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EDITORIAL PAGE

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VACATION NOTES

By Charles V. Stanton

Today I'm on vacation. By the time you read this I hope I'll be a good many miles away and headed from the office desk for a couple of weeks, or maybe more, if the money holds out.

A year ago today, I also was on an auto trip. That time, however, I knew nothing about it. In fact, no one expected I'd ever come back. But this, being a sort of anniversary, I plan to go where I please, not where someone takes me.

A vacation, you know, is one of those things where you leave your own comfortable bed to sleep on whatever you can find in a motel or hotel. Your wife's good cooking is replaced by soggy hamburgers, because it's seldom you're at the right place at the right time.

You travel hundreds of miles, but don't see any of the scenery, because it keeps you too busy driving your car. You see a lot of road but little of the surroundings. And, besides, what place is prettier or more scenic than right here in good ol' Douglas County?

You lay out a schedule you can't keep. You drive yourself into exhaustion. You visit a lot of places that you can just as easily read about, or see in pictures. And, finally, you get back home to rest up.

But we're on a vacation. I've been over nearly all of Oregon except the extreme southeast, so we're heading for Jordan Valley and will travel by way of Ontario and Winnemucca. From there everything is uncertain.

Probably we'll spend some time on the desert, then hit San Diego and come back along the California-Oregon coast—scenery we both love.

Anyway, we're off! Maybe you'll hear from us from time to time.

WHAT'S A HOME WORTH?

One of my good friends has a home in the area proposed to be annexed for Sand Dunes National Park. He doesn't want to give up his home and his surrounding land near Florence. He doesn't want to be forced to live under park rules. Most of all, he places a much higher value on his property than any appraiser would give, and so he writes:

What's a home worth? Offhand, that doesn't seem like a hard question to answer. You get the age and condition of the house, the front footage, the current real estate prices, the location and so on and a pretty accurate figure can be named.

Any man coming to your front door with a pencil in his hand should be able to figure it out quickly enough, as he walks around casually and adds up figures.

Of course, there are some things he wouldn't be able to see. But they are there—they are there as solidly, more substantial to be sure, than the knob on the door or the bricks in the chimney. What is it this stranger can't see as he walks around, pencil in hand?

Well, he can't see the feeling of security your home gives. He can't see the peace and hopes you have for the future for yourself and your children.

He can't possibly see with his eyes that this place, no matter how modest, is the center of your affections, a haven against the vicissitudes of life. He can't possibly realize that it is a castle with invisible moats.

No matter how carefully he looks or how perceptive he is (this stranger) he can't feel what the lilac bush in the backyard, planted some years ago by someone no longer with you, means to you when it blooms in the spring.

He can't see the happy anticipation you have in your plans to add a playroom, nor would he think much of the plans, lying now on the living room table, which you and your wife drew up last night. No, he wouldn't, if he saw those rough plans, add a dollar to the value of your home—this man who is walking around, seeing what only the eyes can see, putting down figures in a little black book.

What's a home worth? To whom? To a child coming home from school or to a stranger who knocks at your front door and informs you that he has come to place a price on your home—what? — your heart?

What's a home worth? Who knows? Who can say?

James Marlow

Morse Probably Has Won Over Mrs. Luce In Senate

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two tart tongues tangled but still unsettled is who had the last word: Sen. Wayne Morse, Oregon Democrat, or Republican Clare Boothe Luce. When these two came up against each other they abandoned ordinary argument and fell back on personal attacks that questioned each other's sanity.

The result: Morse, who lost a battle in trying to prevent Senate approval of Mrs. Luce as ambassador to Brazil, would have won the war because now her husband, Henry Luce, editor-in-chief of Time magazine, says he has asked her to resign.

The Oregonian fought in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee against President Eisenhower's appointment of the stylish Mrs. Luce, a one-time congresswoman from Connecticut and a former ambassador to Italy.

Morse lost there on a vote of 15-1. Then it was up to the full Senate to say yes or no. Morse, who once held the Senate's endurance-talking record, talked against Mrs. Luce for hours Monday.

Attack Said Bitterest Nothing like it has been heard in recent years. One Republican senator, Prescott Bush of Connecticut, said there had never been a more bitter attack on a presidential nominee.

Morse not only accused Mrs. Luce of being incompetent as a diplomat but said she was intellectually dishonest. He recalled that in 1944 she said President Roosevelt had "lied us into war."

