachers selected are permitted to follow the employment at a later date... employ-

"C'mon, Joe. Lot of Folks Been Waiting T'meet You!"



Fulton Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON REPORT

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WASHINGTON — Marquis Childs, darling of the left-wing Americans for Democratic Action, has been slobbering in print over the fate of Owen Lattimore, the Baltimore Bugle who goes on trial in May charged with lying seven times to a Senate committee.

Childs pictures Attorney General Herbert Brownell as trembling over the impending trial, which is not a fact since one of Brownell's first official moves after taking office was to appoint Leo Rover, a top-flight lawyer and former U. S. attorney in Washington, as special prosecutor of Lattimore.

Childs also displays his ignorance of court procedure by stating that the Lattimore defense counsel, if overruled in seeking dismissal of the indictment, will appeal to the United States Circuit Court and even the Supreme Court. He thinks this will delay the Lattimore trial until winter, which is just what the left-wing Lattimore defenders want.

This type of reasoning reads well except that it has no basis in fact. Requests for dismissals of indictments are not carried to higher courts; either the request is granted and there is no trial, or it is denied and the defendant goes on trial. It's exactly that simple.

Childs is in familiar company in trying to grease Lattimore out of the witness chair. For free, you can obtain a 61-page booklet from promoters of the Lattimore defense fund in Baltimore, Md., which is devoted in its entirety to refurbishing Lattimore's reputation as a far eastern scholar, despite the fact that the Baltimore Bugle has none of the attributes of a scholar, such as a formal education, or a university degree.

The booklet contains a series of letters, all of which set forth Lattimore's qualifications as a scholar in round and pearlike phrases. The first letter is from Mortimer Graves, who is soon slated to make his own pilgrimage before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee. He was mixed up for years in the idiotic policy decisions that cost us the friendship of China, in addition to being long associated with some of the most noted left-wing collaborators in the nation.

Derk Bodde is another individual urging renewed faith in Lattimore's scholarly attributes. He was in on the deal that softened up China for the Communists.

Another is Quincy Wright, contributor to Common Cause magazine, official publication of the "Committee to Frame a World Constitution." Wright doesn't like Senators McCarthy and McCarran. Neither does Lattimore. Wright was secretary at one time to the Central Committee of the World Citizens Association. This outfit stands for such things as the following, taken from plank 5 of its platform:

"National states must be subordinate to world civilization; their jurisdiction must be limited to world law, and any local legislation contrary to world law must be null and void."

Wright also is listed in House Committee on Un-American Activities files as one among a long list of sponsors who sent a message to Congress in 1943 demanding that the committee be abolished.

Naturally, John K. Fairbank is on the defense fund list. He initially helped promote Lattimore as a far eastern expert by wet ment of a man and wife team permitted only in Trieste and Okinawa." For further information borrow a copy of the Douglas Log, or write direct to Overseas Affairs Div., Office of Civilian Personnel, Office of Secretary of the ARMY, (nearest ones in Capitol Bldg., Olympia, Wash., and 821 Market St., San Francisco, Calif.

Reader Opinions

People Said At Fault For Legalized 'Poison'

ROSEBURG — As a citizen of Oregon and of Douglas County, I should like to voice my sentiments in regard to what I consider a menace and a disgrace to our community and to our state.

Last week we had on trial in our fair city a young man accused of a horrible crime against society in general, and against my dear friend, Georgia Lang, in particular. To justify such a crime the defense pleads that the man is not really guilty because of the alcohol he had consumed. No doubt the alcohol did make him, as well as the other young man, careless of the amenities of society—of just plain ordinary decency.

Who is really at fault in making possible for these young people and many others to obtain this awful poison so easily? Did you and I make it even more easily obtained by the way we voted in the last election? God pity us who did. I feel ashamed of the citizenry of our grand state for having let the interests of the liquor industry so blind our eyes that we voted to make liquor so easily accessible. How can we excuse our stupidity in the face of such cases as the one tried here last week?

I am reminded of an article from the pen of Roy L. Smith which I would like to pass on to the readers of our News-Review in the hope that some one may benefit from reading it.

"He was an American boy, a youngster about twenty-two years of age. No insignia of rank decorated his plain uniform; he was a private in the ranks. Something terrible had happened to him. There he lay, slumped down in the Pullman seat, breathing heavily, unconscious, drooling at the mouth, his face almost blood-red, his swollen tongue protruding slightly from between his parched lips. It was very evident he was poisoned!"

"It was not long ago that he had stood, along with several hundred other young men, taking the oath of loyalty and swearing undying devotion to the flag of his country and his nation's cause. He had pledged himself to give his life, if need be, in defense of his country. But as we looked down on him there in that Pullman seat, he was a tragic figure, infinitely pathetic. Had an enemy struck at his flag or his home in that hour he would have been absolutely helpless to raise a finger."

"On the window ledge beside him stood a bottle about half-empty. Evidently it was from that bottle that he had drunk the poison which had made him helpless. On that bottle was a United States Government Internal Revenue stamp! His own Government in the face of spending a considerable sum on his military education, had sold someone the right to sell the poison, and he had sold it to the guy in uniform."

"Had a Russian or Chinese Communist administered some potent drug to that boy, leaving him in that condition, it would probably have started a riot on that train, and the 'enemy alien' would have been fortunate to escape with his life."

