

The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

ADDY WRIGHT, Business Manager

GEORGE CASTILLO, Assistant Editor

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AGE AND A JOB

By Charles V. Stanton

Mrs. Anna M. Lynes, 1082 NE Malheur Ave., Roseburg, writes a letter I believe deserves more than ordinary attention. It is the type of letter of which I receive many copies.

But, first, let's let Mrs. Lynes tell her story:

Recently when my application for position of bookkeeper was made at a well known firm, with a retail store in Roseburg, I was advised that they do not hire employees over 50 years of age.

For the past 13 years I have been employed locally and was advised that my work was entirely satisfactory. Since that firm closed out its business, I have been looking for employment elsewhere and find that age is a factor when applying for work.

If all business firms follow the attitude of the firm mentioned above, what happens to the employee past 50 years of age who is able and needs to continue work? Too young to retire, and too old to work!

Perhaps it would be well for firms with attitudes like the above to look for their patronage from those who are under 50 years of age.

Mrs. Lynes differs from most writers in that she does not spell out the name of the firm that rejected her application. Most writers are obviously unhappy. They write for revenge. They want the newspaper to blast the offending business.

Two Sides To Question

As I have stated previously, I get many letters from people turned down for jobs. Many of these people aren't 50 years old. Some are only 45 years of age.

But there is something to be said for the employer.

Many firms have pension and welfare funds. If a person more than 45 years of age is accepted for work, the firm's payments immediately increase. Furthermore, most of these pension plans have an enforced retirement clause at 65 years of age. Thus, the firm has only a limited service from the older employee. The younger applicant offers possibility of working more years and of saving dollars for the business.

In some cases the firm does not yet have pension and welfare programs. But every business fears that it will be forced to adopt such a policy and that it will be penalized for each older person it employs.

Another factor is the Social Security payment, beginning at age 65, which limits a great many people in the number of years they will work.

Altogether, there are many reasons that compel the employer to give preference to the younger worker, strictly for economic reasons.

Older Worker Needs Help

But what about these older workers? We know a considerable number of people from 45 years on up who want jobs but can't find them. It has been shown time and again that the older worker usually is a superior employee, is a better producer and spends more time on the job. He makes money for his employer. But, at the same time, if the employer has a welfare and pension fund, the older employee costs him money despite his superior production.

I'm sure I don't know the answer. I know of men forced out of work at 65 years who easily could have maintained their jobs for 10 or 15 more years. They still are in good physical shape. They are in excellent mental condition. Their age and experience was of great help in the type of work they were doing. Yet, they've been turned out to pasture. The state and the communities are losers when these men aren't permitted to do the type of work for which they are best fitted.

Mrs. Lynes offers us a good example of an able, well-qualified person having difficulty getting a job. I can't find it in my heart to criticize the employer, because I know his problem. At the same time I am most sympathetic with the plight of the worker.

There are two sides to this question. Something should be done, and soon, it seems to me, whereby this problem will be eliminated.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

There are two interesting little tales in the news. They are curiously inter-related. Here is Tale No. 1:

The department of agriculture announces that American farmers are producing the largest crop in history this year. Overall crop production will be up seven per cent from last year. Cotton is up 93 per cent over 1957. Soybeans will hit all-time new highs. All wheat and barley crops are of record size. Corn and hay crops are expected to be at least the second largest in history. Oats, potatoes and sugar crops (beets, cane, etc.) are far above average.

And—All this is being done on THE SMALLEST ACREAGE IN 40 YEARS.

All that should be good news. But IS IT?

One wonders. All over America the warehouses are bulging with carried-over surpluses from former years. These surpluses hang over the agricultural markets like a dark thundercloud. Inevitably, this question arises:

What will an all-time record crop do to PRICES?

That remains to be seen. Nobody knows.

Here is tale No. 2: The senate has given final com-

gressional approval to a compromise four-year extension of the nation's RECIPROCAL TRADE bill. The measure gives President Eisenhower most of the tariff-cutting power he has asked for.

It is assumed that he will sign the bill into law.

Why is that related to our record-breaking crop of this year?

It's like this: American farmers have demonstrated that they are the most efficient producers of food in the world. Over the world as a whole, there isn't food enough to go around. Millions of people are hungry.

Consider this fact: If American farmers—who this year will produce the biggest crop in history—could dispose of their surplus to the peoples who are hungry, everything would be rosy.

That can come about only by means of TRADE.

Trade is a two-way street. Before people elsewhere can buy the food we are able to produce, in such abundance, they must be able to sell to us the things they produce in abundance.