The senator went further and attacked her husband and his magazines—Time, Life, Fortune—calling the Luce publications the "loose" publications which he said were the No. 1 spokesmen

for the Eisenhower administration. To make Mrs. Luce ambassador to Brazil, Morse said, would be giving off a political back. He said the Luce magazines had done a better "cover-up job for the Eisenhower administration than the Soviet newspaper Pravda had done for Khrushchev."

A handful of senators, all Democrats, joined Morse in disapproving Mrs. Luce but when roll-call came the vote was 79-11 in her favor.

Morse Kick Brought Up But after she had won, Mrs. Luce did something extraordinary for an ambassador whose performance in Brazil would be under Senate scrutiny.

She issued a statement which said: "We must now wait until the dust settles. My difficulties, of course, go some years back and began when Sen. Wayne Morse was kicked in the head by a horse." (He was kicked in the face at a horse show in 1951.)

Morse replied by suggesting Mrs. Luce was a mental case. He said: "This is part of an old pattern of mental instability on her part."

As might have been expected—at least by anyone as experienced in Congress and diplomacy as Mrs. Luce—her statement had a sour effect in the Senate.

Sen. Frank J. Lausche (D-Ohio), who had voted for Mrs. Luce, expressed regret that he had and said her statement demonstrated an "absence of rationalism." Several other senators also said they were sorry they had voted for her.

Not long afterwards her husband in New York issued a statement saying he had asked her to resign because Senate criticism had compromised her usefulness in the new position.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Sacramento the other day, a senate committee charged that unscrupulous bill collectors, often using strongarm tactics or posing as police, are preying on businessmen and the public.

Beatings, embezzlement and impersonation of law enforcement officers by thugs were cited in a 64-page report prepared by the senate interim committee on collection agencies, private detectives and debt liquidators. The report adds that auto repossessions, which are free from state control, have provided a hunting ground for petty racketeers, ex-convicts and muscle-men.

The committee's report is based on two years of hearings held all over the state of California.

It is an interesting report. It is interesting for a variety of reasons. Among other things, it provides an example of what can happen when our lawmakers get busy with providing the services that go along with the modern welfare state that they forget to provide the protections that the general run of people are entitled to receive as a part of the legitimate police powers of government.

The conditions described by the report are bad. The conclusion is inevitable that steps must be taken to protect people against that kind of harrying.

Providing that kind of protection is what government is for.

I can't help hoping, though, that in taking steps to remedy injustices such as are described in this interim committee report to the California legislature we don't go to the opposite extreme and make it TOO easy to avoid the payment of legitimate bills.

We mustn't permit ourselves to fall into the delusion that bills shouldn't be paid—that collection of legitimate bills is bad business and that avoiding payment of legitimate bills is something to be excused.

If you want to get anywhere in this business of credit, it's a GOOD thing that one law of sound business to which there are few exceptions. If you want an easy mind, as well as a good reputation, see to it that your bills are paid at the earliest possible moment.

Also—If you are a creditor—Be as tolerant and as helpful as possible to your debtors. Remember that when you sold them the goods you willingly took a chance in order to increase your volume.

This business of credit is one of the important institutions of the modern world. It deserves thoughtful and intelligent handling.

Hal Boyle

American Voices Quiet, British Writer Complains

NEW YORK (AP)—Are Americans too much conformity of any cans today afraid to speak out kind seems sterile to Braine, a self-educated writer who had to the question is raised by Johnkitch school at 16. In 1951 he gave Braine, one of Britain's brightest up a "good safe job" as a \$28 a week librarian to try his luck as a writer.

Many British visitors in the past have complained that Americans, there, he recalled, he sometimes, if anything, are too vocal about times had to pawn his best things they know little about. Of trousers to raise the price for Braine, after a two-week tour a meal, but at least "I had ranging from Boston to Chicago, ceased to remain a prisoner of said: 'This seems to be a country my own timidity.'"

"I don't hear people giving their opinions out loud about any issues." "It might be fear. It might be that. You may not get to be a something else. I haven't been very mature person, but you are here long enough to tell," he said, your own master," he said.

Braine, classified as one of Eng. Braine is quietly proud of his land's "angry young men," a la-working class origin. But as to bel that he detests, is author of being one of Britain's "angry best seller, the story of a working young man." "It's no class had on the make—financially sense. There is no such group of like-minded young writers at all."

