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EDITORIAL PAGE

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WAYNE PETTIT RETIRES

By Charles V. Stanton

Wayne Pettit, it has been announced, has retired as Salem news correspondent for the *Oregonian*. Possibly that will not mean much to many readers of this column, but to me it is a most significant item.

Some old timers in the Roseburg area will recall the days when Wayne Pettit was the sole reporter for the *Evening News*. While Pettit pounded the news beat for the *News*, "Louie" Reizenstein, now relief wire editor for the *News-Review*, was Pettit's rival on the *Roseburg Review*. In those days Roseburg had two struggling newspapers, each an ardent political organ.

It was while I was still in school that I obtained a job as printer's devil with the *Evening News*. It wasn't long before Pettit decided he needed some help. I was assigned to "cover" the "local beat" in the morning hours and worked in the mechanical department in the afternoon. Thus Wayne became my first "schoolmaster" in writing news copy. And I might add that he was a hard taskmaster.

Wayne was sent to Salem to serve the Portland newspaper in handling news from the state capital. His was a political assignment in the early days, because that was before newspaper consolidation was forced by economic conditions and each town had a newspaper supported by a political party.

Was Able Reporter

But newspapers were forced into consolidation shortly after the first World War. They became far more objective in their news report. The news columns no longer were slanted toward one political party or theory. Opinion was left to editorial writers.

Pettit, one of Oregon's top men from the standpoint of production, adapted himself easily to the modern system. Throughout his lifetime he was an able reporter. He had what is known in the newspaper business as a "nose for news." Newspapers today stress the "right to know," "freedom of information." Newspapers battle against the suppression of news, particularly by any public body.

That wasn't always true. Wayne Pettit many times was faced by antagonistic officials and departments who refused to reveal to him news to which the public was entitled. Wayne was one of those reporters who had an uncanny ability to ferret out news that was being withheld from him and to put it into print, often incurring violent outbreaks from those who had been trying to hide information from him.

He was one of those reporters who knew no hours. He worked whenever there was news. No story was too big, no story too small to demand his time and attention.

He is a man who has devoted his entire life to serving the public in gathering and disseminating information. In that connection he has been a power and a credit to the *Oregonian* and the press as a whole.

PLYWOOD PRODUCTION INCREASING

Softwood plywood, most of which comes from Oregon, showed an increase in production for 1958, according to figures just compiled by the field service of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Plywood production has gone up steadily since 1948. The 1958 total was 15 per cent ahead of 1957 figures. During 1958 there were 127 softwood plywood plants, as compared with 120 in 1957. Oregon had 71 mills as compared to 31 in Washington, 23 in California and one each in Idaho and Montana.

Of the total 1958 production of 6,487 million square feet, on 3/4 inch basis, Oregon produced 4,235 million square feet or 65 per cent of the total.

The softwood plywood industry used 2,884 million board feet of peeler logs in its manufacturing process. Of this amount 40 million board feet went into veneer to be used in container manufacture, the balance into various forms of plywood.

Bruce Biossot

Labor Apt To Back Demos Despite Reform Bill Aid

Top labor leaders perhaps should not be taken too seriously when they declare themselves somewhat disenchanted with the Democrats after the enactment of this year's labor reform bill.

They have indicated that hereafter they may pay less attention to party labels and more to individual qualifications. They were frankly stunned that a Democratic-controlled Congress, containing many members heavily supported by labor, would approve legislation they consider harsh and restrictive.

Yet it must be doubted whether this mood will persist. The labor chiefs have known disenchantment before, but not much significant action has flowed from it.

IN 1947 A REPUBLICAN Congress, the 80th, passed the Taft-Hartley act, which labor dubbed a "slave labor law." It was often overlooked, but presumably not by labor officials, that a majority of Democrats in both houses backed the bill, and most voted to override President Truman's veto.

Mr. Truman in 1948 ran on a platform calling for repeal of Taft-Hartley. The Congress voted in with him that year was heavily Democratic in the House, narrowly so in the Senate. The party was considered committed to repeal.

