

The News-Review

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EXPORTS BRING DOLLARS

By George Castillo

Have you ever wondered what impact foreign exports have on the economy of Douglas County?

I never did, except to the extent that it was interesting that some product was being shipped to some foreign country.

The Committee for a National Trade Policy, a bipartisan organization promoting public understanding of the country's foreign trade problems, has come up with a report resulting from a survey of the 4th Congressional District. It is designed to tell just what that impact is.

The committee report is based on a study by the Department of Commerce, using basic data from the Bureau of Census, the Bureau of Foreign Commerce and other sources.

That ought to be authoritative enough. The estimate is that 12.3 million dollars flows into the district each year from foreign trade. It cites Crown-Zellerbach Corp., for instance, as an exporter of lumber and wood products; U. S. Plywood, of lumber; and Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. of Plywood, lumber and pulp.

The 12.3 million figure is based on export of lumber and wood products, food and kindred products and pulp and paper products.

Jobs, Incomes Affected

It points out that the Department of Commerce estimate for the 4th District shows the following jobs and incomes in the district are affected by world trade.

1. In 1956, the local industry's proportionate share of the national export total for lumber and wood products amounted to \$7,982,208. At least 750 full-time jobs were available only because of this export trade.

2. Food and kindred industries the same year showed exports of \$989,059 and at least 50 full-time jobs were created by exports of canned fruits and vegetables, raisins, dry fruits and tree nuts.

3. The pulp and paper products industry, with seven plants, showed \$438,867. At least 38 jobs depended on exports.

4. No less than three million dollars were brought into the district's economy through agricultural products. The receipts were broken down to show \$764,000 worth of dairy products, \$635,000 in livestock, \$552,000 in vegetables, \$512,000 in pears and \$484,000 in wheat.

The Commerce Department's survey calls the effects of imports on the 4th District economy as "decidedly favorable." However, it does point out that manufacturers of hardwood plywood, particle board and hardboard are affected by imports.

The Committee for National Trade Policy, in compiling the information, has a moral to show, of course.

It is one favoring an extension of the Trade Agreements Act for five years. Hearings on American trade policy are now being carried on before the House Ways and Means Committee.

Protectionists, who are fighting it, contend the country will be injured if barriers are not set up to discourage imports.

In my mind, the national trade policy group has a point. In the first place, buttoning up against two-way trade is a reflection of a type of isolationism, which the country has long since found detrimental.

Russia Has Challenged

But more importantly, the Russian government has blatantly declared a full-scale war of trade against the United States. It doesn't make sense that with the tremendous weapons of production the U. S. has it should throw up paper doors and refuse to fight.

It's recognized that some imports will throw some industries out of adjustment, but it's the overall view which is necessary. What will do the most good for the most people? As President Eisenhower contends, the answer is two-way trade.

And on the other side of the coin, if the U. S. begins losing export trade because it cuts off imports, the result would just as surely mean shutting down some plants.

—Bruce Blossat—

From many sources we hear voiced the earnest fears that an "accidental" global war may be touched off in the next decade or so.

Latest to express this concern is the National Planning Association, a highly regarded independent research organization.

As most see it, the problem really breaks down into two parts. The first is the fear that either the Soviet Union or one of the two Western nations—America and Britain—which have nuclear weapons might blunder into war.

The second is that as time goes on more and more countries may learn to produce nuclear weapons and might decide to use them in some relatively limited regional quarrel. The consequences, of course, could be almost instantly world wide.

The NPA said there was mounting danger that such devastating arms might even fall into the hands of "organized criminal or insurrectionary groups."

In this perilous age it does not pay to be smug or cavalier about any threat to life and freedom. Nevertheless, it is possible that the danger of stumbling into all-out war is not as great as some have suggested.

Nuclear explosives do not "go off by accident." Mechanisms must be deliberately set, after a weapon is airborne, for such devices carried by manned planes, or same goes for missiles with nuclear war-

heads, fired either from land or naval vessels.

Thus, the United States or Britain could not touch off an "accidental" war unless some well-placed member of their armed forces contravened orders and deliberately prepared the devices for use.

The likelihood of this is perhaps not great, since even the worst dunderhead in uniform today has some notion of the awful holocaust that would be loosed upon the world.

We rule out here the prospect that some fanatic sitting in the Kremlin would launch the big war. That would be no accident, what ever the measure of his irresponsibility.

