

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter Mar. 1, 1910, 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-HOLIDAY 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, \$3.75. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$17.00; six months, \$9.50; three months, \$5.50. By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, \$1.25.

SAFETY WEEK

Charles V. Stanton

Attention will be focused this week on industrial safety. The Roseburg Industrial Safety Committee is directing the program, which has as its purpose the reduction of accidents in manufacturing plants, mills, woods and on the highway. Although the program is centered on industrial safety, it is the hope of the sponsors that through the promotional efforts all types of accidents will be reduced in number.

The Roseburg committee has attracted widespread attention for its past efforts. It has been one of the most active groups in the state. It has had high commendation for its work.

The committee is composed by representatives from both labor and management. It is one of the very few committees in which both the unions and employers make equal contributions of money, time and effort. Because of joint participation, the program is amply financed. Selection of personnel has been made to achieve a working committee.

Much planning has gone into this week's program, which, except for one day, will be chiefly promotional. Posters, bumper strips, displays, advertising and many other forms of presentation will be made to keep the idea of accident prevention before the public. Speakers will appear at group meetings. Films will be shown at numerous gatherings.

Conference Main Feature

The week-long promotional program will culminate Saturday in a safety conference, an all-day affair to be held at the county fairgrounds. With cooperation from the Accident Prevention Division of the State Industrial Accident Commission, the committee has prepared a busy conference schedule.

One of the principal features will be in the form of discussion groups, where key personnel will divide into sections to discuss accident problems peculiar to each particular division. Guest speakers will be present. A truck driving demonstration will be included. State, county and city officials will be on hand to welcome all local and visiting safety workers. Entertainment will be provided to relieve the tension of study sessions. Leaders declare that the conference will be one of the largest and most impressive ever held in Oregon.

This program certainly deserves the utmost in cooperation. Those responsible for it are to be commended for their work.

Here in Douglas County we can fully realize the importance of industrial safety. Our economy is based largely upon the timber industry. This industry carries a high accident rate.

We perhaps think most of fatalities in the woods. Sixteen were killed in woods accidents last year. To date we have had our tenth fatality in that department. But accidents in the woods furnish only a part of the picture. Nearly every day we read of some workman hurt in a mill accident. Far more minor accidents are never publicized. Every accident, however, whether major or minor, results in loss of time and impairs production efficiency.

Many Accidents Preventable

The worst feature of accidents, of course, is the physical suffering of the victim. Permanent disability in some degree often results.

Yet many of these accidents—most of them, in fact—are preventable. They usually result from some form of carelessness or thoughtlessness. The workman becomes tired. He does something he would not do if he were more alert. Because of his familiarity with his work and his machine, he becomes momentarily careless. Troubled by some domestic or financial problem, his mind strays from his mechanical operation. In all of these situations—and they are common in any industrial plant—an accident can happen.

It is the purpose of safety leaders to make safety thinking as automatic as the movements of the workman on his job. We are told that if safety can be sufficiently impressed upon our subconscious mind, we will avoid situations leading to accident. But before this desirable state can be reached, safety must dominate the conscious mind.

The Roseburg Safety Committee is working to keep every industrial workman aware of danger, to keep his mind alert to the prevention of accidents. At the same time, the committee is striving to remove every possible hazard, to improve methods of operation, and otherwise eliminate insofar as is possible the causes of accident.

This week's concentration on accident prevention is expected to result in improved safeguards around machines and in creating a greater awareness of danger, thus inducing caution. In seeking to build safety habits, the committee is doing a job for which everyone should show appreciation.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—The Pavement Plato writes an open letter to President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Bulganin:

Dear Mr. President and Tavarish Bulganin: I know you would like to end the world-wide arms race. Well, I've figured out a new and disarmingly simple way to achieve disarmament.

You let Russia disarm the United States, and the United States disarm Russia.

Wait now! Don't throw away this letter unread. The idea isn't quite as weird as it sounds.

Editor's note: This may be true. None of Boyle's ideas could possibly be as weird as they sound.

Let me illustrate my disarmament theory with a story:

Once upon a time a poor Texas oil man, who had sent his air-conditioned Cadillac into town to have a dent in the gold fender replaced, sought to buy a horse on which he could carry his day's earnings from his ranch to the nearest bank.