Nevertheless the results confounded labor. The Senate, barring repeal, voted a long string of Taft-Hartley amendments whose chief sponsor was not a Democrat but the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, co-author of the original.

The House went nowhere with repeal, either. Nor would the Democratic leadership accept the Senate's amendments. It seemed to want the whole lot or nothing. So, with an air of triumph labor found hard to grasp, the House buried the entire issue. From then

until now, no major labor proposals have been enacted.

SOMEHOW the events of 1947-49 did not shake labor's faith in the Democratic party. The 1959 reform law, however, appears to have had deeper impact. It involves limitations and requires policing which the unions see as hostile interference, threatening their security and stability.

Still, how really strong is the prospect that labor will turn in 1960 to Republican candidates on more than a very occasional basis? The record of recent decades suggests the chance is not great. What ever the leaders say in certain moments of heat, most regard the Democratic party as their political home. When the voting test is at hand, they get an uncomfortable feeling of straying if they start to move beyond its borders.

Red-Built Plant Opens In India

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — A Soviet-built plant began steel production at Bhilai in central India, marking another step forward in India's drive toward industrialization.

The million-ton capacity plant in Madhya Pradesh State began pig iron production last February. Full steel production is expected next year.

This is the second big, new, government-owned steel plant to go into production. Rourkela plant in Orissa State, built by West Germany, began producing steel last June.

Production is expected to begin this winter at the third new, million-ton plant, the British-built Durgapur in West Bengal State. The plants are part of the government's second five-year plan for industrial expansion.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

President Eisenhower sets in motion the Taft-Hartley law machinery to end the steel strike for 80 days.

Did he do right?

Or did he do wrong?

To those of us who neither own steel stocks nor belong to unions concerned in the strike, it appears that a settlement would be better for everybody. The employees now out of work would start getting paychecks again. The steel mills would start making steel again. Steel would again become available to those who use steel as a raw material and they would start making their products again. These products would again be available in good supply for the merchants to sell and their customers to buy.

The steel companies would go on paying dividends to their stockholders, who, by the way, outnumber the workers in the steel industry (for each steel worker there are roughly one and a quarter owners of steel stocks).

But the unions concerned in the strike can't see it that way. They say the President has intervened on the side of the steel operators—which, they say, is wrong.

Who is right?

Who is wrong?

What should be done about it?

In an effort to answer these questions, let's imagine a neighborhood row. Two or more families are fighting with each other over some situation that concerns them acutely but doesn't concern the rest of us much. The ruckus goes on and on. It makes life miserable for the whole neighborhood.

What shall the rest of us do? Shall we stand by and take it—ad infinitum?

Or shall we GO TO LAW?

The chances are that when we get so fed up with the row that we can't take it any longer we'll go to law. The law will then proceed to adjudicate the rights that are involved — our right to live our lives undisturbed by somebody else's quarrel and the right of the ruckus raisers to go on with their ruckus.

In the end, the law will decide it on the basis of the greatest good to the greatest number — following the American principle that the rights of each individual or group of individuals are LIMITED BY THE RIGHTS OF OTHERS.

That's the American way.

What about the numbers involved? Let's put it this way: It is generally stated that about 500,000 steel workers are out on strike. Using the ratio of one and a quarter to one, that would mean about 625,000 owners of steel stocks — or a total of 1,125,000. Multiplying that by four (assuming that each worker and each stockholder have three dependents) gives us a total of four and a half million persons directly concerned in the steel strike.

The rest of us number about 170 MILLION.

That's where the principle of the greatest good to the greatest number comes in.

William L. Ryan

Soviets Leaning Toward Conservative Capitalism

The Soviet Union's Communists will make conservative capitalists of themselves yet if they don't watch out.

And if the Soviet Marxists turn into old-fashioned Tories, Nikita Khrushchev's gambling will have played a large part in the transformation.

