

The News-Review

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SCHOLARSHIP LAW RUSTED

By George Castillo

Three more boys have joined the heavy ranks of young people who this year received scholarships to enter colleges of the state.

Congratulations to Stephen Dorsey and Eugene Roelle Jr. of Roseburg and Darrell Marks of Reedsport. A state legislator Daniel Dimick, Albert Fliegel and W. O. Kelsay apparently deserve commendation for selecting the three boys only after considerable study.

But this should be only a preliminary task for Dimick, who will return to the Legislature, and Fliegel and Kelsay if they are re-elected this fall. The scholarship awards were made on the basis of a long-forgotten statute passed in 1885.

It appears obvious the law was passed for the purpose of patronage, a means of rewarding the faithful. Although it smacks strongly of patronage, the law can be rejuvenated to do the state a lot of good, I think. But it needs some work.

Under the outdated law, each senatorial and representative district in the state is entitled to gratuitous instruction in Oregon State College for as many pupils as the district now has senators and representatives in the Legislature. The law allows payment of fees and tuition, which on a yearly basis at present rates is \$222 for each student. Scholarships in the state apparently could reach 139, since the law also provides for additional appointment of one student from each district which covers more than one county. It depends on the interpretation.

Politics Could Enter

The biggest pitfall to the law, it seems to me, is the possibility of political benefit as a criterion for selection of students rather than ability and need. At present, the only apparent degree of safety is provided by the fact that the scholarship designees must possess qualifications and education as prescribed by the state Board of Higher Education. The qualifications outlined might do the job of minimizing patronage. They should definitely include need for help by the students named.

In Klamath County the delegation handled the problem by appointing a committee, which will make the selections in conjunction with the county court. The committee members' names, other than those of the court, are kept secret until after the selection.

The committee announced that the scholarships will be awarded to those whose resources are so limited that he or she appear unable to attend college without additional help. The law needs changing in two other places, as well, to avoid discrimination.

First, the scholarships should not be limited to Oregon State College alone. The student should be allowed to select any state supported school he wishes to attend.

Secondly, the distribution of boys and girls should be evened out. Under the law, only a third of the scholarship students may be girls. The law was passed when the need for higher education was not considered important for girls. Now the picture is considerably different, and girls should have as much right to the awards as boys.

Clarification Needed

These changes should be incorporated in the law if it stays on the books when the 1959 Legislature convenes. One other consideration should be clarification of the law.

The law fails to indicate whether the scholarships are for one year or renewable for four years. It also says: "Each county in the state shall also be entitled to one free scholarship in said college." It does not make clear if this is in addition to the scholarship awarded per legislator or whether it is designed to cover those joint districts containing more than one county.

The law was "rediscovered" last year, but it wasn't until this year that any legislator took advantage of it in recent times. It was the Multnomah County delegation which got together to grant some 23 scholarships. This started the ball rolling in the rest of the state.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

A dog—a big dog, an unfriendly dog, a MENACING dog, the man has a choice. He can go ahead and can run. If he goes ahead he may be able to bluff the dog by a firm showing that he is there on legitimate business, that he knows his business and means to go through with it, and that he isn't scared. In that event, the dog may back off.

But—If the man runs, he is CERTAIN to get badly bitten.

Having entered the Middle East, there are three things we must accomplish if we are to emerge from the adventure with the respect and the confidence of the world:

1. We must prove to the world at large that our motives are pure.
2. To the Arabs, we must prove that we are not initiating a new imperialism, with us as the boss imperialist.
3. We must make it plain to the Kremlin that if it starts shooting it will wish it hadn't.

As to Job No. 3, which is the BIG one—Dispatches reveal that the United States has COMPLETED THE BUILD-UP of a powerful and flexible NUCLEAR striking force at Adana in Turkey. Adana, as you will note if you consult your map, is only a few minutes from ANYWHERE in the Middle East. It is less than an hour from the

Russian frontier. It is only a few hours from Moscow.

And—Having established this base at Adana—

IT IS CERTAIN that we have alerted ALL of our bases that ring Russia on every side. At these bases there are bombers with nuclear bombs in their bays. All of these will be able to take off within a few minutes after receiving the command to do so.

That is to say—

THIS IS A SHOWDOWN. We are prepared to go through with what we have started. The leadership of the President of the United States is providing is DECISIVE leadership.

We'll see what we'll see.

Washington Reports More Babies Born

OLYMPIA (AP)—More babies were born in Washington last year than in any previous 12-month period, the State Health Department reports.

