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INDEPENDENCE

By Charles V. Stanton

Just a week ago today most of you folk were celebrating Independence Day.

It was Independence Day for me, too, in a personal sort of a way, for that was the day I was released from a hospital traction bed and permitted to return home.

That experience, on that particular day, led to some thoughts I would like to pass along, even though they may be a week late.

For two weeks preceding that day I had been confined to the hospital with recurrence of a back ailment. My every need had been cared for. Everything possible was done for my comfort and welfare. I had only to press a button to summon a nurse or an aide to provide me with anything within reason I might wish.

I enjoyed the utmost in security. I had every comfort that could be provided. I was given every needed service. I was fed exceptionally well.

If at any time I had not liked the service, I was privileged to walk out. (I use that word "walk" loosely because at that time walking was not one of my best accomplishments.) But I could have left the hospital at any time. Furthermore, if I had lacked confidence in my physician, I could have discharged him and called in another.

Freedom of Choice Threatened

In this country today, however, are people who would deny us that independence of choice. They would substitute a state system of medicine and medical care. You would take the doctor and the hospital assigned you by the State. The argument in favor of such system is, of course, that the bills would be paid by the State, which certainly does have an appeal to a non-taxpayer. That argument, however, loses its appeal when we realize that the State must get its revenue through taxation, and, regardless of the "soak the rich" tax philosophy, taxes are passed, through increased prices, on to the consumer—the little guy.

But the political beliefs of these people, who would have the government pay your medical and hospital bills, do not end there. They want the government to do a lot of other things for you.

They want the government to build all the dams for generation of power. They want the government to build your houses and your schools. They want the government to pay for your birth and provide for a pension in your old age.

They want the farmer to grow what he is told to grow and be paid what the government wants to pay him. They want the government to fix the prices on the things you buy and to set the compensation for the work you do.

History Will Record "Crime"

I am firmly convinced that history, a century or more from now, will list as the "crime" against civilization, of this day and age the weakening of personal independence through the lure of a nebulous thing called "security."

Not too many years ago in this country, it was considered a sin to be "behind" to anyone, including the government.

How we have changed! Chiseling has become an accepted modern practice.

But we cannot have a government eagerly championing the causes of liberty and independence when that government is composed of individual citizens ready to surrender personal independence and liberty for "security" in chains.

In a time of emergency I had to permit myself to be chained to a bed—a bed which afforded me every measure of security and comfort. I was glad to leave that bed. Even though my steps may be halting and painful, I would rather do for myself, as long as possible, than to press a button and have an angel genii, in a white uniform, to do things for me.

It is a long step, I admit, from a hospital bed to a dissertation on socialistic government, yet I saw in that simple experience an illustration of the threat to our American tradition.

It is my feeling that, just as I relished Independence Day by regaining a previously restricted physical liberty, we, as a nation, will appreciate our national Independence Day more when we have regained the tradition of personal independence handed down by our forefathers.

Foreign Guests Drunkenly Insulted At Moscow Party By Khrushchev, Story Told

LONDON (AP)—Two British newspapermen asserted Tuesday Nikita Khrushchev drunkenly insulted Western representatives at a big Moscow party recently.

A British Foreign Office spokesman, questioned about the reports, commented: "I have no reason to believe that anyone was insulted." Other Western diplomats here said they felt the reports were exaggerated.

The occasion for Khrushchev's alleged outburst was a banquet and garden party given by the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs to celebrate Red Air Force Day.

Among those attending were Gen. Nathan F. Twining, U. S. Air Force chief of staff; Nigel Birch, British air minister; envoys and military men representing all the leading Western powers.

The British papers—the Daily Mail and the Daily Telegraph—declared in front page stories that both Khrushchev, who is Communist Party chief, and Soviet Premier Bulganin were drunk. They gave this account:

The two argued violently as to who should speak.

Khrushchev apparently won. He then insulted nearly every guest of nearly every nationality present—personally as well as nationally. The nature of the insults was not specified.

The Daily Mail, attributing the information to "an American who

was present," said Khrushchev and Bulganin angered other Russian ministers by their behavior. It said the other ministers later apologized personally to Twining and Birch.

Both papers said the performances of Khrushchev and Bulganin have posed the question even in Moscow.

How long can the two men keep up the pace of such drinking?

The Daily Telegraph described the affair as "the most incredible episode to date in the incredible career of Mr. Khrushchev" and said Moscow censorship has held up "all reports on the subject."