From reading the Soviet press lately, one gets the idea Khrushchev learned something from his tour of the United States. Indications are that he didn't like what he learned.

Since his return to his own stamping ground, the No. 1 Soviet Communist has been nagging, badgering, prodding and cajoling his Communists to get on with the job of accomplishing the improbable: Catching up with the over-all U.S. economy.

Strange items appear in the Soviet newspapers, where nothing is printed by accident. A likely conclusion is that the items are part of a deliberate drive to put pressure on the Soviet bureaucracy—to build a fire under it.

Moscow dispatches tell of a letter to a Communist newspaper from a worker who said he was fed up with Sputniks and air liners to come down to earth and produce shoes.

Other Workers Quoted

The newspaper professed to be peeved by the outburst. It said the letter writer's fellow workers were angry with him for it. But then it went to quite another of them and saying they also wanted better clothing, furniture, shoes and television sets.

This example is one of many such popping up since Khrushchev returned from America. He, himself, added steam to the campaign. In Vladivostok, he cheerfully chided the bureaucrats for rushing goods to the stores in time for his visit. He demanded a more sensible approach to problems of supplying the consumer public.

For some time, a key phrase in Khrushchev's program has been "material self-interest." Its obvi-

ous appeal to the acquisitive spirit sounds odd for a regime professing to be "building communism."

Last week Soviets for the first time began buying consumer goods on the installment plan, something they learned from Americans. Now the papers tell them to learn more from Americans—how to produce more goods per man, how to raise food output.

Impatience Noticed

Possibly such things as material self-interest and installment buying are intended to be temporary stimulants to labor productivity. But in the background is an unmistakable note of impatience.

Khrushchev has seen a number of non-Communist countries, and he has just seen the United States. He would be unlikely to confess it publicly, but there is a good chance he was annoyed by the obvious superiority of the American consumer economy.

The Soviet Premier seems willing to take on added risks in an attempt to get his own consumer economy show on the road. Behind his activity is a persistent public pressure for more consumer goods, by now fairly obvious to outside observers.

In spreading a doctrine of material self-interest, Khrushchev takes a chance of making the Soviet consumer more and more property-conscious. For the sake of world peace, this should be all to the good.

The better off the Soviet public is, the less it will be inclined to risk its gains for the glory of a ministry doctrine. Historically it has been demonstrated that well-fed, well-clothed, property-owning people tend to be conservative, from a desire to keep what they have acquired.

SUSPECT ARRESTED

PORTLAND (AP) — George Elmer Butler, wanted in Salem on two robbery counts, was arrested here Monday. Bail was set at \$3,500.

Hal Boyle

Bobbies Won't Bear Arms; Danger Seen In Criminals

NEW YORK (AP) — "I think I speak for all my colleagues when I say we don't want to be armed," said Constable Norman Niblo of the City of London.

Constable Niblo also feels, despite a postwar growth of violence, the British public doesn't want its police to carry guns as a daily duty.

"If we do, every petty little crook will start carrying a gun. People will be hurt," he said.

Constable Niblo, a 6-foot-2, heavy-bodied man — weight 18 stone or 252 pounds — has never used a gun in nearly a quarter century as a British policeman.

The big, good-natured, 46-year-old officer is here on a good will visit to the United States. His face and form are familiar to thousands of tourists who have visited his beat, the ancient, mile-square financial heart of the British Commonwealth.

"The traffic here is fantastic," said Niblo, after a sight of Times Square. The mid-London area he and some 700 other fellow officers patrol has fantastic traffic problems of its own. Its residential population at night is about 5,000 — its workday population rises to 750,000.

A student of the historical lore of his city and his craft, Niblo brought with him a number of souvenirs of police work in London a century ago. It was in this period that the police, nicknamed "Char-

lies" during the reign of Charles II, came to be known as "Peelers" or "Bobbies," after Sir Robert Peel, pioneer of modern police systems.

