

Advertisement for "The Day's News" by Frank Jenkins, featuring a small illustration of a person.

EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Wed., June 20, 1962

JOURNALISTIC OPPORTUNITY

By Charles V. Stanton

"The challenge to newspapers as purveyors of information and opinion is greater than ever before."

The challenge was described last week by various speakers at the annual meeting of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers in Gearhart.

Former Governor Charles A. Sprague, publisher of the *Oregon Statesman*, a morning newspaper printed at Salem, was particularly explicit in outlining the responsibility faced by modern newspapers.

His address, one of the features of the convention, was in observance of the association's 75th anniversary. He outlined newspaper progress during that time.

Looking back upon newspapers of the "good ol' days" seems to be a favorite indoor sport with some people. At the same time, a determined effort is being made by some political factions and ideologies to break down public confidence in the press. The press stands in the way of complete socialistic take-over and possible dictatorship.

The people of this country will permit a controlled press only when they are convinced the press no longer is free or dependable.

Ex-Gov. Sprague said:

The volume of local, state, regional, national, world — and space — news is so staggering that selecting, weighing and displaying news for a paper's readers is taxing.

More "Brains" Needed

One of the topics discussed at the convention is the need for more capable young people to train for newspaper work.

Several years ago journalism was being portrayed as "romantic." A great deal of writing about war correspondents, roving reporters, exciting assignments, etc., provided material for short stories and even novels. Our earlier day movies featured newspaper stories — even serials — in which the brilliant reporter constantly outwitted the police, engaged in romantic episodes, or emerged a hero from difficulties.

To offset glorification of the newspaper and journalism, publishers and editors probably went too far in trying to dispel this highly colored picture of the profession. As a result young people started turning away from journalism in droves.

Today's educational emphasis is placed upon engineering, science, commerce. Brilliant students are swamped with proffered scholarships in these fields. Journalism also offers scholarships, student loans and other financial aids, but all too many students are not aware of the advantages offered by a career in journalism.

Journalism demands "brains." It requires, more than ever before, a good education.

If we look back at the difference between the paper of yesterday and today, we'll understand the need for a broad knowledge — an ability to analyze and interpret.

Good Future Promised

Mr. Sprague's review and comments contained a most interesting prediction:

What is the future for newspapers as suppliers of news — fresh, accurate, reliable? I think that outlook is excellent, chiefly because those in the business of gathering, evaluating and disseminating news have higher standards, both of performance and of ethics, than did their predecessors of three-quarters of a century ago.

Not long ago our newspapers were political organs. They contained little advertising and few pages. Much "filler" was clipped from exchanges. Editors wrote highly-colored editorials, many of them of a personal nature, hurling insults at other editors. News gathering was very limited. Only a few hundred words of domestic and international news came from press services.

How changed are today's newspapers!

Because of this change, modern journalism offers good opportunity to the young person willing to seek higher education, the young person who would write, the young person desiring to be a part of the world's exciting activity, a young person who also is willing to accept the humdrum, the monotonous, the commonplace and tedious along with the exciting.

While rapid changes are being made on the editorial side of the newspaper, a great revolution is occurring in mechanical techniques. One side of newspaper work demands "brains," another side requires skills — new skills. Opportunity is offered both men and women in a rapidly changing and improving industry.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

Bear With Him, Lady!

DEAR ABBY: My husband is always fighting with cab drivers and gets absolutely furious when I criticize him for it. He says, right or wrong, a wife should stick up for her husband. I say, right or wrong, it is his duty to disturb the emotional equilibrium of a man who has to control a dangerous vehicle in traffic all day long. What do you think? And, incidentally, is \$20 a fair tip for \$2.50 on the meter?

CHARLOTTE: DEAR CHARLOTTE: It is definitely wrong to ruffle the feathers of the bird behind the wheel. Furthermore, it's dangerous. Some cab drivers deserve a generous tip — others deserve none. And some passengers should walk if they can't ride without heckling the driver.

DEAR ABBY: When I sorted the laundry this morning I found lipstick all over the collar of my husband's shirt. He tried to tell me it was TOMATO JUICE. What would you do in a case like that?

GWEN: DEAR GWEN: I'd find out who the tomato was.

