The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1929, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 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, $13.00; six months, $7.00; three months, $3.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, $13.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, $1.25.

THE NEUBERGER MYTH

Charles V. Stanton

Has the Oregon press created a "Neuberger Myth?" Does Richard Neuberger, who aspires to the seat now held by U. S. Senator Guy Cordon, owe his political stature to Oregon newspapers, which he so frequently criticises? Have the newspapers of the state created in the public mind the impression that State Senator Richard Neuberger is a brilliant statesman and, if so, is that impression correct?

These questions are raised by an editorial appearing recently in the *Hood River News*, which contends that "The press has helped create the myth of Neuberger's greatness and importance."

The Hood River editor bases his opinion on an address made several months ago by State Senator Stewart Hardie, publisher of two eastern Oregon weeklies, at a meeting of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association.

Hardie charged that newspapers were prone to play up sensational news during sessions of the State Legislature, while failing to give the true picture of legislative work. He specifically mentioned the large amount of newspaper space given Senator Neuberger, holding that Neuberger's contribution to actual legislative work was negligible, but, as the Hood River editor reported, "from the roar he made, one would think the hub of state capitol work centered in this senator from Portland."

Must Have Copy

Senator Hardie's charges were quite thoroughly debated at the time they were made, and there was a concensus of opinion that a headline hunter has a distinct advantage at a legislative session.

The actual work of a legislature is most unexciting. The work is done in long and arduous committee sessions. Often days will pass without any action of particular interest to newspaper readers. It is at such times that the smart headline hunter gets in his licks — and, certainly, no one can accuse Senator Neuberger of lacking a brilliant sense of timing.

He was always good for "copy" when reporters, covering the legislative sessions, were scurrying anxiously to find something with which to supply their papers or wire services. Probably no other member of the legislature was given more space in newspapers.

Of his technique, Former State Senator Phil Hitchcock was quoted as saying in Portland recently that "when we were colleagues in the Senate, he once introduced a bill which I favored. There were several errors in the bill, however, and I attempted to point them out. 'This thing won't pass anyway. I just think it ought to be debated,' was the answer I got."

Let's Look At The Record

The question still remains, however, whether the public's impression as to Senator Neuberger's legislative ability is a "myth." We can go to the record for that.

In the 1951 session of the Oregon Legislature, Senator Neuberger, as nearly as we can ascertain, submitted three bills none of which was passed. He was co-author or cosponsor of fifteen bills of which two were passed. His name appeared on seven joint resolutions, having to do with congratulations, condolences, commemorations, etc., of which five were adopted.

At the 1953 session he introduced thirteen bills, one a request measure, with four being passed and one of these a substitute by the committee. He was co-author or cosponsor of nineteen measures of which four were passed. Of eleven joint resolutions to which his name was attached, five, formal in nature, were approved.

Neuberger is a most successful and prolific author and speaker. But writing and speaking talents give no evidence of legislative ability. It is a legislative post he seeks.

From a study of his legislative record, we fail to find any indication of ability commensurate with the publicity given his outcries. The Hood River editor, in our opinion has correctly interpreted any impression of Neuberger's "greatness and importance" as a "myth."

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Morning thoughts of an alley Aristotle on the start of a new week:

Monday is the limpest day in the average man's calendar. He returns to work tired from working at play.

We take the 7-day week for granted. Sometimes when I feel like criticizing both the Lord and mankind—even an upset stomach can stir these solitary thoughts of rebellion—I often harbor thoughts about the God of the Old Testament that would hardly please Him.

Yet He labored to create the world in six days and rested from his vast efforts on the seventh day. That created the tradition of the 7-day week. The modern effort in most industries has been to try to get the working job done in 5 days.

But suppose the Lord had labored 99 days in a row to perfect our vineyard and rested on the 100th day. Could human beings have accepted this pattern of a 100-day week? Certainly not today. So maybe on Monday every 7 days isn't as bad as it sometimes seems.

We claimed we are made in the image of God, but there are no quarrels in a Christian heaven. More often we imitate in our daily lives the old Greek and Roman gods, who squabbled among themselves in petty rivalries so much that today they would feel as much at home in Times Square as they did on Mount Olympus.

The victory of Christianity over the centuries is that it reflects the ordinary man's craving to revere something more substantial, and less jealous, than he knows himself to be.

Peace has been the mouth-spoken dream of every generation of mankind under the sun. Yet the simplest way to create world unity would be an announcement that invaders from another planet had landed on earth.

