

The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager
ADDY WRIGHT, Business Manager
GEORGE CASTILLO, Assistant Editor

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

NEWS-REVIEW COMPANY, INC.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—IN Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$7.50; three months, \$4.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$18.00; six months, \$9.00; three months, \$5.00.

By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$15.00 (in advance), less than one year per month, \$1.50.

Counter and Roseburg P. O. Boxes
1 Month \$1.50—4 Mos. \$5.00—1 Year \$15.00—Per Single Copy 5c
Mail Rates Apply Outside City Limits.
Mail Subscriptions Must Be Paid In Advance
Entered as second class matter May 1, 1929, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

ELECTION OBSERVATIONS

By Charles V. Stanton

Returns from Tuesday's election provide one very clear observation — Republicans took a whole of a licking. Everyone anticipated a Democratic victory across the Nation. The victory occurred. It was even bigger than had been expected by most observers.

The Democratic gains will be used by many political personages as a "mandate." I already have heard politicians expressing the view that the vote Tuesday was a clear-cut objection to the Eisenhower foreign policy. I do not believe the vote Tuesday was other than a plain party victory. The average voter, in my opinion, doesn't give much thought to foreign policy.

The better analysis, in my opinion, was by Vice-President Nixon who said in effect that the Democrats had been campaigning for two years and the Republicans for two months. He might well have added, I believe, that the Republicans have been outsmarted at every turn for years, that they need a psychologist to match the brainwashing of the other party, and should have some plan to protect the union man who would like to be a Republican but who has to register Democratic to keep out of trouble. At present, Republicans have abjectly surrendered the labor vote.

Republicans can take a small measure of satisfaction in the gubernatorial votes of New York and Oregon. In both cases Republican candidates were elected. But both are from the left-wing lineup of the Republican party, indicating a nationwide trend.

THANKS FOR SERVICES

Many people combined efforts to make possible the services given by *The News-Review* in the collection and dissemination of returns from Tuesday's election.

For all services, *The News-Review*, radio and television stations which combined with *The News-Review* in furnishing election news, are extremely grateful.

We are, of course, particularly appreciative of the work of the people in the respective precincts who gave their aid in collecting returns. In the greater number of cases, reports were telephoned to the office of *The News-Review*. It is a difficult task for someone who is tired to take time out after work to give a voluntary report of election results. We are extremely grateful, therefore, to all who assisted in making this important public service possible.

We appreciate also the help given by the County Clerk, the County Sheriff, the deputies of each, and the many city officials throughout the county who aided in the collection of election news.

We had help from telephone operators here and everywhere. The new switchboard at the office of *The News-Review* proved its worth by reducing the amount of waiting for an open line.

For all who gave us help, food, assistance, etc., in the election night job, we desire to express our gratitude.

MANY LETTERS NOT PUBLISHED

Undoubtedly we have a number of people in Douglas County very unhappy because last-minute letters pertaining to election were not published. We must accept at least some measure of guilt for this condition. We are not permitted by law to publish letters on election day. Monday was the last day opinion could be used. Our editorial page, except for "must" material, is made up the night ahead of publication. For that reason a letter had to be in our office by noon Saturday to appear in Monday's paper. We must accept blame for not reporting that fact in advance. We should have done so. Instead we failed.

We received many good letters Saturday afternoon, Sunday and Monday and even on Tuesday morning.

Many people wanted a last word on some controversial issue. Others had rebuttals of arguments previously used. Quite a number were aroused by the Morse attack on Hatfield.

We are very sorry those letters came in too late for publication. We would like to have used them. They were nearly all good letters and worthy of publication had they been received earlier.

—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK (AP)—What Hollywood needs, says producer Jerry Wald, is a reforestation plan to grow new stars.

The independent producers are chopping down the trees," he remarked, "but they aren't doing any planting. They are gypsies. They grab a big buck and move on."

Wald, now under a five-year, 18-picture deal with 20th Century-Fox, feels that a studio's star reforestation project is beginning to pay off.

"In another two years it should be self-sufficient. We'll have a good stock of young, well-groomed actors. We have about 50 players under contract—and it takes guts in the industry today to have a regular payroll."

It costs considerably more to grow movie stars than it does to raise Christmas trees.

"These seedlings need all kinds of help—from special training to wardrobe," said Wald. "It costs a minimum of \$100,000 for each personality you sign, whether eventually you keep him or let him go."

Although not exactly an enemy of the star system, the producer feels the presence of stars is no sure guarantee of success for a picture. To him the most important thing is still the story.

Like Drowning Man
A star without a good story is like a drowning man without a life preserver," he observed. "The most important figures in Hollywood aren't the 12 biggest stars. I'd say the 12 best screenwriters are more important."

Film star planting is a hazard.