DEAR ABBY: How much does a mother owe her children? I have a three-year-old son and a 2-year-old daughter. My husband is dead. I have a chance to marry two men. The first appeals to me very much (physically) but he doesn't like children. He says they make him nervous. He wants to marry me, but I'm afraid to marry him. The second is just the opposite. He is crazy about children and would make a wonderful father. He doesn't appeal to me as strongly as the first man. Should I marry the first man and hope I can change him? Or should I marry the second man and be satisfied with a husband who will be good to all of us? I am 28. The first man is 30. The second is 33.

DEAR "EENY": I don't want to be a "mean" — but I wouldn't see the first man any more! The second man would probably make you happier. It's easier to learn to love a man (physically) who is good to you and your children than it is to change one because he "appeals" to you.

CONFIDENTIAL TO AVID READER: I miswrote myself. When a man's parents should invite the girl's parents to their home first. However, if the man's parents do not know that this is the proper procedure, old-fashioned common sense should prevail, and there is nothing wrong with the girl's parents taking the initiative.

Henry B. Jameson

Balderdash! Is Writer's Reply To Boyle On Bringing Up Kids

EDITOR'S NOTE—The writer of this article was with The Associated Press for 11 years, was a fellow war correspondent with Hal Boyle and lived with him for a while in Europe. He is now editor and publisher of the *Abilene (Kan.) Reflector-Chronicle*.

ABILENE, Kan. (AP)—Balderdash!

This is my reply to my good friend Hal Boyle's recent column on the joys of raising a child in New York instead of the wide open spaces. We carried Hal's column as usual in my paper but I still don't agree with him.

He's been cooped up around New York too long. He should come out more often and see—and enjoy—how the other half lives; how we really live. There is a difference between living and existing.

My viewpoint is not based on lack of experience. I, too, lived in big cities from Kansas City and St. Louis to New York and London. Our son was born while I was a war correspondent in Europe. A desire not to raise him too "veddy, veddy" well over there was one reason for not accepting an AP offer to remain abroad.

We lived in New York until Junior was three years old. What a horrible experience that was—a third-floor walkup apartment in Far Rockaway. It leaked. We had experience with those playgrounds Boyle wrote about. They're all right, when there's nothing better, but it's unfortunate some people have to live like that. The only grass the kid ever saw was on a nearby church yard. He did learn to fight there, however. Had to in order to get a ride down the slippery slide in the playground.

I rode a train an hour a day each way and seldom got acquainted with the family except on weekends. Going to the hot and crowded beach now and then to be pushed around was a big deal. Those poor kids thought they were having fun.

Our little guy has grown up to be a 6-foot-1 college sophomore (University of Kansas), a perfect specimen of health. He grew up near a creek that runs through our town. He could run away and play but never got lost. He learned

to fish, swim, boat, sled, ice skate outdoors on real ice within walking distance of home—a big two-story house with a large lawn on which he and his pals dug the usual cave. He got dirty. He went barefooted, he walked to elementary schools, he learned the enjoyment of picnicking and cooking out, he had an air rifle and a place to shoot it, along the creek, out in the country or at the nearby country club shooting range or lake.

Boyle talks about supervised playgrounds in the city offering everything from hop-scotch to basketball. What a pity! We have those, too. But our kids all have basketball courts in the backyard, too. The little girls have dogs, cats and other pets and play out in the wide open freedom spaces right along with the boys. We have 700 little boys, and some girls, playing organized baseball at the city park.

Our son had bicycles and freedom to ride. He had a pony available. A municipal swimming pool was within easy reach.

Boyle glosses over city life with "Look at the culture they get." We're not exactly uncultured. But our kids don't have to go to a zoo to see a cow, horse, fox, buffalo or coyote. What do the city kids know about wheat, corn, barley, alfalfa, combines? We have fine libraries and museums too. And we watch the same movies and television shows.

Boyle says, "If your child is a genius, or retarded, or has a particular health problem, he is more likely to find facilities for special care in the big city."

We have smart kids, too, and just as many Phi Beta Kappa percentage-wise. We have fine hospitals with the same facilities, just as close, and probably easier to reach, than across town in New York.

Boyle calls the roll of a few famous people raised in the big city; mostly musicians, actors and writers.

Let him call the roll of the presidents of the United States. See how many came from the country.

Start with Dwight D. Eisenhower, who happened to grow up right here in Abilene.

Raymond J. Crowley

Republican High Command Eyes Conservative South

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Republican high command, banking heavily on the theory that the South is conservative, is making a big effort this year to loosen the traditional Democratic moorings of Dixie.