As prosperity had caused the elderly Texas to lose his boyhood skill in the saddle, he wanted the

safest, trested, slowest horse he could find.

Two Indians, Bearhead and Eaglefoot, showed up with mounts for sale. Each swore by the Great White Father that his horse was the slowest thing since Pegasus wore pinfeathers.

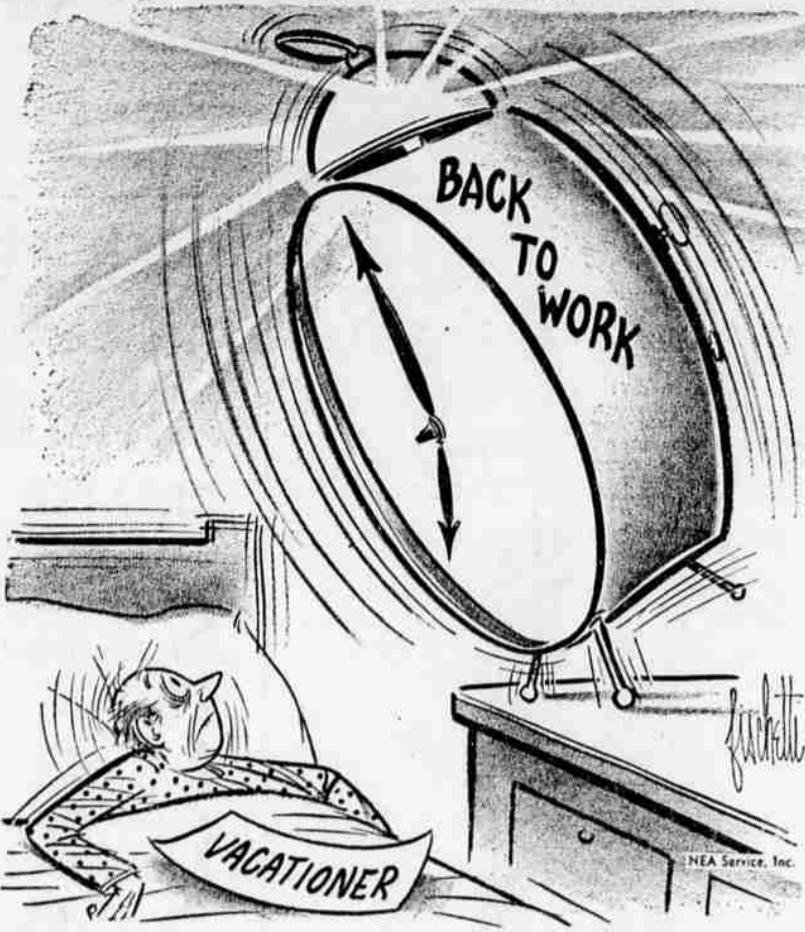
Now which Indian was telling the truth? The wily old oil man, trusting neither, thought and thought, finally said:

The only way to find the slower horse is to have a race, boys. But if you ride your own horses you'll both be trying to lose, and a frog'd hop past you both. To keep everybody honest, suppose you boys just ride each other's horse.

Naturally Bearhead, wanting his own horse to lose, spurred Eaglefoot's horse as hard as he could.

Shall we give it a try? Sincerely, The Pavement Plato

Reception Committee



Peter Edson

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Proposals to scrap most of the old concepts about international limitation of arms are expected to be made at the five-power, United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee in New York.

All previous disarmament treaties have been based on a numbers game. They have tried to set limits on the numbers of men in armies, or the numbers of ships and planes in navies and air forces.

The 1922 Washington arms conference, for instance, set a ratio of 5-3 on the fleet tonnage for the U.S., Britain and Japan. The Japanese broke that treaty in the 1930's and no one was able to prevent it.

At the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee meetings in the last two years, the British and French idea—accepted this year by the Russians—is for armies of 1,500,000 men in the U.S., U.S.S.R. and Red China, with 650,000 in Britain and France.

THE OFFICIAL AMERICAN view today seems to be that agreements of this kind are too complicated to be enforceable. The disarmament numbers game thinking was abandoned just after President Eisenhower made his proposal for unlimited aerial inspection to the Big Four in Geneva.