Other Ministers Apologize

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Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Curbstone comments of a pavement

Plato: If you are a middle-aged do-it-yourself fan, now is the time to start whittling a cane and making your own wheelchair.

It'll save you money later. For you'll need these items when you grow old, and by the time you do grow old they may be in short supply—our America is facing a boom in old folks.

A University of California psychiatrist said there were only 13 million Americans over 65 in 1950, but by 1975 there will be 18 million.

And after that there will be more and more, until old people will be stepping all over each other and getting into each other's gray hairs.

As a middle-aged man myself, who will hit 65 in 1976 during the cold month of February, I find the thought of growing old somewhat depressing—for the first time in my life.

Until now I have put a great deal of store in Rabbi Ben Ezra's saying, "Grow old along with me—the best is yet to come—the last of life for which the first was made."

Now I'm not so sure. If a shady scientist stopped me and whispered, "Past, Mac, I've got some pills here I invented that'll postpone old age as well, darned if I don't think I'd buy a bottle of them."

It would certainly be a great temptation. For being old isn't what it used to be. Its serene advantages are being lost. In less than half a century the values and virtues of the generations have been turned upside down.

I was born in an America booming with so many children they were taken for granted. The worship of youth hadn't begun. There weren't so many old people around that people felt they were in the way.

A child was stringently taught to show respect for his elders, no matter whether they had done

much worthwhile or not. To paraphrase the Army saying, we saluted the gray hairs not the man. To grow old then was regarded as an achievement in itself—as it was, considering the rigors of life and kind of medicines people dosed themselves with.

Elderly Folk Venerated
To be respected to old men and women never was a struggle with me. I always venerated them as a child and loved to listen to them by the hour. Although they may not have been founts of wisdom they certainly were the repositories of wonderful memories and strange tales of bygone times.

To this day oldsters still hold the same fascination for me. I rarely find even the most garrulous of them boring. Old people, having known more of life, generally can converse more interestingly than young people, with the possible exception of very young children.

But the sad paradox of our civilization is that while we are entering an old folks' boom in terms of numbers, and our old people are healthier than the aged of previous times, we manage to make so many of them feel useless and unwanted. We chain many of them to the idleness of a retirement they do not want. They offer the fruits of long experience and industry meets them at the door with an unwelcome mat.

Sometimes, in our mad pursuit and idolatry of youth, it seems almost as if we really regarded growing old as a crime against nature.

But the real crime lies the other way. It is a crime against human nature to shove the old out of the way, when they still have much to offer, and treat them as calendar cripples.

presence in any class of one or two pupils who need but are not getting the necessary treatment has a strong effect in pulling down behavior of the whole group.

At the other extreme, children from high-income families are not always best behaved, say the teachers. Best behavior was found in children from families where the standard of living was high but not high enough to employ a full-time maid. It was found that when parents have maids, they tend to be given too much responsibility for raising the kids.

All these somewhat optimistic generalizations do not seem to be borne out by the teachers' answers to specific questions on the behavior of their charges.

OVER 10 PER CENT of the teachers said they had been the victims of physical violence from their pupils during their teaching careers, though only 1.6 per cent said they had been attacked in the past year.

Small-town youngsters were reported better behaved than big-town boys and girls. Less than 1 per cent of the teachers reported acts of violence against them in towns of over 5,000. But in cities of a million or more, 28 per cent of the teachers reported they had been attacked.

SCHOOL CROWDING was reported to be another factor with a direct relation to pupil behavior. When class sizes move from 30 to 40, teachers reported their problems doubled.

Teachers with 20 years experience reported less misbehavior, sex offenses, gang fighting and cheating were worse than when they began teaching. Teachers with both 10 and 20 years experience reported impertinence, failure to do assignments, drinking intoxicants and use of profane or obscene language were worse now than when they began teaching.

Only two types of misbehavior were reported on the decrease over the last 10 and 20 years—unorganized fighting and obscene scribbling on lavatory walls.

Only 45 per cent of the teachers said they had authority to whip pupils for misbehavior. But when asked if they should be permitted to administer corporal punishment, 77 per cent of the grade teachers, 79 per cent of the junior high and 37 per cent of the senior high teachers said, "Yes."

Morse's Record Put In Book Form By Oregon G.O.P.

PORTLAND (AP)—A 250-page book, "The Documented Record of Senator Wayne Morse," giving a Republican view of the now-Democratic senator was distributed Sunday by the Oregon Republican State Central Committee.

