

Research Triangle Offers New Life

Earlier this week, The News-Review objected to establishment of a research center for the state at Portland State College.

The reason for the objection was that it is felt such a research center should be more broadly based on service and cooperation of the entire state, rather than just the Portland metropolitan area.

The Corvallis Gazette-Times has similar ideas. It has this to say:

Oregon businessmen and industrialists attending the annual Industrial Development Conference on the Oregon State University campus last week heard how Oregon, if it only has the foresight to do so, could very well duplicate in most respects North Carolina's highly successful "Research Triangle" in giving new life to this state's economy.

This is particularly timely right now in view of the report last week at the Portland City Club which advocated a vast program of graduate work and research, both public and private, in the Portland area. Proposals for various types of graduate and research programs there have previously been made.

Like Oregon, North Carolina was plagued with the difficulty of its economic base being heavily oriented toward two major industries. Instead of agriculture and forestry, as in Oregon, they were agriculture and textiles.

The Research Triangle constitutes a major effort in North Carolina to diversify its industrial base and to provide the leverage whereby it may develop more sophisticated manufacturing units which are able to provide high per-worker incomes.

Highly significant in the North Carolina situation is that it built its program on EXISTING resources rather than depending on a multi-million dollar setup starting practically from scratch as the Portland City Club proposal envisions.

Joe S. Floyd, Jr., professor of finance at the University of North Carolina and an authority on the Tar Heel research center, explained the Research Triangle in detail to the OSU conference.

"The genius of the designers of the Triangle — and there were many designers — is that they sought to utilize the existing resources as a basis for an effort to push North Carolina ahead in the race for a modern, scientific, industrial complex," Floyd explained.

"These resources were of two types— tangible and intangible. The tangible resources were the existence of three strong universities located within a radius

of 20 miles — the University of North Carolina, North Carolina State College and Duke University.

"A by-product of the adjacent universities — the availability of highly competent faculty people who may serve as consultants to research laboratories — is also important. The give and take between the faculty and research groups serve to strengthen both.

The other principal physical asset was the availability of a large tract of land strategically located mid-way between the three campuses.

"The intangible resources which in my opinion are of equal if not greater importance than the tangible factors were the intellectual climate of the area and the attitudes of the citizens of our state," Floyd continued.

The speaker pointed out that while salary and fringe benefits are strong inducements in attracting scientific people, non-monetary factors frequently are equally important.

"High among these non-monetary factors is the general cultural and intellectual climate of a given area," Floyd declared.

As we have said before and now repeat: the Salem, Albany, Corvallis, Eugene area forms a triangle or a quad equally as impressive as the North Carolina triangle with Oregon State University, the University of Oregon, Willamette University and an already thriving research center in Albany tailor-made for almost immediate progress.

We haven't seen the City Club report but press accounts and laudatory Portland newspaper editorials practically ignored the EXISTING mid-Willamette valley facilities for promotion of a private research center — such as the North Carolina Research Triangle — or better utilization of more than \$100,000,000 worth of physical plant, alone at Oregon State University and the University of Oregon.

It is easy to understand why the City Club and others from Portland are pushing for the graduate center to be established in that area. But since it is the taxpayers of the entire state who would have to foot the bill, it would seem that the best site from all points of view, especially economic, should be the major consideration.

Of course the way the Legislature is acting about taxes, it is not likely that anything worthwhile will be forthcoming on this project for many a moon. This is just another example of how short-sighted the Legislature has been.

Labor Law Changes Hinge On Outcome Of Rails Issue

By PETER EDSON

WASHINGTON — (N.E.A.) — Whether new restrictive labor legislation comes out of Congress this year may be determined by the outcome of the railway labor work rules issue.

President Kennedy's Emergency Board reviewing this four-year-old dispute between America's railroads and their on-train employees is expected to file its report about May 10.

Members of this board are Judge Samuel I. Rosenman of New York, President Clark Kerr of University of California and Nathan P. Feinsinger, University of Wisconsin law professor. All three have been fact-finders and arbitrators in numerous labor disputes for 25 years.

