

The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

ADDY WRIGHT, Asst. Bus. Mgr.
GEORGE CASTILLO, Asst. Editor

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$8.00; three months, \$4.50.

By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year, per month, \$1.25.
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1950, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

FUTURE LOOKS BRIGHT

By Charles V. Stanton

Many times in this column I have expressed my opinion that secondary manufacture in the timber industry will bring far more wealth and industrial security into Douglas County than the primary manufacture which now provides the lion's share of industrial income.

The history of the lumber industry shows that the primary manufacturing stage is followed by secondary manufacture and that the latter is more stable, provides more jobs, uses less material and has longer life. Although the margin of profit may be lower to individual operators or operating corporations than is experienced in primary manufacture, the economic benefit to the community is no less and, in fact, may be much better.

Here in Douglas County we are extremely fortunate in the fact that we will always have a large scale primary manufacturing industry. We should, in fact, have perpetually a primary industry as large as it is today.

Many people will disagree with that statement, saying that as soon as the private timber is gone—and it is going rapidly—that we will suffer a material cut in production.

New Appraisals Coming

More than one-half of our timber supply is on the public domain. This timber will be sold by the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management on a sustained yield program. Sustained yield means that there is an allowable cut equivalent to the volume of annual growth. To determine the allowable cut we must know the rate of growth and the existing inventory. We also must know the utilization obtained from that part of the inventory removed under allowable cut.

Currently the allowable cut from the national forest is based on inventories made in 1939. In 1939 sawmills were able to handle only straight-grained trees. Lumber with white speck was considered worthless, instead of being used for premium plywood as it is done today. Loggers, using hand tools, cut trees six or more feet up from the ground, to avoid the swelling bole. Today trees are cut almost at ground level with power saws. Logs previously were bucked to an eight or ten-inch top instead of four-inch tops as at present. In 1939 the mill wouldn't touch a diseased or partially rotted tree. Today the mills will take logs with only 30 per cent usable timber.

It is expected that new inventories soon will be made on National Forests. These inventories will take into consideration the improved utilization. Studies also are expected to show a much faster rate of growth than used as a base factor previously.

Altogether it is believed that new appraisals will make available to the industry from the public domain almost as much raw material as is forthcoming today from both public and private lands.

Secondary Uses Needed

But what started me off on this subject today was a letter received from an advertising firm. This firm has taken over sales promotion for a firm operating in northern Idaho, eastern Washington, northwestern Montana and southern British Columbia.

In this particular area the lumber industry slashed off the merchantable timber and moved on, leaving ghost towns. Tremendous fires followed, burning through the logged-off lands.

Then in 1940 a group of enterprising and visionary young men decided that there was money to be made from the so-called "weed trees" still left in the area. They promoted the use of Engelmann spruce, previously considered worthless. They now are combining chips from eight different species of fir, larch, spruce, etc., into a particle board which is being placed on the market with a strong promotional campaign.

This outfit is operating with material at which we would turn up our noses. Yet it has set up tree farms, a sustained yield program, and is putting many thousands of dollars into creating a market.

Here in Douglas County we have vastly superior opportunity for secondary manufacture. We have choice raw material in large supply. The industrial potential hasn't been touched.

Perhaps I am mistaken about our future. I don't believe I am. Because we didn't tap our vast resource until the sustained yield program had been set up, we have the brightest future of any timber center in history, in my opinion. And because I believe so strongly in that bright future, I have little patience with the pessimists who, because of a minor set-back occasioned by national money manipulation, are wailing that we have reached the end of our economic boom.

Bruce Biossat

President Eisenhower is a consistent opponent of excessive federal centralization of power, and has tried from the outset of his administration to pass some of the burdens of government back to the 48 states.

At the recent conference of governors in Williamsburg, Va., the President broached this subject so firmly and fully as he ever has, so far, unhappily for him, he has not drawn the sort of eager response he expected.

MR. EISENHOWER operates in this field on what is really a double premise. He believes big government is bad. But he also believes that Americans today demand performance by government of a great many welfare and other functions, such as highway and school construction.

As he sees it, then the federal government cannot grow smaller simply by jettisoning off tasks it performs today and letting them go by the board. Government at other, lower levels must assume the abandoned load.

So he appeals anew to the states

to assist him in working out a specific plan for turning back certain powers and programs taken over by Washington in the past two and a half decades.

IN ACCORD WITH his view that it is proper for the states to exercise both initiative and responsibility in these matters, the President wants the governors to name the fields of endeavor they feel the states could best re-enter.

