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SECURITY'S CHAINS

By Charles V. Stanton

Security has become a national phobia. More and more we are endeavoring to provide financial security through governmental control in our private lives, in business and in industry.

We have enacted social security laws, unemployment insurance, pensions, aid for dependent children, assistance for the physically handicapped, all having good argument in their favor. Labor unions demand an annual wage, pensions, health and accident insurance, and many other fringe benefits in addition to constantly rising wage scales. Business and industry seek security by limiting competition, fair trade regulations, government subsidies, rapid tax write-offs and various other measures. Every session of the state legislature finds scores of bills designed to make business more secure through limitations on competition.

We strive in almost all our activities for financial security through law, rule and regulation. All too frequently we find that security, once achieved, binds us in chains. A case in point is found in public hearings now being held in Southern Oregon relative to discontinuance by the "Friendly" Southern Pacific Company of its infamous passenger train, the Nightcrawler.

Competition Eliminated

Many people living today can recall when railroads were engaged in one of the bitterest fights of our national history. Each railroad company was striving for advantage over all its competitors. Fortunes were made and lost. Railroad tycoons became known as the "Robber Barons." It wasn't a nice fight. It was rough and dirty.

In the fight for financial advantage the railroads spent millions of dollars developing the areas they served. Excursion trains were operated to bring prospective settlers into newly opened territory. Industries were subsidized to locate along the lines of these railroads to produce rail traffic. The great migration to the West about the turn of the century was promoted and exploited by rival rail lines. Each company was striving to enlarge its own business and to bankrupt its rivals. Railroad builders created empires by their competition.

Then the federal government stepped in with a transportation act. It placed regulation of railroads under the Interstate Commerce Commission. The act, in operation, has provided railroad security. It has limited competition between lines. It assures profits through regulation of rates.

What has happened to rail rivalry?

No new empires are being created. Railroads, while competing in limited measure for traffic, are not invading one another's territory. Little effort is being directed toward creation of new industry. Development of territory served by rail lines is left to natural process rather than being stimulated, except where competition exists.

Southern Oregon Suffers

Prior to federal regulations, railroads were racing to get into the rich Pacific Northwest. The Southern Pacific Company won the race into Southern Oregon, but northern lines had extensive plans to build into the area to provide competition. They built as far as Eugene. But about that time the age of railroad construction came to an end.

Efforts were made to force the building of an east-west railroad through Oregon, but the move was blocked in the courts, and was effectively halted by the Southern Pacific Company through construction of its Natron cut-off.

Now, secure behind the wall of ICC protection, the Southern Pacific is milking the Southern Oregon area, which is yielding approximately 25 per cent of its traffic volume and contributing a large share of the \$60-million net profits from last year's operation.

But in return for Southern Oregon's production of wealth, the "Friendly" Southern Pacific pushes the area's population around, knowing that we are helpless to retaliate. It exploits the territory. It discriminates in car distribution, knowing that no rival line can get the business while its cars are being used in competitive points. It promotes industry in spots where it has competition, but in its Southern Oregon monopoly field industry can shift for itself.

Does anyone believe the "Friendly" Southern Pacific wouldn't be operating passenger trains in this area if it had competition? Does anyone believe the roadbed would remain in its present deteriorated condition if another railroad had access to our cargoes? Does anyone believe the "Friendly" Southern Pacific would continue its "Public Be Damned" policies if it had to compete for business?

There may be certain advantages in some aspects of security, but security, in general, usually carries either the actuality or threat of bars and shackles.

Bruce Bissat

DAG HAMMARSKJOLD has achieved the cease-fire in the Middle East which others urged but could not bring off. Shooting already has abated along the Arab-Israel borders, and let us hope there is no breach of this agreement, gained so speedily and effectively by the able U.N. secretary-general.

No one should wish to subtract even a small degree of the credit owing him for this accomplishment. But it is nevertheless possible that both sides to this dispute were looking for a graceful, face-saving way to end the nagging border combat that threatened to flare into war.

Caught in the vicious circle of incidents and retaliation for incidents, neither Israel nor Egypt and its Arab friends could seem to take the initiative for terminating these inflammatory actions. And neither side felt it possible to respond to appeals by individual nations.

It is a tribute to the U.N. and to Dag Hammarskjold personally that the adversaries could see in this agency the impartial arbiter qualified to preside in this difficult hour.

To be sure, it was the U.N. which arranged the original Middle East truce after the Palestine war. But much time has passed since then. Experience has shown that the U.N. does not draw automatic respect

for its appeals. A good deal depends on how they are framed, and who presents them.

Never in its 11-year history has the U.N. been better served in this regard than by Hammarskjold. His cool detachment appears ideally suited to the task of conciliatory diplomacy.

