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CITY TRANSIT SYSTEM

By Charles V. Stanton

Roseburg, like nearly all other municipalities, is having trouble with maintenance of a public transit system. Yet it would seem that Roseburg, with its critical traffic problem, and inadequate parking space — particularly for people who work in the business area and must keep their private cars downtown all day — should be an ideal spot for a good transit service.

The service recently abandoned made a long and hard struggle for survival. Its loss has been keenly felt, especially by many people lacking private transportation.

But that service had many defects which precluded financial success.

With no intent to criticize, some of those defects can be listed as an insufficient number of buses, lack of dependable scheduling, failure to advertise or post schedules and excessive travel time for passengers.

On the other hand, all of these defects could, and doubtless would, have been cured had the service been given sufficient patronage. Being a private enterprise, it could furnish equipment, pay operating personnel and meet maintenance costs only if provided a reasonable profit.

Large Investment Involved

Many people have told me in the past that they would like to use the city transit system but that it was too slow.

People complained of the time lost in a long circuitous ride in one direction. They might get downtown quickly, but, returning home, would have to ride for 30 to 40 minutes and many miles as the single bus traveled its route. Only those people with plenty of time could afford to patronize the bus line.

Because people like to voice their complaints at a newspaper office, we heard much criticism of the former system. Yet, in our opinion, the operators of that service were not to be blamed for refusal to invest heavily in more equipment, and incur additional operation costs, while speculating on possible improvement in patronage.

There is little question that Roseburg needs a public transportation system. Our traffic congestion already is critical and will grow much worse despite all we can do. If we had an adequate transit system, which would serve shoppers and downtown workers, if that service were made fast and dependable, and if enough people could be educated or persuaded to use the buses, our traffic situation in the business area could be greatly improved.

Before this can be achieved, however, a considerable amount of money must be invested. That investment must be made on a purely speculative basis, for it is not yet proven that people will use the service, even though improvements are made.

Summer Good Trial Period

It is my opinion that at least two buses, moving in opposite directions, would be needed during periods of light traffic and four or more at peak hours. That means a heavy cost for vehicles and an expensive operation.

Just as a suggestion to the committee set up by the city council to study the situation, it might be possible, if the city can afford a moderate sum from its traffic fund, to underwrite an experimental program during the summer months.

During this period we have a large number of idle school buses. While school buses are not the best vehicles for use on a city transit system, they probably would be adequate for experimental purposes. A trial system possibly could be set up, under agreement with school bus operators, with the city financing operational deficits, if any, for a couple of months. If, during that time, it could be shown that an adequate and efficient transit system had reasonable expectation of making a profit, it would be much easier to interest private capital in taking over.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — How President Eisenhower planned and then dropped an idea for a new political party to carry forward his own policies is revealed in Robert J. Donovan's new book, "Eisenhower — the Inside Story."

It happened in May, 1953, just after the House of Representatives had voted 289 to 113 to trim the President's mutual security program from 3.5 to 4.4 billion dollars.

"In the privacy of the White House the President stormed over the slash," writes Donovan. "Stupid and shortsighted," he called it. "It was fully apparent to the President as it was to political observers at the time that very often his views on vital American policy were closer to those of the Democrats than to many of the Republicans in Congress."

"As he turned these questions over in his mind, the President began, asking his most intimate associates whether he did not have to start thinking about a new party."

Eisenhower Drops Idea

The President thought about what it should be called, Donovan declares. Out of this came the phrase "dynamic conservatism." But the President never hit upon the right name.

"The more the President pondered on the idea for a new party, the more he was forced into the realization that it was not the solution to his problem."

"After Congress adjourned and the bickering of that first session died away for a while, Eisenhower took a new and calm look at what he was doing and where he was headed. On balance he came to the conclusion that his best hope of attaining his goals was to persevere in trying to give the Republican party a new viewpoint and a new complexion."