And he would leave to them the additional assignment of suggesting adjustments in the federal-state tax structure which would enable the states to bear a heavier part of the burden.

Over the years there has been a great deal of talk about the dangers of over-centralization, of a monopoly by Washington. Mr. Eisenhower here proposes, constructively, a practical way to combat those perils. It is a challenge flung vigorously.

If it is not picked up, then those at all levels who want federal government reduced in size have the task of showing what other way it can be done that will satisfy the American people.

"I'll Try, but I Don't Think It Will Work"



NEA Service, Inc.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — The accent in America is on youth, and most of us feel that as a nation we treat our elders rather shamefully.

We neglect them. We take them for granted. We assume—often wrongly—that a retired man is an economic burden on the country's economy.

Some of the contractors in today's depressed housing market, however, are taking another look at the picture—and awakening to the fact that one of the big answers to their problem is to build more homes for the old folks. The right kind of homes—homes designed for their special needs.

In the trade the term often used is "homes for retirement living." One of the new pioneers in this field is N. R. (Tubby) Field, a prominent attorney who left his native Owensboro, Ky., and made a fortune as a builder in Florida and Denver, Colo.

"Tubby," a light-eyed, gray-haired man with a booming voice, erected nearly 100 million dollars in housing during the post-war building boom. Like most builders, he concentrated on houses for young growing families. Who cared about the old folks?

But when the market began to tighten, Field checked prospective customers, architects, and engineers—came up with this idea. One reason for the home building recession is that few builders paid enough attention to the needs of the elderly.

"There are 15 million people in the United States 65 or over," said Field, whose own parents are over 70. In 20 years there will be 21 million.

"Surprisingly, there is no hesitancy among older people to buy new houses after retirement. And 50 per cent of the elderly, having sold their old homes, are in a position to pay cash when they buy a new home for their retirement years."

But elderly persons, having sold

their former homes, want a new home more suited to their years.

Field, after checking extensive surveys of the situation by Florida state agencies, has incorporated these special features in a new 2,000 acre, 8,000 home development he is building at Bontown Beach, a few miles from Palm Beach. The homes, plus a swimming pool, start at \$13,500.

How do these "retirement homes" differ from ordinary housing?

A few examples: "Trouble bells" in bedroom and living rooms to summon aid from neighbors. Bathrooms with built-in seats and grab-bars. No stairs or thresholds to fall down or trip over. . . . Glass window walls to admit more light to help failing vision. . . . Electric outlets at waist level to avoid bending.

And luminous light switches. . . . Wall refrigerators and ovens at chest level (also to avoid bending). . . . Pantries with eye level shelves. . . . Garbage disposal units to eliminate unnecessary lifting and extra steps. . . . Swimming pools with grab rails, a gently sloping ramp entrance, and a non-slip floor.

Field said he had made one unexpected discovery as the result of his research. "Practically every convenience we have conceived of that older people desire," he said, "are wanted by young people, too."

"Young mothers like the idea of a 'trouble bell' in the house, and they don't like unnecessary bending any more than their grandmothers do."

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from page one)

and maids, plus Teddy's staff of secretaries, clerks and aides. Today the White House staff totals more than 500 people.

In the days of William McKinley, who preceded Theodore Roosevelt, White House mail sometimes reached what was then considered the staggering total of 100 letters a day. This was handled by one mail clerk.

The White House mail today averages several thousand letters daily—and sometimes reaches peaks of 100,000 letters in a day. It is now handled by 25 fulltime mail clerks.

President Lincoln had one personal secretary who handled all correspondence, appointments and press relations. (Incidentally, although it was wartime, he had ONE part-time bodyguard.)

President Eisenhower has a top assistant, a deputy assistant, a half dozen secretaries including two who handle press relations, a special legal counsel, ten special assistants for advice on everything from atomic energy to air safety, an adviser on personnel management, a special consultant, four administrative assistants, one physician and three aides from the armed forces.

All this pertains only to the White House—which is only one department of our national government. All over the city of Washington the story is the same. More and more people to handle the mushrooming details of our fabulously expanding federal bureaucracy. More and more buildings to provide space for all these people to work. And to house the voluminous records resulting from all this paper work.

Our country, you see, is GROWING.

The machinery of our national government has to grow to keep up with the country.

I suppose it is all right. But there are times when one can't help wondering. One reason why our federal government is proliferating all over the place is that Washington is becoming to an astonishing extent the county seat for all of America. We go to Washington now to transact all kinds of business that used to be transacted in the courthouse. The same goes for our statehouses.

