

Thousands Strike By Air, Sea

In
The
Day's
News
By
Frank Jenkins

Paris is the legendary food capital of the world. But Americans arriving for the first time are due for days and days of disillusion and disappointment. Eating in Paris is a fine art. One can no more expect to master it in a week or such a matter than one can hope to start from scratch and in a matter of a few days give a perfect rendition on the piano of the masterpieces of the great composers. Or to pick up a palette and a brush on Monday and by Sunday be equalling the work of Titian and Michelangelo.

Mastery of the fine arts takes time, and it takes time to learn how to eat in Paris. To an American, the eating habits of the Parisian French are as complicated as the nuances of their language.

How does one go about it? Well, if one is a serious student, one budgets several years of time and quite sizable sums of money to the project. But if one is an average tourist, with only a week or so to spend here, one simply does the best he can and lets it go at that.

It isn't that you don't well fed. You will be. Even average Parisian food is apt to equal the best food available in less sophisticated places. The real trick lies in finding places where these masterpieces of the culinary art are to be had at prices that will leave you enough to get home on.

I don't know how many restaurants there are in Paris. I doubt if anyone, even the census takers, knows. But there are THOUSANDS of them. The point is that experienced eaters claim you can get a near perfect dinner for as little as three dollars if you know your way around, whereas if you simply tell the taxi driver to drop you at one of the world-renowned food palaces you will part with about \$20 per person when the check finally comes around.

After the Opera — or the Lido or the Folies Bergere, if your taste in theatrical entertainment is somewhat less elevated than the Opera — it is quite the thing to take off, preferably for some place over on the Left Bank (le rive gauche to the Parisians) for a bowl of onion soup.

Some of the more popular onion soup places are over on the other side of the Seine river, in the heart of the wholesale food district of Paris. In such an event, you will be arriving at your destination in the small hours of the morning when the bulk of the population, even in Paris, will be slumbering. But the food market will be a beehive of activity.

The narrow streets will be jammed with trucks. The narrow sidewalks will be piled high with crates of strawberries, cherries, vegetables of all varieties in season, and so on. There will be a babble of conversation. And, when you get your onion soup and the bottle of white wine that goes with it, your neighbors at the table will be like to be husky truck drivers, muscular crate jugglers, and so on. It will be a lively scene that will remain long in your memory.

If you prefer your onion soup in somewhat more sophisticated surroundings, you might try the Left Bank, say over across the Seine from the Notre Dame cathedral on the island that is called the Ile de la Cite, the historic spot where some ten centuries ago a Gallic pioneer named Hugh Capet began the long job of founding what in the books is termed modern France.

But more of that later. This piece is long enough already.

Baker's Big Mill Scheduled To Quit

BAKER (AP) — The Oregon Lumber Co. mill, Baker's biggest producer, is going to close.

Word Monday from Charles M. Hines, Chicago, president of Hines Lumber Co., which owns the local mill, said only that the closure date was to be in the near future. There has been speculation that operations may run through the year with the shutdown coming the end of the year.

The closure will cost 175 to 200 jobs, and take away a \$1 million annual payroll.

Hines said reasons for closure included lack of privately owned timber adjacent to Baker; high-cost timber in competitive bidding for Forest Service stumpage; and need for a major modernization program at the planing mill, costing up to a million dollars, if it were kept in operation.

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EDITORIAL PAGE

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NEW PROCEDURES

By Charles V. Stanton

Employment in the news end of a newspaper has a tremendous advantage over most other jobs. A news reporter, if he's any good, never stops learning. His work brings him into contact with so many phases of activity that an inquiring mind is constantly soaking up new information.

A good reporter learns something every day. He continually is in "college"—the "college of hard knocks." He constantly picks up new ideas.

For example, how does a reporter protect himself in the midst of a riot?

Associated Press reporters have learned a new answer, according to the AP's weekly analysis of news and photo coverage.

If caught in a riot, the AP tells its reporters, "Head for a telephone booth."

Reporters covering the battles surrounding the Freedom Riders developed the technique, says the latest edition of the AP Log.