The 11 states usually classed as Southern will hear more cannonading between major parties in 1962 than at any time in a century. The states are Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

A few statistics will illustrate the stirrings of the GOP in an area where not so many years ago Republican was considered a naughty word.

This year the Republicans expect to have 60 or more candidates running in these states for seats in the U.S. House of Representatives. Two years ago they had only 38 candidates.

The 11 states will have a total of 106 seats in the new House. (This is the same as they have in the present House; some of the states are losing seats as a result of the 1960 census, others are gaining, but the gains and losses exactly balance each other.)

Of these 106 seats in the present House, only 7 are held by Republicans. The GOP has high hopes of picking up some more.

Although all the primaries and nominating conventions have not been held yet, the Republicans will have U.S. Senate candidates fighting it out with Democratic foes in Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina and perhaps Louisiana.

Of the Southern states selecting governors this year they will have candidates in Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas. A. Edward Smith, Georgia's first Republican candidate for governor since Reconstruction days, was killed June 3 in a traffic accident. A party executive committee meets today in Atlanta to decide whether to call a state convention to pick another nominee.

Mississippi is the only one of the states where the GOP has no candidate for major office. Party officials say grass roots building

for the future is in progress there.

In local politics in many Southern states the GOP is also becoming more vigorous, mounting campaigns for such offices as mayor, city council or state legislatures.

Many reasons are given for the beginnings of a two-party system in the South, including increasing industrialization and the waning of animosities born of the Civil War and Reconstruction.

But L. Lee Potter, who has crisscrossed the South on travels designed to strengthen the party, contends the main reason is that many Southerners consider the Democratic party too liberal.

Potter, who as assistant to the Republican national chairman is in charge of "Operation Dixie," says: "Southerners are basically conservative and many of them don't find conservatism in the Democratic party."

In a number of cases Republicans are running candidates who formerly were Democrats. For example, Floyd Spence only a few months ago was sitting in the South Carolina Legislature as a Democrat. But he broke with the party and is now the Republican nominee for the U.S. House of Representatives from the 2nd South Carolina District.

Jack Cox, conservative, ran for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in Texas two years ago. He gave Gov. Price Daniel a hot race but lost. Now he has switched parties and is the Republican nominee for governor.

Eleven County Men Sign For U. S. Navy

Chief Bill Triska, Navy Recruiter for Roseburg, has announced the names of the Douglas County youths who enlisted in the Navy during the month of May. Eight youths enlisted for the first time and are undergoing recruit training at San Diego.

The eight were: Ronald Ray Zimbelman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan R. Zimbelman, and Ronald Alan Rodley, son of Mrs. Maxine Rodley, both of Roseburg; Don Leroy Ingram, son of D. C. Ingram of Orange Vale, Calif.; and Mrs. Evelyn Schultz of Los Angeles, Calif.; Wayne Harrington, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne E. Hobbler, Sutherlin; Donald Watt Stringer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Odie F. Stringer of Roseburg; Robert Earl Waggoner, son of Mrs. Nellie Laderoot, Roseburg; James Conrad Bailey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Bailey of Junction, Alaska; and David Earl McCoy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Earl McCoy of Roseburg.

Also enlisting were Ronald Lesley Dell, son of Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Dell of Glendale; Mack Arthur Smith, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Smith of Glendale; and Clarence B. Irons, Sutherlin.

Dell served in the Navy for 4 years while Smith and Irons were attached to the Roseburg National Guard unit. All three reported to the Naval Station at San Francisco for further assignment.

Editorial Comment

CRISIS — OR IS IT?

Associated Oregon Industries News Digest

We keep hearing about the "crisis" confronting the nation's public schools. And to meet this "crisis," the bureaucrats proclaim that a good dose of Federal aid to education—\$5.7 billion worth—is necessary.

Let's take a good look at this so-called crisis:

President Kennedy has claimed that "a total of 600,000 classrooms must be constructed during this decade."

But he has failed to add that at the current rate of classroom construction, States and localities will build almost 700,000 classrooms in that time — without government aid!

In Oregon, approximately 500 buildings are scheduled for completion during the current school year, according to the State Department of Education.

In addition, the President has said that unless States and localities get Federal assistance for teacher pay increases, then "we cannot hope to succeed in our efforts to improve the quality of our children's instruction and to meet the need for more teachers."