If we are to sell, we must also buy.

That is this first law of commerce.

Maybe a Bigger Suitcase?



—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK (AP) — "Show me a man who won't run away when a girl says, 'I love you,'" remarked Rona Jaffe, "and I'll show you a man who's married to somebody else."

Miss Jaffe, who is pretty, dark-haired and only 26 years old, is being groomed as the literary discovery of the 1950s.

"My ambition is to be a famous novelist—to be No. 1 on the fiction list," she said.

She may make it this year with her first novel, "The Best of Everything," to be published next month. Some 30,000 advance copies already have been sold out, and producer Jerry Wald has snapped up the movie rights for \$100,000.

Here's her unusual story: Rona, a bright and determined daughter of well-to-do parents, graduated from Radcliffe at 19. She got a job in a publishing firm, wrote and sold eight short stories in the next few years.

Last summer, during a visit to Hollywood, she heard producer Wal' say he was looking for "a modern Kitty Foyle." ("Kitty Foyle" by Christopher Morley was one of the most successful novels ever written about the pore working girl.)

"I decided then and there I'd write it," recalled Rona. So she came back to Manhattan, quit her job and settled down to write the realistic story not of one, but of five working girls.

Moves To Apartment

"I had been living with my parents," she said. "But I moved into another apartment to be by myself. I wanted to be frank, and knew I couldn't write it under the roof of the sweet, well-meaning people who were going to get the shock of their lives when they found out what their little Frankenstein had written."

"I set myself a goal of five pages every day. I wrote the book in exactly five months and five days," she smiled archly, "plus the suffering of 26 years."

Magazine editors read the novel in galley proof, gulped, and decided against serializing it. Their verdict: too spicy. But producer Ward read only 150 pages, plunked down his \$100,000 rights, the paperback edition rights sold for twice the advance received by "Treasure Place."

Miss Jaffe, who has been used to the best of everything all her life, plans no big splurge with her money.

"I already have an apartment, a mink jacket and a sports car," she said, nonchalantly. "I think I'll buy stocks and bonds."

Two Major Problems

She said working girls today have two major problems—"lone-

ness, and the fact their values change so much they find it difficult to find happiness."

"What they really want isn't a career but someone to love who loves them."

"But they get more and more sophisticated, demanding, cynical, and harder to please. They mature, they're looking for something more than the boy next door."

"The more you demand the harder it is to find happiness. And every time you meet a guy who breaks your heart you get a little tougher."

"But the bachelor is just as much a problem as the glamorous, older married man to the working girl."

Hates Men Liars

"The thing I hate most in the world is liars—men liars, because they are more dangerous. No lie by another woman could really hurt another woman much. But there are lots of lies a man could tell that might hurt her—if she believed them."

"I have a very high opinion of men, and want to live up to it. That's why I'm so hard on them."

Miss Jaffe feels she can't be completely happy herself unless she has two careers—writing and marriage.

"I want a man who I can respect and who will respect me, and my interests. He will have to be enough of a man in his own right not to feel he has to run me down."

A look of early sorrow crossed Rona's child-like face.

"What defeats a woman—if anything does—is not to be loved," she said. "You can make a lot of things happen to you in this life if you work hard."

"But one thing you can't do. You can't make another person love you."

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D. D.
(Written for NEA Service)

We sometimes think that little children are too strongly determined to have their own way. They have an abundance of stamina. Their "stick-to-itiveness" may be misdirected but it puts many adults to shame.

Compromise seems to have become the order of the day with many people. It cannot be denied that adults have to make compromises. However, the compromises we make should be limited to areas of concern which do not affect our spiritual honesty. A compromise between coffee and tea does not affect the soul, but the compromise which permits a person to transfer his hatred of sin to a sinner affects the soul.

We must determine strongly to be as little children in standing up for the principles of God. We cannot sacrifice our souls to Satan in order to get even with a human being with whom we disagree.

—Bruce Biosat—

Russian Premier Khrushchev's rejection of a summit conference within the United Nations Security Council is welcome news to the ears of most Western leaders.

It reads to them like a telegram from an unwanted, unloved cousin saying he is canceling his plans to descend upon your doorstep for a two-week stay with his eight children and his menagerie of pets.

As observed by James Reston of the N.Y. Times, never has Middle East from Moscow sounded so good to most officials of this country and the West.

THE UNITED STATES never really wanted the meeting within the Security Council. It feared that Khrushchev, in that setting, would be able to confine the discussions to Communist assault upon America and British troop landings in the Middle East as an alleged aggression.

