

The News-Review

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BORROWED ADVICE

Charles V. Stanton

Laziness is something with which everyone is afflicted from time to time. I am different only in the fact that I'm lazy all the time. But some days I'm more lazy than others. This being one of those days, I'm going to let one of Oregon's best known editors fill this column for me today.

Aside from constitutional laziness, however, I found in the *Register-Guard*, Eugene, an editorial I believe deserves wide distribution. It is particularly timely here in the Pacific Northwest where current labor disputes are affecting everyone's pocketbook. It is timely, too, in view of the epidemic of articles appearing in popular magazines exposing graft and corruption in organized labor. While such exposure is commendable, most of the articles we have read have failed to give any credit to the majority element of fair, hard-working, honest labor leaders and unions. Nor have they recognized as an offset achievements of organized labor in contributing to improved standards of living and records of production.

The cure for all labor ailments, we believe is to be found in the advice contained in the *Register-Guard's* editorial column:

The Place For Rebellion

As the lumber strike drags on, there are more and more reports of "rebellion" against the AFL and CIO leaderships which issued the strike orders. There are reports of groups which have withdrawn from established unions to set up individual unions of their own. And there are reports of other groups which seek a return to work without any official cancellation of the strike orders.

To all these dissenting groups within the established unions we would give the same counsel that we gave to rebels in the local Teamsters' strike back in 1938 when they were threatening to "tear up our cards." At that time we said:

"Don't tear up your cards, even though you may not have wanted to join that particular union. Now that you have joined, it belongs to you, and if it isn't run right, it's your fault for not taking part in its affairs and insisting that it be run right."

The place for rebellions in the labor unions is on the floor of the union halls. Now, as always, we recognize how difficult it is for "peaceful, law-abiding people" to start fights, and we certainly wouldn't advise anybody to start any fight until he has enough people with him so he has a pretty fair chance to win.

The most necessary thing is for the union member with a grievance to remember that he does have rights. In every union that we have ever known anything about, there's a body of union law. A member must know his rights under union law, then if he has a grievance, he must have the guts to stand up in meeting and shout.

Don't Destroy Union

There are some who would like to see the present discontent directed into a movement to wreck the unions. We do not share this feeling. Serious questions have been raised concerning the manner in which strikes were taken and by which the strike decisions were made. But the remedy is not to destroy the unions. The remedy will be found when every dues-paying member who has an equity asserts his rights in open meeting.

The strike, they say, has a background in "union politics," the influence of the "loud speakers and big promoters" who over-awed the rank and file. If mistakes were made, the first step to correct those mistakes should be in open meeting by "due process."

That advice by Eugene Editor W. M. Tugman, we believe, contains sound thought, not only for labor unions but also for any other organization—church, lodge, club—where very few members are left to carry the load while the rest of the membership drags its feet.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—If I were a bachelor yearning for the matrimonial yoke, I do believe I'd head for Manhattan this weekend.

Some 2,000 business secretaries are here for their annual convention, and I don't know where else in America at the moment a man could go if he is searching for the right girl to love, honor and disobey the rest of his life.

For the business office today is the best of all training grounds for wifehood. Any girl who can run an office efficiently can operate a home at half-throttle.

As I see it, a good secretary has about all the advantages even the most cautious bachelor looks for in a wife, to wit:

1. She can sew on a button.
2. She has learned to keep her trap closed about confidential matters.
3. She knows when to get a man a cup of coffee, and when he prefers the fact.
4. If she isn't a beauty, she at least knows how to put her best personality forward. She is neat, orderly and well-dressed.
5. She knows how to arrange flowers.
6. She has learned to take dictation from a boss, and therefore a husband can at least hope she will pay some attention to what he says—if only through force of habit.
7. She has the ability to budget money and get the most out of a small income.
8. She can fill out your income tax, and write diplomatic letters of refusal to all the relatives who try to borrow money from you.
9. Any girl who can change a typewriter ribbon successfully probably can learn in a few months to fix your television set, too. The repair bills she saves will in time pay for the cost of the wedding and her subsequent upkeep.