Explanations of exactly how this inspection will work are still extremely fuzzy, as made available to this reporter. But the thinking behind the new theory can be given.

It is, briefly, that the great deterrent to war today is the atom. Atomic weapons can be used in an initial surprise attack, or to

And Eaglefoot, to prove his horse was slower, had the problem of whipping Bearhead's horse across the finish line first.

They say it was the damndest race ever held in Texas. But the oil man had no problem. The losing horse was the slower one. He bought him and rode him to the bank without even pausing to get him air-conditioned.

How does this tale apply to the international disarmament race? Easy. Instead of fidgeting around seeking a formula by which each nation can be treated to disarmament, why not simply agree to let all the suspicious nations disarm each other at the same time?

You, Premier Bulganin, pick your top military leaders and 1,000 trusted muscular Communist commanders armed with grenades and sent to Washington. You, President Eisenhower, pick your top military chiefs and 1,000 crow-bar carrying muscular Republican officeholders (including maybe a scattering of loyal Democrats) to keep it bipartisan) and sent them to Moscow.

The other Allied countries and nations in the Soviet would similarly exchange wrecking crews.

At a given signal these thousands of crowbars would go to work. Each crew would fan out across the potential enemy's countryside trying to destroy its military strength as fast as it could—beating up jet planes, tanks, gun stores, arsenals, atom bomb dumps, and purely defense factories.

What a disarmament race! Daily progress reports on the extent of destruction would fly between the capitals, with each leader urging his crew in the other country to whack harder with its crowbars and raise its boxscore.

Would this program work? Never mind the cannon, gentlemen. In six months, east or west, there wouldn't be a cap pistol left in firing condition.

The only remaining problem would be to disarm the wrecking crews. That wouldn't be hard. They'd be glad to toss away their crowbars.

Peace would reign, for a while at least, in a world disarmed. We could turn the Moscow War office into a vodka bar and the Pentagon into the world's largest hot dog stand.

Shall we give it a try? Sincerely, The Pavement Plato

United States Suggests Mutual Security Treaty

LONDON (AP)—The United States has suggested creation of a 14-nation security system designed to restrain Germany and ensure peace in Europe, official sources reported here.

Under the plan the United States would join with West European nations and the Soviet bloc in a mutual security treaty. It would demonstrate Western readiness to help Russia in the event of danger from a rearm and reunited Germany.

The idea would be to quiet Russian fears about possible resurgence of German militarism in the hope Moscow would then be ready to agree to free elections for an all-German government.

The proposed East-West security system would exclude Germany. But it is assumed a free reunited Germany would choose to enter the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and therefore be locked within its non-aggression guarantees.

The Federal Reserve Bank Appointee Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board Monday announced the appointment of Warren W. Braley, Portland, Ore., as a director of the Portland branch of the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank.

Braley is a partner in the firm of Braley and Graham Buick in Portland. He will complete a term ending next Dec. 31.

Braley succeeds Philip L. Welk, president of Preston, Shaffer Milling Co., Walla Walla, Wash. Welk has been appointed a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

Idaho Power Co. To File Final Designs For Dam

BOISE (AP)—Idaho Power Co. took another step Monday along the thorny path toward construction of three private dams in the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon. It said final design plans for two of the dams were to be filed during the day before the Federal Power Commission in Washington. Company President T. E. Roach said construction of the Oxbow and Brownlee Dams—costing \$7 million dollars and producing almost half a million kilowatts of power—would begin as soon as the

FPC approves the designs. Final design plans for the 272,000-kilowatt Hells Canyon unit are in process of preparation and will be filed shortly with the commission, Roach said, "so that its construction can be undertaken upon completion of the Brownlee and Oxbow units." Six weeks ago the FPC licensed Idaho Power to build the three dams, climaxing a bitter series of hearings lasting more than a year. The National Hells Canyon Assn., which favors a larger Federal dam at the site has asked for a re-

hearing and warned it will appeal to the courts if this is denied. LAUREL LODGE NO. 13 A. F. & A. M. Roseburg, Oregon STATED COMMUNICATION WED. SEPT. 14—8:00 P.M. Examinations all degrees Visiting Brothers Welcome W. M., Ralph B. Cooper Sec. Durward Owens

Neuberger Cites Attendance; Wyatt Counters

OREGON CITY (AP)—Sen. Neuberger (D-Ore.), replying to GOP criticism of the congressional attendance of Sen. Morse (D-Ore.), said here that the record of the state's three Democrats was better than that of the three Republicans.