So, unavoidably, the federal bureaucracy grows.

President Eisenhower proposed the other day to the governors of our states, assembled for their annual conference, that a lot of this business that is now being done in Washington be sent back to the state level. And that a lot of the services that are now being PAID FOR by the federal government be paid for by the states.

His proposal was greeted by what amounted almost to a chilly silence. The governors were obviously shocked by the thought of having to dig out of the taxpayers' pockets at the state level a lot of money that is now dug out of the same pockets at the national level.

Again one can't help wondering. The farther government gets from the people, the harder it is to keep the cost of government from getting out of bounds. All history shouts that lesson.

MISS COOS BAY

COOS BAY — Shirley Ann Statham, a blonde co-ed from the University of Oregon, has been named the Coos County entrant in the annual Miss Oregon contest.

Congress Speedily Approves Special Funds Legislation

WASHINGTON — Congress Monday speedily passed and sent to President Eisenhower an emergency bill providing money for government agencies which haven't yet been voted their 1958 appropriations.

The House passed the measure by voice vote soon after it met and the Senate promptly followed suit.

Fiscal year 1958 started Monday but so far Congress has sent to the President only nine of the 14 appropriations measures needed to run the government in the year.

The special bill covers only the month of July. Another will be necessary July 21 if any of the remaining money bills has not been cleared by then.

The Senate Monday also began debating the biggest appropriations bill of all—the \$4½ billion dollar defense money measure.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has recommended that the Senate restore the billion dollars cut by the House.

The emergency bill passed Monday permits "broke" agencies to spend at the rate of their 1957 appropriations or their fiscal 1958 budget estimate, whichever ever is lower.

Egyptians Elect Nasser Choices

CAIRO — Without a ripple of excitement, a heavy turnout of Egyptians voted Wednesday to elect a Parliament handpicked by President Nasser to give his military-dominated regime a more civilian face.

It was Egypt's first parliamentary election in 7½ years. The legislature elected in 1950 was suspended in 1952, after the military overthrew King Farouk.

With 75 candidates unopposed and 5 districts without a candidate, the voters had a choice of sorts for 270 of the 350 seats in the lower chamber. For the first time in Egyptian history women candidates—five of them—were in the field.

Results will be announced Thursday. Runoff elections will be held July 14 for districts in which no candidate gets a majority.

Hydroelectric Sales Beckon Portland Study

PORTLAND — This city has launched a study which may put it into the power business, and mean \$300,000 annually in revenue from hydroelectric sales.

Mayor Terry Schunk Tuesday ordered a study into the possibility of installing hydroelectric facilities at Portland's water storage dams in the Bull Run Reservoir area.

Water Engineer Kenneth Anderson said generating facilities that would turn out 24,000 kilowatts could be installed at the new Bull Run Dam for three million dollars.

These facilities also would generate power at the existing Morrow Dam, Anderson said.

Public Auction Timber Sale Public Auction

FORMER WEST-SPARKS PROPERTIES BOOTH RANCH—MYRTLE CREEK SEC. PACIFIC HIGHWAY

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the State-Highway Commission will sell at oral public auction to be held at the Highway Department Office in Roseburg, Oregon, at 11:00 A.M. on July 25, 1957, the following:

All of the standing green Douglas Fir in a specified area between the existing Pacific Highway and Station 3375 to 3384 approximately and a line between Engineer's targets marked "Green Tree" Limit Line located on and owned by the State of Oregon by and through its State Highway Commission in a portion of the Southeast quarter of Section 21, Township 28 South, Range 5 West, W. 4. Douglas County, also all of the standing dead and down merchantable Douglas Fir located on State land in said portion of the Southeast quarter of section 21 and also on State land in the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter of the Southeast quarter (3/4, 3/4, 3/4) of Section 20, Township 28 South, Range 5 West, W. 4. All trees are to be felled on the sale area.

TERMS OF SALE: Cash. The minimum bid which will be accepted is \$1,700.00. The State Highway Commission reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids. Access to the Pacific Highway shall be at Engineer's Station 3374-750 on the West side only. INFORMATION: W. H. Haskin, Property Manager, State Highway Bldg., Salem.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

CONFOUNDING THE TERMITES Grants Pass Courier

It is interesting to note the use that will be made of steel rails taken from the C&O railroad. They have been purchased by the government of India, and will be shipped there as soon as they have been removed from the roadbed.