"I'll Set the One-Drink-a-Comrade Example Myself"



—James Marlow—

Associated Press News Analyst
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republicans had better begin examining themselves.

Their defeat by the Democrats Tuesday for control of Congress—the third time in a row—shows a clear lack of voter confidence in the party.

It shows most distinctly in the sharp choice the voters have made among President Eisenhower, his party and the Democrats.

Eisenhower was elected overwhelmingly in 1952 and 1956. But in the three congressional races since Eisenhower took office, the voters have given the Democrats control of the legislative branch.

Tuesday's beating forces the Republicans to face this gloomy question: "Unless we can somehow regain voter confidence, how can we possibly hope to win the presidential and congressional elections in 1960?"

No One Has Answer
No Republican in sight, from Eisenhower down, seems to have the answer.

Despite all the campaign urging by Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon—some of it pretty shrill—the voters still put their faith in the Democrats to run Congress.

This sometimes gets difficult to understand since both parties are basically conservative except that the Republicans, or many of them, seem even more so.

One conclusion seems fair: That the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

That can explain to some extent why the voters elected Eisenhower while defeating his party in Congress, for he has tried to follow a moderately progressive line in his administration.

But neither he nor his party can claim that a majority of congressional Republicans could, or perhaps would want to, be called Eisenhower Republicans.

It seems difficult to think that the voters definitely think the Democrats more truly represent their views and interests, are more responsive to their needs, and in these days of vast social changes are more progressive.

either Eisenhower or Nixon can give their party more political sex appeal by 1960.

Both men have had six years in which to lead their party down a road that pleased the voters. They couldn't do it.

There's no reason to believe the two men can do better these next two years.

Problems Faced
Therefore, the Republicans as a party seem to face this problem:

1. Either change their views to conform more to what appears to be the voters' desires, or—

2. Just wait to see whether the Democrats will make such a mess of things that the voters demand a change. That looks like wishful thinking.

Since Eisenhower has adhered—between election campaigns—pretty much to an above-the-strife political attitude, it can hardly be expected he will try very hard in his last two years to reshape the party.

Nixon has tried different tactics. He's been a very active political partisan. But he may have to concern himself greatly with his own political fortunes these next two years.

The victory of millionaire Nelson Rockefeller in the New York governor's race gave Nixon a sturdy political competitor for the Republican presidential nomination in 1960. The result of this new competition may be a change in Nixon's tactics.

80 Per Cent Walnuts Allotted For Markets
PORTLAND (AP)—Eighty percent of the 1958 Oregon Washington in-shell supply of walnuts will be allocated to normal in-shell markets.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture announced this week the rest of the crop would be sold as shelled nuts or would go in other outlets that do not compete with the normal in-shell market.

Only 91 per cent of the total Oregon-Washington supply may be handled in normal domestic markets, including both in-shell and shelled walnuts, under federal regulations.

Sunshine Mining Gives Quarterly 5-Cent Dividend
SPOKANE (AP)—The Sunshine Mining Co. declared a fourth quarter dividend of five cents a share Tuesday payable Dec. 22 to stockholders of record Nov. 11.

The dividend will amount to \$4.44 and will bring total Sunshine dividends to \$35,736,368. Sunshine, which derives most of its revenue from silver and oil, declared five-cent dividends in each of the preceding three quarters.

Crashed Plane Carried Warhead, But No Danger
WASHINGTON (AP)—A B47 jet bomber which crashed near Abilene, Tex., Tuesday carried a nuclear weapon, the Air Force said.

There was no atomic explosion nor danger of one, the Air Force said and no radioactive contamination occurred.

One airman died in the crash and three others escaped by parachute.

The bomber crashed as the result of a fire which occurred on takeoff when jet assisted takeoff bottles exploded shortly after the bomber left the runway.

When the B47 was about 1,500 feet high, the entire plane caught fire. The bomber crashed about five miles from the runway.

The Air Force statement said that "in the interest of safety all personnel were requested to stay out of the area."

"A potential danger in an incident of this type would be possible contamination of a small area if the high explosive charge completely destroyed the weapon."

"In this instance no harmful contamination or explosion resulted from the crash."

The reference to "high explosive charge" appeared to mean part of the triggering mechanism used in detonating a nuclear bomb.

A spokesman for the Dyess Air Force Base said control tower personnel warned the crew of the fire during takeoff but the ship was airborne before the warning could be heeded.

The crew chief, an enlisted man, died. His name was withheld pending notification of relatives.

Officials identified the three survivors as Maj. Don E. Youngmarker, Capt. John M. Gerding, and Capt. John M. Dowling.

One thing organized labor will fight for in Congress next year, union sources said, is repeal of that section of the Taft-Hartley law known as 14B which permits states to enact right-to-work laws.