But, because of an even faster total population growth, the birth rate dropped to 2.3 per 1,000 persons, a fraction below 1956. While the birth rate dropped slightly, the death rate increased to 9.3 per 1,000 persons, an increase of two per cent over 1956. Final 1957 figures showed 65,976 babies born, 977 more than the 1956 record, and 23,140 deaths, 233 more than in the previous year.

"First Things First—Namely Me"



Improving Business Noted By New Evidence Which Came To Light During Week

By WILLIAM FERRIS

NEW YORK (AP)—Further evidence of improving business came to light this week. The trend now is an unmistakable up as it was down at this time a year ago. Whether the current move is merely a rally in a long term decline, or truly the beginning of another cyclical upturn, is still unknown. International developments strongly suggest heavy government defense expenditures and additional inflationary price rises.

The entry of American troops into Lebanon and British troops into Jordan quite naturally makes many Americans fearful of another Korea. Actually, no fighting has as yet occurred, but these international events helped produce dramatic activity in the market place.

Other indications

Stocks rose to new highs for the year in active trading. A feature was the relative strength of securities in such cyclical industries as steel, copper and rails. Conversely, utilities and gold mining shares, usually regarded as "defensive" investment areas during recessionary periods, lagged.

Late Friday the Federal Reserve Board said it would buy government bonds to stabilize the market, which has been dropping sharply.

The volatile commodity markets boomed, a fact about which purchasing agents of corporations can hardly be unaware. Rises in these market prices can change a lot of thinking about inventories. Both domestic and international commodities advanced—soybeans as well as copper, corn as well as wool.

There were other indications of

price firmness. Both wholesale and retail gasoline quotations went up in some areas. The largest producer of copper—Kennecott—hiked the price of the red metal. Steel scrap prices rose in Chicago, a good indication of quickening demand for steel.

As the week drew to a close, B.F. Goodrich Tire Co. announced a 2½ per cent increase in the price of all passenger, truck, farm and industrial tires and tubes. Other companies studied the situation.

An advance in steel quotations is not likely to be delayed much longer. Labor costs in the aluminum industry rise Aug. 1 and it would surprise no one if they were accompanied by higher prices.

If the hazardous situation in the Middle East should erupt into a war of the Korean type, the federal government undoubtedly would quickly evoke controls on prices, profits and wages.

Major indices noted

Major indices are, of course, well under a year ago. Steel production, electricity output, crude oil output, coal production, freight carloadings, bank clearings—all these are below the same date in 1957. Yet it is the trend which is important, not the absolute position.

And in the case of each of these significant weekly business barometers there had been an upturn from the year's lows.

Public psychology is hard to measure. However, the survey research center of the University of Michigan this week issued a report on a May-June survey of consumer attitudes which certainly was far from pessimistic.

The survey noted that while the public opinion about business in the next 12 months was not favorable, "many more people believe today that a year from now conditions will be better than believe that they will be worse." That is the stuff of which upturns are made.

Woman Whose Boss Misses Her Secretary Of Year

By MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—A Portland, Ore., woman, whose boss misses her, is the new Secretary of the Year.

Mrs. Genevieve B. Bell this week topped five other finalists for the honor at the annual convention of the National Secretaries Assn.

The dark-haired secretary to a Portland plastic surgeon was poised and witty as she answered three questions which comprised the main part of the competition. What was the difference, the judges wanted to know, between a secretary and a professional secretary?

Replied Mrs. Bell: "A secretary chews gum. A professional secretary does not."

In Portland, Dr. Verner Lindgren said he was having a difficult time "trying to get the work done without her."

She does everything. She's my secretary, my bookkeeper and my receptionist. Frankly, she takes all the details out of the office and leaves you to practice medicine," the doctor said.

Mrs. Bell told the judges that a secretary should do more than type and answer the phone.

She is the bridge between personnel and management—the shock absorber," she said.

If co-workers have personal or job troubles, a good secretary should try to help. Mrs. Bell said. Mrs. Bell's husband is a minister in the Evangelical United Brethren Church and a professor of psychology at Cascade College in Portland.

EMPLOYEES REWARDED

PORTLAND (AP)—The Bonneville Power Administration Thursday cited 27 employees for awards totaling \$27,000 for meritorious performance in the last six months.

Riversdale Family Returns From Trip

By BEVERLY CRISTIAN

Dr. and Mrs. R. W. Pearson and Bert and Anita have returned to their Riversdale home from a three week vacation trip on which they traveled 7,300 miles.