Every year the American girl secretary is getting brainer, better looking and more of a matrimonial bargain.

Jerry Wald, space consultant for the Art Metal Construction Co., office equipment manufacturer, is my authority here. His job is to measure offices for secretaries (and secretaries for offices), and after a national survey of the field he came up with this observation:

"The average secretary today can accomplish more work in two hours than one in the Gibson girl generation could in an entire day. Physically, she is smaller in size, and in the office occupies one

Navy Carrier Plane Crashes, Killing Three

STERLE, Ala. (AP)—A Navy carrier type plane smashed into an isolated mountain peak during a heavy rainstorm near Steele Thursday, killing the three men aboard.

Members of a rescue party said the single-engine Skyraider exploded on impact. The bodies were badly burned and most of the wreckage destroyed.

The plane was one of a flight of three on route from Atlantic City, N. J., to Dallas, Tex., on a navigation flight.

Oregon May Get Federal School Building Funds

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON—A short-term emergency school construction bill which Senate leaders have granted a priority would give Oregon \$2,121,479 annually for two years for new school construction.

Outlook for enactment of the bill is uncertain, for the Eisenhower administration up to now has opposed it. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Hobby testified in hearings on the bill that the administration would prefer to wait the outcome of a study of present school needs before backing federal aid legislation.

Nevertheless, the Senate Labor and Education Committee has approved and sent to the floor the bill sponsored by Sen. John S. Cooper (R-Ill.) under which \$250,000,000 would be divided among the states and territories for each of two years to help relieve immediate needs for added school facilities.

If Congress enacts the bill, it will go into effect immediately and cover the fiscal year that began July 1, as well as fiscal 1955 which begins next July. The Senate GOP Policy Committee has listed the bill for priority action before the adjournment of this session of Congress.

States would have to put up matching funds to benefit from the federal grants. Plans for individual projects would have to be submitted to and approved by the U. S. Office of Education, but states would determine their location and supervise actual construction. States would audit receipts and expenditures and report this data to the U. S. Commissioner of Education. The government's share in any single project could not exceed 40 per cent of the cost, or \$300 per pupil to be accommodated in the new school, whichever is the smaller amount.

Oregon's allocation in the bill of \$2,121,479 was based upon a formula which included school age population and the state's average per capita income.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

CANCER RESEARCH PROGRESS

Salem Capital Journal

The Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research of Memorial Hospital, New York, in its latest progress report is most promising for a cure of the dread malady. It states that cancer infected rats and mice have actually been cured and the cures effected by chemical means. It states that "of 1910 animals treated with one or another of the compounds, 1275, or 67 per cent were cured."

One of these compounds, triethylene melamine, actually effected 100 per cent cures, in one type of transplanted cancer, 95 percent in another, 96 in a third. The importance of these experiments is stressed by the New York Times which asserts:

"It is impossible to read such statistics without emotion. For 50 years or more we have been living on the hope that some day the surgeon's knife and radiation would cease to be the only way of coping with malignant tumors. No success has yet been reported in human cases of cancer with the particular compounds that have saved the lives of rats and mice. But the search for chemicals to which the human organism will respond has only begun."

This apparent success flows from a new concept of cancer. Under the microscope cancer cells act as if they were bacteria and the theory was that if bacteria can be killed or starved by chemicals, perhaps the bacteria-like cancer cells can be, without damage to normal cells. And it seems verified.

Cancer cells need nourishment the same as normal cells, so why not feed them with lethal nourishment? And the Sloan-Kettering result show that it has been achieved after six years of research. The world will anxiously await further research in the hope that the results will achieve the long sought cure for cancer.—G.P.