None of us has forgotten his efforts on behalf of U.S. prisoners held illegally by the Red Chinese. And in the Middle East, he moved them into a situation that had stymied other earnest diplomats.

THE free world can have no illusion that cease-fire in the Middle East is peace. It is but the first step.

The hard labor of finding a way for Israel and its Arab neighbors to live together must now begin all over again. Quite evidently the time between the old truce and this new cease-fire was not well employed toward the end of peace.

New understanding is needed on both sides. And that can come only from a willingness to seek it—an attitude which thus far has been noticeably lacking in the relations between Israel and Arabs.

Dag Hammarskjold has won the breathing spell required for the shaping of a new attitude. Now it is up to the principles and their vocal friends to use this time profitably in the name of real peace.

Congress Chat

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

What this 84th Congress has done to date on the subject of farm legislation is not a very pretty story. Since it is too long to tell fully in this space I shall endeavor to outline it very briefly.

It is necessary to bear three facts in mind. First, the Congress is controlled lock, stock and barrel by the political party which is in deadly opposition to President Eisenhower. His administration and all its works. Second, this is a presidential election year and the opposition, the Democratic leadership, is dedicated to the task of defeating President Eisenhower and in retaining Congressional control. Third, the votes of the great farm belt states are regarded as pivotal — they could go either way, but are necessary to the opposition if President Eisenhower is to be defeated.

Only if played before that backdrop of essential facts can the Farm Bill Congressional drama have any meaning.

At the beginning of this session of Congress the President requested legislation which would stabilize and protect farm income. He proposed to reduce price-depressing surplus to remove the wartime rigid 90 percent price support payments, and to take back out of production hundreds of thousands of acres of land which were forced into production for war by the rigid price support plan. The last item is now known as the "soil bank" plan. It simply would have the effect of keeping unneeded acreage in reserve to be released into production when the present surplus problem is controlled and more production is required.

The Senate then took up a bill which the House passed last year but which had none of the President's program in it and proceeded to write into that bill just about everything that any Senator could dream up that might be politically helpful. That represented political legislation on a more or less individualized basis.

Then the bill went to conference where the "Grange Strategy" of the opposition was developed and written into the bill which was vetoed by President Eisenhower. The scheme was diabolically simple. The opposition controlled conference wrote in the complete soil bank plan and a few other things wanted by the administration and the farmers. Then it included enough undesirable and unworkable provisions to compel a veto. The plan seemed to be politically fool proof. The President would have to reject a "loaded" bill and the Democratic opposition

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

own affairs as free men and extended the olive branch to Russia IF ONLY SHE WILL MAKE HER DEEDS MATCH HER WORDS.

It was a GREAT speech because it was colored strongly by warmth and the friendliness of his own inimitable personality and because it carried the unmistakable RING OF SINCERITY that characterizes all of his utterances. Listening to it, I felt again the tragedy inherent in the fact that the people of this earth speak DIFFERENT TONGUES.

If everybody on this troubled globe to whom the modern miracle of radio is available (instantaneous television, meaning LIVE television, still can't cross the oceans) could have heard and fully understood what our President was saying there in Washington, there would be no more suspicion of America and her motives.

Every American with a grain of gumption knows our country was at peace instead of war, and in his speech to the nation's editors the other night our President left no doubt of that fact in his hearers' minds.

Within the exact limits of its programmed time, his formal speech, which was addressed to the world as a whole, came to its conclusion. The hot, white lights that television must have to carry its pictured messages were extinguished. The waves of spontaneous applause rose and fell and waned and waned and eventually died away.

Then—like arose in his place. He grinned his characteristic grin, and remarked that with the more formal part of the program out of the way he'd like to talk among friends for a little while.

So, for a matter of 15 or 20 minutes, he spoke without manuscript, completely extemporaneously. He said, among other things, that while nobody knows with positive exactness what will happen next, because nobody can fathom with certitude the depths of the communist mind or map positive, by the next moves of the communist leaders, he himself doesn't think we are doing too badly in the COLD WAR.

He spoke of recent about-face changes in communist tactics—the substitution of smiles for glowering frowns, of hand-shaking and back-slapping for aloofness and grimmness, of constant good will tours by the big, burly and the playing down of the cult of Stalin worship instead of the deification of despotism that has hitherto been the rule.

He added: "You don't ordinarily change policies that have been WORKING ALL RIGHT. When you DISCARD policies, it is normally because they haven't been working too well."

And so on for a period of a quarter of an hour or more. Like it is at his charming and most effective best when he tosses aside the carefully prepared manuscript of which every word must be studied meticulously before being cleared for utterance and just speaks his mind.

A President, of course, can't do that very often, but it is very, very interesting and very, very enjoyable when he does.

could claim credit for having passed a farm bill.

But the scheme back-fired. The veto message and subsequent speech to the nation by President Eisenhower was so clear and convincing that the same House of Representatives which passed the bill by a vote of 237 to 181, rejected it in a motion to override the veto by a vote of 211 to 192.