Cops Wore Top Hats

The policeman of that time wore a high top hat and looked more like a society figure. He had no whistle. He carried a large wooden ratchet, which he whirled to summon aid. It made an infernal din. He also carried his own gas light, anchored to his belt.

Oddly, the truncheon of that day is longer and more slender, but less formidable, than the compact club Niblo carries in his daily duty, but says he has never had to use on a man in 24 years.

A mid-speaking man, he has a quiet pride in his ability to handle ordinary police problems with the authority of his voice and hands. By this he means the usual thing — trouble at a bar, a minor disturbance of the peace.

Among the constable's rewards for keeping the peace is a boot allowance of three or four shillings — 42 to 56 cents — a week. He also has available without cost to him the services of a chiropodist, although he has never had any major foot trouble himself.

"Violence is growing a bit in the metropolitan area, including attacks on police," he said regretfully when questioned. "Most of the increase is among young people."

The report, second of a series being released by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, contains testimony taken Sept. 9, 19 and 11 prior to the arrival of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on Sept. 15 for his U. S. tour.

Nicholas Prychodko, an engineer from Toronto, Canada, testified he lived in the Ukraine during the 1930-33 famine.

Prychodko said most of the Ukrainian food crop was exported on orders from Moscow because of resistance in the Ukraine to the Communists. He said that at that time Khrushchev was in the Ukraine as "one of the esteemed executives of Stalin's genocide" of the Ukrainian population.

Petro Pavlovych, former editor of a newspaper in the Ukrainian community of Vinnytsa, told of the 1943 discovery there of 95 mass graves of 9,439 bodies—victims of a 1937-38 purge when Khrushchev was first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party in the Ukraine.

The former editor said his real name is Apollon Trembov and that he now lives at Orlanna, Pa.

State officers with a warrant searched Clark's home on May 17, 1956 and seized five tape recordings, a recording machine, and three spools of recording machine wire.

On a protest by Clark, a state court ruled the warrant was improperly issued and the items seized could not be used as evidence.

Later Clark and Elkins were tried in federal court in Portland on wire tap charges and the tape recordings and other items were admitted in evidence.

Also, six state and county officers were required by the federal trial judge to testify although a trial judge had ordered them not to do so.

Clark and Elkins contended in appealing to the high tribunal that these events in federal court violated their rights under the U.S. constitution.

Elkins was sentenced in federal court to 20 months and \$2,000 fine. Clark in the same court got six months and \$500 fine.

Elkins' wire recordings touched off the Portland vice investigation three years ago.

Goodwin Knight In TV Career

HOLLYWOOD (AP) — Remember Goodwin Knight?

He was an attorney, then judge, then California lieutenant governor, then governor, then candidate, for U.S. senator.

After he lost the senatorial race last year he became a TV commentator. He proved so successful he's launching a new career as narrator of a dramatic series, based on legal cases, called "Judge for Yourself."

Does this mean he's stepping out of politics?

"Not by a long shot," Knight says here. "I'm just as much in politics as I ever was."

Wild Rabbit Control Promised Washington

SEATTLE (AP) — San Juan Island has been promised technical assistance by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in trying to wipe out its horde of wild rabbits.

Sen. Magnuson (D-Wash.) said. Magnuson advised from Washington the pledge came from A.V. Tunison, acting director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

Magnuson appealed to the bureau for aid after the San Juan Island residents formed a pest control district to work out a rabbit program.

Boeing 707 Carries Millionth Passenger

SEATTLE (AP) — Boeing 707 commercial jet airliners will carry their millionth passenger this week less than a year after the speedy, Seattle-built planes entered service, the company said.

The first 707 delivered by Boeing began flying the Atlantic last Oct. 26. They are now more than 60 serving 25 cities in 10 countries.

The company said the 707s have piled up more than 25 million miles in 64,000 hours, equivalent to 2 billion 200 million passenger miles, without a serious injury or fatality.