They went to Cleveland, Ohio, where they attended three days of the general conference of the Seventh-day Adventist Church which is held every four years. They saw many of their friends, as representatives from every nation attending the conference. En route to Ohio they stopped in Salem and in Nampa, Idaho to visit sisters of Mrs. Pearson in Canton, Ohio.

They visited Mrs. Pearson's uncle, I. E. Burrows and her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Nixon and Ethel Swinehart.

They went to Niagara Falls, visited New York City and Washington, D.C. They also visited Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Buckwalter, cousins of Mrs. Pearson. En route home they visited in Denver, Colo., with Byron Pearson, brother of Dr. Pearson.

Visit in Portland

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cardiff spent some time in Portland last week where they took their son, Frank, to visit his cousin, Chuck Ford. Chuck had previously visited here. While in the Portland area they went up the Columbia River Highway and visited Rooster Rock Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Healey and small daughter have moved into the former Glenn Cox home which they have purchased. They have spent the past few months in remodeling and redecorating the house.

Mr. and Mrs. John Burkhardt and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Trussell spent four days at the coast this week, digging clams.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Roemer and two children of Astoria are arriving to spend the weekend with longtime friends, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Cardiff and family on Fisher Road.

NLRB Rules Firm Engaged In Unfair Labor Practice

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A

National Labor Relations Board examiner ruled Friday that the George Myrmo and Sons firm of Eugene, Ore., engaged in unfair labor practices after a 1957 strike.

Herman Marx, NLRB examiner, recommended that the firm be required to offer immediate employment to two employees never rehired after the strike was settled.

He also recommended that the firm, Leonard A. Drake and Son, be given back pay by the company for work missed since late in 1957.

According to NLRB findings, the Machinists Union struck the Myrmo machine and truck repair shop June 3, 1957. The strike ended July 12, 1957.

The company agreed to rehire the men on the basis of seniority as needed.

Marx said the firm called Goodman back to work on short notice for a short-term job, instead of giving him 24 hours notice.

Goodman said at the time he could not report at once. Marx said he was bypassed as the company rehired men with less seniority.

The examiner also said the firm bypassed Drake, rehiring men with less seniority.

Marx recommended that Goodman be paid from July 15, 1957, until he is rehired. The examiner ruled Drake should be paid from September, 1957, until taken back by the firm.

The NLRB examiner's action was based on hearings held in Eugene May 6 and 7 of this year.

Local Delegate Attends National BPW Convention

Mrs. Edith LaBore was

Roseburg delegate to the national Business and Professional Women's Club convention in Seattle, Wash., recently.

The convention stressed the BPW's point of view in helping women become better leaders, for good of their community and country.

A new safety project, a nationwide survey of traffic signs, markings and signals, was launched at the meeting. Allstate Foundation gave \$1,000 to the BPW Foundation for the survey.

New national officers elected were Grace B. Daniels, Kingston, Pa., president; Fanny Hardy, Little Rock, Ark., first vice president; Dr. Minnie C. Miles, Tuscaloosa, Ala., third vice president; Mrs. Dorothy D. Bremacombe, Los Vegas, Nev., treasurer; Helen Reisinger, Cincinnati, Ohio, recording secretary; and Daphne Merrill, Roseburg, Me., chairman of the nominating committee.

A panel discussed "What's Ahead for Womanpower," with Mike Wallace, television personality, as moderator. It was announced the BPW opposes legislation directed toward government controlled health insurance and medical care.

The group voted to begin holding annual conventions in 1960. For the past 28 years the club has met biannually.

Hazel Palmer of Sedalia, Mo., National BPW president who is seeking the Republican nomination for the Senate in Missouri, was a convention speaker, and a telegram from President Eisenhower was among greetings read at the convention. There were 5,000 delegates attending from the United States, Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

GREEN FIR LUMBER UP

PORTLAND (AP)—Sharp advances in green fir dimension lumber prices this week were reported in the Crow's Lumber Market News Letter.

Green standard and better dimension and studs went up \$1 to \$2 a thousand. Low grade dimension was gaining strength and green fir boards rose for the fourth straight week.

Crow's said the Douglas fir plywood market is not overly active at the \$72 index price.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

OREGON'S FUTURE VIEWED

Albany Democrat-Herald

One of the state's top authorities on the timber industries foresees trees as the source of at least half of Oregon's industrial income.

Addressing a Portland State college Economic Education Workshop this week W. D. Hagenstein, executive vice-president of the Industrial Forestry association, said not only that Oregon can derive at least half of its basic economy from forests henceforth but that Oregon is the nation's major timber growing state, with the greatest forest industry, outstripping all other states in production of lumber, plywood and hardboard.