The sad fact of so-called civilization as we have known it is that dire necessity, a man's urgent loneliness and dependence on the frightened fellow who must protect his flank, has knitted firmer friends in danger than can all the pleading platitudes of peace.

It remains to be estabished whether man, for all his pious cries for peace, can endure it very long. His predatory omnivorous appetite, his restless quest for change, his reach for power beyond his grasp, have made him the animal of animals, the predator of predators, and reduced his religiosity to a mockery. Even the mosquito is more honest. It doesn't pretend to pray. It preys.

War is a long boredom for the soldier, and has always been through history. The moments of danger are usually few, frightening, and fatal only in those accidents and harsh cirumstances of duty incidental to a soldier's task. Sometimes there are few or no casualties; on occasion the whole outfit is a casualty.

But war in the industrial 20th century has made the civilian, patriotic and willing as he is, get a feeling of war importance. On his days off he volunteers to forget his regular job and work in a factory to help build a bomber his son may fly, or spot check a new gun his boy may have to fire.

That seems to me to be a real danger — the civilian's excitement and feeling of significance when war is on. He is sometimes overborne and swept away by it, and abandons the standards that make him a nice home guy. The war inflates him and his opinion of himself; He — and many girls, too — in their minds actually hate to see a war close. It will send them back to a dull routine.

But the invention of the atom bomb and the hydrogen bomb makes the civilian a potential target. Naturally this reduces his enthusiasm and gives him almost an infantry soldier's weary worry about how to stay alive and influence enemies.

Who can make people forget the glamor and magic of war — the feeling of importance war often brings?

Who can make them feel peace-important?

Televised Talk By McKay Upheld Against Charge

PORTLAND (AP) — Republican officials rejected Saturday a Democratic charge that a televised speech by Secretary of Interior McKay here May 19 violated the Corrupt Practices Act.

Howard Morgan, Oregon Democratic chairman, had charged that McKay espoused the candidacy of Sen. Guy Cordon and said the Republicans had failed to report who was paying the expenses of that political speech.

Ed G. Boehnke, state Republican chairman, said he had asked Robert F. Maguire, Portland attorney, for an opinion on whether there was anything to Morgan's charge.

Maguire said in reply that he could find no violation. He noted first of all that Morgan's charge was in reference to the primary election of May 22. Maguire said the primary was merely an election within each party, and that Cordon had no opposition and therefore the Republicans had no need to spend any money on Cordon's behalf.

Maguire said he had examined the text of McKay's speech and found only two passages referring to Sen. Cordon.

"There is nothing in the speech which by the most violent exercise of exaggeration can be said to be a speech on behalf of Sen. Cordon's candidacy. It never even mentioned directly or indirectly that there was a primary election campaign pending or that Sen. Cordon was a candidate for the Republican nomination," Maguire said.

Maguire said the speech was an explanation of the administration's power policy, and therefore, "Whoever may have paid the costs of advertising and putting over the air and on television Secretary McKay's speech was under no obligation to report to anyone the cost thereof."

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page one)

Wherever American manufacturing industry comes into free competition, unhampered by tariffs, "fair" trade agreements or other price-upholding devices, with German manufacturing industry it is feeling the bite of sharply lower German prices. The German prices are enough lower that over the world the Germans are getting a LOT of the business and we are losing a lot of it.

The same is true in the case of the Japanese. Their prices are low — very low. Wherever we come into free and unrestricted competition with them, they get the business and we lose it.

Both the Germans and the Japanese are efficient producers. In general, their products are well made and dependable.

In addition, they have a tremendous advantage in the way of labor costs. Because their wages are fabulously low in comparison with ours, they get the business wherever they come into free and unrestricted competition with us.

The Germans and the Japanese understand the uses of power and machinery in modern production. We can't depend wholly upon our superior genius in the use of machinery and power in mass production.

So—

We face this situation:

Either the wages of our foreign competitors will have to come up to an approximation of our wage levels or our wage levels will have to COME DOWN to an approximation of those of our foreign competitors.

It's as simple as that.

In Germany the workers, banded together in their unions, are apparently determined to RAISE THE LEVEL OF THEIR WAGES Something of the same sort appears to be going on in Japan.

Let's watch it with interest.

And considerably sympathy.

It is a movement that must inevitably work out of our advantage—if it succeeds.

Can't Win: Vice Squad Collects Private Slot

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) — Jack Kreske, owner of a Columbus plumbing supply firm, told police it was all his wife's fault.

"Every time we'd go out, she'd play the slot machine. Finally, I said, 'look, honey, I'll buy you one.'"

Kreske said he bought an "old broken down machine for her, figuring we could fix it up and she could play it. She's the only one that's put a nickel in it since and it's been in our basement all the time."

