

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 3, 1926, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon under act of March 3, 1879.
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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50;
three months, \$3.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months,
\$7.50; three months, \$3.75.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year,
per month, \$1.25.

FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE

Charles V. Stanton

After listening to the broadcast of President Eisenhower's address at Columbia University Monday night, we heard the comments of Fulton Lewis Jr. Lewis assumed, as did most listeners, that the President was making reference to Senator McCarthy in some of his remarks, although the President did not mention the senator's name.

We conceived the impression that Lewis, who has been a staunch admirer of the senator, footraced himself around the barn several times to keep from meeting up with the fundamental issue involved in the McCarthy-Army controversy.

The McCarthy-Army hearing, with its conflicting testimony, technicalities, charges and counter-charges, is enough to confuse everyone. But through it all we should keep clearly in mind the fact that the principal issue concerns boundaries between the three constitutional departments of government.

Statements Misleading
Fulton Lewis, in his comments on the President's speech, followed the usual line of McCarthy admirers. The McCarthy group try to make it appear that the senator is being handcuffed in his attempts to locate and remove Communists in government. They represent that opposition comes from those who would coddle Communists; that McCarthy is being persecuted because of his anti-communist efforts.

But the job of locating and removing Communists from the government rightfully belongs with the executive branch of government. Through the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the office of the Attorney General, the President has the machinery with which to perform this task.

If the administration refused to undertake the removal of Communists, congressional action would be in order. The FBI and the loyalty board furnished the executive department with information showing various persons to be poor security risks and, in fact, branding some with the Communist label. The administration did nothing about removing some of those persons. Many were even promoted to positions where their activities increased hazards to our national security. When evidence was publicly submitted of the guilt of public officers, the administration spoke of "red herrings."

Under those conditions a congressional investigation into the failures of the administration was fully justified and highly commendable. Investigations served a most valuable purpose and achieved excellent results.

New Policy In Operation
But the change of administration also brought a change in the policy concerning Communists in government. The Eisenhower administration, it would seem from all reports, is making an honest effort to eliminate undesirables from employees classified as poor security risks, but it also has fired persons of poor moral character, as well as some who were inefficient in their work.

If it could be shown that the administration was not at work on the job of booting Communists from government departments, there would be good reason for Congress to take over. But so long as the executive branch of government is endeavoring to do the job set up for it by the Constitution, its province should not be invaded.

McCarthy's proper role would be to furnish the executive branch with such information as he had available and such evidence as he might uncover by further investigation. He should, by his cooperation, strengthen the executive department in cleaning up the mess. But he should leave the job to the proper authorities—authorities empowered by the Constitution—so long as they do the job.

Instead, he insists he will do it all himself and that he and not the President will give the orders. McCarthy's insistence upon conducting his investigation in his own way, coupled with the insistence that he, and not the President, should control the acts of employees of the executive branch, casts a reflection upon the President and his executive family. It would make it appear that Eisenhower is neglectful of his duty. Under those circumstances we admire the President for speaking out firmly.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—What can the poor working girl do to protect herself against "the overfriendly boss?"

I thought this problem went out about the time "Bessie, the sewing machine girl," was a big hit. But apparently it didn't, and now Congress may have to consider it in revising the Taft-Hartley Labor act.

An office worker, writing to Patricia Porter of the Boston Traveler, recently raised the question of "How to discourage the office boss from conveniently placing his hands on a girl's shoulders, arms or back while discussing business matters."

Admitting that it was a touchy subject and that often such gestures by the boss were completely friendly and an attempt to express their appreciation for work well done, the writer added, however:

"The majority of girls are embarrassed and uncomfortable when it occurs, none enjoy it, and it results more often in strained employer-employee relationship than in a friendly business-like one."

At a drugstore counter where a number of girls from several offices crunched down their mailed milk lunches, I made an informal poll on what they thought about this problem of "the overfriendly boss."

Their reaction was mixed—and entirely feminine. Most of them said their own particular boss was more of a querulous old mouse than a wolf.