"AIR-CONDITIONED OREGON"

Albany Democrat-Herald

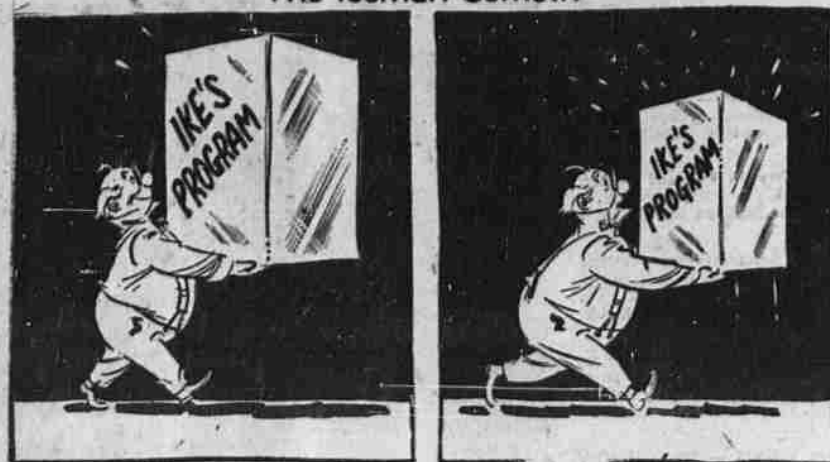
We aren't seeing that fine promotion phrase "air-conditioned Oregon" as often as we should. Put forth some years ago by the state highway commission, it just isn't the nail on the head.

The phrase puts people into the hotels and restaurants in the hotter parts of the country. It could help attract more visitors from the heated belt to this state. It's true winter and summer. Remember the figures we were publishing a few days ago on the temperatures running up to 117 in the Midwest, where the people and the crops alike were roasting.

Eighty-five has been just about the top in these parts this summer, and last winter there were very few zero marks anywhere in the state. The summer has been a little cooler than usual this year, and a little more moist; only a few moments ago we heard a former midwesterner say she wouldn't trade our climate for "the whole state of Iowa."

We're not sufficiently appreciative of our weather. If the Californians had it, they'd have capitalized on it properly and Los Angeles would be built clear up to the Tehachapi. We ought to brag more about it. Instead of that, we yell every time it rains and then, in a minute or two, with the mercury in the low eighties, we kick about the heat. Probably we're setting too high a standard; we're just spoiled. We're insisting on perfection—which of course is just out of reach. But, year in and

The Iceman Cometh



McKay's Temper Is Brought To Boiling Point On Visit To Alaska For Observation

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay reached Alaska this past week as the consequence of political troubles that have plagued him in the territory since he entered the cabinet. The tongue-lashing McKay gave Alaska at Anchorage, whether he liked it or not, is not likely soon to be forgotten in the territory. And one of McKay's subordinates here in the Interior Department is suggesting that the former Oregon governor rival Harry Truman in ability to "give 'em hell."

Before McKay ever left Salem in the late fall of 1952 after Dwight Eisenhower tapped him for cabinet duty, Alaska was among those who swarmed down upon him—mostly for jobs.

After he arrived in Washington, D.C., and before the new administration took over, McKay had a small office at the Interior Department—and the story is told of how he got fed up with Alaskan callers' demands and gave them a generous sample of his saltiest vocabulary.

More recently, with the drive underway in Congress to grant statehood to Alaska, McKay had a small office at the Interior Department—and the story is told of how he got fed up with Alaskan callers' demands and gave them a generous sample of his saltiest vocabulary.

Bill Authorizes Work On Fleet

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Merchant Marine Committee Friday approved a bill to authorize the spending of 25 million dollars to modernize ships in the government's laid-up merchant fleet.

The modernization work is to be accomplished in 24 months and is to be done in private coastal shipyards. The ships are to be returned to the reserve fleet when the work is completed.

A similar bill, authorizing 45 million dollars during a 12-month period, has been passed by the Senate.

The original House measure, backed by the Maritime Administration, provided for a 45 million dollar program for 200 ships, but the committee trimmed the amount on motion of Rep. Bonner of North Carolina, top ranking Democrat.

Bonner said the bill's main purpose is to provide work for shipyard workers at a time when shipyard workers are threatening to go on strike even when there isn't enough work to keep them employed.

CIO Shipbuilders Let Strike Deadline Pass

NEW YORK (AP)—The CIO Shipbuilders Union, letting a strike deadline pass at eight East Coast shipyards of the Bethlehem Steel Co., says work will continue on a day-to-day basis while negotiations go on.