Hagenstein pointed out that in 1956 lumber industries in Oregon employed some 88,000 persons whose wages and salaries exceeded \$425 millions and whose products were valued at more than \$1,190,000,000. This he contrasted with employment of but 22,000 persons who were paid \$27,000,000 and who produced goods valued at but \$27,000,000,000 in 1951.

This progress is attributed by Hagenstein mainly to three major factors: the Oregon Forest Conservation act, which requires that privately owned forest lands be maintained in productive condition after being logged; fire prevention and the tree farm program.

Obviously it would do little good to grow trees and then let them burn up. Equally apparent is the fact that unless trees are permitted to grow on cut-over lands there will be none to burn, or even to cut in years to come.

Accordingly reforestation and fire prevention deserve top ranking among influences toward perpetuating the forest industry in Oregon as well as elsewhere. Within the nation's forests, which comprise more than half the timberlands in this state and which accordingly must be depended upon to contribute a great deal toward the state's future economy, reforestation, fire control and general management practices are pretty well organized and effective.

Likewise through co-operative effort much of the privately owned forest area is being conservatively administered. Full scale reforestation and fire prevention programs, however, require complete participation by all timberland owners. Unfortunately much potentially valuable Oregon timberland is not engaged by the private organizations devoted to conservation.

Yet there are probably enough well managed areas even now to insure future generations against disastrous depletion of this raw material which is now supporting some 300,000 Oregon men, women and children.

Another encouraging factor in the timber industry is the growing reduction of waste. At one time more than a third of every log was discarded. Waste has not yet been eliminated, but it is being greatly reduced through research and existing practices, such as we are seeing here in Linn county. Wood that once was being consigned to incinerators is being converted now into kraft paper or chipboard. These still further payrolls and add substance to Hagenstein's prophecies.

Since this is true the matter of raising and growing trees is every body's business—not just that of the foresters.

JUST A 'CAMEL'S NOSE'

Eugene Register-Guard

Repeal of the federal 3 per cent tax on freight bills, effective Aug. 1, will benefit our local lumber mills, our canneries and other manufacturers, our farmers and our railroads.

Removal of the tax, a wartime measure in origin, will aid all who must ship long distances to markets more than it will help short-distance shippers. Obviously, 3 per cent of a big shipping bill can weigh more heavily than the same levy on a small freight bill. And, levy on our lumber, agricultural products, canned goods and other marketable items going to distant markets, we in this area will note something of an improvement in our competitive situation.

However, the effect of this tax abolition will not mean the end of freight rate disadvantages. In some cases it will mean very little. Consider this example:

The cost of shipping a thousand board feet of green, random length 2 x 4 via rail from this area to the densely populated northeast section of our country runs about \$36.75. The current market price of these logs is about \$80. The total cost to an eastern buyer is about \$116.75, exclusive of tax, or \$97.85, tax included. On an entire carload of such lumber, the 3 per cent tax amounts to only \$30-\$33, whereas the buyer is paying close to \$1,800 for the carload plus approximately \$1,100 as the cost of having it shipped to his area.

It is easily seen that transportation costs are a big factor in the marketing of goods produced in this area, and that a mere 3 per cent of these costs isn't likely to prove a decisive differential. Certainly, removal of the tax on freight bills is a step in the right direction, but much more important would be a move to offset disadvantages which have been compounded through flat postwar percentage increases in freight rates.

The practice of hiking all kindred freight rates by flat percentages has repeatedly increased the "spread" between long-haul and relatively short-distance freight costs. Exactly opposite from the effect of the pending removal of the 3 per cent tax, overall percentage increases since World War II have made long-distance freight charges more and more out of line as compared with costs of shipping shorter distances. To be sure, the full effect of flat percentage increases has been limited at times by action of the Interstate Commerce Commission, but the trend, nonetheless, has been highly detrimental to areas at great distance from their principal markets.

The Emerald Empire has good reasons to hope that removal of the freight bill surcharge will prove to be like a camel's nose in a tent—that one day its freight rates will again be in realistic proportion to those of competing lumber and agricultural producing areas.

YES, WE'RE SMART

Myrtle Creek Mail

The devastating explosion of a fireworks plant in a Portland residential area snuffed out life and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property. "Why didn't the city do something about this?" the people cried. "Why was a fireworks plant permitted to locate in populated areas?"

And the sad answer was this: That area of the county was not zoned until after the fireworks plant had been built and was in operation. Zoning ordinances may not take effect on existing plants, homes, or industries. They are not permitted to act to discommode a person's home or livelihood with conditions in existence at the passage of the zoning law regulating the area.