Here are a few other quick U.S. He hopes, he said, to build a impressions by the 37-year-old whole fictional world around the author:

"No one here seems to wear his hair longer than two inches—which it will take. Because I don't know is a frightening thing. It is rather how long I'll live," he said. "I like being in an army camp. I write slowly—in longhand, and I Boys Have Ringworm?"

"And all the little boys have their hair shaved—as if for ring-rum is work. You are born to do worm. There is nothing wrong your job. With it. But why do they all have 'If you don't do it, you might do it? It is so uniform.' as well be dead."

Monkeys Killed By Lethal Radio Rays May Aid Study

By FRANK CAREY

Associated Press Science Writer WASHINGTON (AP)—"Death ray" killings of 10 monkeys may have paved the way for new advances in the study of diseases of the human brain.

The killer device—an instrument giving off a certain type of ultra-high frequency radiowave—now looks like a good bet for an improved tool to study in animals certain conditions involved in human brain maladies.

That's the word from Dr. Pearce Bailey of the National Institute of Neurological Diseases and Blindness. Bailey told about the monkey-radio experiments in congressional testimony released Friday. He expanded on the experiments in an interview.

Bailey said that although there is practically no hazard to humans from ordinary radio and radar, the monkey experiment "points to a possible way of testing under what particular conditions ordinary radio and radar could become hazardous."

He said the experiments—in which 10 of 21 monkeys were exposed sufficiently long to kill them

—did not alter the picture as to "what little hazard, if any at all, there is in ordinary radio and radar."

Theory Explained Regarding possibilities of using the technique in brain-disease research, Bailey gave this outline:

There was the evidence from the experiments that the physiological changes produced in the monkeys' brains were due to heat from the radiowaves.

So, he said, it is theorized that the effects produced were caused by "molecular disturbances" in the brain cells produced by the radiation itself, rather than its heat.

"Maybe," he said, "they (the brain cells) resonate with the electromagnetic radiation coming in—but at present, that is only theory."

But he said the evidence so far from the tests is that radiowaves can alter the biological activity of the brain stem, a vital area of the brain, in a way that may be reversible. That is, under certain conditions, the effects produced may ultimately disappear.

Radio Contact Fatal The 10 monkeys that were killed, he said, showed very few abnormalities of the brain when that organ was examined after death. And the 11 other monkeys all had a "quite complete recovery" from their experience. In the case of the latter monkeys, their exposure to the radiowaves was stopped short of the convulsions which, in the other monkeys, were followed by death.

Bailey said the waves that killed a monkey emanated from a radio antenna pointed toward the monkey's head and in line with his brain stem, the central and vital part of the brain. He said the monkey was killed in five minutes. The antenna did not touch the monkey's head.

The radio frequency used was 388 megacycles. Radio experts said this is within the frequencies used in radio communication between planes and is also used in some types of specialized television and radar. Commercial radio and television broadcasts are in the frequency band ranging from six-tenths of a megacycle to about 100 megacycles.

Idaho Man Dies In Auto Mishap

ONTARIO, Ore. (AP)—A car veered off a road near Rome late Monday and killed Wayne D. Abbott, 36, Boise, Idaho, state police said Tuesday.

Sgt. Russell Haines said Abbott was a passenger in a car that left Highway 95 and plunged down an eight-foot bank. Abbott was thrown out of the vehicle.

The driver of the car, Haines said, was Merlin Harvey Peck, 37, Boise, who suffered chest injuries and an arm fracture. Peck was taken to a Caldwell, Idaho, hospital.

Oregon's 1959 traffic death toll now stands at 135 persons, in the Associated Press tabulation. Thirty-three have died in April.

Argentine Government Cracks Down On Reds

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (AP)—The government has banned organized activity by Communists throughout Argentina. A decree released by President Arturo Frondizi's press office imposed this prohibition on the Reds, though it did not outlaw the Communist party.

The crackdown came in the wake of street riots in early April which the government blamed on Communists. Six Iron Curtain diplomats, including the Soviet ambassador, have left the country after being declared persona non grata. The government charged they were implicated in the troublemaking.

Harvey Employes Against Unions

THE DALLES, Ore. (AP)—Harvey Aluminum Co. workers voted as union representation in a National Labor Relations Board election that closed Tuesday.

The vote in the two-day election: 228 for no union, 75 for the United Steelworkers of America, and 58 for the Aluminum Workers Council. Four other ballots were chosen.

Union spokesmen said they would continue their organizing campaigns.