Police, embarked on an anti-pin ball drive, confiscated the machine from the recreation room of Kreske's home yesterday. Now he faces a $50 to $200 fine and six months in the workhouse for possession of the one-armed bandit.

Forest Service Range Bill Added As Rider To Farm Price Supports Measure

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Senate promoters of the so-called forest service range improvement bill have successfully added it as a rider to the farm price support bill in hopes of hurdling an otherwise impassable obstacle in the House.

The Senate passed the grazing bill earlier this year, but it got stuck in the House Agriculture Committee where it ran into too much opposition to ever reach the House floor for a vote.

Opposed by some conservation groups, the bill applies only to national forest lands, not to public domain lands as did the now dead Barrett-D'ewart grazing bill introduced early last year.

Basically, it would provide for compensating stockmen for range improvement they might make on forest lands if the Forest Service should withdraw their grazing permits for the lands they have improved at their own expense. In this way, the bill's sponsors claim it would foster range improvements.

The bill also sets up authority for stockmen to appeal any rulings that might go against them in regards the number of cattle they may graze on a given national forest area. The bill also allows the secretary of agriculture to appoint new multi-use advisory councils from citizens in the areas in which the national forests are being used.

Sen. Clinton Anderson (D-N.-Mex.) offered the grazing bill as an amendment to the farm bill, and got it adopted by a 45-41 vote that was almost entirely straight down party lines — Republicans for it and Democrats opposed. President Eisenhower asked for the bill in his state of the union message last January.

Washington state's Democratic Sens. Warren G. Magnuson and Henry M. Jackson voted against the move along with Sen. Wayne Morse, while Sen. Guy Cordon (R-Ore.) supported the grazing bill.

The Barrett-D'Ewart bill, which applied to public domain land, was roundly condemned from many segments of the west, especially conservationists, for it would have given holders of grazing permits under the Taylor Grazing act a vested interest, according to its critics.

The present bill, sponsored originally by Sen. George Aiken (Vt.) and Rep. Cliff Hope (Kan.), chairmen of their respective agriculture committees, goes much less far, and as such has drawn less fire.

Stockmen holding permits today can make improvements on the national forests that might benefit their cattle or sheep,, but only at the risk of losing their permit or having the number of cattle they may run on the land reduced. Under the bill, they would be compensated for the improvements they made if either of these circumstances arose to curtail their own use of the improvements.

One of the possible gimmicks in the bill, however, lies in the appeals procedures, which would work like this: a forest service ranger, let's say, thinks a stockman is overgrazing the forestland on which he is permitted to run his stock, so that this becomes a danger to the watershed effectiveness of the forest. He tells the stockmen his number of stock is to be reduced, but under the bill the stockman can appeal this decision to higher authority in the Department of Agriculture.

If the department sustains its ranger, the stockman can then take his appeal into the nearest federal district court, under the bill. This may be due process of law theoretically, according to critics of the measure, but in practice it would permit the stockmen long delays in reducing the number of cattle or sheep that it may be wise to run on the forestland from a multiple-use standpoint—for district courts in the west today have exceptionally crowded dockets due to the rapid increase in population which has not been matched by added judicial facilities, and it would doubtless take months to get a judgment on grazing cases as is required under the Aiken-Hope bill.

The grazing bill's future is now dependent on the conferees that will meet to settle differences betwen the House and Senate versions of the farm bill. If the House conferees go along, the grazing bill will be enacted into law even though it never came to a separate vote in the House in its own right.

Bruce Biossat

Long before American steel experts began to worry seriously about depletion of the nation's high-grade iron ore reserves, it was known that rich deposits lay untapped in the frozen wastes of northern Quebec. Getting at them seemed a remote dream.

Yet just a few days ago, the dream was realized. The first trainloads of ore were hauled 360 miles south over a line that had been painfully hacked out of the wilderness. At the rail terminus of Seven Islands on the St. Lawrence River, the ore was dumped into ocean-going vessesl for shipment to American steel mills at Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Later on, a good share of the ore will be put aboard lake barges for transport to Great Lakes steel centers. When the St. Lawrence seaway is developed, bigger vessels can handle the lake traffic.

By 1957, the flow of iron ore from the Ungava region will approach 10 million tons a year. The total reserve there is a staggering two billion tons, enough to fight four wars of the size of World War II.

This country can be thankful that so bountiful a store lies within the protection of North America's continental limits. The opening of this field is tantamount to taking out a new insurance policy against the hazards of enemy depradation.

