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, 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, $3.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, $13.00; six months, $7.00; three months, $3.50.

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, 1873.

FAITH IN YOUTH

By Charles V. Stanton

If you are one of those people who believe all young people are delinquents and that the younger generation is going to the dogs, you might do well to ponder a recent event at Cape Arago Lighthouse in Coos County.

An Empire family, visiting at the lighthouse with friends, had in their party their Labrador retriever, Molly. While the family went through the lighthouse, Molly, probably chasing gulls, a pastime in which a dog seemingly delights, fell over a cliff and lodged on a ledge about 150 feet down.

A family from Nevada City, Calif., Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Baker and their 15-year-old son, Ken, also were visitors at the lighthouse. When Ken saw the dog's plight, he volunteered to go down the cliff on a rope. The rope was provided by the Coast Guard. The youth descended to the ledge, looped the rope around the dog, which was lifted to safety while the boy, poised on the very narrow ledge of the perpendicular cliff, waited until the line could be lowered, whereupon, he climbed back to the top of the precipice.

A boy who will risk his life to save the life of a frightened, shivering dog, can't be "bad."

The Coos County Humane Society is planning an award for the boy and is citing his act to the American Humane Society.

Our young people are doing acts of kindness every day, are driving cars in safe sane manner, are showing responsibility, but normal conduct doesn't produce headlines. Because a small minority refuse to "grow up," departing from the rules and conventions of society, all too many people think, as a result of publicity, that juvenile delinquency is an infection spread throughout the whole body of today's youth.

Deeds such as the one performed by Ken Baker help to disprove any theory or belief of universal delinquency.

AUTOMOBILES AND FOOTBALL

When people ask why it is becoming harder each year to get high school boys to participate in football, Lorne W. (Dutch) Simons, athletic director for Roseburg high schools, used the words "hot rods" and "jalopies."

As soon as a youngster today becomes old enough to obtain a driver's license he dreams of having his own car, Simons explains.

Some boys, possessing mechanical ability, rebuild old cars, "soup up" the motors, install various gadgets and end up with a hot rod.

Others acquire cars which prove quite expensive to operate.

The automobile has made many changes in the economic and social life of our people. It also is affecting high school and college football, Simons declares.

"Too often," he told me recently, "the fellow who would make an ideal lineman or backfield man, works all summer long to raise money to buy his jalopy. Then, instead of having time for football practice, he must hunt up odd jobs if he is to have money to keep the car operating.

"The attitude of girls, who apparently prefer the boy friend to have a hot rod rather than a football letter, doesn't help the situation," says Simons.

A look at the cars parked around any high school, the athletic director says, will show why it is becoming increasingly difficult to promote interest in football among many prospects.

DEPENDS ON WHO DOES WHAT

Senator Richard Neuberger reports he is one of a group of senators offering a bill to create a Foreign Service Academy.

For many years the United States government hasn't paid its top diplomats enough money to maintain the status desired in countries served. Throughout our national history it has been the general practice to award diplomatic posts to wealthy people, willing to pay from their own pockets for the honor of representing our country. Although no one was more diligent in such practice than were the Democrats while conducting the administration, Democratic leadership now is holding up holy hands of horror because some people who contributed money to the Republican party have been appointed to international posts. It is now proposed that an academy of diplomacy be established, apparently with the purpose of supplying trained personnel for diplomatic posts and ending the existing "reward" system.

Without criticizing the intentions and "pure thoughts" of the framers of the legislation, I am wondering if the country's taxpayers realize the millions of dollars that will be added to the tax bill and whether they are willing to pungle up the extra dollars as a way of keeping millionaires at home.

And, coming closer home, how do the Democrats, so overcome by horror at the spectacle of rewards for party supporters by the national administration, square their "principles" with the practice of the Holmes administration in Oregon in handing out plums to the party faithful?

Bruce Biossat

There was wide agreement that the State Department's ban on newsmen visiting Red China was a mistake. The defiant trip to China of 40-odd U.S. young people seems unlikely to be viewed in the same light.