Employers' Payroll Taxes Boosted For Jobless Fund

SALEM (AP)—Legislation to increase payroll taxes on employers to build up the sagging unemployment compensation trust fund won 48-7 approval in the House Tuesday and was sent to the governor.

The bill, the key measure in the unemployment compensation package, would make the first \$3,800 of an employee's annual wage taxable. Now only the first \$3,600 is taxable.

A vigorous floor fight was averted when, at the last minute, Republicans abandoned their efforts to cut the \$3,800 figure back to \$3,600.

Rep. Joe Rogers (R-Independence), representing the Republican minority, said his party would go along with the \$3,800 figure because the House passed Monday the Senate bill to restrict benefits to persons who have worked 20 weeks or more in a year. This will eliminate many seasonal workers, and reduce the number of claims by 10 per cent.

Rogers said the bill, with the \$3,800 provision, is "a sound approach giving positive action to the program to rebuild the fund and to put it on a realistic, sound financial basis."

Fund Being Depleted The fund has fallen from 85 million dollars to 20 millions in the past 10 years.

The employer tax rate, which ranged from 3 of 1 per cent to 2.7 per cent in 1957, has been 2.7 per cent for the past year.

Under the bill the 2.7 rate would remain in effect for about four more years, or when the fund reaches about \$2 million dollars.

At that point, the rates would run from 1.2 to 2.7 per cent, with employers maintaining stable payroll rates getting the benefit of the lower rates.

When the fund reaches about \$5 million, then the taxable payroll figure would drop back to \$3,600. Rep. Ed Whelan (D-Portland) blamed the decline of the fund on the low rates charged employers over the past decade. Rep. Fred Meek (R-Portland) said the fund was depleted by "letting too many chislers collect benefits."

Then Rep. W. O. Kelsay (D-Roseburg), chairman of the House Labor and Industries Committee, poured oil on the waters by saying that both employers and employees must bear the responsibility. He denied, however, that there have been many chislers.

Voting against the bill were Reps. Harold Christopher (D-Portland); and Victor Atiyeh, Portland; Carlton Fisher, Eugene; C. R. Hoyt, Corvallis; Arthur P. Ireland, Forest Grove; Pat Loneragan, Portland; and Ed Oakes, Ontario, all Republicans.

Americans Rush To Geneva To Set Up Overseas Offices

By SAM DAWSON

AP Business News Analyst GENEVA, Switzerland (AP)—The junior executive, American style, is becoming almost as much a part of the Geneva scene today as of mid-Manhattan's.

In the past few months American firms have rushed to set up headquarters here to run either their European or entire overseas operations. More than 75 are here now, taxing Geneva's office and residential facilities and competing—often by higher wages—for the best office help.

The influx has been spurred about equally by the coming of the jet age, by the birth of the European common market and by a steady decline in U.S. exports due to rising prices of American-made goods which is overcome by operating abroad.

But their choice of Geneva for central offices has many other guiding factors.

One is its transport facilities and location, easy of access to their plants all over Europe and to the markets there and in Africa and the Mideast.

Another is its worldwide banking facilities—cloaked in secrecy by law—and the ease with which currency from any part of the world can be exchanged, either for Switzerland's hard money or for American dollars that can be sent home without hindrance.

Neutrality Advantage Swiss neutrality is an advantage. An American businessman here steps on no toes—as he might in some other European country whose relations with other parts of the world may be strained.

Taxes are big item, too. They are less than in the United States, and often less than elsewhere in Europe—both for the corporations and the individual employees. For example, a firm making \$50,000 profit on its Swiss operations (it pays no income tax

on outside operations) would pay \$4,000 in federal tax and \$8,000 in cantonal and communal taxes (these are higher in some other Swiss cities). In the United States the corporate income tax runs to 52 per cent.

Some of the big firms here are: Chrysler, California Standard Oil, Daystrom, Dow Chemical, Du Pont, Eastman Kodak, General Electric, General Dynamics, I.B.M., Monsanto Chemical, Procter and Gamble, R.C.A., Royal Mc Ben, Singer, Underwood, Union Carbide, and Westinghouse.

How do American firms fare here? They can find office help that speak two or three languages and a city with one of the highest standards of living in Europe.

But it also has among the highest rents, a housing shortage, and high food costs.

You can't have everything.

Berlin Trouble Still Possible

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wilber M. Brucker said here that the world may still expect trouble around Berlin May 27. That was the deadline originally set by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev for ending the postwar agreement on control of the former German capital.