As this is written the curtain has just gone up on the last act of this political drama. In an unprecedented sudden and secret meeting of the House Appropriations Committee and without any advance notice to Republican Members, a majority has reported a bill to appropriate one billion two hundred million dollars to be turned over to the Secretary of Agriculture. With it he is to make "soil bank" payments to farmers. It is the blank check for checks for a staggering sum of money. Meanwhile the same majority control of Congress ignores the pending bill which in 32 pages spells out the wanted and generally approved soil bank plan and provides the necessary controls and safeguards for the usual legislative way under our Constitution.

The last move to shell out one billion two hundred million dollars to farmers without proper legislative restriction is, it seems to me, political desperation run wild.

Reader Opinions

Freedom Price Constant Vigilance, Quotes Reader

ROSEBURG — "Constant vigilance is the price of freedom is threatened from abroad. Blood has stained many a battlefield in defense of that freedom, and many a country has come to that realization too late. And yet it is from within that the most menacing danger lies; the most fearful because it comes under many different labels. The first step makes the next step easier and from each one it is harder to turn back. It is not an easy thing to have the courage to face the enemy when pressure is brought from every side to dissuade one. Yet our forefathers chose liberty or death. How many would die for their country yet not defend their neighbors' rights? We cannot say any man's battle for freedom and justice does not concern us. Persecution of any minority group is a vicious thing because it robs all. Pressure and punishment tactics shame and depose our land."

Every man has a right to his opinion and the expression of his opinion but not to try to force his will on others. We of the Green Sanitary District who contend the boundaries have overextended the limits of practicability and have asked that they be reformed, have found out in a few short months how uncomfortable it can be to rely on the law to save us. We don't want to keep anyone who feels a need for a sewer from having one. We would like to see a sewer line laid in our town but we don't need one. Food, shelter, clothing, and taxes are quite a problem to provide for some of us. Surely no one would say each and every part of the nine square mile area needs a sewer for any reason. But that is the assumption on which they proceed. What punishment tactics next will befall us? And if we today, who tomorrow? If we MUST buy a sewer we feel we neither need nor can afford when will the next burden be added?

A minority of one vote as we have in the Green Sanitary District does not justify a pressure from outside the District that has been brought to bear. We want to keep our homes but even more we want to know that the sacrifices made for freedom in America have not been in vain.

H. A. DOYLE
Roseburg, Oregon

ROSEBURG — How wonderful it would be if a re-evaluation of policies etc. in School District 4 would by some miracle prove to be a panacea for all the complex and stubborn problems that beset us. How wonderful it would be if the new emergent leadership in our community would prove to be a more able group than our present school and budget boards. The hope for either will be wishful thinking.

In a recent book, "How To Judge a School" by William F. Russell, president of Teachers College, Columbia University, are three points that could well be used as guides to those who will submit the blueprint for the judging that will come.

"To judge a school properly you must give thought (1) to the desirable ends of education, (2) to the knowledge of how children learn, and (3) to an understanding of the tested processes that are able to achieve these ends."

Schools should try to accomplish what the people want. When it comes to the ways in which these purposes can be achieved, judgments must rise above tradition and prejudice. In the long run, the preservation of our liberty and the securing of our happiness and safety depend in large part on how we educate our children.

Cliff Norris
Principal, Central Junior High
Roseburg, Oregon

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Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Curbstone comments of a pavement Plato:

How do you get rid of your inner tensions? Do you bite your nails? Light up a cigar or cigarette? Chew gum?

Usually a person who has one of these habits is intolerant of one who has another of these nervous habits. The gum chewer looks down on the nail biter. There is a fixed gulf of misunderstanding between the cigarette smoker and the man who enjoys a good cigar.

Now—thanks to an enlightened dentist—all us craven addicts have reason to be more tolerant of each other.

Dr. Maury Massler of the University of Illinois College of Dentistry says smokers, gum chewers and nail biters share one thing in common—they are all former thumb suckers.

A tolerant man himself, Dr. Massler sees no basic harm in these grownup replacements for the consoling thumb of childhood. They are merely, he says, needed methods of "relieving the inner tensions that build up."

I cannot attest the general accuracy of Dr. Massler's thesis. But it is certainly true in my case. I was a stout thumb man myself until the age of 5, when I swore off forever.

There followed 29 tense, fretful and restless years. Then at 34 I discovered the relaxing solace of a good cigar. It was like being reborn again. Since then my life has been one long smoke-filled song.

But my enjoyment has been interrupted by many cigarette smoking hostesses who complained that the rich, dreamy aroma of my stogies reminded them of smoldering hemp.