Foreign correspondents are risk-takers by profession. They usually understand well the hazards of any venture they undertake. Naturally they want as much protection from their government as they can get, but they don't often complain if they move into places where it can't be assured.

The ordinary tourist, young or old, isn't accustomed to gauging travel risks carefully. The State Department properly substitutes its judgment for the tourist's in this matter. And, quite commonly, it bars normal travel in areas it regards as unsafe.

COMMUNIST China has been so classified by the department for a long time. In times past, various eastern European countries have been on the barred list. A citizen's passport bears a stamp specifically forbidding travel in such zones.

The young Americans who have now gone from Moscow's youth festival to Red China at Peiping's invitation are in violation of clear passport regulations. They have been bluntly warned not to go by high diplomatic officials, and have chosen to ignore these warnings.

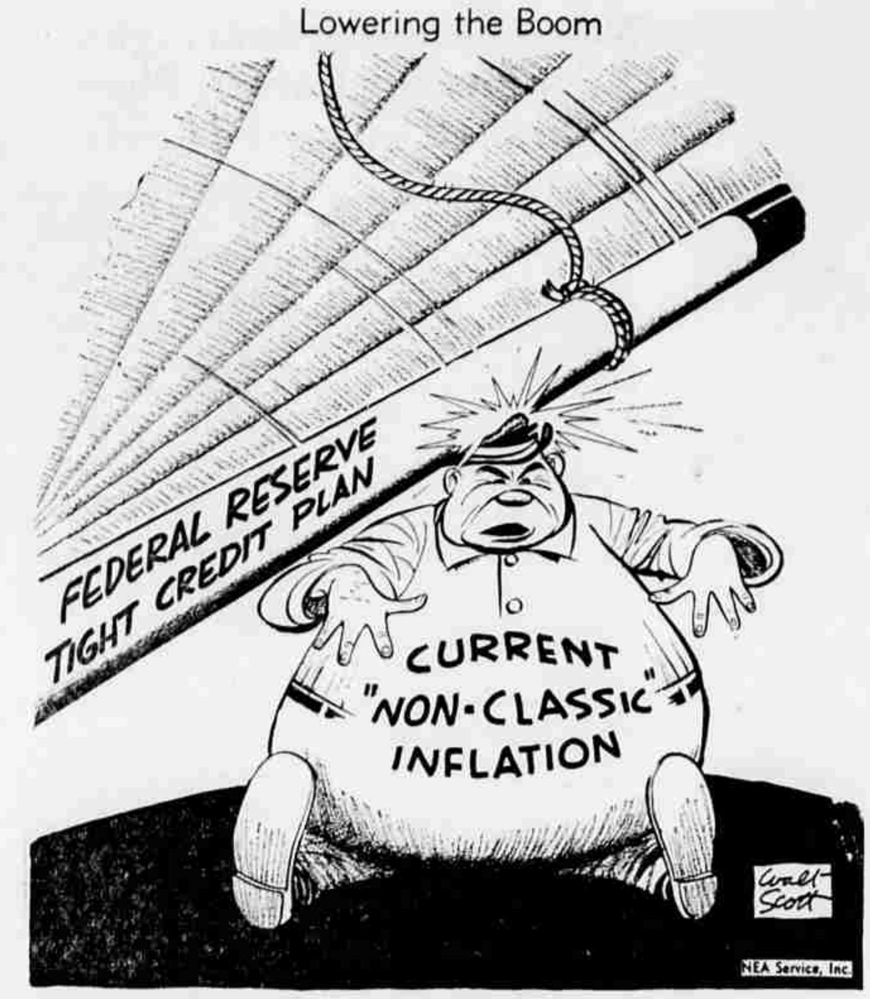
The fact that they are curious to see Red China is no justification. Many people may have been curious to inspect war zones at various times in the last two decades, but that did not mean it made sense for them to go.

THE DEPARTMENT has stressed that these youngsters may prove to be tools of Red propaganda on their tour. Perhaps so and perhaps not. But the principle at stake is whether regulations are made to be obeyed or broken.

Since the government has the responsibility of protecting its nationals wherever they go, it must have the authority to govern their travels within reasonable limits. If every citizen were free to defy that authority at will, it would not amount to much.