Brucker cautioned the Soviets that "anyone who fails to heed or country whose relations with other parts of the world may be strained."

He made his remarks in an airport news conference upon his return from 19 days in Europe.

Brucker termed a "master stroke" the sending of a C130 cargo plane into Berlin earlier this month at a higher altitude than the flying level of older craft normally used in supplying the divided city.

Brucker said he assumes Secretary of Defense Neil H. McElroy "sent the C130 into Berlin to demonstrate that we would not be put into a funnel or forced to travel in lower speeds than we have a right to travel."

The Soviets protested, contending such runs are limited to 10,000 feet and below. The United States rejected that contention and protested buzzing of the C130 by Soviet fighters.

New Yorker To Lead Airport Operators

PORTLAND (AP)—The Airport Operators Council has elevated John R. Wiley of the Port of New York Authority to the presidency and moved George L. DeMont of Chicago up to first vice president.

Wiley had been first vice president. Replacing DeMont as second vice president was Byron R. Dickey, Cincinnati.

The council, which represents public airports both here and White of Kansas City, Mo., secretary-treasurer and named these directors: Louis Couche, Paris Airport Authority; Emory C. Wichita, Kan.; Herbert C. Godfrey Jr., Tampa, Fla.; Allen Mills, Portland; and Clyde Sharner, San Antonio, Tex.

Dudley W. Frost, executive director of the Oakland, Calif., port, is retiring president and becomes a member of the board.

The council held a closed session today on legislative and other matters after hearing a discussion Monday on such problems arising from use of jet aircraft as control of noise, clearing of debris which might be sucked into engines, and accommodating airport visitors who have been showing a keen interest in commercial jet aircraft.

BANQUET SCHEDULED Beta Sigma Phi Founder's Day Banquet is scheduled for Thursday at the Riverside Grange.

The social hour will be at 6:30 p.m. with a dinner at 7.

Teacher Shortage Easing In Science, Language Fields

WASHINGTON (AP)—The nation's teacher shortage is easing somewhat in the critical fields of science, mathematics and foreign languages, the National Education Assn. reports.

In its annual survey, the NEA found that the over-all shortage would be about 135,000 teachers, the same as last fall. It acknowledged its figures were based on an ideal situation, and that there will be a teacher in every classroom when school opens next fall.

The survey did not give a state-by-state breakdown. However, a spot check by The Associated Press last winter indicated that the states suffering the most are California, Michigan, Texas, New Jersey, New York and Ohio.

The NEA said the 1959 college graduating class promises to produce 6,984 new science teachers, an increase of 28 per cent over 1958. There will be 4,723 new math teachers, up 37 per cent, and 2,905 new foreign language teachers, up 23 per cent.

New Teachers Needed The NEA said the nation's public schools will need 227,500 new teachers next September, broken down this way: 91,500 to replace those leaving the field; 33,000 to serve increased enrollment; 30,000 to relieve over-crowding and eliminate half-day sessions; 20,000 to provide instruction and services not now provided; 50,000 to replace unprepared or unqualified teachers.

If only 92,500 members of the class of '59 take teaching jobs, where are the other 135,000 coming from?

The big majority—probably in excess of 90,000—will be college graduates of previous years. Some, possibly 10 to 15 per cent, will be former women teachers returning to field after dropping out to raise families. Others will be qualified teachers who have worked a year or two at other jobs. Still others will be college graduates who stayed in school to get advanced degrees.

The NEA report didn't list this group as a source of supply. Dr. Ray Maul, director of the survey, said there aren't enough statistics available to give an accurate picture. And, he added, there is a question as to just how well qualified these persons are as teachers.

Salaries Said Low The one big bar to staffing every classroom with a qualified teacher, Maul said, is the low scale of teachers' salaries.

"If teachers' salaries were competitive with other fields open to college graduates," he said, "we would soon have all the teachers we need. If we could make teaching financially attractive, our teacher shortage would evaporate overnight."

Altogether, the class of '59 is expected to produce about 125,710 graduates qualified for teaching. This is about 10 per cent higher than last year's teaching crop. On the basis of past records, it is expected that about 73 per cent—of 92,500—of these graduates actually will take teaching jobs. Many of the rest will go into other fields because of higher pay of personal preference.

Parks Director Quits KLAMATH FALLS (AP)—Bob Bonney, parks and recreation director here nearly 10 years, submitted his resignation.

Bonney said he has accepted a similar post at El Cerrito, Calif.

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