"The history of his ensuing years in the White House is in part a

reflection of his efforts to bring into the ascendancy in the Republican party a more progressive philosophy and spirit than had dominated it when he took office."

Party Reform Real Aim

All this is a revealing disclosure at the present time when Democratic leaders in Congress have cut the mutual security funds the President has requested for next year.

In his concluding chapter, Donovan declares that it was his ambition to reform the Republican party which induced Eisenhower to seek a second term.

"He asked himself," writes Donovan, "whether, if he was in office for eight years, the transformation would be greater than after four years. The answer seemed to be, yes."

At no place in the book is there an admission by the author that his facts come from official records. But on the jacket of the book it is declared:

"For the first time in our history, an administration while still in office, has permitted a distinguished journalist to compile an authentic, independent account of its conduct of affairs of state."

Publication only a few months before the nominating conventions and election makes this an obvious campaign document, favorable to the GOP. But it is so fairly written in its account of the President's frustrations from leaders like the late Senator Taft and Senators McCarthy and Bricker, that it also provides good campaign ammunition for the Democrats.

The report that Donovan, Washington correspondent for the New York Herald Tribune, was shown transcripts of Cabinet meetings and material which required giving him a "Q" clearance for access to National Security Council papers has led to congressional investigations.

Never Had It So Good



BLM Director Explains Attitude Toward Proposed Transfer Of Federal Lands

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The sympathetic attitude of the Department of the Interior toward some sort of plan to dispose of some federal forests and grazing lands was spelled out in more detail this week by Edward Woolzley, director of the Bureau of Land Management.

Woolzley said he thinks the success of privately operated tree farms has done much to warrant a study of the comparative effectiveness of government vs. private ownership of western public lands.

"If it can be demonstrated that the private industry tree-farm can provide higher standards of efficiency in forest management than federal forestry programs," declared Woolzley, "the impact upon public thinking would be tremendous."

Woolzley made his observations in a prepared speech at the dedication of the Pollack River tree farms, Kendrick, Idaho. It follows close behind the report to Congress of the Interior Department that it is "sympathetic" with the objectives of legislation that would permit disposal of federal lands to private interests or the states. Last week Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) asked Interior to clarify what it meant by this, and conservationists began expressing alarm over this proposal.

Tree Farms Empire Cited
"Much of the enthusiasm for public ownership of forest lands has arisen in general from the belief that the public interest is better served when such lands were retained in public ownership," said Woolzley. "It is my hope and

belief that the tree farm program will demonstrate that the public interest can also be well served where forest lands are privately owned. Already there is growing evidence that there are equally as good forestry practices in the private industry tree farms as in forests managed by federal agencies."

Woolzley explained that BLM administers public domain forest lands and the O&C timberlands of western Oregon.

"These public domain forest lands are subject to disposal by sale or otherwise under the public land laws, when classified as suitable for non-federal ownership," he went on.

"In some situations, parcels of public domain forest land are surrounded by or adjacent to private or state tree farms and it is possible that ownership of such land by the private tree farmer or the state would result in the receiving a higher standard of management than they are likely to receive if retained in federal ownership. Where such circumstances exist I feel that the public interest may be furthered by permitting transfer of the lands from federal to private control."

"In situations where intermingled private and federal lands can both be operated under tree farm practices of about the same standard, there may be greater advantage in developing coordinated management plans than can be obtained by change of ownership. This approach appears to be especially desirable where the federal lands are reasonably well grouped for practical management and only the choicer portions of the group would be attractive to private ownership. In some such cases the choice of a group might well prove to be key factor which, if removed from the group, would render federal management of the remainder more costly and much more difficult. Under those circumstances I feel that classifying public domain forest lands for disposal would not produce desirable results unless the entire group of federal lands could be purchased or selected."

Woolzley said nothing about disposing of the O&C lands. He observed that they are in large part intermingled with private land holdings and that "there is active cooperation between the bureau and the managers of the private lands."