People engaged in working over the Freedom Riders obviously didn't want their activities reported in newspapers. But the reporters found a way to handle that situation.

They simply crowded into telephone booths, called their newspapers, propped their feet against folding doors so they couldn't be opened, and thus stood off assailants, while watching activities from the inside.

Photographers weren't so fortunate. They couldn't shoot pictures from inside the phone booths, so some were quite thoroughly roughed up.

But included in the new knowledge gained by reporters is that of taking refuge in a telephone booth to avoid a hostile mob. That way they can defend themselves while in the very act of telephoning the story to the city desk.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN ACTION

A good example of free enterprise has been furnished by some of our organized wheat growers of the Pacific Northwest.

Several months ago they vastly increased wheat shipments to the Orient by teaching Orientals to substitute wheat for rice.

More recently the Western Wheat Associates, cooperating with the U. S. Department of Agriculture, have been teaching the Burmese how to mill flour from wheat grown in the Pacific Northwest.

Burma is the world's largest rice producer and exporter, it is stated. But for the past four years it has been importing wheat.

Now it has put six flour mills in operation and will use some 1,500,000 bushels of wheat annually to produce around 50,000 tons of flour. Most of the wheat will be bought in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

While the U.S. government is buying surplus wheat it is interesting to know that private enterprise still is working to build better private markets.

TV PROGRAMS ARE OLD STUFF

It is common knowledge that some of our television programs reach a long way back.

A few days ago, looking over a program log, I noticed that some of the motion pictures, shown on what one critic calls the "magic lantern," date back to the early days of the "flickers."

But it would seem the TV industry is getting hard up for authors.

The recent Emmy awards concentrated honors on old Will Shakespeare and his "Macbeth."

That's certainly going a long way back.

Hal Boyle

Sophia Loren Has Recipe For Avoiding Nervousness

NEW YORK (AP) — Sophia Loren has a two-word recipe for avoiding nervous tension: "Please yourself."

The one-time wife of Naples in less than a decade worked her way up from modeling to become one of the world's busiest as well as most beautiful actresses.

Sophia took me to lunch the other day during a break in the task of dubbing in English dialogue for her 30th film.

"I have the philosophy of a peasant," she said. "Take it easy—everything is going to be all right."

Lunching with Miss Loren is more of a treat than going to see her in a movie.

Sophia showed up in an pink sheath dress. Her enormous green eyes, flecked with gold, gave her a strange look—as if she were half-panther, half-gazelle.

Gazing out a 48th floor window at all the new buildings rising in mid-Manhattan she exclaimed: "It must get tired—holding up so many, many tall buildings. Aren't you afraid some day it will all sink?"

Walters fluttered up, cooing solicitously in several languages. "I love to eat," said Sophia. "It's my only pleasure while working. I like any food that is spicy and full of sauce."

Chatting charmingly, she went from an appetizer through a small plate of sliced tongue and ham, a dish of kidney stew, potatoes and vegetables, two glasses of red wine, two bread rolls, then wound up with a big slice of cake topped with whipped cream.

She is a tall girl with a lot of lovely body to fuel, and so far she doesn't have to worry about gaining weight. It's a real pleasure to eat with a woman like that.

—particularly if you go as a guest.

"There are some people who add up their calories as they eat," she murmured. "I prefer to add up the number of dishes."

Sophia doesn't feel that success has changed her much since the childhood days when she felt herself to be a thin and gawky ugly duckling. She is poised, friendly, and completely self-possessed.

"I'm very strong. I have always tried to keep myself as naive and innocent as possible," she said.

"But I like to work hard, and don't believe in drifting. I never liked to be taken by the routine of life—or to become tense and nervous."

"It is a hard thing to do, but I try to look at things in a relaxed way."

"I think you get tense only by doing things you don't really want to do. So I please myself. I do only the things that please and interest me. Why not? When I get tired, I'll stop."

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DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren



Three Strikes And You're Out!

DEAR ABBY: I met a wonderful guy two weeks ago. He is a professional ball player. He is the kindest and most gentlemanly man I have ever known. We have had several dates and I know we are meant for each other. We always enjoy ourselves no matter where we go or what we do. I have never had this feeling about anyone else and neither has he.

