

The News-Review

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MONEY FOR PARKS

Charles V. Stanton

The people of Oregon are very interested in parks. This keen interest was demonstrated at hearings held in Portland last week by the State Parks Advisory Committee. The committee, named by the late Governor Patterson, has the task of investigating the Oregon state park system and reporting to the governor and legislature on proposals to separate the parks department from the highway department.

Oregon's state parks now are acquired, improved and maintained by an agency set up within the highway department. At the last session of the legislature a bill was introduced to create a separate parks commission, to be financed through diversion of three and one-half per cent of highway revenues. The legislature did not pass the bill, but instructed an interim committee on highways to consider the matter. At the same time, a citizens' advisory committee, appointed by the governor, was authorized to bring in recommendations. The committee is headed by W. M. Tugman, publisher of the *Port Umpqua Courier*, Reedsport. Tugman, formerly was editor of the *Register-Guard*, Eugene.

Persons appearing before the committee at the Portland hearings were extremely anxious for large and rapid expansion of the state's park program. Everyone wanted more parks, but no one had definite ideas for raising the revenue needed to achieve these desires.

Proud Of County Department

Oregon's state park system now is financed out of highway revenues. Current appropriations amount to approximately three per cent of income anticipated for the biennium.

It is quite evident that if an effort is to be made to meet even a small part of the demand laid before the advisory committee at its hearing in Portland, it will be necessary either to divert a much larger share of highway revenues or to find some other source of financing.

Listening to the suggestions brought before the committee, I was intensely proud of our Douglas County Park Department.

A large part of the program proposed to the committee could be handled at the local level, if other counties would follow the pattern we have established here in Douglas County. A few counties have initiated similar projects and are beginning to resolve their local needs.

It seems, however, that the governmental philosophies of the past few years have created in the public mind a belief that state and federal governments are blood relatives of Santa Claus and can finance anything the people want. Consequently, many organizations, representing thousands of Oregon residents, in appearances before the committee proposed projects which, in a good many cases, could be handled locally through a department such as we have here in Douglas County.

If the state's park program is to continue under the highway department, the outlook for increasing appropriations would not be bright. Oregon needs highways as well as parks. If the federal highway aid bill is passed in the form now proposed, the State of Oregon, it is reported, will be about \$5,000,000 short in matching money for from five to seven years. After that time revenues will catch up with demand, it is estimated. But increasing the percentage diverted to parks could hardly be justified under such conditions.

Park Demand Worthy

Although the matter of finance offers a substantial roadblock to the growing demand for an enlarged state parks program, the need for more parks is evident.

The Oregon Motor Court Association estimates that the recreational industry in Oregon last year amounted to around \$334,000,000, of which about one half came from out-of-state sources. The breakdown of the recreational dollar was listed as: lodging 19 cents, food 23 cents, auto services 12 cents, for a total of 54 cents, while the remaining 46 cents goes into business channels not directly connected with recreational services.

The financial return indicates that recreation is big business; that Oregon should not neglect its park and recreational program.

Again, however, that problem of finance enters into the matter.

It is easy to say that either the state or federal government should put up more dough.

But, after figuring income tax blanks, how many taxpayers want more taxes?

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Curbstone reflections of a pavement Plato:

Who should control the spending of the family income—husband or wife?

It is generally believed that women boss the spending of about 85 per cent of the expenditures in the American home.

A revolutionary new organization—"The Brotherhood of the True Man"—has been formed by publicist Carl Ruoff to challenge this figure and spread the doctrine that the American male is and ought to be master of his own paycheck.

Operating under the slogan, "Never Underestimate the Power of a Man," the organization cites a magazine survey to make the following claims:

That 4 out of 5 men buy the roofing for their home, and 7 out of 10 pick out and purchase its insulation, heating system and paint.

That 4 out of 5 American men select and buy the car they drive and the gasoline to power it.

That 9 out of 10 select and buy these automobile items: Anti-freeze, oil, tires, car polish and spark plugs.

That 4 out of 5 select and buy the liquor, beer and wine consumed in their home.

That 4 out of 5 buy their own suits, hats, shoes, cigarettes and razor blades.

"Keep Moving, Buster"



LENTEN GUIDEPOSTS

SPIRITUAL COMMANDOS

By Lee H. Bristol, Jr.