"Why don't you light up a cigarette instead?" they urged. What could a polite man do but reluctantly extinguish his fine two-bit cigar—and quietly slip the stub back in his pocket when no one was looking? It would be bad manners to tell them the truth: That cigarette smoke gives me a vile headache—that I feel anyone who actually enjoys smoking cigarettes ought to have his lungs examined. Believe me, being a cigar lover is no pipe dream. You are sometimes lonely and embattled. Even the air lines are against you—except on all-male flights. A cigar man has to sit and brood smokeless while the cigarette fans bludgeon the place.

Have you ever noticed a fellow in an airplane absent-mindedly chewing on his thumb? He is probably a frustrated cigar man reverting to the solace of childhood. Take it from me (again thank you to Dr. Massler), the next party hostess who tries to shame me out of my cigar by holding out a cigarette is going to get a brusque answer.

"Listen, Lady. I will tell her coldly: 'You may not be up on the scientific facts behind this situation, but I am.'"

"The truth is that we are both reformed thumb suckers who, for social reasons, have turned to substitute adult satisfactions. I probably had a small thumb, so you turned to cigarettes. I had the largest thumb in the neighborhood, so I naturally turned to cigars."

"If I had wanted to grow up to be a cigarette smoker, I would have started off as a child by sucking my little finger. Now please let me enjoy my cigar in peace or, I warn you, right here and now, I may revert to real infancy and cram my whole hand in my mouth and shake gurgling noises."

SALEM — The Oregon State Forestry Department will hold the biggest timber sale in its history at Tillamook on May 17. It will auction \$637,000 worth of snags in the Tillamook Burn. The stand, containing 30 million feet, is located on the lower Nehalem River, 10 miles east of Wheeler. The block is broken into five units for bidding purposes.

Ed Schroeder, assistant state forester, said he thinks the timber will sell for more than the appraised value.

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Drastic Steps Said Needed To Get Qualified Engineers Into Service Of Government

By A. ROBERT SMITH

WASHINGTON — Congress will have to take "drastic steps" to get more qualified engineers into government service or the capacity of the U. S. Corps of Engineers to tackle local flood control, harbor improvements, navigation works and other river problems will seriously decline.

This is the judgment of Maj. Gen. Emerson C. Itchner, deputy chief of engineers for civil works.

The major problem that the Corps of Engineers today faces is that it can't seem to compete successfully against private industry for the limited number of college engineering graduates.

"The Corps of Engineers, the largest single government agency in the use of engineering personnel, has been adversely affected by this shortage and will be even more seriously affected in the near future unless drastic steps are taken to increase the number of college-trained engineers and scientists," Gen. Itchner recently told a Senate committee.

He cited a recent instance in which the entire student body graduating in engineering received offers of \$410 and more per month right out of school. The best the corps could do was about \$340 per month, he added.

While government jobs never compare favorably salary-wise with private business, Itchner said years ago "government employment lent a certain amount of security to their lives which today does not exist so much because of the fringe benefits which are given for private industry."

"We are losing engineers at an alarming rate," said the general. The personnel crisis is not as critical in the North Pacific division as elsewhere, said Itchner, but he said there will definitely be a slow down on planning new projects and conducting various surveys which precede detailed plans for each project. He pointed out that delays in planning mean delays in construction and completion of river and harbor improvements.

Recently the civil service pay scale for starting engineers has been raised to \$373 for a GS3,

the rating for college grads. But this is still short of the incentives being offered in private industry. Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) and other members of Congress have been working on legislation that is designed to induce more engineering talent into government service. Morse told Itchner in a recent committee hearing that "the evidence we are getting in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee is that Russia is running away from us by leaps and bounds in the training of engineers, scientists and technicians."

The proposal now in the works on Capitol Hill would provide an eight-year program. As tentatively outlined, the program calls for the government to give a national examination for all high school seniors each year who have a desire to compete for engineering scholarships.

The top scholars, possibly 5,000 of them, would receive four-year scholarships in return for agreeing to go to work for one of the government's services upon graduation. They would be required to work for the government for four years.

If any student wished to cancel his agreement before the eight years had expired, he could do so by repaying the government the money it had invested in his education.

The Corps of Engineers is hopeful that something along this line will be enacted soon as a long-range bulwark against the depletion of its 8,000-man staff of civilian engineers.

Reynolds Tobacco Co. Making New Cigarettes

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., maker of Camel cigarettes, Tuesday announced plans for a new brand called Salem cigarettes.

Salems are king-size, filter tipped and described as "menthol fresh." They are the first of their type placed on the market.

Reynolds said the brand will be available in some eastern areas starting May 7 and deliveries will be made throughout the country by the end of May.

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OFFERS LEBANON AID

BEIRUT, Lebanon — The United States offered Lebanon two million dollars Wednesday to help rebuild mountain villages destroyed by an earthquake last month. The quake killed 130 persons and injured hundreds in southern Lebanon.