Though Baltimore and Philadelphia are being served from Ungava by coastwise shipping, in time of war the Quebec ore presumably could be shipped mostly by rail to eastern centers—however much the cost.

This reserve plus new production of American ores from low-grade taconite in the once-rich Minnesota region could go far toward feeding the U. S. industrial machine in an emergency. Obviously it would be harder to protect over-water supply lines from newly developed ore fields in Venezuela.

Tribute should be paid to the men who made Ungava a reality. Some $250 million was spent. The project's managers organized the biggest civilian airlift in history to bring in construction materials, food and other items for the 5000 workers who built the mining site, laid down the railroad and erected port facilities.

This was a notable example of free enterprise at its most energetic and imaginative. We cannot forget that before a dream can be realized, it must be dreamt. Men like Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, a Cleveland industrialist, and Jules R. Timmins had the vision to see Ungaga's potentialities.

So long as projects of this sort can be brought to fulfillment, America's industrial greatness is secure.

Sweetness and Light

When a sugar refining company proposed to erect a huge advertising sign near the East River shore across from United Nations headquarters in New York, a great howl went up.

The city fathers ignored the noise and approved the sign. But the company didn't care for the sounds of protest. It listened carefully as UN officials declared they would just as soon get their sweetness and light some other way.

In fact, the sugar company gave up the idea completely, and instead donated $2500 toward a study of ways in which the East River shore can be improved.

Who says the UN has no power?

Meany Completes Draft On AFL No-Raiding Pact

NEW YORK (AP) — AFL President George Meany Friday announced completion of the final draft of a no-raiding pact designed to end jurisdictional disputes among AFL unions.

Meany said he expected overwhelming approval when the pact is submitted to delegates at the AFL annual convention in Los Angeles, beginning Aug. 20.

The draft, with a few minor exceptions, is the one proposed by the AFL executive council at its meeting in Chicago a year ago. Meany's announcement of completion of the final draft came after the council concluded four days of executive sessions here Thursday.

The plan becomes effective as individual unions subscribe to it on a voluntary basis. In addition to the no-raiding pledge it includes specific steps for settlement of any disputes that may arise.

Stage Managing Goes Into Conference Of Dr. O. John

BERLIN (AP) —Considerable stage managing went into the news conference given in the Russian sector Wednesday by Dr. Otto John, defected former chief of the West German security bureau.

It was obvious that the best brains in the Communist East Zone regime were pooled to handle it.

But after John reached the podium, before 400 correspondents, it was strictly his show.

He spoke nervously at first. Then he got over his first mild stage fright and was completely at ease. Pink-cheeked, he was the picture of German health. His low modulated voice was pleasing to hear, regardless of how one would react to the sentiments involved. He made many wise cracks that brought laughter, wisecracks appreciated only in his native German tongue which lost much of their salt in translation. Not all the laughs came from the Communist press, either.

Dr. Wilhelm Girnus of the German Unity League, presided over the conference. He made it clear everyone in the news business was welcome. He made it clear all questions would be considered and they were. John announced in the beginning he would deal with any question relating to politics as it affected him and he did not duck one.

Unlike many other conferences behind the Iron Curtain, this one was just about reserved for the Western press.

There were only a half dozen of the usual "planted" kind of questions from the controlled Eastern delegation. It gave one the impression that the East was told to lay off: That there was enough in what John had to say to get the East's idea across.

Most Western correspondents went to the conference, primed to look for evidence of "brain washing" and all the other reputed devices the Reds are said to use in their propaganda machinations.

Few, if any, found evidence John was other than a convinced idealis who did his own brain washing before he took the plunge eastward.

CIRCUIT COURT

Complaints

Howard M. and Hettie K. Bailey vs. Frank C. and Catherine R. Welch. Suit to quiet title on certain real property up Little River.

Sate Unemployment Compensation Commission vs. William J. Miller. SUCC alleges $180.26, plus interest, due through playroll deductions provided by law.

Allied Building Credits Inc. vs. Eugene E. Dame. Plaintiff alleges defendant owes $1,149.79 to assignor, McDaniel Lumber Co.

State Public Utilities Commission vs. Harvey D. Flipse. Painsion vs. Norman D. Henigan. Plaintiff seeks total judgment of $298.94, alleging $204.45 in highway taxes not paid.

State Public Utilities Commis- $220.08, alleging $176.12 owed for highway use taxes.

Margaret DeRoss vs. Emil and Signe Nyberg and Oiva A. and Nancy Liana, doing business as Nyberg Lumber Co. Plaintiff claiming right to double $640 damages and alleging a fire from a company refuse burner spread to adjoining lands on Aug. 13, 1952, and burned timber, pasture and one lamb of plaintiff.