The most charitable thing to be said about the best of these kids is that they are well meaning but badly misguided. The worst of them may well be playing somebody else's game.

Lowering the Boom



Graduate Engineers Hard At Work On School Which May Solve Acute Shortage

By HOWARD BENEDICT

NEW YORK (AP) — Sixty graduate engineers are hard at work in a new school that may be industry's answer to the nation's acute shortage of trained technical personnel.

The students, all employes of Western Electric Co., are divided among three classroom sites—New York, Chicago and Winston-Salem, N.C.

All are recent college graduates, but their school is designed to help them specialize in their field and aid practicing engineers in keeping abreast of rapidly changing developments.

Western Electric is pioneering its program to integrate its engineers more rapidly and to establish a program for practicing engineers that can keep up with the times.

The firm invested 1½ million dollars to get its idea started and expects to spend 2½ million dollars a year to keep it going. The number of students will increase gradually until mid-1958 when 540 will be attending classes.

There are three phases in the training program:

1. Introductory students in this nine-week phase are young engineers, fresh out of college, who have been with the company from three to six months. They are taught the relationship of engineering to industry so they can more readily make the transition from college life to practical industrial engineering. Courses also are aimed at discovering an individual's strengths and weaknesses in his field.

2. General development. After completing the introductory phase, the young engineers return to the company for six to eight months and then come back to school for this nine-week course. This phase teaches more advanced technical subjects and further strengthens a student's weak spots. An extensive human relations course is part of this phase.

3. Advanced development. This four-week training is open to new engineers who have completed Phases 1 and 2 and to all of Western Electric's 7,000 engineers. Courses are concerned with extremely technical subjects and with latest advances. Because technology is advancing so fast, an engineer may take this course as often as every two years to keep abreast of developments.

Students are selected on a basis of need and desire. They attend classes eight hours a day, five days a week at the center nearest their plant, with all expenses paid by the company. Instructors grade the students.

Cooperating universities are New York University, Cornell, Northwestern, Illinois Institute of Technology, Duke and North Carolina State.

Douglas McKay Gets Briefing From Engineers

PORTLAND (AP) — Douglas McKay, newly appointed chairman of the U.S. section of the International Joint Commission, met here for a briefing on work on the Columbia River and its tributaries.

Discussed were the merits of the proposed Libby, Arrow Lake and Mica Creek Dams in the United States and Canada, along with flood control needs in both countries.

The Libby Dam on the Kootenai River would back water into Canada. The Arrow Lake and Mica Creek Dams would be on the Columbia River in Canada.

McKay recently was appointed by President Eisenhower as head of the U.S. section of the commission, established to study and settle boundary water problems between the two nations.

Meeting with McKay were Col. R. J. B. Page, Seattle District Army engineer and chairman of the U. S. Section of the Columbia Engineering Committee, an arm of the International Joint Commission, and Brig. Gen. Louis Foote, North Pacific Division Army engineer.

False Signal Causes Air Crew Uneasiness

NEW YORK (AP)—A flashing red light in the cockpit of an Eastern Air Lines Constellation warned of landing gear trouble as the plane came into LaGuardia Field with 27 passengers and a crew of five yesterday.

For 70 minutes the plane circled the control tower before ground personnel assured the crew the landing gear was in place. Then the big ship landed without incident.

The false danger signal was traced to a defect in the electrical system.

The plane arrived from Boston en route to New Orleans.

Forest Receipts Reach New High Record For Year

PORTLAND (AP) — Net receipts of 56½ million dollars from the Pacific Northwest's 19 national forests reached a new record high in the past year.

Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone said the total for the year ending June 30 was about 2 million dollars more than last year when the previous record was set.

The Willamette National Forest topped the list in Oregon and Washington with a total of $9,914,296.

Five national forests in Oregon and three in Washington had receipts of more than 3 million dollars.

Those in Oregon, in addition to the Willamette were, Umpqua, $5,396,809; Siuslaw, $4,884,055; Mt. Hood, $4,190,536; Deschutes, $3,022,539. The Washington leaders were Gifford Pinchot, $6,105,414; Olympic, $4,705,450; Mt. Baker, $3,770,938.