"It's the junior executives who act like office juvenile delinquents today," said one. "Every once in a while you meet one

whose idea of exercise is to ask you to stay late and then chase you ten laps around the water cooler."

"My boss does pinch me every once in a while," said a plump young file clerk blushing. "But he doesn't mean anything by it. He's the fatherly type. He says he just wants to be sure that I'm not getting underpowered."

"When my boss puts his arm on my shoulder," said a stenographer, "he only does it after one of those four-martini, three-hour business lunches, and he just wants something to lean on until he can reach his swivel chair. What the guy really needs some days, though, is artificial respiration."

"Heavens, I wish my boss or anybody else—would put his arm around me," said a secretary. "After 25 years behind the same old typewriter, I've forgotten what it feels like."

"I wish my boss would throw out more," admitted another stenographer. "After all if he were trying to put his arm around me, he'd shut up about what a lousy speller I am."

The girls went into a huddle when I asked them what was the best way to curb an employer who really did insist on getting over-

Where There's Smoke There's Bound to Be Fire!

*WHATEVER THOSE
LADS ARE COOKING
UP YOU CAN BET IT'S
TO NO GOOD!



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — President Eisenhower's appointment secretary, Tom Stephens, still has trouble when he gets warmed up on conversation with some visitor and wrecks the tight schedule laid out for him daily.

One recent example occurred when a group from the national veterans' organizations came in to discuss the Republican Party's new vets' division to be headed by Martin B. Buckner of Flint, Mich. He is a former bomber pilot and an American Legion official.

The group wandered off on the subject of some military decision General Eisenhower had made in Europe. It was a subject he really wanted to talk about. Finally Stephens had to interrupt, apologize, usher the vets out and show the next visitor in.

Incidentally, the vet organizations think this new job at GOP headquarters will be permanent. In the past, servicemen's groups have been set up for the elections, but allowed to fold when the voting was over.

Mr. Buckner, a fair-haired young General Motors executive, has been lent to the Republicans to set up an organization which will look after the political interests of the constantly growing millions of ex-servicemen and women.

THE ARMY-McCARTHY

hears in the Senate finally affected the life of Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower. A Red Cross unit known as "The Senate Ladies' Group"—which includes the vice president's wife and the wives of both senators and ex-senators—has annually thrown a luncheon for the First Lady.

Invitations had gone out for this year's party, and many of the checks had been mailed in. But at the last minute the affair had to be called off. The reason was that it had been booked for the big caucus room in the Senate Office Building.

And those mean old senators wouldn't cancel their Army-McCarthy hearings for even one day to allow their wives to entertain Mamie. It turned out all right, however, because to make up for their disappointment, Mrs. Eisenhower gave a party for them—in the White House.

AN UNTOLD STORY

about two of Washington's most recent grand dames—Mrs. Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Edith Benjamin Helm. Mrs. Wilson is just come to light, Mrs. Wilson is, of course, the widow of the World War I President.

Mrs. Helm, in addition to being a member of Washington society's most exclusive group, known as the "Cave Dwellers," also served as White House social secretary during the Wilson, Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

In her new book of memoirs, "The Captains and the Kings," Mrs. Helm confesses that she and the wife of President Wilson were caught red-handed spying.

It was during one of Wilson's visits to France in 1918. The famous Marshal Foch had come to call on the President. The two women hid behind a door to get overfriendly on company time.

"Every time he reaches for you," suggested one, "just ask him for a taste. Boy, his arm will flop down as if you'd hit it with a crowbar."

"Well, in the old days I guess a working girl always kept a harem handy," said a second. "If my boss bothered me, you know what I'd do? I'd saw half a dozen thumbtacks in the wall and shoulder my dress—"

The other girls laughed merrily at the mental picture of the boss winning his office purple heart the cynical, middle-aged spinster secretary had an even better answer.

