

The News-Review

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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, DenverPublished 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, \$13.00; six months, \$7.00;
three months, \$4.00. By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$13.00 (in advance), less than one year,
per month, \$1.25.Entered as second class matter May 7, 1920, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 1879.

SCHOOL SACRIFICE

By Charles V. Stanton

Each year *The News-Review* cooperates with merchants of the area in the publication of a Back-To-School edition. We present today our effort for this year, and commend careful reading of this section to every resident interested in the school situation.

Merchants have united in offering a very complete line of merchandise to children, teen-agers and adults to whom return to school is an important event. Shopping the advertisements in today's paper, students and parents will find offered for their selection all the many things necessary to prepare for the reopening of our local schools.

More than one million dollars will be spent in Douglas County between today and the first day of school through the purchase of clothing and supplies. The expenditure could well go over the one and one-half million dollar mark if we equal or surpass the national average of \$105 per school child.

Release of that much money in the county through trade channels will provide a very vigorous boost to economy at a time when we can certainly make good use of it. Every part of the county should be aided proportionately to its tributary school enrollment.

Opening Plans Made

The news staff of *The News-Review*, including the large family of community editors, has been engaged for weeks in the preparation of information entering into today's section. Every school district is represented with information. A vast amount of detail has been collected.

It will be observed that plans for opening of schools are well in hand; that schools are well staffed, and that programs for the year have been outlined. Indications are that enrollment will not show the gains with which we have been familiar for the past few years, but that it will compare closely with last year in most schools.

In that connection I believe we have a right to be very proud of our school situation here in Douglas County.

We have been in a boom area. We will be booming again in the near future, I believe. Because of our exceptional rate of growth for the past 12 years we have had a very difficult task keeping up with the demand for facilities, equipment and personnel. Many of our districts still have not caught up with the demand, but I know of none that has not extended itself to its financial limit to provide the best educational system it could afford for its young people.

I believe that people of Douglas County have demonstrated in a most commendable manner their demand for a good education for their children and their willingness to make a personal sacrifice to achieve that goal. This determination has been shown time and again in bond issues and budgets that hurt. The division of our tax dollar provides the evidence.

Task To Continue

We have some gloom-spreaders who contend that Douglas County has passed the period of boom growth. The situation, difficult as it is, is only temporary, in my opinion. I anticipate another boom, bigger than we have ever known, and starting in the comparatively near future, and continuing for a number of years.

Recent announcements concerning anticipated population growth in Oregon support such reasoning. The demand for school facilities soon will be even greater than before, if this next boom materializes as expected, and we will have still more problems to meet.

But if we will read carefully of the work now in progress in the school districts of our county, we will realize that Douglas County people are the kind who will face up to the task, no matter how big, and will do the very best their financial status will permit.

This spirit of support for our schools goes far deeper than just educational opportunity, I believe. I think that most people realize that the higher our educational achievement, the higher our level of education, the safer we are as a Nation. Thus we show our patriotism in our sacrifice for our schools.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from page one)

will gain more new population than ANY OTHER REGION of the United States.

A new empire, the magazine says, is emerging on the Pacific Coast. Western climate, it adds, will be the magnet for millions, but in addition to climate the West has the pull of a maturing economy with many opportunities and vast natural resources.

By 1975, the 11 Western states will have a population of 42 MILLIONS.

Where will this population be concentrated? The bulk of it will be in California, which by 1975 will be the biggest state in the Union, with a population of 26½ millions. Oregon's population by then will be 4,188,000. Washington's will be 4,188,000. Arizona's will be 2,047,000. The rest of the 42 millions will be scattered among Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

Keep this in mind: For 10 years, the West has suffered because of distance from the big consuming markets. During most of this time we have had to send the bulk of our products EAST and by the time they get there the transportation cost made them prohibitively expensive in competition with Eastern products. When we have in the WEST a market of 40 million people, all this will be changed.

And—This Western market of more than 40 million people will insure rapid development of Western industry.

Now for the other side of the picture. When all this comes to pass, where in the West will we find STANDING ROOM?

I don't think we need to worry too much about that. According to U.S. News and World Report's estimates, approximately HALF of this 40-million Western population will be concentrated in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle and their suburbs. These newcomers who will swell the population of the West, the magazine says, will be big city dwellers who will want to live near the bright lights.

If that is true, there will be plenty of standing room for the rest of us in the areas beyond the reach of the metropolitan cities. These big cities will provide MARKETS for our industries and our agriculture.

LINDERMAN HEADS LIST

SPOKANE — Bill Linderman of Walla Walla, the 1956 all-around champion, heads a group of 50 cowboys into the first round of the Spokane Diamond Spur Rodeo here Thursday night.

The rodeo in the 25,000-seat Memorial Stadium continues through Sunday.

It Floats . . .



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — Most swimmers who encounter a shark merely worry how to escape him. A few brave souls, however, have a wild desire to ride him bareback.