Ninety per cent of the receipt came from timber sales. Livestock, grazing and other land use fees made up the remainder.

Some 35 Oregon and Washington counties will share nearly 14 million dollars of the forest receipts. This is 25 per cent of the total. The money must be used for public roads and schools in the counties in which the forests are located.

Hatfield To Attend Meeting In Boston

SALEM, (AP) — Secretary of State Mark Hatfield is en route to Boston where he will attend the annual meeting of secretaries of state.

He also will go to New York to be a panelist in an American Political Science Assn. discussion between state and federal officials.

Hatfield plans also to confer with manufacturers of electronic accounting machines.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — If Daniel Boone were born again tomorrow, he'd die of claustrophobia before he even became a teen-ager.

He couldn't survive the eternal sameness of life that is a growing curse in a civilization becoming ever more crowded.

How crowded can one get? Well, I was told the other day of a psychiatrist who now makes his patients lie down on his couch in pairs and tell their troubles together. The doctor allots one of his ears to each patient.

The individual man is getting lost ever more deeply in the mass of mankind. The new fetish words are teamwork and togetherness.

Nobody ever does anything by himself any more. Legend has it that Sir Isaac Newton discovered the law of gravity when a falling apple conked his noggin. If the same thing happened today, Sir Isaac would have to issue a public statement saying:

"Gentlemen, this was a team job in every way. Without the wholehearted and heart-warming support of my silent colleague, the apple tree, this great achievement would have been impossible. No man could have done it alone."

Modern man's crying need is for some form of self-expression, some way to prove his own individuality, the thing that sets him apart from rock, stone, tree and—yes, even all his other fellow men.

He needs, in other words, to be different so that his treadmill days will know the spice of variety. But how? It does no good to go about muttering under one's breath, "day by day in every way I am growing more and more different." The situation calls for action.

Here are a few tips on how a poor worm can turn, if he dares to be different:

1. If your wife tells you, "Come, mouse, help me do the dishes," tell her flatly, "No, I'm tired of doing the dishes with you." After a little surprised argument, she will give in. Then you can go into the kitchen and do the dishes all by yourself.

2. Does the waiter at your lunchtime restaurant habitually keep you waiting for half an hour before asking your order? Remember, you don't have to take this kind of treatment sitting down. Bawl him out. Then stand up and wait.

3. Are you bored with getting the same old dunning letters from a loan company? Why not borrow from another firm? Then you can get the same old dunning letters over a different signature?

4. Do your children hog the television set and force you to watch "Lassie"? Well, put your foot down. Make them switch to "Rin-tin-tin."

5. Change your daily habits. If you've been smoking a cigarette with only 20,000 tiny filters, switch to a brand with 20,001 tiny filters.

6. Are you known in the office as "The guy who always laughs at the boss's jokes"? Well, the next time the boss tells a joke, don't laugh. Break into tears (This will give you the challenge of finding a new job—and a funnier boss.)

The foregoing rules offer any man the chance to change his ways and become a standout in the mob. But naturally, the question arises, how about women? Is there no way to make women more different?

Yes, there is—but they probably won't do it.

The best way for modern women to become more different, all experts agree, is for them to become less indifferent.

That'll be the day.

Governor's Assistant Has Difficult Task Of Holding Unemployment To Minimum

By PAUL W. HARVEY Jr.

SALEM, (AP) — Cecelia Galey, a charming Irishwoman with a law degree, is a Republican who has just about the toughest job in the Democratic administration of Gov. Robert D. Holmes.

As chairman of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, she faces the hard task of trying to hold down the expected high unemployment in Oregon this winter.

While she says she loves the job she has occupied since April 1 and finds it fascinating, she confesses she is worried about the coming winter.

Consequently, she wants the state Employment Service, a part of the UCC, to do the best job it can to soften the impact of heavy unemployment.

The Oregon economic picture isn't good. Right now, when employment normally is at its peak, there are 25,500 persons without jobs.