These have the union shop—a labor contract provision that requires workers to join a union to hold their jobs.

Kansas Approves Bar
Kansas voters approved a ban on the union shop Tuesday, joining 18 other states which already had such laws on the books.

But, right-to-work was voted down handily in Ohio, California, Washington and Colorado, and lost by a narrow margin in Idaho.

Labor unions wanted to avoid at all costs any spread of the right-to-work principle in the industrial Midwest. Indiana is the only state in that area now having such a law.

The other right-to-work states are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North and South Dakota, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

Union officials calculated today they will have a good chance in the next Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law's Section 14B, but they conceded that even with bigger Democratic majorities in the House and Senate it will be close.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D.

(Written for NEA Service)

Planning can be merely dreaming dreams or building air castles out of bricks of unreality. On the other hand, planning can be adjusting ourselves to the foundation of reality, and building on that base. Planning requires the projection of our hopes onto a map of possibilities.

If we are going to make our hopes come true we must plan step by step into the realm of possibility. Yet the possibility must be amplified with faith so that reality may not shrink into a mold of mere past experience.

When we plan and follow the planning with action, we shall find ourselves achieving greater results than we might have expected. Even the imagination can become a reality with God's help and with the careful carrying out of the things for which we hope.

Another interesting sidelight has to do with what people were voting on over the country as a whole.

For example, Colorado voted on legal bingo and raffles for churches and charitable groups. Nebraska voted on legalizing bingo in private clubs. Utah voters decided whether to allow pari-mutuel betting on horse races. (If so, a lot of the betting money will probably go to good causes such as county fairs, and so on.)

Interesting question:
Is gambling morally OK when the proceeds of it are used for highly moral purposes?

The prevailing impression seems to be that it is.

Political campaigns are big shows. There seems to be little doubt that the public LOVES them.

Portland Board Views Trade-Technical School
PORTLAND (AP)—The Portland School Board discussed the possibility here this week that a trade-technical school be developed at Benson High School.

It came up at a special meeting reviewing Benson's curriculum. Benson Principal Leon P. Minear said in reply to a question by board member Herbert M. Schwab that it was difficult to see why so much money should go to Oregon Technical Institute near Klamath Falls when Portland has "most of the boys and the industry."

Schwab asked whether the board should take up the matter of making Benson a trade-technical junior college. Dr. Minear answered: "If ever the money is available, Portland should look into it and it should be at Benson."

But another board member, Dr. Howard L. Cheery, said: "I don't propose that the board get into college levels."

Hollywood Producer Dies On Set Of Movie In Rome
ROME (AP)—American movie producer Sam Zimbalist died in Rome Tuesday after a heart attack on the set of his latest spectacle, "Ben Hur." He was 37.

The Hollywood producer of "Quo Vadis," "King Solomon's Mines," "Boom Town," and "30 Seconds Over Tokyo"—collapsed this afternoon at Rome's "Movie City," Cinecittà.

He was rushed to his Rome villa, where he died a few hours later.

Labor Unions Hail Victory In Right-To-Work Defeat

By NORMAN WALKER
Associated Press Labor Writer

WASHINGTON (AP)—Labor unions today acclaimed the election returns as insuring a Congress that can wreck all existing state right-to-work laws at one swoop and enact new social legislation.

They gained confidence from defeat of right-to-work referenda in five of the six states in which the issue was on the ballot.

Union strategists said the complexion of the new Congress is such that labor-wanted measures—like a higher minimum wage, extra jobless benefits and recession curatives—will get more favorable consideration than they have in recent years.

One thing organized labor will fight for in Congress next year, union sources said, is repeal of that section of the Taft-Hartley law known as 14B which permits states to enact right-to-work laws.

These have the union shop—a labor contract provision that requires workers to join a union to hold their jobs.

Kansas Approves Bar
Kansas voters approved a ban on the union shop Tuesday, joining 18 other states which already had such laws on the books.

But, right-to-work was voted down handily in Ohio, California, Washington and Colorado, and lost by a narrow margin in Idaho.

Labor unions wanted to avoid at all costs any spread of the right-to-work principle in the industrial Midwest. Indiana is the only state in that area now having such a law.

The other right-to-work states are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North and South Dakota, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia.

Union officials calculated today they will have a good chance in the next Congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley law's Section 14B, but they conceded that even with bigger Democratic majorities in the House and Senate it will be close.

Rockefeller Appears New Vote-Getting Personality

By RELMAN MORIN

NEW YORK (AP)—A fresh, vivid, vote-getting personality flashed across the political skies Wednesday like another satellite shot into orbit, and in its wake arose a question:

Will Nelson Rockefeller, the new Republican star, be a contender for the presidential nomination in 1960?