Instead of providing additional trackage in India, however, they will be set in concrete and used to hold power and telephone lines. The same use was made of rails from the Brooks - Scanlon logging railroad, when it was abandoned in Central Oregon.

Representatives of the Indian government actually go all over the world buying up steel rails from abandoned lines. They pay more than the existing price for scrap steel.

King-size termites, with voracious appetites, make the use of steel necessary in India's power and telephone lines, it is explained. The insects consider wooden poles "choice chompin' material," and make short work of them.

PRINCIPLES AND PREJUDICES Oregon Statesman, Salem

When Senator Potter of Michigan accused Senators Morse, Magnuson and Murray of having "sold out" the civil rights bill to woo the votes of Southern Democrats for the Hells Canyon bill, Morse called Potter's statement a "vicious falsehood." He declared he had never traded a vote and never would.

The denial was fully expected. Morse has always insisted his votes are based on "principles" and "conscience" alone. But he or his principles are subject to remarkable tergiversations. He has reversed himself so many times that if his principles are inflexible, his judgment must be faulty.

First senator to hail General Eisenhower as the man for Republicans to nominate for the Presidency, he now condemns this administration as the most immoral in the country's history. Elected in 1944 as a strong internationalist, in the present session of Congress Morse became most violent in his denunciation of the foreign aid program recommended by the President and endorsed by the bipartisan foreign relations committee. In voting against it, he lined up with such Republicans. (Time magazine calls them "Neanderthals") as Jenner of Indiana and Malone of Nevada.

On the civil rights motion of Senator Knowland, Morse did a

Government Asks Reimbursement For Stolen Logs

PORTLAND — The federal government has asked to be reimbursed by five Oregon firms it says unwittingly bought logs stolen from federal lands.

The government said in a suit filed in U.S. District Court here that it is owed \$37,635 by the firms which bought the logs from Howard A. Puls of Lapine.

Puls, who has been sentenced to a 60-day prison term, cut the logs near Cottage Grove, the government said.

The largest amount claimed by the government is \$16,155, from the Hamilton Development Co., Creswell. The government says it also wants \$11,336 from the S & F Lumber Co., of Cottage Grove.

The other firms mentioned in the suit, and the amounts the government claims: Pacific Plywood Co., Curtin, \$8,152; Milwaukee Plywood Corp., Milwaukee, \$1,765; and Cottage Grove Lumber Co., Cottage Grove, \$227.

The government said the law requires that purchasers of stolen goods, even those innocent of knowledge of the theft, must return the goods, or their value.

SCOTT TRIAL DATED

LOS ANGELES — L. Ewing Scott will go to trial on a charge of murdering his wife Sept. 16.

The date was set yesterday when Scott appeared in court and pleaded innocent to all charges against him in connection with his long-missing wife Evelyn.

IF YOUR COPY OF

THE NEWS-REVIEW HAS NOT ARRIVED

BY 6:15 P.M.



If Your Paper Has Not Arrived By 6:15 P.M. Dial OR 2-3321



Call Woodbury!

Yes, for those rush orders of steels, heavy hardware or industrial supplies call Woodbury and Company for fast, dependable service! Direct phone lines to our warehouse insure fast action!

Meet our new area supervisor! Larry Rugloski will be in charge of the Eugene-Roseburg area and will be calling on you soon! He'll be looking forward to meeting you!

WOODBURY & CO.

5851 N. Lagoon Portland BU 5-4611

73½ MILLION AMERICANS SAY "I SAVE AT A BANK"

Open or add to your savings account at U. S. National by July 10

Earn interest from July 1

ROSEBURG BRANCH

U.S. NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND

The United States National Bank of Portland Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

July Clearance

Girls' Summer Cotton Dresses

Sizes 3 thru 14 Were 3.98 to 11.95

Now 2.99 to 6.99

FAMOUS NAME

Pedal Pushers

Sizes 3 thru 14

Were 2.98 to 3.50

Now 1.99

GIRLS' Cotton Skirts

Sizes 7 thru 14

Were 4.98

Now 2.99

GIRLS' SLEEVELESS Cotton Blouses

Sizes 3 thru 14

Were 2.50 & 2.98

Now 1.69

GIRLS' TERRY CLOTH Beach Shirts

(With or Without Hoods)

Sizes 4 thru 14

Now 1.99 & 2.99

NO LAYAWAYS or EXCHANGES



TOTS TO TEENS

632 S. E. Jackson

Phone OR 3-5056