President, Laymen's Movement for a Christian World; Advertising Manager, Bristol-Myers Products Division

A friend of mine, Wallace Speers, was waiting for a train in Pennsylvania Station one afternoon. Near him stood a man whose shoulders sagged and whose face needed a shave.

Two British sailors approached Wallace and asked the way to the information booth. After Wallace had directed them, the unshaven man, nearby, walked over to Wallace. "Who were those men?" he asked.

"They were British sailors," said Wallace.

"Are you a British sailor?"

"No, what makes you ask that?"

"I thought you had something in common with them," said the man.

"You're not like the others around here. You talk friendly."

Wallace replied that the city was full of friendly people when he did not feel like that.

"Well, you're a British sailor," said the man.

"Maybe so," said the man who then proceeded to tell Wallace his whole life story. He had committed a crime, was sentenced to 25 years in jail, and after serving 15 years got out for good behavior.

"I'll bet you wish now you hadn't spoken to me," he said finally.

"No," said Wallace, "I don't see why. You've paid your debt to society and are a free man again."

"The man looked at Wallace. 'Say, will you do something for me?'"

Wallace thought, "Here it comes. Here comes the touch."

"There's not a soul in this whole wide world who cares whether I live or die," said the man. "For a couple of weeks you've paid my mind thinking about me."

To Wallace, this was one of the most pathetic statements he had ever heard. Of course, he has thought about the man many times since. It also made him realize how many lonely, desolate humans he probably came in contact with each day.

A Movement

Wallace Speers is Chairman of the Laymen's Movement for a Christian World, an international non-denominational organization whose purpose is to inspire laymen everywhere to search for a greater understanding of God and to find more effective ways of applying Christian principles to their everyday affairs.

There are thousands of laymen—men and women—here in America today who are honestly trying to live their faith on a round-the-clock basis. They are not just "do-gooders," but people who feel our Lord is counting on them to do His work.

We call these people "spiritual commandos" because they are mobilized and ready to do a job for God. It may mean driving 100 miles to visit a man in prison, or visiting the family of a boy who got in trouble in the big city, or it may mean just calling on the new family that moved into town.

Most important, it is that these "commandos" won't have to wait for a special assignment from the Laymen's Movement in New York, which has their names and addresses. They look near at hand, for a job they can do as active Christians.

Strange Assignments

A businessman, who works

Ernest Hemingway, Errol Flynn and Papa Dime.

I don't know how they feel about it, but in me they picked the wrong fellow. This is one revolution I'm going to sit out.

"It's true that I'm against subverting womanhood. But 'The Brotherhood of the True Man' is going about it in exactly the wrong way."

You don't weaken women by trying to take money away from them. That only makes 'em stronger and more determined. The true way to cross up women is to hand the control of money over to them—and make them feel responsible for spending it.

A man doesn't get ulcers from earning money, which can be fun, but from figuring out what to do with it after he gets it. If he turns this problem over to his wife, maybe she'll get the ulcers instead of him.

across the street from me in New York, is a great believer in the fact that God will sometimes throw a rather unlikely assignment his way.

"No matter how unlikely this assignment, I simply can't dismiss it as not intended for me, because I can't be sure," he says.

One day, for example, his telephone rang. At the other end was a displaced person, a D.P., whom he had never met.

"I don't know you," he said, "but I've heard that you try to do a lot for your Church and I've read about you. Well, I'm trying you as a last shot in the dark. There are 86 political prisoners in Italy who should have been released at the end of the war who are still locked up. Nobody seems to be able to do anything about them."

"Well," said my friend, "I'm just in the dry-dock business here in New York. What do you expect me to do?"

"I know that you once met the Pope. Won't you write him?"

Well, my friend, who happens to be a Presbyterian, said he would think about it. He turned to other things at his desk, but the plea from this unknown man nagged at him. Finally, he wrote the Vatican.

Two weeks later the D.P. called again. He was almost hysterical. "I don't know what you did, sir," said the man, "but 84 of the 86 prisoners have been released!"

Set Free

And sure enough, about a week later came a letter from the Vatican saying that my friend's letter had called a situation to their attention of which they had not been aware.

Whereupon, through their intercession with the Italian Government, 84 of the 86 prisoners had been released. The other 2 prisoners were to have their cases reviewed.

You see what I mean? Oftentimes the sky is the limit for what an ordinary person can do. As this same friend puts it, "Lee, you can do just about anything for good you want, if you don't mind who gets the credit."