Well, here's our problem. We are both married. His home life is a mess and so is mine. Abby, I am not the kind of girl who goes around breaking up marriages, but I love this guy so much I would do anything to have him. Is it possible to be married in one state before your divorce is final in another?

SO IN LOVE

DEAR SO: It is not possible... and for a good reason. It is a safe-guard against stealing home. Catch?

DEAR ABBY: This is my eighth day in bed. I caught my heel on the stairs and plunged to the cement landing. I suffered a slight brain concussion, sprained ankle and badly bruised elbow. Yes, the new shoes did it.

But I still will not give up the pointed toes and skinny heels. Instead, I will be more careful on the stairs. I am sure the many women who love the beautiful pointed shoes are not writing to you. Just the complainers.

IN STYLE IN OHIO

James Marlow

JFK Is In Good Position For His TV Talk Tonight

WASHINGTON (AP)—As President Kennedy's White House term lengthened, this question repeatedly was being asked around Washington: When is he going to make his first nationwide TV talk?

He already had used three of the four main ways open to a president for getting his ideas across to the people: televised news conferences, messages to Congress and television speeches at special events.

It was assumed that Kennedy, acutely aware of a president's need for broad public support, would make a TV broadcast sooner or later.

It also was assumed that, because Kennedy is an extremely shrewd political tactician, he would make the broadcast when he was in the best position for it. He is in a very good position for it tonight, perhaps better than at any time since he became president.

He'll be fresh back from his meetings with President Charles de Gaulle, Premier Khrushchev and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan. The country is still interested enough to want to know what good, if any, came from the conferences.

So, while attempting to answer this, Kennedy also can get his own foreign policy ideas across on the big issues.

He can do this now without being on the defensive—as he would have been, for instance, if he took to TV to explain his advance approval of the disastrous Cuban invasion—or without irritating any particular part of the American society.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower, in his first term, took to TV earlier than Kennedy. He made a nationwide TV-radio broadcast on May 19, 1953 to explain why people couldn't expect

DEAR IN: You had better see your doctor again. I'm afraid that brain concussion is more serious than you think it is.

DEAR ABBY: While I was working at the polls, our National Anthem was played on the radio. Everyone was very busy writing, and so was I. But I stood up and placed my hand above my heart until the song was over. No one else in the room bothered to acknowledge it. In fact, I heard a few of them laughing behind my back.

When I watch a parade on television and our flag appears, I always stand up and salute it whether I'm alone or with others. I want to know if I am as queer as some people think I am, or are they the ones who are out of order?

PATRIOTIC

DEAR PATRIOTIC: Most people do not stand for the National Anthem or flag except at public gatherings. This doesn't mean they are less patriotic, only more conformist. Do as you please, but don't be surprised if you surprise and amuse others.

CONFIDENTIAL TO THE TUESDAY AFTERNOON CLUB: Jumping at conclusions is not nearly as good exercise as digging for facts, girls.

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? Write to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif. For a personal reply enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

U. S. Business, Consumers Convinced Economy Is Moving To New High Ground

This is the last in a series of articles prepared by the National Advertising Council for the council's "Confidence in a Growing America" campaign. The articles are based on a survey which showed that the national economy is now on the rise following the recession.

Steel producers, auto makers, retailers and businessmen and consumers generally are convinced that the economy is moving forward to new, high ground.

The final weekly survey of national business conditions by The Advertising Council shows that belief in the nation's future growth potential has replaced the recession psychology of three months ago.

Consumer confidence, a vital factor in stemming the tide of any recession, is higher now than at any time in the past three years,

according to Newsweek Magazine which polled 15,000 consumers on their future buying plans.

Auto makers, whose sales have risen steadily during the past two months, are now predicting sharp sales rises during the remainder of the year. The annual rate of production by the end of 1961 is expected to be between 6,400,000 and 6,800,000 units compared with 5,600,000 for the first period of the year.

L. F. McCollum, president of the Continental Oil Company, said that the petroleum industry's production is expected to reach record levels this year.