In July, there were 13,743 new claims for unemployment insurance, a gain of 5,000 over the previous month. Previously, it was unheard of for unemployment to rise from June to July.

That's a poor augury of things to come this winter. But she has her ideas of how to help lighten the burden when the seasonal lumber and construction industries slacken when the rains come.

For one thing, she plans a campaign to get householders to hire men to fix up their homes. And the employment service, with offices in 26 cities, is being strengthened in order to find jobs.

Mrs. Galey is realistic enough to know that these measures won't solve the problem. Only new year-around industry will do that, and she's going all out to help the new state Department of Planning and Development to that end.

The employment service is used by many employers to hire men and women, but Mrs. Galey wants to convince all employers they should take advantage of this state service.

She's worried about the prejudice that many companies have against hiring men over 45 years old. Mrs. Galey already has the Employment Service trying to break that down.

While getting jobs for men is her primary interest, she has other new ideas for the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

"We are starting to give truly sympathetic treatment," she said, "to people seeking benefits, rather than just give them a cold rubber stamp. And we plan to pay benefits where possible, instead of hunting ways to avoid it."

Persons seeking jobless benefits get them in about three weeks after they apply. This includes the legal one-week waiting period.

She says she has speeded up the appeals machinery so that the commission now is up to date in hearing appeals. Every year there are 3,000 appeals to referees from decisions made by local offices, and 250 appeals from the referees to the commission.

She also is planning for an advisory committee to be appointed by the governor. This committee, representing labor and industry, would agree on legislation to be submitted to the Legislature, and thus avoid the customary labor-industry battles in the Legislature. It also would advise the commission on its operations and appeals procedures.

That is unusual. In the past, state officials have been opposed to having advisory committees look over their shoulders. But in the Holmes administration, it seems to be the usual thing.

There are two other members of the commission. Mrs. Galey represents the public, L.O. Arens the employers, and William A. Gallahan labor.

But Mrs. Galey runs the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

The same commission is the Industrial Accident Commission. The administration of this agency is split among the three commissioners, and Mrs. Galey would like to see something done about that. She thinks there should be centralized responsibility.

Mrs. Galey is a humble, soft-spoken person, and she doesn't claim to know the answers yet. She spends much of her time learning from employes, who are fond of her.

She spends her nights reading up on her job.

She encourages the employes to make suggestions, and believes they are getting used to sticking their necks out. Mrs. Galey has many staff meetings to learn new ideas.

She comes from Ontario. Her father, who died last spring, was Patrick J. Gallagher, a prominent lawyer and former legislator.

Getting her law degree from Northwestern College of Law in 1930, she has practiced law ever since. She and her lawyer husband practiced law at Sweet Home from 1947 to 1954, when her husband died. Then she practiced alone there for two more years, then went back to Ontario to practice.

She never has been active in politics, and isn't now. She says she has a job to do, and that she's going to do it.

Senate Rackets Probers Trace Hoffa's Spending

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senate rackets probers Tuesday traced $120,000 of borrowing by Teamsters boss James R. Hoffa, since 1952. Some of the loans came from union locals.

Hoffa said he believes he still owes about $70,000 of the total.

Under questioning, Hoffa listed loans he said he has obtained since 1952 from individuals, some of them subordinates in his union, and others including his own Local 299 in Detroit.

Hoffa said that in 1956 he borrowed $25,000 from Harold L. Mark, a Detroit real estate dealer, who in turn had just borrowed it from Teamsters Local 337 in Detroit.

Hoffa later said Mark had borrowed $50,000 from Local 337 on June 11, 1956, and $12,500 more from the same local on Oct. 1, 1956.

Hoffa listed money he had borrowed $50,000 from Local 337 on 1955 and 1956, totaling $21,000. He said he has paid it all back, without interest.

Just where the mass of figures was leading remained far from clear, as chief counsel Robert F. Kennedy required Hoffa to list the names of the lenders.

Kennedy did not spell out what was behind the questions, but did observe in one stormy incident that some of the lenders were men with long "police records."

Sen. Curtis (R-Neb) asked Hoffa whether the rank and file of his local had been fully advised of the $25,000 loan from Mark.