Had some fifth columnist been responsible for his unmanly, the police force, the FBI, and all the mighty power of the Government would have fallen upon the offender and dealt with him summarily. But it is probable that some civilian, with a flag hanging in his window, licensed by the state and municipality in which he did business, sold the boy the stuff. That same civilian, in all probability, took a part of the profit from the sale and invested in defense bonds,

16-Year-Old Youth Admits Child Murders

NEW YORK CITY, N.Y. — A 16-year-old boy admitted today, authorities said, that he lured two little schoolmates into a woods and killed them.

The boy, Carleton Mason of New York City, denied he attacked the victims sexually but refused to tell his motive, Dist. Atty. John Skahan of Rockland County said.

Coroner M. J. Moses reported an autopsy showed the girls—Esther Nagy, 5, and Marjorie Boudreau, 8, both of New York City—were victims of sodomy.

Esther was stabbed to death and Marjorie died of a brain hemorrhage, caused by a blow on the head. The autopsy also showed evidence of strangulation in both cases, Moses said.

Search Is Continued For Bow Of Split Ship

NEW YORK — Coast Guard cutters and planes searched an 80-mile radius of the gusty North Atlantic Thursday for the bow of a split oil tanker and eight missing persons.

Six navy and Coast Guard planes—from Argentina, Newfoundland, Salem, Mass., and Brooklyn—and three cutters concentrated their search in the area where the stern of the Liberian tanker Angy was found drifting.

The Angy caught fire, exploded and broke apart four days ago. Its aft section was sighted Wednesday by the American freighter Claiborne and 28 crewmen were rescued.

Trygve Lie Successor Stirrs U. N. Delegates

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. — U. N. delegates stepped up back-stage maneuvering today over a possible successor to Secretary General Trygve Lie. Three candidates have been nominated formally.

The 11-nation Security Council received the nominations behind locked doors yesterday and announced that the United States had put forward Carlos P. Romulo of the Philippines, Russia had named Polish Foreign Minister Stanislaw Skrzyszewski and Denmark placed Assembly President Lester B. Pearson of Canada in the race.

and called himself a good citizen. "We found a newspaper with a flaming editorial against 'enemy aliens' publishing a huge advertisement of the stuff the bottle contained—lending its good white space to the dubious business of persuading the boy to buy (and to drink)."

"We know a churchman who voted to repeal a law which would have prohibited the sale. We know a churchwoman who served the same poison, slightly diluted, upon her dinner table, and who invited a group of young people from the church to drink it and thus cultivate an appetite for it!"

"We know a preacher who, fully aware of the terrible devastation wrought among the youth of his community by the same stuff, never so much as raised his voice in protest."

"We know an army officer, the commander of a great camp, who did everything in his power to protect his boys from the vendors of the poison, and was finally compelled to take drastic measures to guard them against the civilians they were supposed to defend."

"A whole nation has sinned against that boy, administering the poison and leaving him helpless and debauched in that Pullman seat. Surely, AN ENEMY HATH DONE THIS!"

May this story as told by Roy Smith cause you and me to think a bit of what this terrible poison does to our dear young people and to do all in our power to make it harder to get its earnest wish. Yours for the cause of YOUTH.

MRS. INEZ HITCHMAN
Roseburg, Ore.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

the other public service corporations (power companies, gas companies, telephone companies and such) under the control of public utilities commissions with similar powers to control rates.

There was a terrific outcry from the rugged individualists, who claimed we were going to ruin these vitally important industries by cutting their profits so sharply that they would be unable to attract enough investment money to meet their needs for expansion to keep up with an expanding national economy.

The foregoing figures on 1952 earnings indicate that we were all wrong in our thinking back in those days.

In the year 1932, the sharply regulated railroads and public utilities (which were regulated in the first place in order to prevent them from throttling competition and thus making excessive profits) showed up much better last year than relatively UNREGULATED manufacturing and service industries.

Why?

Well, it has worked out in practice that government (national and state) PROTECTED the railroads and the public utility companies with wide-open and unrestricted competition.

If you have some money burning in your pocket and want to get into the railroad business, you can't just sail in and DO IT — like starting a hamburger stand. You must first get the consent of government to go into competition with EXISTING railroads. It is the same in the case of the public utilities. You have to get GOVERNMENT'S permission before you start an electric light plant or a waterworks system or a telephone company.

Permission of government to go into competition with existing utilities has been increasingly hard to get in recent years. That is to say, government has been increasingly guaranteeing the railroads

and the public utilities against increasing competition.

The long-term results are shown in the earnings records quoted at the beginning of this piece. The railroads and the public utilities, regulated by government but also PROTECTED BY GOVERNMENT against undue competition, showed a better earning record in 1952 than the manufacturing and service industries, where competition is keener.

These figures interest me because they seem to indicate that in the long run the people will be better off in a free enterprise system competing freely against all comers than in a system in which government REGULATES BOTH PRICES AND COMPETITION.

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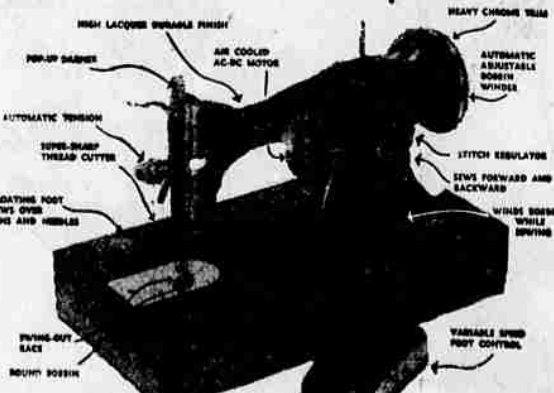
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