As for a blundering beginner in lesser countries which may gain clear arms in a "limited" quarrel, the menace exists. Yet the horror of ruin that would strike the earth if nuclear warfare should descend is a story seeping into the consciousness of men everywhere. As it spreads and sinks deep, the chance of an "accident" probably diminishes.

Clouds Seven and Eight



—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK — "I think we're all losing size," said playwright Paddy Chayefsky. "Too few people today want to get rid of the stature they have."

Scratch a humorist and you find a moralist. And Chayefsky is no exception. At 35 Paddy, who won fame with "Marty," finds the world a deadly serious place inhabited by people too often motivated by uncontrollable hostility or an uncontrollable reach for personal pleasure.

"I get the feeling that the clanking legions of the barbarians are outside the gates again," he said. "People have tried this wild, let's live-it-up philosophy so often before in history, and it has never worked."

"Hedonism for the sake of Hedonism—this living only for pleasure is pretty bad. "When you get right down to it, however, there are only two windows to the world—two great themes to write about."

Two Great Themes

"One says life is nothing, and the only thing worth living for is death. The other says life makes the world go round. That's my window."

"I believe in any kind of love—even if it's sick or selfish—that gives a person a reason to live."

The Bronx-born author, whose chunky frame is topped by a dark shock of hair as rebellious as his spirit, currently is firm in the saddle of that rainbow mount called success. He has produced his own movie, "The Goddess," completed the script for another, "The Middle of the Night," and is putting the finishing touches on a Broadway play.

But after 16 years of writing, including a period spent as a gagsmith, he feels he has only now

mastered the technique of his craft.

"You're a craftsman when you no longer have to watch your fingers," he explained. "And you can tell when you do something whether it's right or wrong."

Comfortably Well Off

"I'm not rich, but I'm comfortably well off. I could lay off a year and get by if I had to. But I want to be prepared for that three-year fallow period they say comes to every writer at some time in his life."

"I feel now I've got the craftsmanship in my hands. Now I want to go on and become a real artist. "I take myself seriously as a writer, whether anyone else does or not. I spend hours trying to get a single phrase right."

Many who win success find it disappointing. They look with yearning back to some earlier period of their life. Not Chayefsky. Neither his childhood nor his years as a soldier (he was wounded in Europe during the Second World War) hold any romantic appeal to him.

"The happiest time of my life is right now," he said. "I hated the war, and adolescence was the unhappiest period I ever knew."

"Someone once wrote and asked me why I didn't write a play about teen-agers. I couldn't bear to. I couldn't go back and live that misery over again even in memory."

"My son, Danny, is now three years old. My biggest wish is that, somehow, he could skip the years between 10 and 20."

Dulles Says United States Not Barred From Doing Its Duty Anywhere In World

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State Dulles said Tuesday the United States is not barred by Soviet Communist threats from doing its duty anywhere in the world.

He made the statement at a news conference in discussing the crisis in Lebanon. The Soviet Union has issued warnings against any interference in Lebanon's internal affairs.

Dulles said the President has plenty of authority under a Middle East policy resolution adopted by Congress more than a year ago to act to preserve Lebanon's independence and integrity if necessary and if requested to do so.

He declared that Lebanon would not be attacked by interference from the United States in order to make the resolution effective. But he also asserted emphatically that the U. S. government is not anxious to have a situation develop that would serve as a pretext for introducing U. S. forces into the area.

Clears Other Points

Dulles made these other main points:

The U. S. government hopes and expects that the French people will find a solution in line with the great French traditions for their present crisis, and any remarks from Dulles now would be inappropriate.

Vice President Richard Nixon's decision to go to Caracas, Venezuela where he was attacked by mobs—was a correct judgment in the light of information available before he went there. But if U. S. officials had known beforehand what they now know he probably would not have gone.

Basic U. S. policy calls for friendly relations with all countries in South America regardless of the type of government. Dulles made this point when asked why this government had maintained friendly relations with President Perez Jimenez of Venezuela, ousted as a dictator early this year.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Financial note: Stocks in New York turned firm Tuesday morning in the wake of fresh evidence that the recession may have seen its low point and that a recovery is starting.

Spokesmen for a number of key industries have reported improvement in new orders.

A thought: If the politicians will quit trying to MAKE VOTES out of the recession, maybe we can get something along.

Along that line, Secretary of Commerce Weeks, addressing a conference of corporation and business executives in New York City, says the best way to cure the recession is the DO IT YOURSELF method.