Wendell Wyatt, Republican state chairman, said in a forward to the lithographed publication that the purpose of the book is to provide a reference-type book for the press and other political observers in the forthcoming campaign.

Morse, who bolted the Republican Party in 1952 and now is seeking re-election as a Democrat, is opposed by Douglas McKay, former secretary of the Interior Department.

The book is made up of 25 chapters on such subjects as "Absentee Record, Atomic Energy Development Obstructed, Attacks on the Press, Conservation Record Lacking and Talkativeness." It is in loose leaf form "and you will receive additional chapters for insertion during the course of the 1956 election campaign," the forward states.

The book is being distributed to the press and other political observers.

Wood From Sen. Morse's Farm Sold To Government; Political Fires Possible

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP)—If Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.) gets charged by Republicans with a "conflict of interest" in his forthcoming re-election campaign, the result should be some political chuckles if nothing more.

The basis for such a contention lies in the fact that Morse, the farmer, last year sold some firewood to the government body of which Morse, the senator, is a member.

It was a straight transaction, duly recorded in the annual public report of the senate, in which Sen. Morse was duly paid for his product. The wood, in turn was presumably used to keep the logs burning in the many fireplaces throughout the U.S. Capitol.

The senator says he can't see how any conflict of interest was at stake. He sold some of the same apple wood to his colleague, Estes Kefauver, not long before the Senate transaction. Kefauver liked his wood so well, said Morse, that the sergeant-at-arms of the Senate heard it and asked Morse whether he had more to sell.

"I told him to go out to my farm and get what he wanted," Morse recalled. And he did, and before long apple logs from the Morse farm were crackling on the Capitol's many hearths.

This deal is made to order as ammunition for the GOP this fall in Oregon, especially if some other "great issue" turn out to be dud.

Small Scale Sale
The Republicans might argue that the longer the Senate is in session each evening, the longer the fires burn, the more wood is consumed, the bigger the market is for logs on Capitol Hill—and (the clincher) the one man most responsible for keeping the Senate in late session is the glibly senior senator from Oregon, the

same fellow who was selling the Senate logs on the side. That might make a pretty good prima facie case.

The GOP would want cleverly to omit the fact that Morse only peddled 6½ cords of the stuff (total price: \$78.). For anyone who has counted the fireplaces in the Capitol or who knows anything at all of Morse's oratorical stamina, knows that 6½ cords of apple wood would have gone up in smoke the first evening the senator got to his feet and have been turned to his first lengthy speech.

You might say the senator could talk his way out of it.

Probably the fattest pay raise to go in is a bill being pushed through Congress for U.S. Commissioners in Alaska, who do everything from trying drunk driving cases to sending out search parties for missing persons.

"Some years ago we informed the federal judge (in an outlying section of Alaska) that one of his commissioners was a 'bootlegger' and that he ran a place of ill-fame," Congress was told by a representative of the administrative office of the U.S. courts.

"But the judge wrote back and said in substance, he knew that but he was the best man he could get."

The bill called for a raise from \$7,500 to \$10,500, but after hearing this testimonial, Congress jacked it up even further, to \$12,500.

SUBS FOR EGYPT
CARIO (AP)—Egypt is to receive several submarines from abroad within the next few days, the morning newspaper Al Shaab said Tuesday.

Presumably they are coming from the Soviet bloc as part of the arms-for-cotton deal Egypt and Czechoslovakia made last year.

Soviet Files Complaint Against U. S. Planes

WASHINGTON (AP)—Russia protested Tuesday that U.S. military planes have engaged in what it called "gross violations of Soviet air space."

Soviet Ambassador Georgi N. Zarubin handed a protest note to Secretary of State Dulles.

He told newsmen it charges that American military aircraft flew as much as 320 kilometers into Russian territory on July 4, 5 and 9.

He said the planes "invaded the Soviet air space" over Minsk, Pinsk, Kalingrad, Vilna and several other cities.

"Some of them invaded our space for two hours and one half," he said.

Zarubin, accompanied by an embassy aide, spent ten minutes in Dulles' fifth floor office. The State Department had no immediate comment.

Since the hospital opened in 1950, three patients were admitted for the disease.

Robert was first stricken in 1943.

POLIO STRIKES TWICE
EL MONTE, Calif. (AP)—Robert Shipman Jr., 14, has been admitted to the Sister Kenny Memorial Hospital for the second time with polio.

The hospital opened in 1950, three patients were admitted for the disease.

Robert was first stricken in 1943.

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