Release Order

Jack Lee Bullard, sentenced to one year in the county jail for forgery, June 14, 1954, has been ordered released to military authorities by J. S. Bohannon, judge pro tempore.

Judgment

Daniel M. Donahoe and Premier Insurance Co. vs. Burton Catill. Donahoe ordered to recover $50 and company to recover $1,154.90, plus costs.

Quick-Thinking Mother Saves Daughter's Life

HOOD RIVER (AP) — A quick-thinking mother saved her 6-year-old daughter from certain death Wednesday after the girl had been splashed with the deadly fruit spray that killed a 6-year-old boy here last March.

Mrs. Arvo Annala, remembering newspaper accounts of the first aid to be applied in such cases, stripped off her daughter's clothes and held her under a hydrant.

The girl, Janet Annala, had bumped into an orchard worker who was mixing TEPP spray. TEPP contains the same chemicals used in making a lethal nerve gas.

Dr. Herbert Lewis said the spray splashed onto the girl was 50 times the amount needed to kill her. The mother's quick action, however, saved her, and the girl is out of danger, the doctor said.

Dr. Lewis also had attended Michael Ogden, who died from TEPP poisoning last March.

DRIVER TESTS SCHEDULED

A drivers license examiner will be on duty, as regularly scheduled, next Thursday and Friday at 120 N. Kane St., Roseburg, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. Persons wishing original licenses or permits to drive are asked to file applications well abead of the scheduled closing hour to assure time for completion of the required license test.

PRUDENTIAL LIFE INSURANCE
HORACE C. BERG
Special Agent—123 S. Main St.
(With Umpqua Ins. Agency)
Office 3-7491 Res. 3-7195

Designer Says Jet Airliner Will Be Safer

SEATTLE (AP) — A designer of the Boeing 707 jet transport said Wednesday the jet airliner will be more economical and safer than the piston-engine airplane.

M. L. Pennell, chief project engineer for the Boeing Airplane Co., told the Institute of Aeronautical Sciences in a prepared address that everyone who worked on the 707 is convinced that it "will prove to be outstanding in performance, economy and safety, and will usher in a new era in air transportation, military and commercial, in the United States."

At the same time Frederick B. Lee, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, informed 500 engineers attending an IAS jet-engine conference that the federal government is preparing to take over complete control of sky traffic at the altitudes where civil jet transports will cruise.

"We (the Civil Aeronautics Administration) probably will have to have complete air space control above 20,000 feet," Lee said.

Dr. E. W. CARTER
Chiropodist — Foot Specialist
Diseases of the Foot
Roseburg, Oregon
217 North Main
CARTER BUILDING
TELEPHONE 3-7066

FIRST SHOWING IN ROSEBURG
TUESDAY AUGUST 17
2:30 p.m.

"see how I HAND KNIT this SWEATER in just 3 HOURS on my KNITKING HAND KNITTER"

A precision instrument
Simple to use
Fully automatic action
Perfect knitting every time.

NOW you can hand-knit anything . . . EVEN IF YOU'VE NEVER KNITTED A STITCH BEFORE . . . on the portable KNITKING HAND KNITTER. Used by professionals as well as beginners!

Complete an entire professional looking sweater while watching an evening's TV shows...argyle socks in 3½ hours...a knit dress or suit in 2 to 5 days...scarves, stoles, afghans, infants' clothes, everything.

You save on all your family's knitwear and gifts. Knit for profit, too. Wonderful therapeutic value. And because KNITKING knitting is actually simplified handknitting, the only limitation to color and pattern is the scope of your own creative imagination. See how easy it is to knit everything on your KNITKING in 1/50 the usual time.

- 4000 stitches a minute
- rows and stitches counted automatically
- horizontal, vertical, diagonal stripes, lace, rib, jacquard designs, cabled, plaited, fitted effect
- increase, decrease widths
- shape right on the KNITKING
- round, square, V-neck openings
- vertical, horizontal buttonholes
- finished hems
- use regular knitting pattern books
- use wool, angora, silk, linen, rayon, nylon, orlon, metallics, boucle, soft ribbon ...any weight or type of yarn that can be hand-knitted.

FREE DEMONSTRATION OF KNITKING HAND KNITTER

"COME AND BE FASCINATED!"

DEMONSTRATION GOING ON
Tuesday
August 17
2:30 P.M.

COME! HAVE FUN!
BRING A FRIEND!

Umpqua Valley APPLIANCE
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