He says not. "Believe me, boys," he told persistent reporters Tuesday night when it appeared certain he would be elected governor of New York. "I haven't given a thought to 1960. I really am not interested."

But an hour or so later, after Democratic Gov. Averell Harriman had conceded, and a ballroom full of Republicans were going wild, people began yelling: "Rocky for president. . . Rockefeller in 1960."

To many Republicans, he has many assets. They say:

1. He is a liberal and now becomes the rallying point for that wing of the party which is, at best, lukewarm to Vice President Nixon, apparently the leading contender for the nomination at this point.

2. He would be more likely to exert a pull on the independent voter than Nixon, and less subject to partisan attack—provided he does a good job as governor of New York.

3. He has just discovered campaigning, and appears completely enthralled with it. "No matter what happens," he said, "I've had a wonderful time."

4. He seems to have a natural gift for campaigning. Rockefeller is a political Perry Como, so relaxed he gives the impression that it is fun, not work. He has an engaging grin and talks easily.

5. In all probability, his wife will be a great help to him, politically. She is tall, patrician in looks and manner, with a single streak of grey in her brown hair.

Rockefeller urged her to step up to the microphones. She shook her head and took a step backward.

The platform, at that point, was so jammed that nobody could move. But one woman did. She was short, black-haired, wearing a flaming red dress. She leaped on the platform, embraced Rockefeller and smeared his cheek with a lipsticked kiss.

"Oh, Mr. Rockefeller," she said, "all the girls just love you."

Final pre-election statements filed with the clerk of the house of representatives reveal that in the eight days between Oct. 21 and Oct. 29 the Republican national committee got \$169,325. It included 61 contributions of \$1,000 or more. In that period the committee spent \$138,062.

In the five-day period between Oct. 24 and Oct. 29, the Democratic national committee got \$23,328. Its biggest check was for \$500 and there was only one check of anywhere near that size.

Remember, that is only a quickie report covering a period of 10 days.

Hmmmmmm. Who got what, when you come right down to it, isn't as important as WHERE IT CAME FROM.

I have a pious notion that it doesn't make too much difference how much money is spent in a political campaign if the public knows where it came from and where it went. If one side is spending too much—and if it comes from questionable sources, meaning sources that will have an axe to grind when the times comes—the public will be likely to take that into consideration when the time comes to vote.

Another interesting sidelight has to do with what people were voting on over the country as a whole.

For example, Colorado voted on legal bingo and raffles for churches and charitable groups. Nebraska voted on legalizing bingo in private clubs. Utah voters decided whether to allow pari-mutuel betting on horse races. (If so, a lot of the betting money will probably go to good causes such as county fairs, and so on.)

Interesting question:
Is gambling morally OK when the proceeds of it are used for highly moral purposes?

The prevailing impression seems to be that it is.

Political campaigns are big shows. There seems to be little doubt that the public LOVES them.

Colombo Plan Conference To Shorten Session

By SPENCER DAVIS

SEATTLE (AP)—The Colombo plan conference of 18 nations Wednesday decided to shorten its top level meeting on south and southeast Asian development problems here next week by one day.

The unusual decision, reached by conference officials, came after U.S. representatives to the meeting agreed to forego the normal Nov. 11 Veterans' day holiday next Tuesday and hold working sessions, as previously scheduled.

The action meant that the month-long conference on economic developments in south and southeast Asia will wind up Nov. 13 instead of the following day, as previously scheduled.

Operations were in high gear for the top level meeting which President Eisenhower is coming here to address next Monday. The President is due to spend the weekend with his brother, Edgar Eisenhower, an attorney in nearby Tacoma.

Secretary of State Dulles, who is presiding at the final ministerial session, will conclude the conference with a major address next Thursday. His remarks were expected to follow the president in assuring U.S. support for Asian development.

no patching crews on concrete highways!
Besides being a dangerous highway hazard... highway road patching crews also cost a great deal of money.

Maintenance savings is one important reason why Oregon needs more safe concrete highways. Modern highways that will carry the anticipated 84% increase in traffic produced by 1975.

Modern concrete lasts twice as long and costs far less to maintain than any other surface. Who pays for Oregon's highway maintenance costs? YOU DO. Mr. and Mrs. Oregon Taxpayer, so don't buy short-term expedient highways...

buy the best... modern concrete!

Speak out for concrete!... write cement industry of Oregon

2126 S.W. 21st Avenue • Portland 5, Oregon

Oregon maintenance costs
(30-year average as taken from Oregon Highway Commission Biennial reports—1952-1953)

CONCRETE—\$214.25 per mile
ASPHALT—\$760.48 per mile

OUR DODGE-PLYMOUTH DEALER
N. Stephens at Garden Valley Rd.

DIAL OR 3-5566

no patching crews on concrete highways!

Speak out for concrete!... write cement industry of Oregon