In both cases John Tassos, a New York advertising executive and authority on skin diving, has the answer. He is the author of "The Underwater World," a guide for sportsmen who want to spear fish, explore wrecks or merely pick up shells from the floor of the sea.

How can a swimmer escape if he encounters a shark or barracuda near shore?

"The chances are, if you meet one of these big fish near shore, he is well fed and merely curious at seeing you," said Tassos. "The main thing to do is to avoid irritating him. How do you keep him calm? By staying calm yourself. The simplest thing to do is keep your eyes on him, and swim toward shore, slowly and easily."

"Remember, he is in his home and you are the stranger and intruder in his house."

"Above all, don't panic. If you thrash the water violently trying to get away, you may excite him and cause him to attack."

"If a barracuda insists on coming too close, you can turn and swim toward him and he'll go away—999,999 times out of a million."

"If a shark comes too close, put your head under water and yell as loud as you can. 'Go away, you bum! Get lost!' He can't hear you, but he can feel the vibrations. If he still comes on, hit him on the nose, which is very sensitive because his brain is right behind it. Usually, then, he'll leave. If he comes back, hit him on the nose again."

"But don't panic and start

Bruce Blossat

At the present time the antitrust laws do not cover labor unions. But if matters take their possible course in the future, Congress may consider seriously putting them under these statutes.

Interest is stirred by reports that James Hoffa, vice president and avowed candidate for president of the powerful Teamsters union, would like to see a vast transportation combine involving his group and the east and west coast dock unions.

The potentialities in such a setup for paralyzing the nation's economy are thoroughly plain.

The Teamsters can halt all trucking at a signal. The International Longshoremen's Guild can throttle all east and west coast shipping. On the Pacific coast, Harry Bridges' International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's union can do the same.

INDICATIONS are that both the dock unions are attracted to the idea of the combine. There are personalities involved are not exactly in perfect harmony now, and might never be. But the power to be realized from such an association is not something these men will lightly dismiss from mind.

From the country's standpoint, the prospect of such a union transportation monopoly is fearsome enough in its basic features. But it is made far more unenviable by the character of the unions and the leadership involved.

The Teamsters and Hoffa already are in serious straits on charges of racketeering and financial infidelity. If the union elects Hoffa to succeed the discredited Dave Beck as president, the AFL-CIO is expected to expel it from the federation's ranks.

NO ONE needs to be reminded that the IILA is still gangster-ridden. It was banned by the AFL-CIO for that reason and never has cleaned its house. It deserves no place in the roster of decent unions. As for Bridges' ILWU, it never has had the gumption to oust its leader despite substantial charges

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

THEY CALL IT MOONLIGHTING Salem Capital Journal

They call it "moonlighting," and one man in every 18 does it. It isn't the old "moonlight flit" of depression times used by those who wanted to escape paying their rent. It's the practice of holding two jobs to earn more money in good times.

The same practice which currently is causing the big controversy in Salem's city hall apparently is common in the nation. Moonlighting—holding a second job at night or on weekends—is practiced by 3,700,000 Americans in the labor force of 66 million or so, according to Time Magazine which in good Lucean tradition conceived the slick-paper name for it.

That it's common doesn't make it desirable, nor does the fact that it increases as the average work week goes down give unions or civil service commissions sanction to tell a man what he does with his time.

But it's a pretty poor commentary on the breadth of the average American's interest that even the high-paid are doing it—apparently because they have nothing except the acquisition of goods to occupy them during their "leisure" hours.

Sec. Wilson Cuts Progress Payments To Contractors

WASHINGTON, — Secretary of Defense Wilson Tuesday ordered reduced progress payments to military contractors. The cut is expected to trim spending by about 266 million dollars in the next 12 months.

The latest Pentagon economy action will affect many defense contracts signed starting Sept. 1. It covers all purchases on which the contractor is permitted to draw part of his money as the job goes along, in proportion to what he has done.

A directive to the military departments and purchasing agencies, Wilson reduced the rate of such payments by 5 per cent across the board.

The order puts a limit of 70 per cent of total costs on the amount which makers of military items may draw while the work is being done. The previous rate was 75 per cent.

Other progress payments made against direct labor and material costs are reduced from 90 per cent to 85 per cent.

A Pentagon official said the face value of military contracts covered by progress payments at the end of 1956 totaled about 25 billion dollars. He said there probably are fewer of such contracts than of fixed price deals, many of which do not involve partial payments.

The new Pentagon directive reverses actions taken early in 1954 when the Defense Department yielded to industry pressure, particularly in the aircraft field, and made it easier for producers of military hardware to get more money often against the total value of their work.

A Pentagon financial official said the result of Tuesday's order would force contractors to put up a little more of their own working capital.

The full amount of the contract is not paid to manufacturers until they have delivered the items ordered and the government has accepted them as meeting its specifications and requirements.

Girl, 15, Shoots Father While He Beats Mother

RUSHVILLE, Ind. — A pretty 15-year-old high school girl shot and killed her father as he scuffled with her mother early Tuesday in the front yard of their home in nearby Carthage.