Speaking at a Democratic picnic here, Neuberger said the composite Democratic attendance of Sen. Morse, Rep. Green (D-Ore.) and himself was 94 per cent. This compares with the 85 per cent record of Republican Reps. Coon, Ellsworth and Norblad, he said.

Neuberger said an analysis of the Congressional Quarterly showed the following percentages in participation in rollcalls in 1955 by the Oregon delegation: Senate—Morse 93 per cent; Neuberger 93 per cent.

House—Green 96 per cent; Coon 96 per cent; Ellsworth 84 per cent and Norblad 78 per cent.

Wendell Wyatt, Republican state chairman, had criticized Morse's attendance record.

When advised of Neuberger's remarks, Wyatt said: "It is significant that neither Sen. Neuberger nor Sen. Morse has denied that Sen. Morse had one of the poorest voting participation records in the 83rd (previous session of) Congress."

FOREIGN ASSIGNMENT

CORVALLIS (AP)—Dr. R. A. Pendleton, soils and farm crops research scientist at Oregon State College, has accepted a two-year foreign assignment in Afghanistan.

Accompanied by his wife, he will leave Corvallis Sept. 13 for a two-week orientation in Washington, D. C. From there, they will go to New York City for the flight to the Asian country.

Another thought: As the Italians get more and more prosperous they will have less and less use for communism—which is the great menace to peace and happiness and prosperity in the world. That, also, is fundamental.

The U. S. department of agriculture has just announced that it proposes to offer surplus stocks of dried milk to friendly countries at a cut-rate price FOR USE AS LIVESTOCK FEED.

The announcement isn't received with universal approval. Grain men in Chicago, the market place dispatches tell us, THINK IT MIGHT CUT INTO FOREIGN DEMAND FOR FEED GRAINS.

That's one of the troubles with a MANAGED economy. Everybody seems to manage for his personal benefit—and raises a terrific ruckus when it isn't.

When the free market calls the shots, we're inclined to shrug our shoulders and take what comes. I'm beginning to think maybe that's better for all of us in the long run.

It gets the stuff CONSUMED—instead of stashing it away to hang like a dark thundercloud over the markets of the future.

While we're talking about the farm situation, here are some rather interesting figures: There are about 5 1/2 million farms in the United States. ONE AND A HALF million of our farms (those in units large enough to be considered commercial) produce 88 per cent of the total farm products going on the markets.

The other THREE AND A HALF MILLION FARMS produce only 12 per cent of the total.

But — The statistics on average farm income that the politicians quote in election campaigns to make it appear that American farmers are being pinched by the opposition party include all 5 1/2 million farms.

That pulls the average down and makes a better political argument.

Here are some more interesting figures: If we take (from the census reports) the value of all the property owned by farmers — land, buildings, machinery, feed, livestock, household goods and everything — and subtract the debts owed by farmers on this property, we get an AVERAGE equity (net worth) of about \$22,000 per farm family.

The comparable figure for non-farm families is about \$17,000. The politicians never mention that figure.

Private Power Merger Plans To Be Considered

WASHINGTON (AP)—The proposed merger of Washington State's two largest private power companies probably will be considered first when the Senate antitrust and monopoly subcommittee opens a series of power hearings here Sept. 19, Sen. Kilgore (D-W. Va.), chairman, said.

The proposed merger concerns the Washington Water Power Co. of Spokane and Puget Sound Power & Light Co. of Seattle.

An antitrust subcommittee spokesman said Sens. Magnuson (D-Wash.) and Jackson (D-Wash.) have told WWP is conducting a proxy fight to try to take over Puget Sound.

Sen. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.), a subcommittee member, will preside at the hearings. Kilgore explained he would be in Europe on a different study.

O'Mahoney also plans to go into the administration's handling of the controversial Hells Canyon dam project on the Snake River at the Idaho-Oregon border.

Democratic strategists have made it clear they hope and expect the subcommittee's power investigations will turn up ammunition useful in the 1958 campaign.

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