"Neither the government nor the private owners can do business as effectively as they should in that area unless they consult with each other in planning a variety of matters such as road systems, timber sales, reforestation, and protection measures. It is a real test of the partnership ability of government and industry to cooperate successfully in solving the complex problems of an enormous tree farming venture."

Blyth & Co. Tell Plan To Liquidate Big Lumber Firm

SAN FRANCISCO — The investment firm of Blyth & Co. has announced a multi-million dollar lumber and shipping transaction that will include the liquidation of a big West Coast lumber company.

Charles R. Blyth announced Tuesday his firm has purchased all of the outstanding stock of Dant & Russell Inc., owner of slightly more than 45 per cent of the outstanding stock of Oregon's Coos Bay Lumber Co.

Both the lumber company and Dant & Russell have adopted plans for liquidation, Blyth said. He added that in the acquisitions involving funds exceeding 100 million dollars, Blyth & Co. also exercised options to purchase about 33 per cent of Coos Bay stock from other interests.

Blyth also said: 1. Jack R. Dant has contracted to purchase the outstanding stock of States Steamship Co. and the Pacific Atlantic Steamship Co.

2. Coos Bay Lumber, in liquidation, has sold its timber holdings and substantially all of its other assets to Georgia-Pacific Corp.

Georgia-Pacific said it had paid approximately 70 million dollars for the lumber company's assets — including 120,000 acres of western Oregon timberland, plywood and hardwood plants, lumber manufacturing facilities, and related equipment.

O. R. Cushman, president of Georgia-Pacific, said the bulk of the timber properties and related facilities will be integrated into his firm's plywood, paper and forest products operations — including the recently announced kraft board and paper mill now under construction at Toledo, Ore., about 90 miles north of Coos Bay.

Coos Bay Lumber Co. reported sales last year of 25 million dollars and net earnings exceeding 3.8 million.

The announcements indicated most of the employees of the lumber company and the steamship firms would be retained by the new owners.

Congress Chat

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

Perhaps you have heard a red read numerous reasons why the House of Representatives vote down the school construction bill. Most observers, and apparently most of those who were advocating and working for the Kelley bill, thought the inclusion of the Powell amendment in the legislation would bring about its defeat. Doubtless, they now think that had the House not voted to include the Powell amendment in it, the bill would have been passed. I disagree with that conclusion. In my opinion there was a far more solid and basic reason for the defeat of the Kelley bill.

Here is the complete and total wording of the Powell amendment which was adopted: "Title IV. That there shall be no federal funds allotted or transferred to any state which fails to comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court." That's it.

Sounds a little like writing into a bill a statement saying that you won't be arrested unless you violate a criminal law. At any rate, I don't think the Powell amendment killed the school construction bill.

Rather it was what the anti-Eisenhower control of the committee and the House insisted upon presenting for final passage in the form of the Kelley bill. The allotment plan of that bill was completely different from the plan proposed by the President. Recognizing the fact that the shortage of grade school class rooms represents a national emergency in the field of education, President Eisenhower suggested that the government give assistance in the form of credit guarantees plus some outright grants to those areas in direct need. The Kelley allotment plan, on the contrary, did not take the question of need into consideration but would make a straight across the board grant to all states on the basis of \$11.30 for all pupils of school age.

Real Meaning Conjectured
In my opinion what that formula meant to a majority of the Members of the House was that federal government would collect the money from the states and then give it back to them. They voted against the bill because they did not like that plan.

An interesting variation was offered as an amendment and came very near being approved. It was the proposal known as the Scrivener plan (introduced in Congress some time ago by Congressman Scrivener of Kansas). That amendment simply provided that the Treasury would return to each state, to be used for building schools, one per cent of the corporate and personal income tax money collected by the Federal Treasury from that state. I guess that idea was just too simple and practical. On the roll call it was defeated, but I voted for it because it seemed like a much more understandable way of meeting the emergency than the rather complicated formula in the Kelley bill.