He adds: "OVER-DEPENDENCE on government cures can disturb business, hamper it, or even WRECK it."

Let's put it this way: If wishes were horses, all beggars would ride. If merely passing laws would do the trick, everybody would be rich and happy.

The truth, as Secretary Weeks suggests, is that in business matters (which includes curing recessions) the hard way is often the best way.

Speaking of the easy way—A report just issued by the joint congressional committee on reduction of NON-ESSENTIAL federal expenditures says that in the past ten years the government civilian payroll has increased more than FIVE BILLION dollars.

It adds that the number of top civilian jobs has nearly TRIPLED since 1950.

BUT—Yes, may say—The government employees SPEND MONEY. That extra five billions they are getting buys a lot of goods and helps to keep business booming.

Wait a minute. Every billion the government spends costs you as an individual about six dollars. So that five billion costs you about \$30. If you are the breadwinner for a family of four, it costs you about \$120. Curious way of getting it's money. What if ten years the government civilian payroll has increased more than FIVE BILLION dollars.

What it takes out of the taxpayer's pocket, THE TAXPAYER DOESN'T HAVE LEFT TO SPEND FOR HIMSELF.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Diefenbacher, D. D.

(Written for NEA Service) Wire tapping is such a sneaky way of snooping that moral and civil law cannot justify its widespread use. Human beings so easily succumb to the temptation of gossip and satanic curiosity which makes it possible, that law protects the human rights of privacy.

There is no evidence that Jesus ever listened to gossip. He certainly did not encourage His disciples to investigate the personal lives of others. Jesus took people for their potential. He did not even consider them as they appeared to be. He saw in them the men they could become.

All people would achieve higher goals if they were challenged to be what they can rise to be. As a mother sees in her child a future man, so, too, must we see in others what they can become with our help and with the help of God.

Three Baseball Players Robbed During Night

SPOKANE — Three members of the Salt Lake City Bees baseball club told police this week they were stung by thieves during the night.

The Bees, who wound up their Pacific Coast League series here by winning four straight from Spokane, said prowlers broke into their hotel room. Donald Kildon said \$120 was taken from his billfold. Robert Honor said he lost \$60 and Jim McDonald \$58.

SALES DROP

PORTLAND — Department store sales in this area in the week ended May 10 dropped 2 per cent from the corresponding week of 1957.

Governors Debate Whether Recession Is Nearing An End

By JACK BELL

MIAMI BEACH, Fla. — Gov. Harold W. Handley of Indiana said Tuesday an economic upturn is in sight for the country but Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey were less optimistic.

The three governors spoke out at the 50th Annual Governors Conference began panel discussions of the business recession and what to do about it.

Handley, a Republican, said on a television program (NBC "Today") that there is evidence that by this fall the economy will be well on its way toward full recovery.

But Williams, a Democrat, appeared on the same program, called for additional action to combat a slump he said is "due primarily to the policy of the Eisenhower administration." He suggested, specifically, a cut in taxes on automobiles.

Meyner, a Democrat, said at a news conference that any tax reduction should be part of an overall plan to stimulate the economy and boost buying power.

"Mass psychology is a factor in an economic upturn or downturn," he said.

Meanwhile a cross-section check among governors indicated a majority of them favors public works over a tax cut as a remedy for unemployment.

Secretary Benson Visiting Canada To Ease Feeling

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Agriculture Benson is visiting Canada on a brief trip which his aides hope will ease some of the current irritations Canadians express about U. S. agricultural policies.

Some Canadian officials have been openly critical in recent months of sales of surplus American wheat abroad under Public Law 480. This law permits the United States government to sell much of its crop surpluses for foreign currencies. There is also some objection to the American barter program, which operates in addition to cash sales.

Canada has had big wheat crops of its own during the last four years and historically exports a good share of the crop.

Department officials say Canada has understandable concern about sales abroad of American surplus farm crops, particularly wheat, but contend that Canadians may not understand the importance of such sales in America's broad, complicated foreign policy.

Despite various efforts at disposal, the United States faces a growing surplus of wheat. The Agriculture Department estimates that a July 1 carry-over of about 850 million bushels of wheat will be left in 1959, to about 1,122,000,000 bushels, an all-time record. The previous record was 1,036,000,000 bushels, in 1955.

America's Young Minds Neglected, Claims Official

OMAHA — Thousands of America's best young minds are being lost through neglect and the federal government must step into the picture, a government official told the National Congress of Parents and Teachers Tuesday.