A union spokesman said strike notifications authorized stoppages Thursday midnight at four Bethlehem yards in the New York area, two in the Baltimore area and two in the Boston area.

The union lifted the midnight strike threat last night a few hours after the government appealed for postponement of walkouts authorized by 24,000 workers in 11 east coast shipyards.

year out, we come about as close to it as they do anywhere.

Old Dr. J. Duncan Spaeth of Princeton used to say, on his frequent visits to Oregon years ago, as he savored a deep breath, "Your air is like wine."

McKay's Temper Is Brought To Boiling Point On Visit To Alaska For Observation

(Continued from Page one)

est percentage of persons who live to be 100 reside in those parts of our nation where the stress of living is supposed to be the greatest.

I'd like to believe here, because those who live strenuous lives are almost certain to ACCOMPLISH the most, but I've lived at least long enough to have learned that you can prove ANYTHING with statistics.

Tragic note in the news: Sealed order for putting the Indochina cease-fire into effect have already gone to French headquarters in Hanoi and presumably also gone to the Vietnamese command. The truce is to become effective next Monday evening at 8 p.m. Eastern daylight time.

Communist troops struck at an isolated French garrison 40 miles northwest of Hanoi. They were finally hurled back by the French defenders after a screaming charge that carried them through two barbed wire defense lines.

It was tough for the poor devils who died in the battle AFTER THE CEASE-FIRE HAD BEEN AGREED UPON BUT HADN'T YET BEEN PUT INTO EFFECT.

About the only comment that can be offered is that there is no justice in war.

U.S. under-secretary of state Walter Bedell Smith—back in Washington after attending the Geneva conference—says the Indochina settlement was the best possible under the circumstances. He denies that it was an Asian Munich. At Munich, he says, human rights were given away in time of peace.

There was shooting war in Indochina, he adds.

He's pretty much right. The French were fighting a war they couldn't afford to win and came to the reasonably sensible conclusion that they COULD AFFORD TO LOSE IT.

What, I'd say, is realistic logic.

Besides—

It wipes up the French as colonial imperialists in Asia—which is all to the good from our standpoint. If they're through in Asia, we'll no longer have to incur the hatred that results from our support of them.

As the first nation to throw off the yoke of colonial imperialism, we have no business fighting on the side of colonial imperialism anywhere in the world.

Thornton Rules Dorman Can't Censor Articles

SALEM (AP)—Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton ruled Thursday that state finance director Harry Dorman can't censor state publications.

Thornton ruled that Dorman can change copy in those publications only for reasons of economy, and that he must do this without changing the meaning of the copy, and without omitting any statement of fact.

The controversy over Dorman's censorship powers started when Rep. Maurice Neuberger, Portland Democrat, asked that the State Milk Marketing Administration's publication copy carrying articles favorable to repeal milk control.

An initiative to repeal milk control will appear on the November ballot.

Thornton's opinion, asked by Marshall N. Dana, Portland, member of the State Board of Agriculture, would make it impossible for Dorman to control publication of such articles, except for reasons of economy.

Dr. Henry M. Goodwin Named Institute Member

Dr. Henry M. Goodwin, Myrtle Creek, Oreg., has been named a member of the Vision Conservation Institute of the Northwest.

President Max Friedman, Portland, announced today that Goodwin will assist in the Institute's educational efforts in this area. The Institute is a non-profit faith service organization devoted to the care and preservation of vision. It is composed of vision experts from Oregon, Idaho, Montana and Washington.

80-ACRE FIRE

KIAMATH FALLS (AP)—Indian Service and Southern Pacific Railroad crews had a forest fire under control Friday but not before it had burned over some 80 acres of merchantable second-growth timber.

The fire was reported late Thursday afternoon on the Kiamath Indian Reservation five miles north of Chiloquin. Southern Pacific crews aided because the blaze was near the railroad's tracks.

British Columbia Lumber Makers Too Busy To Seek Business Chance In U. S.

VANCOUVER, B.C. (AP)—British Columbia lumbermen look south below the border and see a great opportunity for business.

But they're so busy with domestic and other export commitments most are forced to pass up the chances of new profits.