Seems to me the House is spending considerable time now working on complicated and highly controversial legislation which will not be made into law this year. It does not seem likely that the Senate will take up either the postal rate increase bill or the so-called civil rights bill, if the latter bill is passed by the House. Meanwhile remaining on the list of big bills which will be acted upon by both Houses before adjournment are the omnibus bill, harbors and flood control bill, the foreign aid appropriation bill and a final supplemental appropriation bill. Adjournment? July 28th — maybe.

Oregon Traffic Deaths Reveal Faster Trend
SALEM — Oregon traffic accidents have claimed 186 lives so far this year, according to a Motor Vehicle Department report.

The six-month death toll is 11 more than for the same period a year ago. It was also the highest number of any years since 1950. A month-by-month tally showed April as the deadliest with 39 fatalities.

PORTLAND — Foreclosure of a \$104,000 mortgage on the National Plywood Cooperative of Independence was authorized Tuesday by bankruptcy referee Estes Snedecor.

The mortgage is held by the Aberdeen Plywood Corp. Snedecor said that all efforts to reorganize the co-operative — in which member-workers had invested up to \$3,000 each — had failed. The co-op filed a petition for voluntary bankruptcy last month.

The co-op also owes \$17,035 to and debts of \$464,000. March, listing assets of \$345,000 the Linn Plywood Co., Albany.

TO MANAGE CITY
THE DALLES — Julien Baget, clerk-treasurer of the Dalles last year, Wednesday announced his resignation to become city manager of Ojai, Calif.

Baget said he would take over at Ojai in early August. A native of San Francisco, Baget came here from Seattle, where he had an administrative position with the Veterans Administration.

W. D. Miller, Leading K-Falls Business Man, Succumbs To Stroke

KLAMATH FALLS — W. D. Miller, 70, a dominant figure in Klamath Basin business affairs for many years, died suddenly shortly after 1 a. m. Wednesday following a stroke in his residence.

He was taken to Hillside Hospital where he was pronounced dead on arrival. Miller was the owner of radio station KFJJ and built and operated the Willard Hotel for many years. Since his arrival in Klamath Falls in 1910, he was prominently identified with the construction business.

Among his major projects were the Lost River diversion dam near Merrill, Pelican Theater, Klamath Falls and the exhibit building at the Klamath County fairgrounds. He also carried on extensive construction work at the Klamath Falls municipal airport.

Miller had lumbering interests in Etina and Montague, Calif. Aside from KFJJ in Klamath Falls, Miller owned and operated station KWIN in Ashland. He recently sold that station and transferred a construction permit here for KFJJ-TV.

Miller was born in Lockport, Ky., Feb. 12, 1886. Besides his widow, Lottie Marcia Miller, he is survived by a son, W. Don Miller, and a daughter, Marilyn Lewis, Houston, Tex.

Red Parliament Approves World Disarmament

MOSCOW — The two houses of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) met Wednesday and placed their unanimous approval on a Moscow appeal to world parliament to back Soviet disarmament proposals.

The item, along with support for the Japanese Parliament's call for an end to nuclear weapons tests, dominated a five-point agenda adopted by the lower house Council of the Union and the upper house Council of Nationalities.

Premier Bulganin, head of the government, and most top-ranking members of the government were on hand in the great Kremlin palace for the sessions. Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev was not present at either meeting, although he is a deputy in the council of the union.

However, when the two houses of the Supreme Soviet met jointly later in the day, Khrushchev was present, beaming down from the presidium.

As the joint session opened, the 1,300 deputies cheered Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi and Empress Soraya of Iran, who entered the white and gold meeting room of the Kremlin Palace to witness the proceedings. The Shah is a current guest in the Soviet Union. Immediately behind him came the premier of Communist-ruled North Korea, Kim Il Sung.