"The best way for a girl to cure an overfriendly boss is to marry him," she said, acidly. "That seems to cool any man down."

their first good look at him. They were deflected by a French aide.

MRS. RICHARD M. NIXON, wife of the vice president, has always bought her own groceries at one of the big supermarkets in a shopping center near her Washington suburban home. But recently she's had to give this up. Too many of the other shoppers recognized her and started following her around to see what she was buying.

GEORGE M. HUMPHREY, Secretary of the Treasury, got a strange letter from a doctor in California recently. Humphrey had never heard of him before, but this is what he wrote: "Enclosed is my check for \$1 for my ticket to the McCarthy-Stevens show. If it continues to be as good, I will send a larger check."

This is the point: Throughout North Carolina, and particularly in the rural eastern counties of the state, there are far more registered white voters than registered colored voters. It is probable that the registered white voters will be FOR continued segregation.

It was reasoned—If Scott could be painted as a friend of the Negro and a supporter of NON-SEGREGATED schools he would be defeated. The idea back of it was the ancient—and now, I hope, discredited—theory that all's fair in war and politics and that the end always justifies the means.

This North Carolina business is a perfect example of what used to be called a "roorback."

The dictionary defines a "roorback" as "a defamatory falsehood published for political effect." The word originated in 1844 when there was a widely published, to the detriment of James K. Polk, then a candidate for President, an exact purporting to be from Roorback's Tour through the Western and Southern States in 1836.

The "roorback" was a natural back in those days when communications were limited and a lie could be spread faster than the truth could catch up with it. It isn't so effective in these days when communications are so complete and so highly perfected that the dropping of a pin in Afghanistan can be heard almost instantaneously around the world. Even in backward eastern North Carolina nearly everyone has a radio and with the aid of radio plus television a lie can be spread as rapidly as it can be spread.

Multiplicity and perfection of modern communications bring problems of their own. Among other things, they provide the demagogue with a perfect medium for his demagogues. But they also help to render LESS effective the despotic expedient of a nasty political lie spread widely at the last moment.

Saucers Again; Objects Sighted Over Northwest

MCCORD AIR FORCE BASE, Wash. 28 — Mysterious objects described by one observer as resembling a flying light globe were sighted in the sky over various parts of the Pacific Northwest Monday night.

The Air Force Combat Operations Center confirmed the flying whitish objects were spotted at points widely separated as Spokane, Pasco, Moses Lake, Yakima and Ellensburg in Washington and at Portland and Redmond in Oregon. The combat center declined to speculate on the nature of the objects and said no attempt was made to intercept them. Spoken men said eight reports were received, all within an 11-minute period starting at 9:07 p.m.

Observers said the object was flat and was flying north on a line parallel with the earth. At Moses Lake, Fred Blackstone, a commercial pilot, said the object he spotted had a tail of red-dish fire. Justin Corley of Spokane, an Air Force veteran, said the object he saw east of Spokane glowed like a light bulb.

PACK BASILICA
ROME (AP)—Thousands of Roman Catholics pilgrims packed St. Mary Major Basilica Tuesday for the beginning of three days of services honoring newly sainted Pope Pius X.

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

Late at night one of the television stations here in Washington broadcasts film highlights of the day's proceedings in the so-called Army - McCarthy hearings. We have been staying up to watch this film presentation which runs about half an hour. I thought in that way as a part of the great American "jury" I might be able to find out what it is all about—or at least why the argument is considered so important as to warrant all of the publicity being lavished on it. I am a level-headed, interesting TV program so I keep on losing sleep watching it but I've about decided that I shall never find out why some people think it is important.

The plot of the show seems to be that one of the staff members of the McCarthy committee was drafted. He became an ordinary private in the Army. Some of the committee staff members he worked with in civilian life—and perhaps the committee chairman—thought he was made of better stuff and that his qualities should be recognized by advancement and more favorable placement in the Army. The Army heads, reasonably enough, thought otherwise and proceeded and continued to treat the young draftee just as all other young draftees are treated.