"I don't know whether I reported it or not," Hoffa replied. "I generally report in detail. I wouldn't hesitate to report this."

Setting the stage of Hoffa's appearance as a witness, the committee has been digging for weeks into his alleged manipulation—with aid from racketeers — of Teamsters affairs in New York City.

But it was centering for the time being on Hoffa's police record and business deals.

Hoffa was confronted with evidence that his wife and the wife of another union official ran a $4,000 stake into $125,000 dealing with a firm for which Hoffa helped settle a strike.

Toll Bridge Made Net Profit of $224,141

OLYMPIA (AP) — The Longview Toll Bridge made a net profit of $224,141 last year, a certified public accountant reported Wednesday.

Sam E. Julson, in a report to the state auditor, said $268,773 was paid out during 1956 to retire bonds floated to finance the span. At the end of the year, he added, there was $129,086 on deposit for bond retirement purposes.

Julson said last year's net profit was greater than in any of the three preceding years.

Terms of the bond resolution for the Longview Bridge require that an examination of the span's operations be made yearly by an independent certified public accountant.

Rep. Moss Praises Defense Department

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Moss (D-Calif), a frequent critic of government secrecy, has praised the Defense Department for what he calls "a positive step toward freeing government information."

Moss was talking about one of several changes included in a revised military information directive announced yesterday by Secretary of Defense Wilson. Moss is chairman of the House Government Information subcommittee.

Wilson deleted a requirement that military press releases must make a "constructive contribution" to national security.

State Conciliators Step Into Grant County Tiff

SALEM, (AP) — The new state Conciliation Service created by the 1957 Legislature stepped into the controversy between the Grant County Court and the county road crew Wednesday.

Glenn Craven was sent to John Day by Tom Current, assistant state labor commissioner. The dispute involves wages.

The request for the service was made by Oregon Public Employes Council No. 12 at John Day, which says it represents the road crew members.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

HERE. Georgia Pacific now owns 250,000 acres of Oregon timberland and WESTERN OREGON IS THE BEST TIMBER-GROWING AREA ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH."

He might have added that the Klamath Basin, which is partly in Oregon and partly in California, is no slouch when it comes to timber growing. Over there they've been cutting pine trees for more than 40 years at a terrific rate, and they now have MORE MERCHANTABLE TIMBER than they had four decades ago when the pine lumber boom began.

That is proof of the timber-growing capacity of Far Southern Oregon and Far Northern California—which are a part of the fabulously valuable timber belt of the North Pacific Coast.

Getting back to tax structures, what Mr. Cheatham was saying up in Portland the other day amounts substantially to this:

In its operations in Oregon, Georgia-Pacific is for all practical purposes a CAPTIVE industry. It has become a captive because of the depth to which it has sunk its roots in Oregon in the way of timber ownership.

It can't pick up its quarter of a million acres of timberland and take it somewhere else. It has to stay here and operate as best it can, regardless of whether the Oregon tax structure is favorable or unfavorable.

I think we must all agree that a captive industry, chained to the land and unable to move, is less desirable than a FREE industry that is here because it wants to be here and feels that operating conditions, including taxes, are as desirable in Oregon as anywhere else in the country.

A free industry, operating in Oregon because it WANTS to operate in Oregon and feels that its operations here are on as favorable a basis as they would be anywhere else, will be in the mood to EXPAND as markets for its products expand. It will be in its products expand. It will be in a mood to EXPAND ITS OPERATIONS IN OREGON.

A captive industry, chained to a tax structure that it regards as abominable, will be inclined to do its expanding ELSEWHERE, where the tax climate is more favorable. Basic raw material for the pulp and paper industry is EXPORTABLE. Cordwood and chips are already being hauled hundreds of miles. We have enough peasant economy (shipping raw materials away for processing elsewhere) in Oregon now. Let's not promote MORE of it by an unsound tax structure.

It's high time for Oregon to give intelligent, thoughtful study to a taxation system that will ATTRACT industry and population instead of scaring them away.

We can't afford what Mr. Cheatham terms so bluntly "the worst tax structure in the United States."