Eisenhower Faces Battle For Congress Legislation With Democrats In Power

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A hot campaign fight between President Eisenhower and the Democratic majority in Congress loomed today in the wake of a revelation that Eisenhower definitely is a candidate for re-election.

Democrats generally professed no surprise at the news that Eisenhower is a candidate and little alarm at his reported criticism of their handling of administration legislation.

The President was described as "irritated" at congressional cuts in his foreign aid program. The report came from Sen. Bridges (R-NH), who attended the presidential conference at which Eisenhower reaffirmed his intent to run again. Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.) said Democrats are prepared to prove that the embattled foreign aid measure has had little assistance from Republican members of Congress.

Before Eisenhower starts trying to convince millions with his leap year liberalism, Humphrey said, "I suggest that he try convincing about 225 Republicans in Congress who don't go along with him."

Sen. Sparkman of Alabama, the 1952 Democratic vice presidential candidate, said Eisenhower will need to explain how Republicans helped block a housing bill passed by the Senate but bottled up in the House.

Sparkman also made a representative Democratic reply to the news of Eisenhower's candidacy Monday: "What comment is there to make? He's been running all along."

Republicans Jubilant

As expected, Republicans were jubilant at the news, long anticipated but not directly confirmed during the days of Eisenhower's convalescence from his June 9 intestinal surgery.

GOP National Chairman Leonard Hall said "people of every walk in life are rejoicing." He added he would resume discussion shortly with Eisenhower on the forthcoming national convention and campaign.

Presidential press secretary James C. Hagerty told newsmen later he thought there never was any doubt Eisenhower would remain a candidate and he didn't think there was any "rethinking" on it during the recent illness.

Hagerty said he also thought there was no need to "rethink" about Vice President Nixon as the President's running mate.

Harriman Joins Attack
A renewed attack on Eisenhower came from Gov. Averill Harriman of New York, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Harriman told newsmen Eisenhower "doesn't seem to have any conception of the responsibilities of the presidency" and criticized him for what he called "lack of leadership" in the current steel strike.

Former Gov. Dan Thornton of Colorado said he would ask Eisenhower to spearhead a GOP drive

for farm votes by making a major farm speech in Chicago.

In Columbia, S. C. Gov. George Bell Timmerman's office announced support from two Southern governors and one U. S. Senator in his call for Southern unity at the Aug. 13 convention.

Letters from Gov. Earl Long of Louisiana and Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi indicated they would work closely with Timmerman in his drive for a united Southern front.

Sen. Russell (D-Ga.) wrote Timmerman that "if the South does not present a solid front we will eventually be engulfed in the evil consequences" of the Supreme Court's decisions barring racial segregation in public school.

Timmerman has said he has no desire to break Democratic ranks with any third-party movement. The Atlantic City Constitution said last night Southern Democratic state chairmen will meet in Atlanta Friday and Saturday to establish a solid front for the convention.

Criticism Hits Nixon For Jobs At India's Nehru

WASHINGTON — Vice President Nixon flew back from his round-the-world tour Wednesday with a reaffirmation of his intention to try for a second term nomination.

He landed aboard a special military plane bare minutes after Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.), a Democratic presidential aspirant, had gotten into a row with India's Prime Minister Nehru in the course of the trip.

Kefauver, in his Senate speech, said "it is an incredible fact" that Nixon got into a feud with Nehru, and linked that development with what he called "growing anti-Indian policies" in the State Department. He also was critical of the withdrawal of John Sherman Cooper as ambassador to India while Cooper campaigns for the Senate in Kentucky.

In a news conference in Pakistan Nixon said he had Nehru in mind when he said earlier that acceptance of Communist assistance is dangerous and "inconsistent with freedom." The Indian leader reacted sharply.

In an interview earlier Kefauver challenged Nixon's wisdom in choosing Pakistan as the place from which to criticize India's relations with Russia.

● PEOPLE DO READ
SPOT ADS

That is what you are reading now.

Just right to relax with...



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