Khrushchev's sudden switch to a demand for a special session of the United Nations General Assembly was readily accepted by the United States and Britain in the conviction that in this larger framework the West can broaden the debate to include the case against indirect aggression in the Middle East by the Soviet Union and President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

In the flurry of messages exchanged between West and East on the issue of a summit meeting within the Security Council, it appeared for a time that each side was simply jockeying for maximum diplomatic and propaganda advantage.

But Khrushchev's latest is a clean turnaround.

The big question is why he has done it.

There is a considerable body of expert opinion which believes that

his switch is directly related to his recent trip to see Red China's Mao Tse Tung in Peking, and that Mao was a prime influence in the change.

SOME EXPERTS on communism believe that Mao and his associates are now the intellectual leaders of Stalinist communism in the world and that in this role they are repeatedly pushing Khrushchev away from more moderate, conciliatory policies.

One such expert, NEA correspondent Leon Dennen, has pointed out that this is the third switch in four months by Khrushchev which can be tied closely to influences exerted from Peking.

The other two were the previous abandonment of a broader summit meeting last spring and Russia's rupture of close links with Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito after earlier publicly admitting error in assassination.

What all this may mean for the future course of policy in Moscow is still far from clear. But it is plain enough that at this critical moment it has played into the hands of America and its Western friends.

Indian Tribe To Appeal Award To Commission

DEMING (AP) — The Nooksack Indian tribe has voted to appeal a \$53,838 award by the Indian Claims Commission for 80,500 acres of tribal land taken years ago in the Nooksack Valley.

The tribe's attorney, a tribal secretary, reported this week the nearly 100 Nooksacks who attended a tribal meeting Saturday voted unanimously for the appeal.

The award, amounting to about 65 cents an acre, was for land the government made available to homesteaders.

Mrs. Cline said the tribe will protest the award on grounds it is based on 1859 money values and did not include all of the land seized from the Nooksacks.

The government did not include lands claimed by the Nooksacks near Mt. Baker, saying the area was shared with the Skagit Indian tribe.

Gambling Advocate Holds Slight Lead In Idaho Primary

BOISE, Idaho (AP) — A one-time school teacher who wants Idaho to revive legalized gambling held a slim lead Thursday for the Democratic nomination for governor.

Unofficial returns from all but 8 of the 898 precincts reporting in Tuesday's primary election gave Derr 25,398 votes and his nearest contender, State Sen. Max Hanson of Fairfield, 25,434.

Gov. Robert E. Smylie, unopposed for the GOP nomination for a second term, in Tuesday's primaries, received 38,850 votes.

Derr, a lumberman, campaigned on a platform to license gambling casinos on a local option basis. He said the plan would bring in needed revenue for schools and other needs.

John Glasby of Mountain Home, former state Democratic chairman, trailed in the Democratic primary race for governor with 20,878 votes. Omar Maine of Parma, a little known farmer, had 2,091.

Smylie is opposed to legalized gambling, as are all three of Derr's primary opponents. Derr said he would seek legislation to license Nevada-style gambling casinos on a local-option basis.

Idaho had legal gambling from 1947 until 1953 when the State Supreme Court ruled a local option slot machine law unconstitutional. Earlier that year, in an act which never had time to go into effect, the legislature repealed that law.

In the 2nd Congressional District, State Rep. J. Tim Brennan, Pocatello, won the Democratic nomination to oppose Republican Rep. Hamer H. Budge in November.

There was no contest in the 1st Congressional District, but Democratic Rep. Grace Plost far outpolled the Republican whom she will face in November, Mayor A. B. Curtis of Orofino.

14th Intruder Kills Owner Of Liquor Store

OAKLAND, Calif. (AP)—During 13 attempted robberies of his liquor store during the past five years, Edwin P. Sorenson took two men to death and bludgeoned a third with a baseball bat. The 14th intruder killed Sorenson.

The 74-year-old merchant, shot in the head and chest, went down fighting. A man, identified by police as Lawrence Wade, 31, of Oakland, was hit in the right hand, shoulder and chest by slugs from Sorenson's .38 pistol.

Policeman Tom Bell, driving by in a patrol car, saw Wade and Ella Mae Miller, 31, drive away. Bell forced their car to the curb and captured them four blocks from Sorenson's store.

Wade was taken to Kaiser Foundation Hospital to await charges.

Miss Miller was quoted by police as saying the couple had attempted a robbery earlier at another store, but had been scared away.