Yet since the turn of the century, pupil-teacher ratios have been cut from 35.6 pupils-per-teacher to 24.4.

Again, in Oregon, the grammar school pupil-teacher ratio is 24.6—quite comparable to the national average. But the current high school ratio in Oregon is even better: 20.9 in grades nine through twelve.

In the past 30 years, employment in public education has increased by 140 per cent, as compared to 45 per cent in private industry. Teachers have received salary increases (in constant dollars) of 106 per cent over the same period, as compared with 91 per cent for all other persons receiving wages or salaries. And in the past 5 years, teacher salaries have increased by some \$1,250 per year . . . all without Federal aid.

Oregon's average classroom teacher salaries have climbed almost on a par with the national average. In 1956-57, certificated classroom teachers in our state received an average annual salary of \$4,684. In 1961-62, it was \$5,849, an increase of \$1,165—or just \$65 a year under the national average increase for the same period. And this, too, was done without Federal aid!

School boards throughout the country have consistently refused to ask for help from big government, for the proven reason that they are better qualified — and able — to take care of their own schools and students.

Webster defines "crisis" as "the decisive moment; turning point."

If, as the Administration claims, the Federal aid to education program does involve a crisis, we submit that it will materialize only if Congress goes along with this unnecessary new multi-billion dollar spending venture.

PROPAGANDA TECHNIQUES

Medford Mail Tribune

It was our privilege the other day to sit in on a University lecture dealing with propaganda.

The lecturer pointed out that, prior to World War II, there was an organization called the Institute for Propaganda Analysis, which performed a useful function in doing just what the name implies. (One suspects that there would still be a good field for such an organization.)

The Institute at one time issued a list of seven devices commonly used in propaganda campaigns.

They were these:

1. Name calling. (Call your opponent an objectionable name which will discredit him with his listeners, e.g., "pinko," "leftist," or "radical" — or right or left.)

2. Glittering generalities. (Make sweeping claims for or against something, e.g., "the King-Anderson bill will lead to socialized medicine.")

3. Transfer device. (Attempt to identify your cause with something or someone eminently respectable or honored, e.g., "Let us return to the Constitution.")

4. Testimonials. (Get respected or well-known people to speak out on your side.)

5. Plain folks. (Approach your subject from the "common man's" standpoint; decri highfalutin' experts and "outsiders.")

6. Card stacking. (Use half-truths or innuendoes, if necessary, that are difficult to refute without a lot of detail and documentation, e.g., "Have you stopped beating your wife?")

7. Bandwagon technique. (Let it be known that "everyone's on our side," and "You'd better go along with the crowd.")

After the lecture, a colleague went up to the professor and said, "That was a fine discussion of election techniques."

He was right, of course, for one or more of these devices are used in just about every political campaign we've ever witnessed.

Each of them is, of itself, legitimate, with the possible exception of name calling and card stacking, and even these, if used without excess or rancor or viciousness, can be legitimately employed.

Anyone who wishes can take this list of seven devices and, with its help, analyze the tactics employed in any given political campaign. We saw all of them in use during the recent Home Rule Charter election, for example.

The fact that these techniques are used is not, of itself, reprehensible; it is the way in which they sometimes are applied. Politics is a rough and tumble game, at best, but that offers no excuse for dirty tactics.

The political arena is quiescent at the moment, taking a breather after the primary election. But it won't be long until avid candidates, and proponents and opponents of the many measures to be decided this fall, start warming up again.

We suggest that a realistic appraisal of candidates and issues would be facilitated by an objective examination of the techniques employed — not so much in determining what propaganda devices are employed, but how they are employed.—E.A.

MUST THIS ORGY CONTINUE?

Pendleton East Oregonian

This ordeal that faces the candidate in Oregon between the primary and general elections shouldn't happen to a dog. For six long cruel months he must communicate by every means possible with an electorate that, until the sixth and last month, will clearly indicate to him that it has almost no interest in what he is saying.

He knows that the voters have more interest in almost anything you could mention, but he dare not do anything or say anything that would indicate he knows it. The show must go on and he must act the part that all candidates have been acting in Oregon since the time some sadistic citizens decided there should be a period of six months between Oregon's primary and general elections.

We never have understood why a state legislature has not given the citizens the opportunity to do something about this. Surely members of every legislature have had ample reason to suggest to the voters that they would be as well served, as well informed and prepared to vote if time between primary and general elections were reduced. Surely the legislators can't think that this six months is something the voters dearly love. Has any legislator ever heard any voter say he likes it?