Retail sales are expected to increase three per cent during 1961, while prices remain steady, according to John A. Barr, chairman of Montgomery Ward & Company. Personal incomes rose to slight-

ly over \$410 billion in April, the last month for which figures are available, according to Secretary of Commerce Luther H. Hodges. Individual incomes passed the March peak by \$2.3 billion and surpassed the February rate by \$4 billion.

Dun & Bradstreet has reported that businessmen generally are looking forward with confidence to recording gains in both sales and profits during the third quarter of 1961 (July, August and September) compared with the same period a year ago.

Steel production has topped 2,000,000 tons for the first time in a year while housing starts continue to forge ahead. A survey of some 400 members of the National Association of Homebuilders shows that housing starts should total 1,300,000 in 1961, up from 1,237,800 last year.

Editorial Comment

TIMBER SALVAGE
Salem Oregon Statesman

Lynn Cronemiller was a newspaperman (Lake County Examiner) before he became a forester. Now that he has retired as deputy state forester he is back at the writing game. In the May issue of American Forests he had a very readable article on "Logging the Tillamook Burn." The "burn" itself has been well publicized. The "big" fire which laid waste 200,000 acres of prime forests occurred in 1933. The region was fire-swept again in 1939 and 1945, and these fires added 155,000 acres to the "burn," bringing the killed timber to 13 billion board feet. These fires were among the most destructive in property values of all the fires in our history.

What has been poorly reported has been the salvage operation on the old burn. The forests were counted virtually a complete loss after the 1933 fire. Lands were allowed to go to the county or turned over to the county under contracts, so as to escape the tax burden.

Experienced woodsmen figured that some salvage could be had for about seven years, and then the blackened trunks would be so worm-eaten as to be worthless. Logging has begun, at first in a small way by local mills. Then major owners pooled their interests in Consolidated Logging Company and began in earnest to bring logs to market, mostly by rail and later by trucks. Only now almost 28 years after the 1933 fire is logging the burn drawing to an end. Cronemiller estimates that more than half of the timber was salvaged.

It was the coming of war and postwar demand which permitted so complete a harvest of the stark tree-stalks that spread over thousands of acres in Tillamook and Washington counties. That, and the fact that the fire seemed to have killed the worms so that deterioration of standing timber was slow.

With successive harvests in the prices of logs fresh attacks were made on the timber of the burn. Areas were logged and relogged. First the choice timber was removed, there seemed to be no market for even the No. 2 log. Mills got so hungry for material that finally logs that could yield No. 4 lumber were harvested. When the big operators quit, the smaller outfits moved in to "clean the fields." The last contract for logging some 15 million board feet in the original burn, the last sizeable single block, was let in December, 1959. As Cronemiller concludes:

"The curtain will soon ring down on one of the logging classics in the state of Oregon. Never in the history of the country has such a timber salvage project been carried out."

My guess is that the owners, if they held on to their timber, realized more because of price increases and marketability of lower grade logs than if they had sold out at current prices in 1933, a year of depression.

Cronemiller goes on to say that "to reclaim this burned empire is the task for the future." Well, not for the future entirely. It is already in progress. Most of the area is in a state forest. Reforestation has been going forward for years. The once barren slopes are "greening" with new growth. That's another story, and I hope Cronemiller, now that his writing hand has proved its skill, will do that one too—Charles A. Sprague

WATCH CALIFORNIANS
Albany Democrat-Herald

Residents of Oregon and Washington should examine thoroughly Secretary of Interior Stewart L. Udall's apparently prospective order for an interior power line, to be built by the government, connecting the Bonneville and California power grid systems.

True, Secretary Udall has gone so far as yet only to call for completion of a study on this proposed high voltage common carrier line, but his comments on the proposal clearly indicate his mind is just about made up.

Secretary Udall sees in the intertie "great promise for mutual benefit to both areas, by taking advantage of the diversity of loads, coordination of thermal and hydro plants and disposal of power surpluses during certain periods." He cites general agreement that "the Pacific Northwest should export to the Pacific Southwest only that amount of electric energy that is surplus to the needs of the Northwest." He quotes "responsible officials" of California as promising to respect priority of the Pacific Northwest to all power it produces. He states that California could absorb Northwest surpluses during peak production periods in the north and could supplement Northwest power during periods of low

will be the simple granting of export licenses for the tractors.