Small Investors Cash In Saving Bonds For New Notes

NEW YORK (AP) — Just how magic is 5 per cent? And will it become a pattern for U.S. Treasury borrowing or is it just a one-shot deal?

The Treasury has an answer to the first, if just for the time being. Right now investors, big and little, like 5 per cent. The Treasury's offering of 5 per cent notes was oversubscribed 5 1/2 times.

The so-called small investor, anyone putting up \$25,000 or less, got the full amount of his subscription. Above that the investors were apportioned according to their status as savers or lenders.

To the second question, the answer, undoubtedly is: That depends. The Treasury doubtless will follow the money market pattern prevailing when it needs to borrow again. And as much as it would like to place its securities in the hands of individual investors, your chances, if you missed the first offer, of getting 5 per

cent again sometime in the future is obscure.

The appeal of 5 per cent on a government-backed fairly short-term loan is obvious at the moment. The Treasury raked in nearly one billion from individual investors. To its point of view that's all to the good.

Savings Bonds Cash In

But that many of them simply switched from other forms of savings yielding less isn't an unmixed blessing. A sizable lot turned in U.S. savings bonds to get up the required cash to back their subscriptions.

This was taking money out of one of the Treasury's pockets to put it in the other. Many of them will have to pay income taxes on the accrued interest on the bonds they sold. But the Treasury will be paying higher interest on that part of the federal debt that was switched.

The Treasury may think twice before it makes the same offer again, unless it can tap new savings rather than old.

One of the results of the Treasury offering was to strengthen the price of older securities, both government and corporate. As their price goes up they conform more closely to the yield that the new Treasury issue provides.

Some hope that this 30-year high for Treasury rates will become a ceiling and halt the slow and steady rise of interest charges that has plagued would-be borrowers wanting to build schools or buy homes.

Interest Hits Record

But the immediate effect of the new Treasury issue seems to have been to lift the interest on the Treasury's shortest term offering, the 91-day bills, to a record 4.282 per cent.

The Treasury's pressure on the short-term money market will continue this week as it offers two billion dollars of 245-day tax anticipation bills. After that, the money lenders here expect the pressure to relax for a time and interest rates to be governed by the supply and demand in non-government circles.

UAW Against Third Party

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP) — The United Auto Workers favor a realignment of the nation's political forces — but not a third party.

The UAW convention declared here that both Democratic and Republican parties need an overhaul—"if the present two-party system is to operate more effectively in the public interest."

Although the 1,200,000-member UAW went on record in its political action program against formation of a new major party, a few delegates advocated such a move.

But UAW Vice President Leonard Woodcock urged delegates not to let their "frustration, resentment and bitterness" over legislative defeats in a Democratic-controlled Congress lead them into a third party.

The convention urged that the national AFL-CIO "explore with other groups the possibility of calling a national conference of labor, farm and other liberal forces in the spring of 1960 prior to the convening of both party conventions."

Secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey joined Woodcock in advising against a movement for a third party. But Mazey's brother Ernest sided with the few who disented.

"We ought to consider a party of laborers, farmers, Negroes and liberals," he declared.

Paul Silver, member of the resolutions committee, contended a third party would mean victory for the Republicans.

Young Scout Finds Mother, Uncle Dead

ST. LOUIS (AP) — A Boy Scout returned home from a cookie selling trip here and found the knife-slashed bodies of his mother and uncle in the basement of a home in suburban Webster Groves.

Dead were Mrs. Herman E. Haas and her brother, Cecil W. Giles, 56.

Police said each suffered multiple wounds of the face, neck, abdomen, legs and knees.

Their bodies were discovered by Mrs. Haas' son, David, 9.

The boy ran to the home of a neighbor, who telephoned his father at work. The elder Haas returned home and police were called.

Police said there was no sign of a struggle in the one-story home or in the basement. Mrs. Haas' wallet was missing.

Police found a paring knife with a three-inch blade in the backyard. The blade was muddled and the handle was covered with a substance believed to be blood.

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