Is there any legislator who likes it? Of course not. Then why doesn't the legislature do something about it?

We have a strong hunch that the candidate for the legislature who proposed that the primary election date be moved from May to September would, if he didn't speak on another issue, be elected by a landslide. We await a volunteer.

Drain Reunion Set

The annual Drain school reunion will be held all day Sunday, June 24, at the Anna Drain Park for high school classes of 1938 through 1941, reports correspondent Jo Carlisle.

Alumni, teachers, friends and others interested are welcome to attend. A potluck picnic will be held at noon. Coffee will be furnished.

Local News

Miss Marilyn Jacoby, student at Willamette University at Salem, has arrived home to spend the summer with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jacoby.

Miss Anne Kilkenny, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Kilkenny of this city, is attending summer school sessions at Southern Oregon College at Ashland.

Dennis Fritz, student at Oregon State University at Corvallis, has returned here, following a visit in Portland with his mother and sisters. While there, she entered a rose floral arrangement in the Rose Show and won a second prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jacoby of this city had as guests over the last week the former's brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Jacoby, and sons, Mike and Pete, of Laramie, Wyo.

Jack Jesse and son, Peter, of Reno, Nev., arrived in Roseburg this week to visit the former's mother and aunt, Mrs. L. W. Jesse, and Mrs. Velle Broadway, on SE Lane Ave.

Dr. and Mrs. Maxwell Powers and family of Oakland, Calif., are spending the week vacationing and visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Powers, at Winston.

Mrs. Carl M. Teague is back at her home in Laurelwood, following a trip to Walla Walla, Wash., to attend the wedding of her niece and to visit at the home of her brother-in-law, W. L. Teague.

Miss Carol Meehan, who will be a senior at Southern Oregon College this fall, is attending summer school sessions at Ashland at this time. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meehan of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Miller and daughter, Jimmy, of Scappoose, Ore., spent the weekend here visiting the former's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Geddes, and family, on SE Lane Avenue.

Mrs. Hugh Warner, librarian at Yoncalla who is on leave of absence to take a special course at Holy Names College in Spokane, and her sister, Mrs. R. F. Kelly, of Spokane, spent a few days here this week visiting and attending to business.

Miss Charlene West, who spent the last school year attending the University of Hawaii in Honolulu, spent the last week in Roseburg visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack West, and Sunday left for McMinnville to attend summer school sessions at Linfield College.

Celeste (Kelly) Johnson, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Robert Johnson of Eugene, formerly of this city, was taken back to her home Tuesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Geddes, who brought home their daughter, Sara, who had been visiting at the Johnson home for the last week. Kelly spent the week here visiting Debra Geddes.

Gordon Singleton, son of Mr. and Mrs. George L. Singleton of this city, has left for Hartford, Conn., to spend the next several weeks having a special course of instruction with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co., for which he is special agent for the state of Oregon and assists in managing the Portland office of the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright T. Mallory and daughters have returned to their home in Pendleton, Ore., following a visit here with Mrs. Mallory's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Russell, on SE Terrace. Mr. Russell, who has been seriously ill and was hospitalized in Portland and later at Mercy Hospital, is now convalescing at his home.

Mrs. H. J. Steere of Memphis, Tenn., a sister-in-law of Mrs. A. B. Leonard, with her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Steere, and son from Alabama, were recent visitors for a few days at the A. B. Leonard home near Umpqua. Mrs. Gertrude Fulkerson of Garden Grove, Calif., is also spending a few weeks at the Leonard home.

Mrs. H. A. Watzig and her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Carter, and sons, Glen, Loren, John and Steven, have returned to their homes here, following a trip to the World's Fair and to the snow capped Olympic mountains. On the trip the Carter boys noted 42 state licenses and six provinces from Canada on the highway.

MARRIED AGAIN

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (UPI)—Circuit Judge Robert Hansen Monday granted Arthur and Stella Lundie permission to get married again.

The Lundes were married in 1934, divorced in 1949, remarried in 1959 and divorced in 1961. They have six children.

The News - Review

Published by News-Review Publishing Co.

545 S. E. Main St., Roseburg, Oregon

CHARLES V. STANTON

Editor

Managing Editor

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

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1930, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 1879.

Subscription Rates on Classified Advertising Page

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Association of the Audit Bureau of Circulation

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