TOMORROW—Bud Collyer, famed television actor-producer, tells a story from his youth, how a man who said he was an atheist taught Collyer and his friends much about religion.

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Bruce Blossat

PRESIDENT Eisenhower once more has exhibited his political courage in the face of insistent election-year pressures on the farm issue.

He has indicated he and his administration are standing fast against a return to rigid 80 per cent farm price props such as have been approved by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

That committee recently turned out a farm bill which can only be described as a deliberately contrived contradiction. It specifies re-establishment of rigid supports in one breath, and in another endorses the President's "soil bank" plan which would pay farmers for reducing productive acreage.

In other words, on the one hand it would encourage farmers to produce more, on the other to turn out less. This would seem to be one of the more extreme examples of the politicians' standard effort to provide something for everybody.

THE lure of high prices artificially maintained by government supports did much to fill the nation's crop warehouses with overflowing surpluses. How a return to rigid supports is expected to help solve this problem is a mystery.

The whole trend and meaning of the President's 1956 farm proposals is in the opposite direction. The "soil bank" plan is an arrangement aimed at putting production on a more manageable basis.

The program calls first for an acreage reserve under which cotton, corn, wheat and rice growers would be paid in cash or kind for retiring acres. It also would provide for a "conservation reserve" affecting all crops, with farmers encouraged to put marginal or poor soil back into grasses, forest land or the like.

The Senate bill as now constituted is a freak that can only be explained by the fears of lawmakers who imagine they will be swept into the discard by the wrath of farmers at voting time.

THE committee-endorsed measure still may be amended on the Senate floor to eliminate the contradictory proposal for restoration of high supports. Failing that, the House may produce a bill more to the administration's liking.

But if the present two-headed measure goes through Congress to the President's desk, the prospect seems strong that he will veto it. Then, undoubtedly, the lawmakers would be asked to start all over again with another bill devoted solely to advancing the soil bank program.

Perhaps this is what many of the lawmakers expect. Perhaps they want the political credit for voting high supports, even though they understand the absurd con-

flict of purpose in the Senate bill and realize that both features of it cannot sensibly prevail. They may find that the farmers will not hand out credit for effort that is discontinued in advance.

Canada Planning

New Push Button

Defense Of Air

MONTREAL (AP)—Canada within 10 years is likely to have an advanced form of push button air defense, involving installation of a new two billion dollar "electronic atmosphere" electronics producer K. R. Patrik predicted here.

This "atmosphere" will gather signals from all the radar warning systems now being installed, plus many more, and will channel them into a giant computer. Once an enemy plane crosses a radar link, the computer, acting on a signal, will automatically instruct a guided missile, interceptor aircraft or other weapons along precise lines.

Patrik, president of Canadian Aviation Electronics Ltd., said the three big Canadian radar systems—the Pinetree along the Canadian-U.S. border, the Mid-Canada and the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line in the far north—will tend to grow and will be completely integrated on both a north-south and east-west basis in the next five to 10 years.

A system which is becoming known as SAGE—for Semi-Automatic Ground Environment—now is being developed as a means of creating an electronic atmosphere for all of North America," he told the Royal Commission investigating Canada's economic future.

"It consists of all the radar systems we have discussed plus many more which feed data into an enormous computer. In the next 10 years, the Canadian installation of this automatic electronic atmosphere will probably cost two billion dollars."

Letter Writing Costly

Item For Business Firms

LOS ANGELES (AP)—What does it cost a business firm to write a letter?

A survey of 200 Los Angeles businessmen indicates the figure is between \$1 and \$1.25.

This includes dictation, stenographic time, overhead, mailing, stationery, filing and related charges.

The survey was made by Dr. Erwin Keithley of the business education faculty at UCLA, who says few businessmen are aware of the high cost of correspondence.

Bar Assn. Likely To Approve Court Photos, TV Role

SPOKANE (AP)—The American Bar Assn. probably will "relax" its rule banning photographs and broadcasts of judicial proceedings, a member of the association's house of delegates said Monday.

Richard S. Munter, a Spokane attorney and former president of the Washington State Bar Assn., said the matter has been referred to a committee and that he expects some relaxation will come at the annual meeting next August in Dallas, Tex.

Munter just returned here from a meeting in Chicago where the house of delegates discussed changing their "Canon 35" of judicial ethics which forbids photographs or broadcasting of trials.