It was only in the last few years that the section of Multnomah county had been zoned.

Well, we'd never have any troubles like that down here in Douglas county, would we? Baw, we're too smart for anything like that.

Of course when the county court proposed county zoning law to prevent undesirable types of construction in certain areas, we voted it down. Someone started the story it would interfere with YOUR rights. Instead of showing the true picture that the average household and industry would receive more protection.

Yes, we even wanted to make possible the setting up of areas for the dangerous, the unsightly, the smelly, the unhealthy activities that must be a part of human existence and services. But some said a fellow might want to be a little unhealthful or unsightly himself, and here in Douglas county he should have this blessed right—even at the inconvenience of his neighbors. So we voted down this zoning business—yep bet.

We know of no fireworks plants located in Douglas county. But there are other activities that answer the description of "undesirable" in the county. Sure, we're not crowded like a city yet, and we'd prefer not to be.

But we have a wonderful climate, a beautiful land, and generally pleasant neighbors. If we do not act early to help keep them that way, the day will come when situations similar to the Portland accident will be occurring. It will be too late to be anything but sorry.

HATFIELD WEDDING

Salem Oregon Statesman

Sec. of State Mark Hatfield has now joined the select Kennedy-Knight-Meyner Club. Composed of politicians who were married prior to big campaigns—and who, incidentally, went on to victory.

Even in Oregon Mark follows good example. Last high Oregon official to marry in office was Sec. of State Ben Olcott (1912), who went on to become governor.

The Hatfield-Kuzmanich wedding received more attention than any other in Oregon in recent years. Few details were overlooked by the press, in fact one society editor even got down to mentioning that one of the attendants chewed gum during the knot-tying. Now other members of the bridal party are gum-shoeing around trying to find out who gummed up the works.

And before it made the decision to run the traditional garter shot of the bride, one Portland newspaper held a staff conference. It was finally decided that if U. S. Sen. Neuberger's wife could pose in a bathing suit at a fashion benefit, then the secretary of the state's wife could display a chaste garter.

Just before the nuptials got under way a well-dressed elderly little lady hurried up the church steps. As she gave her arm to an usher she whispered: "My, everything looks nice. Whose wedding is this?"

CHARLIE PORTER: EL LIBERADOR?

Salem Journal

The man who in 1954 landed on almost everyone's unpopular side now is Hero No. 1 from here to the Antarctic.

We're talking about Charles O. Porter, congressman for the southwest quarter of Oregon. Those points include everything between the Rio Grande and the South Pole, for Charlie Porter has become the biggest thing in Latin America since Simon Bolivar, the great El Liberator of the last century who threw off the Spanish yoke.

Porter, a Eugene attorney until two years ago when he deposed veteran Harris Edgworth, hasn't always been cheered. In his first try against Ellsworth in 1954 he advocated trade with Red China—the wrong thing at the wrong time.

But he was in office only a short time when fate began to write a whodunit that was to make Porter into not only the best known House freshman but all the 496 members.

It's a long way from Latin America to Eugene, but the disappearance of a young pilot and a well-known foe of the current Dominican regime spanned the distance, because the pilot's parents live in Eugene and asked for help. Porter, as their congressman, ended up with the request.

As the mystery has both deepened and broadened it has become obvious that the dictator of the United States has been adding is nothing more than a gang leader—something Latin Americans have known for many a year. And Porter, who started as a sleuth, has become something of an expert on the politics of the land below. Always an outspoken one, he has condemned our policy of supporting off-color "good neighbors" and in doing so has become the champion of every Spanish-speaking country which is trying to practice democracy.

This past week he was in Venezuela and was cheered as a national hero. Venezuelan papers described him as "the congressman from Venezuela." He previously had received similar treatment in half a dozen other countries. To the South and Central America, he is the antithesis of Vice President Nixon who rightly or wrongly stands for the present policy. Porter has come to mean a change for the better.

Porter isn't exactly a hero in his own home town or even his home country. Life magazine, a right of center periodical which rarely is kind to a left of center Democrat such as Porter, last month gave him the hero treatment—but only in its Spanish language edition.

This week the New York Times, a buddy of the internationalists, which Porter now has become in a neglected locale, gave him a big hand on the editorial page. And Newsweek, Time and U.S. News, among others, are beginning to take Porter seriously.

It begins to look as though an incalculable young life tragedy and a freshman congressman may bring a complete re-evaluation of western hemisphere policy. And it's high time.

WOOD

SUMMER RATES ON

PLANER ENDS

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