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Reader Opinions

Fish Size Estimates Not Guesswork, Says Reader

T. The Editor — The wife and I read with interest your editorial on record fish. We wish to extend an invitation to you and your friend, who says there is too much "guessing" done in regard to Chinooks, to come out to Camas Valley and see our pictures and Certificates of Award from Field and Stream's annual contest.

They read as follows: 1952, chinook salmon, second prize, 73 lbs., 10 oz., length 4 ft 1 1/2 inches, caught Aug. 8th, 1952, by S. W. Neely at Tyee, Alaska. 1953, chinook salmon, fourth prize, 68 lbs., length 4 feet, 1 inch, caught by Virginia Neely, July 18, 1953, at Tyee, Alaska. 1954, chinook salmon, spinning division, first prize, weight 48 lbs., length 3 feet, 7 inches, caught by S. W. Neely of Tyee on spinning gear. 1955, chinook salmon, 73 lbs., fifth prize, length 4 feet 3 inches, caught by Virginia Neely, July 11, 1955 at Tyee, Alaska. 1956, chinook salmon, 75 lbs., 12 oz., second prize, length 4 feet, 4 inches, S. W. Neely at Tyee, Alaska.

There you have three chinooks well over 70 pounds taken in recent years by a next door neighbor.

Let me tell you that there was no guess work about the weight, length or girth of these fish. They were weighed in the presence of many witnesses, on legal scales, and addresses regarding the actual weigh-in.

In 1955 there were three chinooks taken in Murder Cove, Alaska, that I personally saw weighed-in. The ex-chief of police of Port Angeles, Wash., took the other two fish. Two of these fish were entered in the national Field and Stream contest. The 75-pounder took second place and my wife, Virginia Neely, took fifth prize with her 73-pounder.

The following year, in the same area, I took a 75 lb., 12 oz. chinook and placed second in the contest.

This is all a matter of record in the Field and Stream office in New York.

I don't know about the 84-pound world record taken from the Umpqua, but I do think the Petersburg, Alaska, fish is a record. I've seen it several times. It now is stuffed. It is huge.

S. W. Neely
P.O. Box 25
Camas Valley, Ore.

Umpqua Park's Condition Decried By Local Resident

I am writing in regard to your editorial recently about our "beautiful" parks.

When did you last view that "beautiful" picnic grounds at Umpqua Park? It must have been at least a year ago or you couldn't have used that particular adjective. "Beautiful" to describe the place. Some better ones to choose from would be older, neglected, unmaintained or disreputable.

Just because the city of Roseburg has acquired a larger park recently, and a much less shady one, I might add, is that any reason to neglect Umpqua Park?

Swings and other playground equipment, along with tables and benches, are either broken completely and impossible to use, or in a shabby state of disrepair. A whole river full of water a few feet away and apparently none can be spared for that parched, scraggly grass.

What happened to our cool, green, shady picnic area? What will people come to enjoy our county fair? Many of them bring lunches and expect to use Umpqua Park's facilities.

If the city of Roseburg's Park Department can't maintain Umpqua Park, perhaps it ought to be given back to Douglas County. I'm sure the county Parks Department, or anyone for that matter, can do a better job.

H. J. Stone
1468 NW Eden

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

'OPEN DOOR' CODE NEEDED

Salem Capital Journal

We've been unhappy with the State Board of Higher Education for its free-wheeling buildup of Portland State College because we fear this will cheapen education throughout the state's college system.

But we've been even more dissatisfied with the way it was done—in secret. Public bodies should work in public.

But now we've been assured that the board acted in good faith last week when it set up a new policy. Here is the resolution:

Resolved, that all formal and informal meetings of the Board of Higher Education, and of committees of the board, shall be public meetings, and shall be open to the public and the press, except that the board may meet in executive session upon the call of the president of the board for the consideration of personnel matters or of other matters which for the time being should not be publicly disclosed; but such an executive session of the board will only be called when required for the consideration of a specific problem of unusual importance, and other matters will not be considered or discussed at such an executive session.

That statement has a built-in escape clause ("other matters which for the time being should not be publicly disclosed") which could render the whole resolution meaningless if the board still is determined to take action at lunch or in a member's home.

But we're told that this isn't the case, that the clause isn't intended as an escape hatch, that the vote for the resolution was unanimous and that the change of heart is real.

Unwise habits in conducting public business aren't confined to the higher education board, however. Many state boards and commissions never even have to worry about this. They meet haphazardly anywhere they want and have no procedural rules because they deal with matters which rarely make big news. And the newspapers of the state go off.

Offhand, we can think of no boards or commissions, important or minor, in Oregon which have a rule that all action must be taken in public or that roll call vote must be taken of members on each agenda item.