There ensued then numerous telephone calls and conversations in which the private's friends, asked, begged, insisted and demanded a better deal for him. The Army, true to its best tradition, did not yield an inch. That is the way it should be. If such "pressures" were to succeed we could not expect to have a good army.

Up to that point the whole situation seems to be both normal and reasonable. I expect high or low Army officers have countless times received requests—or even demands—to show favoritism in the ranks, and have denied such requests.

Then the story becomes confused and complicated, and leaves the normal pattern. Top Army personnel took umbrage at the efforts of the new draftee's friends to get all things—fired a list of formal "charges" asserting that threats and attempts to intimidate them had been made. As might be expected, the private's friends made answer including some "counter-charges"—and the fight was on.

Maybe there is more to it than related above—but that is what I've seen on the late evening TV show.

A directory telling "who buys what and where in the federal government" has been published by the Small Business Administration. I have just been advised by SBA Administrator Wendell B. Barnes.

In addition to listing approximately 4,000 items and classes of items covering the more than 5,000,000 products and services purchased by the federal government, the directory explains government purchasing methods and tells how small plants can obtain listing on agency bidders' lists. Various forms of assistance offered small firms by the SBA are explained in the publication, and suggestions are made of ways in which small firms can locate subcontracting opportunities.

The 32-page booklet is not available for free distribution. Copies may be purchased for 50 cents each, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. While the Small Business Administration's field offices are not authorized to sell government documents, each of these field offices has been supplied with order forms helpful to businessmen in ordering copies of the "U. S. Government Purchasing Directory."

Another publication is in preparation by SBA, but no indication has been given when it will be completed. This document, "U. S. Government Specifications Directory," will be a guide to the locations across the country where businessmen may consult files of government specifications and standards.

OREGON TRAPPERS PROSPER
Medford Mail-Tribune

The days of the old wild west may be gone but here in Oregon trappers are still making pretty good money. According to the Oregon State Game commission, pelts returns show that trappers were enriched by over \$181,200 for their efforts during the 1953-54 trapping season. A total of 79,744 pelts were taken in the period by 1,163 trappers. Muskrat, beaver, mink and other were the big four in point of number taken.

The Klamath and Harney county marshlands provided good returns for the muskrat trappers, the bulk of the 63,000 pelts harvested coming from the two counties. Total worth of the season's rat catch was estimated at \$46,000. Beaver brought the greatest total return for Oregon trappers. With an average price of \$8.48 per pelt, 11,103 beaver pelts were worth \$94,133. Lane, Douglas and Clatsop counties were tops for beaver production.

With a return of \$35.67, mink proved number three on the list and sold at an average price of \$11.37 each. Again Lane, Douglas and Clatsop counties provided the best mink trapping.

Other pelts brought the highest prices, selling for an average of \$14.84 each. However, only 162 of the valuable furbearers were taken, bringing to the trapper a little more than \$2,404.

Some animals taken by trappers, some for bounty payments, included coyotes, raccoons, weasels, gray and red fox, wildcat, badger, opossum and the lowly skunk and civet cat, E.C.F.

Peery Medicals

BY W.K. PEERY

Those of our readers who have followed a series of articles in this column on the Umpqua Indians may have gained the impression that all the Indians along the Umpqua river spoke the same language. Such was not the case. The range of the Umpquas began a few miles north of the Klamath river and ran between the coast range to the mouth of the Coquille river. The tribe took in all the reaches of the Coquille and swung eastward to include all the area along the Umpqua river.

Within the area were families of the Modocs, Calapooias, Klamaths, Coos, Alsea and other tribes. All these villages spoke a language different from each other, with the exception of the Modocs and Klamaths, and even here there were differences. Villages representing different stocks were scattered all along the coast north and south of the mouth of the Umpqua.

To overcome the difficulty of communication and avoid the necessity of learning dozens of different languages, the Indians of the coast from Alaska to Mexico adopted what is known as the Chinook jargon. The name is taken from a tribe of Indians, who lived on the north side of the Columbia river near its mouth who were Chinooks. Their name was given to the jargon largely because that group furnished the greatest number of words to the trade language.