Brown-haired Wanda Whitfield then ran four blocks to the home of the town marshal and sobbed: "I just shot dad."

Killed was Clarence Whitfield, 53, an assistant foreman for a New York Central railroad section gang.

He was struck in the right chest by a .22 caliber rifle bullet fired by his young daughter, one of 11 children, as she stood in the doorway of their home.

Town Marshal Hugh Trowbridge said the girl told him her father came home intoxicated about 2 a.m. and accused her mother of being unfaithful.

Trowbridge said the girl told him Whitfield chased his wife into the front yard and was beating her when the girl fired the rifle.

The girl was being held in Rush County jail at Rushville for investigation. No charges were filed immediately.

Carthage is 15 miles northwest of here.

GRANTED MORE TIME

NEW YORK — Russian Col. Rudolf Abel, 35, alleged master spy, won another postponement Tuesday until Friday to obtain counsel.

District Judge Matthew T. Abruzzo, in Brooklyn federal court, said he would appoint counsel for Abel then unless the Russian had retained somebody of his own choice. Abel said he was agreeable.

Balsam Woolly Aphid Said Damaging Stands Of Fir

CORVALLIS—The balsam woolly aphid, a tiny European insect that is threatening the true fir forests of Oregon and Washington, is under study at Oregon State College in a cooperative research project with the U. S. Forest Service Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Portland.

The aphid is now in epidemic stage in Pacific silver fir and sub-alpine firs in Western Oregon and Washington. Some 350,000 acres of trees were infested in 1956, according to Forest Service estimates.

The true firs include silver, sub-alpine, grand, noble, white, Shasta red fir, and others, but no Douglas fir. Noble and Shasta red firs are least affected and appear to have some degree of resistance to the aphids.

The OSC research will be financed by a \$5,880 grant from the Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. It will support work by Russell Mitchell, graduate student who will work under the direction of Dr. J. A. Rudinsky, forest entomologist. Entomologists from the experiment station also will serve as advisers on the project. Mitchell is on the Forest Service station staff in Portland this summer and is assigned to the aphid problem.

Control Involved Although the aphid is tiny—only about 1-24th of an inch long—the control problem is extremely complex, Rudinsky says.

No one way has been found to bring the aphid under complete control in any of the other areas—Europe, Canada and Eastern U.S.—where it has been found earlier. Chemical control is suited only for small, localized infestations, including nurseries. Cost and difficulties in application, combined with limited effectiveness, make it largely impractical for field control.

Use of predators—or insects that feed upon the aphids—has been tried with reasonable success in other areas and will be tested under the cooperative Forest Service-OSC research. A shipment of some 10,000 predaceous insects has been given to the Forest Service by Canadian officials for the tests. The predaceous insects are not harmful in any way and have a "taste" only for the aphids, Rudinsky noted.

Problem In Europe

The predator insects were brought to Canada from Europe, where the aphids have been a problem for decades. No native predators have been found in Canada. Checks will be made as part of the study to determine whether there are any "feeders" on the aphid in this region.

To help control the infestations, such drastic measures as cutting and burning have been recommended in some parts of Europe and in Northeastern United States.

Salvage logging is under way in the Northwest, Rudinsky noted, but care must be taken to see that these operations do not help spread the aphids to healthy areas. Salvaging dead trees killed by the aphids holds no danger, since the insects die with the trees.

The aphid feeds on the tree with a feeding tube several times as long as its body. It inserts the tube into the living tissue immediately beneath the bark surface. Salivary injections at the feeding point affect the cell walls and produce swellings for "gouts" that inhibit growth and eventually kill the tree.

Beetles Also Danger First seriously weakened by the aphid become susceptible to their bark beetle enemies, also.

The "woolly" part of the name comes from the fact that eggs and adults are covered by a woolly material that can be seen on the bark.

The insect over-winters as a tiny larva with its mouthparts or tube inserted into the bark of the tree. Early in the spring, it begins to feed and its development starts. Adults are formed in warm temperatures of April or May.

The aphids are spread mainly by wind during the crawler stage of development and also by birds and other animals.

HORSE SHOW SET

CANBY — The national show of the Appaloosa Horse Club will be held here in conjunction with the Clackamas County Fair which opened Wednesday.

The horse show will begin Friday and run through Saturday.

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Hurricane Detection Stations To Be Built

MIAMI, Fla. — Work started Tuesday on installing equipment for 10 south Florida hurricane watch stations which will be part of a "hurricane belt" network stretching from North Carolina to Texas.

Richard Hagemeyer of the U.S. Weather Bureau at Washington said the installations were expected to be set up in three weeks. Unpaid volunteers will man them.

The stations will include wind speed and direction indicators, barometer and rain gauge. Observations will be made daily but reports will be made only when a storm is brewing and a special watch is being kept.

Similar stations already have been installed along the north Florida coast.

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