He said he believes the bar association's relaxation of the canon will be in line with a Colorado Supreme Court decision announced Monday. The court restored to judges the making of rules regarding press and radio coverage of trials.

Harold W. Coffin of Spokane, president of the state bar association, said his group has taken no action, but he added:

"I think the ruling of the Colorado Supreme Court was a good decision. The more information the American people get the better off they are. With the new cameras it has been demonstrated that pictures can be taken without anyone being aware of it."

Compromise May End Parks Dispute

PORTLAND (AP)—Members of a governor's investigating committee indicated here that they are thinking of a compromise settlement for the dispute on whether to take state parks away from the Highway Commission.

They questioned a number of witnesses in a hearing here on their feeling about creation of a state parks advisory committee under the Highway Commission.

Proponents of a plan to create a separate parks commission were skeptical. Some said it might be worth trying, but others thought an advisory group would not be enough.

Parks now are administered by the Highway Commission. Critics said the commission does not have the time nor the inclination to give proper attention to parks. They advocated an independent parks commission.

The investigating committee, set up by the late Gov. Paul Patterson, is expected to make a recommendation later.

Committee members present were Chairman William Tugman, Reedsport; Robert C. Notson, Portland; Ralph H. Cronise, Albany; Herbert Grey, Medford; Frank Logan, Bend; J. W. Forrester Jr., Pendleton; George M. Henderson, Portland, and Charles V. Stanton, Roseburg.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

TURNOVER IN OREGON GOVERNORSHIP

Oregon Statesman

The Oregon governorship has one characteristic: the turnover is rapid. Governor Elmo Smith is the fifth person to hold the office in the last nine years. Only one person in the near-century of Oregon statehood has served two full terms or eight years. That was Sylvester Penoyer, 1887-1895. Only four governors out of 27 who have held the office have been twice elected: Lafayette Grover, 1870-77; George Chamberlain, 1903 - 09; James Withycombe, 1915-19; Earl Snell, 1943-47; Douglas McKay, 1949-52.

Four governors have died in office: Withycombe, L. L. Patterson, 1927-29; Snell, Paul L. Patterson, 1932-36. Two governors left the governor's office to become U. S. senators: Grover and Chamberlain. One McKay, resigned to enter the President's cabinet.

Three succeeded to the governorship from the office of secretary of state: Stephen F. Chadwick, 1877-78; Frank W. Benson, 1909-1910; Ben W. Olcott, 1919-23. Five moved up from the office of president of the senate: Jay Bowerman, 1910-1911; Al W. Norblad, 1929-31; John H. Hall, 1949-49; Paul L. Patterson; Elmo E. Smith, 1956.

Twelve persons have served one full term as governor, and no more. The hazards (or rewards) of politics and the uncertainties of health have made tenure in office as Governor of Oregon relatively short.

FAST BUCK ARTISTS

Medford Mail-Tribune

The business of making a fast buck on promotional schemes or in selling shoddy merchandise is not a new one.

So old is it, indeed, that the Romans coined a phrase to describe the situation—"Caveat Emptor"—let the buyer beware.

It remains, basically, a good rule. For there are men and women about who are not above trading on the credulity and good faith of fellow human beings, and who do so, with gusto and finesse.

The warning has special force in the case of itinerant merchants, promoters and salesmen from out of town. Merchants in Medford have a stake in the community, a reputation to maintain. The itinerants, quite possibly, would not be itinerants if this were the case with them.

This, like all generalizations, is full of holes, for there are always exceptions. But "caveat emptor" remains sound advice to those in doubt—particularly in the case of telephone solicitation or door-to-door salesmen who are here today and gone tomorrow.

The police department and chamber of commerce files are too full of the records of shady, quasi-legal or outright dishonest operations to recommend otherwise.

It's a shame. But that's the way it is. — E.A.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

by the time you get them read you'll be well into the middle of things.

There is a sure sign, however, of the proximity of a town or a city. Miles before you get there, you'll begin to overtake burros loaded to the ears with firewood. It has been cut out in the brush that covers the hills. The cutting has been done, in the main, with a machete—a tool without which every Mexican beyond the limits of the great cities would be helpless.

The big sticks may be as much as half the diameter of your wrist. The little ones will be as small as pencils. The average will be a shade larger than a broom handle.