Wayne R. Reed, deputy U. S. commissioner of education, said, "Two hundred thousands of our most capable youth each year stop with their high school diplomas; 60,000 others drop out yearly before completing high school—boys and girls who could be teachers, doctors, scientists and leaders in industry and government."

"Thousands more, who might not be leaders but who in their own way have an extremely valuable contribution to make to society, are selling themselves and society short by dropping out of school."

Reed, in an address prepared for a panel discussion group, outlined the Eisenhower administration's proposed program of federal aid to education. He said the role of the federal government would be consultative and advisory, to give "leadership without domination, assistance without interference."

Dr. L. E. Burney, surgeon general of the United States, warned the convention that if we do not increase our medical education facilities, we will not have enough doctors in 1970 to maintain the present ratio of doctors to population—currently 132 doctors per 100,000 population.

Texan Pianist Given Ticker-Tape Reception

NEW YORK — A lanky, blond Texan who plays the piano was a hero in his own country last night.

All but two of the 2,840 persons who jammed Carnegie Hall welcomed home Van Cliburn with a tumultuous ovation.

The two who did not join in the applause at the recent last night concert were the former Rildia Bee O'Bryan. They seemed transfixed with the reception their son had received.

At the intermission that followed the first of his two offerings, Cliburn was able to report back stage, as he changed his sweat-soaked shirt, that the feeling was mutual.

"I'm so happy to be home again," he said.

EX-GOVERNOR 85

PORTLAND — Oswald West, pungent phrase maker and Oregon governor from 1911 to 1915, observed his 85th birthday anniversary Tuesday.

"I didn't expect to live this long," he said. Asked how many more birthdays he expected, he replied, "Hell, you can't stay here for ever."

Farm Money Boosts State Buying Power Half Billion

CORVALLIS — More than one-half billion dollars annual "buying power" in Oregon's economy has been credited directly to the state's agriculture by an Oregon State College agricultural economist.

Dr. Gerald E. Korzan has completed a study of Oregon agriculture showing that gross farm income plus value added in the first step of marketing contributed \$575 million to the state's economy in 1956.

The total does not include important dollar payrolls provided by such activities as wholesaling, transportation, and storage of farm produce en route to retail markets.

The state's 53,000 farmers—about 30,000 of them classed as commercial farmers—received only 94 million dollars of the total as "net" "extras." Farmers paid out 301 million to earn 385 million dollars.

Of the 571 million, 176 million dollars value was added in what Korzan terms "the first step beyond the farm gate." The "first step" included 68 million in direct payroll for canning, freezing, dairy manufacturing, and other methods of processing or handling Oregon's farm output.

Dr. Korzan's detailed study is being published by OSC and is titled "Oregon Farms Generate Buying Power." Copies will be available soon from county extension offices or the OSC bulletin clerk, Corvallis.

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Direct Payroll Big

The economist estimated that farm production itself generated 79 million dollars of direct payroll—53 million paid to hired farm labor and 26 million to persons employed by Oregon firms selling farm supplies and equipment of all kinds.

Annual employment, not including farm operators and their families, for production and processing is estimated at more than 40,000 jobs when translated to a full-time basis. This is the total hours of full-time workers and part-time seasonal workers figured in terms of full annual employment.

The seasonal labor payroll carries many advantages for the economy, Korzan explains. It provides summer work for young people and opportunity for homemakers who can spare some time from home duties to earn money for "extras." Processors interviewed in the survey said most seasonal workers employed in their plants were Oregon residents.

Year around employment, however, accounted for the bulk of the total payroll for jobs in such activities as dairy plants, livestock slaughtering and packing plants, and stores handling farm supplies. Fruit and vegetable processing plants, alone, provide about 3,000 full-time jobs.

Bean Industry Cited

Snap beans which require considerable processing is an outstanding example of the economic activity generated by a single crop, the economist states. Buying power of Oregon's annual snap bean crop in terms of local jobs and supplies was estimated at 29 million dollars—nearly tripling the 10 million paid to growers. Almost 4½ million dollars of the growers' receipts went for direct payroll in harvesting.

Not included in the 571 million-dollar buying power was employment for production of supplies used in processing farm products. Oregon canneries and freezing plants, for example, spend millions of dollars annually for cans and packaging materials. Egg cartons, paper milk cartons and wooden shipping cartons are also among supplies, most of which are manufactured in Oregon.

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