This jargon was to our Indians the same as the French language to the European continent a generation ago. It was the diplomatic language of the natives. An Umpqua could walk into the home of a Klickitat and carry on an intelligent conversation in the jargon while not understanding a word of the tribal language of the other, and vice-versa.

The public has gained the erroneous idea that the Chinook jargon originated with the Hudson's Bay Company when they came to the Oregon coast. Jewett was captured by the Nootkas on Vancouver Island well over a quarter of a century before the Hudson's Bay people came to the coast. He learned to speak Chinook. Lewis and Clark were greeted by the Indians on the coast in the trade jargon.

The language was quickly adopted by the Catholic missionaries, Blanchet and Demers. They used it in their preaching among the natives. LaFramboise, the pioneer trail blazer of the Umpqua valley, used it in his conversations with our local Indians.

This scrambled mixing of language groups among our Indians is one of the mysteries the anthropologists have not yet solved. How two nationalities of Indians came to settle with an hours' walk of each other, with languages entirely foreign to each other, is yet to be learned.

Highly Placed Republican Figures Socialism Element Will Fit In Oregon Election

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Oregon's primary election results are being interpreted as "the death of socialism" in the state by a highly placed Oregon Republican whose voice will be heard in GOP plotting of the fall election campaign.

His evaluation is drawn from the contest for governor in which Gov. Paul Patterson gave a record-breaking shellacking to Secretary of State Earl Newberry in the Portland congressional race where Rep. Homer Angell was bounced hard by the voters in favor of Tom Lawson McCall.

Since these were both Republican intra-mural battles, where the element of socialism fit into the picture as seen by this GOP?

Both Newberry and Angell indicated quite plainly before the election that they had what he would call "socialistic" leanings. That is, they came out strongly for federal power development, instead of backing up the Eisenhower administration's power policy which emphasizes the role of local utilities. The victors, Patterson and McCall, stuck with the administration's more conservative policy.

This interpretation of the primary becomes significant because its author will have a strong hand in the kind of campaign that is waged against Richard L. Neuberger, the Democratic nominee, in behalf of Republican Sen. Guy Cordon.

It offers a strong clue that Cordon's managers will attempt to draw the campaign along a line of free enterprise vs. socialism, with the senior senator, having the traditional GOP banner of free enterprise and trying to pin the badge of socialism on Neuberger.

The resounding defeat of both Newberry and Angell offers this sort of campaign temptation to Oregon's GOP strategists because it eliminates the prospect of any Republican candidates running on the same "socialistic" plank; favoring high Hells Canyon dam, opposing the "partnership" power policy, criticizing the declaration of Bonneville River Administration, scoring "piecemeal" devel-

opment of the Columbia River basin.

When Newberry and Angell apparently sought a last minute capitulation on what they thought to be the popularity of such temptations, Neuberger termed them "death bed conversions." Defeat of the two candidates encourages conservative Republicans to believe these charges have considerably less sting at the polls than Neuberger's devotion to them would suggest he believes.

A troublesome note in this choir of confidence for the GOP is that the Democratic candidate for governor, Joe Carson, has also come out for high Hells Canyon dam and federal development of the Columbia river system—yet Carson, quite the opposite of Neuberger, is customarily identified with the conservative faction of the Democratic party in Oregon, and therefore eludes in the public mind any "socialistic" attachments.

Yet in the heat of a campaign for such high stakes as a seat in "world's greatest deliberative body," stranger fellows have figuratively been jammed into the same bed by their opponents.

It remains to be seen whether or not Republicans will settle on this sort of campaign to hold Cordon's seat—and whether or not they are being deceived by this particular interpretation of the primary election returns.

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Editorial Comment

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Medford Mail-Tribune

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Yes, You May Charge It

Joe Richards

120 N. Jackson