The cubic volume of the wood he carries will be about twice the cubic volume of the burro. This is a rule to which there are few exceptions. What a burro can carry is one of the natural wonders of this part of the world.

How, you ask, can one heat a house, even a small one, with twigs like that? The answer is simple. Down in this part of the Western Hemisphere they just don't heat their houses.

If an unexpected cold snap comes along, the Mexican just wraps his serape around him and shivers it out. I'm talking, naturally, of the average Mexican. The people in the big houses, who can afford to buy their wood—or who possess fireplaces manned by retainers—have tricks. They are very cheerful affairs indeed, for the wood is as dry as tinder and burns with a brilliant and beautiful flame.

The bulk of this wood that is packed on burros is for cooking, to be used for heat. It is for cooking fuel. The poorer Mexican, like the rest of us, has to eat, and his food has to be cooked. So he has to get out in the brushy hills and rustle his fuel.

With the aid of his trusty machete and his burro, he wandles it.

When it was related to her that the poor of Paris were starving for bread, Marie Antoinette is reported to have said: "Why, the poor things! If they haven't any bread, why don't they eat cake?"

Being an American, and, like Marie, being accustomed to the good things of life as a matter of course, you may ask, "If these poor Mexicans can't afford firewood, why don't they cook with gas or electricity?"

Oh, my dear! What a pampered American you are! If the Mexicans could afford gas or electricity for cooking fuel, they'd be sitting on the world.

They just can't!

To begin with, there isn't any natural gas in Western Mexico south of Hermosilla, in the far northern state of Sonora. There is a lot of it up north, but the building of pipelines costs a lot of money, which calls for Big Business and the political climate of Mexico isn't such that Big Business cares to take chances.

As for electricity, if the current stays on long enough at night to see to get to bed by and long enough in the morning to get shaved if you use an electric razor things are going much better. Besides, electricity costs money and there isn't much money in the pockets of the poor in Mexico.

HOW TO CUT YOUR TAXES

Corvallis Gazette-Times

By this time most people in Oregon realize they are going to take a real slugging on their state income tax this year. No one paid much attention to the screams of the state's editors that the 1954 legislature's tax solution was a phony. And actually, unless the legislature passed a sales tax, perhaps they did as well as possible. Now, however, is the time for all good men to come to the aid of their pocketbooks.

There is a very enlightening article in the January 21 issue of the Oregon Voter. It has to do with the tourist travel in this state. The revenue to Oregon from tourists in 1955 is estimated to have been \$17,000,000. If these visitors were to pay a sales tax to us as we are required to pay when we visit most of the other states, they would take a considerable tax load off our shoulders as we and other visitors do off theirs.

The Oregon Voter says, "Subject to some variation in the way visitors spend their money on the basis of a 2 per cent sales tax, \$2,500,000 could be realized and if on a 3 per cent basis, \$3,800,000. California and Washington through their sales taxes thus derive substantial new official revenue that Oregon does not have from this growing business. In California because of the much heavier tourist travel it is greater of course in fact and in proportion. Oregon now gets only gasoline tax revenue from the sales tax."

As almost anyone can see—barring new additional taxes—sales tax revenue from the tourists would reduce our taxes correspondingly.

According to the political knowalls in Oregon the main opposition to a sales tax comes from the Grange and the Labor Unions. This seems strange. Most grangers are farmers and they are suffering from heavy taxation on their real property as well as on their personal property.

In the same issue of the Oregon Voter there is a little article about Janzen Inc., which should interest Janzen members along this same sales tax line. At the annual meeting of the company's stockholders it was decided that while at one time 100 per cent of its output was made in Oregon this percentage has now been reduced to 33.3 per cent.

The stockholders were advised the reason for the base of operations change was that Oregon taxes on corporations were among the highest in the nation. This means a loss of jobs and certainly the taxes Oregonians themselves pay would be reduced by the proportionate share which our tourists would contribute.

This paper does not advocate a sales tax to replace all our present forms of taxation. We don't think any one single tax is fair and the loss of the home owner. And certainly the taxes Oregonians themselves pay would be reduced by the proportionate share which our tourists would contribute.

A reduction of all three of these taxes would certainly make Oregon a more desirable state for industry and would help the farmer and the home owner. And certainly the taxes Oregonians themselves pay would be reduced by the proportionate share which our tourists would contribute.

A reduction of all three