This trade figures in the cold war. (And make no mistake, Castro is now a key figure in that melancholy struggle.) We may expect that Castro will use the trade to his full advantage, probably making jokes about the heavy equipment the hated Yankees were forced to hand over in exchange for their "puppets." His taunts will bring smiles in anti-American circles around the world.

But we can get in a few propaganda licks, too. If the base of U.S. support for the trade is broad enough, and if it is expressed in terms of money contributions from a great number of citizens, we should look better in the eyes of the world than Castro does. American willingness, expressed through a maximum number of American people, to engage in this humanitarian purchase of lives should show Castro up for the cynical sort that he is.

But we must do nothing to tarnish our reputation as pretty good traders. We should demand a list of the 1,200 prisoners. Castro says he won't exchange "war criminals," which probably means he'll keep the ones he wants to keep. The "war criminals" label should be subject to negotiation.

As a side offer, Castro has offered to swap Manuel Artima, civilian leader of the invasion, for Francisco "The Hook" Molina. This is an unthinkable swap. For the Hook is not a political prisoner here. The crime for which he is imprisoned has nothing to do with the Castro government, nor with any kind of Cuban politics. The Hook murdered a little Venezuelan girl in New York a year ago. For this crime he would be imprisoned here if he were an American citizen or the citizen of any other country. This attempt by Castro to mix political and civil criminals should be flatly rejected.

Beyond that reservation, however, we see no reason why negotiations should not continue. It will be up to us, then, to see that Castro makes no better use of the trade than we do.

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flow in the Northwest.

Now this all sounds good and could be good if the power interchange agreement between the two areas is sufficiently rigid, but judging from what we have seen and heard of California power surpluses the Pacific Northwest had better be wary of loopholes.

The Bonneville Power administration has complained that from time to time it has a waste power potential—that is, its hydroelectric plants are capable of producing more of both firm and interruptible power than it can sell. BPA would undoubtedly benefit if it could find a market for this potential surplus, particularly if and when the contemplated 550,000-kw Hanford reactor starts pouring firm power into the Bonneville system.

Even without this the power surplus in the Northwest is greater than that in the south, so the interstate transmission line which Secretary Udall visions will probably be a one-way street most of the time.

California has for years been casting envious eyes on the Northwest's hydroelectric power and can be depended upon to absorb all it can get. What the Northwest must make certain is that it is not committed, in contracting to let California have existing surpluses, to supply California when Northwest surpluses should cease to exist. It will probably never be possible for California to return in like measure the power it gets from us. Never unless the Californians should some time succeed in diverting the Columbia river south of the border—wee.

OLDSTER WARDS
Cottage Grove Sentinel

It looks to us like the present trend points to the fact that the increasing older population may become wards of the government and be placed on about the same economic plane as the American Indian. Industry, which is supposed to be a good exponent of private enterprise, is playing into the hands of this theory by insisting that the average employee should be laid on the shelf at 45.

In the past our policy toward the native Indian has been to pension him off and forget about him. From all indications it looks like the idea of making the older a problem of the bureaucrats is gaining in favor. Family loyalty or the idea of helping "granda" and "granda" have been successful in the government. All of which means that the average wage earner will have so many obligations in the form of taxes that he too must join the ranks of the pensioners when his productive years have passed.

INHERITED TROUBLES
Salem Oregon Statesman

Some call for sympathy with President Kennedy on the ground that he has "inherited" his "sea of troubles" from President Eisenhower. True enough, as far as Castro and Laos are concerned. But Eisenhower inherited Korea and Formosa from President Truman, and the latter inherited World War II from his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt. FDR inherited the depression from President Hoover. Hoover was the man who didn't inherit anything from his predecessor, Calvin Coolidge. Apropos of the latter one might quote from Carlyle: "Happy is the people whose annals are vacant."



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