For five weeks now, striking woodworkers in Washington, Oregon and California have cut United States output of softwoods by a crippling one-third.

For a month now, orders for B.C. lumber have poured into mills and wholesalers here from the eastern United States.

In many cases, however, the urgently-wanted cedar, fir, and hemlock have just not been available.

One reason for the short supply on hand is a late start in interior cutting because of prolonged snow run-offs in recent weeks.

And much of the lumber that is cut and boomed is earmarked for earlier overseas orders.

Already, increased sales to the eastern U.S. have been estimated at five per cent and lumbermen

here are confident the percentage will go higher yet.

Employment in the forests is higher than this time last year. Mills report production now is in full swing and likely to stay that way with the present firm market.

With no early settlement likely in the Pacific Northwest, lumbermen here say the U.S. wholesaler's position will become increasingly desperate.

They point to booming construction and a congressional selection with housing one of the big issues. Retail yards are also clamoring for lumber supplies.

Some lumbermen are forecasting B.C.'s best year in the timber business for some time if the U.S. strike drags on much longer.

Biggest increase is expected for interior mills which ship by rail or deal through Vancouver wholesalers. Transit shipments—those not ordered at the mill but loaded on a freight car before being sold—are increasing in expectation of the greater demand.

population in intelligence. The testers were surprised at this towering superiority.

Generally these fellows weren't afraid to make decisions when they had to be made; they were normally calm and when provoked, kept their annoyance under some check; they tended to be conservative; they were very frank in appraising their own assets and liabilities, and they exhibited high standards of tolerance for the performance and viewpoint of other people.

Apparently their chief weakness was that in self-confidence and emotional stability they were merely average. This might seem hard to believe for men who had achieved success and were governed by the search for it. But the psychologist observed that executive responsibility by its nature stirs anxiety in men.

The findings showed further that many were almost driven to success by the fear of failure. They kept pressing upward because they dared not stop.

Obviously, not too many of us can aspire to real eminence in the business world. We haven't enough of the required ingredients, though some of us may cover certain shortcomings by a tremendous effort of will.

The rest will have to be content either with success in modest fields, or with the fact that modest accomplishment may give them time to live more varied and more leisurely lives than their hard-driving friends pushing to the top.

With full respect to those who have the stuff to go all the way, we'd like to suggest that life short of the top can be pretty wonderful, too.

REGISTERED WILLAMETTE VALLEY BREED ROMNEY'S FROM IMPORTED RAMS—CHOICE SELECTIONS NOW AVAILABLE OAKMEAD FARM NEWBERG, OREGON

Experiment Finds Effect Of Dams On Salmon Life

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. (AP)—The International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission has proved what fisheries experts have long believed—that high dams may kill thousands of valuable fingerling salmon en route to the sea.

A scientific report released by the commission Friday tells how a quarter-million young salmon were released over the spillway and through the turbines of a 25-foot high power dam to determine the effects of such structures on fingerlings.

Sixty-four per cent of the sockeye and 54 per cent of the coho fingerlings subjected to the test were killed. Coho proved somewhat sturdier than sockeye.

In the whirling turbines, 34 per cent of the sockeye and 28 per cent of the coho failed to survive, prompting fisheries experts to conclude that such losses would destroy the salmon resources if similar dams were placed on migration routes without proven protective measures. No such methods have yet been developed.

The novel experiments have been conducted by the Federal Department of Fisheries and Washington State under the liaison of scientists from the commission.

Missing: Wheelbarrow: Worth Estimate \$40,000

MOSES LAKE (AP)—Someone else is pushing Larry Hightower's wheelbarrow and the former Elsenburg cowboy doesn't like it.

It's the one he pushed up Pike's Peak on the jaunt that took him through the western United States and into Mexico and Canada. The one-wheeler turned up missing Thursday night, he complained to police.

Police should have no trouble identifying it. It has two headlights powered by a generator, a radio aerial topped by an American flag and the base is painted red, the interior walls and the outside blue.

It's worth a lot to Hightower, too: \$40,000 was the estimate he gave police.

The cowboy said he suspects two juveniles.

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