There will be 30 days after the Board reports for the carriers and the brotherhoods to work out a settlement.

If they do, and if there is no strike, pressure for new legislation to restrict unions is expected to vanish in Congress.

But three times this year representatives of railroad management have walked out of negotiations on the work rules issue. They have insisted upon acceptance of the 1962 recommendations of a 15-member Special Railroad Commission appointed by Kennedy — backed by a Supreme Court decision on March 4 upholding the right of management to change work rules.

Representatives of the operating brotherhoods have been just as adamant in opposing the work rules changes they claim would destroy 65,000 jobs.

If coming negotiations end in stalemate and there is a strike, Congress will have a new reason for legislating to protect the public interest.

A new labor bill just introduced by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., is regarded as significant in this connection. It proposes that the strike provisions of both the Railway Labor and Taft-Hartley Act be amended.

He would authorize the President to appoint boards of inquiry into labor disputes. These boards would be given a new power to make recommendations for settlement, in addition to fact-finding.

In place of the 80-day court injunctions now obtainable under Taft-Hartley for "cooling off" periods, the Javits bill would provide for a 30-day required bargaining period on a board's recommendations, even though neither side would be required to accept the recommendations.

This apparently would eliminate employe elections on acceptance of

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, May 28, the 148th day of 1963 with 217 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1892, a budding comedienne, Marie Dressler, made her debut in New York in the comic opera, "The Robber of the Rhine."

In 1905, imperial Russia's fleet suffered a disastrous defeat under the guns of the Japanese navy commanded by Admiral Togo.

In 1934, Mrs. Olivia Dionne, with the assistance of a midwife and Dr. Allan Roy Dafeo, a local country doctor, gave birth to five baby girls in her farmhouse near Callender, Ontario.

In 1953, Albert Whitehouse, a director of the United Steelworkers of America, told an audience in Atlantic City, N.J., that automation of the nation's factories will lead to a two-hour work day.

A thought for the day—George Washington said: "To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace."

FOR COMBAT UNIT

MIAMI (UPI) — Several hundred Cubans who received military training in the U.S. Army have formed a "combat unit to take war to Cuba."

Organizers of the unit said here recently they hope to enroll all of the estimated 5,000 Cubans who trained at camps under U.S. military supervision.

More than 3,000 of the former trainees are said to have been members of the invasion force for the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961.

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WASHINGTON WINDOW

Republican Edition  
Jabs Party Leaders

By LYLE C. WILSON

The modern Republican magazine that rates the GOP leaders of the House and Senate as a pair of clowns and Sen. Barry Goldwater R-Ariz., as a bumbler, is seeking funds from the party faithful at a \$100-a-plate dinner.

The magazine is "Advance," founded a couple of years ago by a group of young Harvard men and published occasionally from Washington D.C. The dinner is to take place Monday May 27 at the Hotel Pierre, New York City. Sen. Thomas Kuchel R-Calif., and Rep. John Lindsay R-N.Y., are listed as speakers. The presence is promised of other distinguished congressional Republicans and party officials.

It is reasonable to believe that Sen. Everett Dirksen and Rep. Charles A. Halleck, Republican leaders, respectively of the Senate and the House will not be present. "Advance" dealt with them and with Goldwater in the March, 1962, edition shortly before former President Dwight D. Eisenhower started party regulars with an all-out endorsement of the magazine. He professed to have read it before uttering his endorsement but there are doubts about that.

Opening a June 30, 1962, Republican gathering at his Gettysburg farm, Eisenhower endorsed "Advance" and urged all present to subscribe. Those present reported that Halleck required restraint by calmer counsel when he endorsed the magazine. The March edition contained a free-swinging attack on Halleck, Dirksen and Goldwater. Halleck had read it, by chance, the general had not. The March issue was devoted to "Republicans on Capitol Hill." The magazine described the Republican congressional leadership as reluctant, lazy or hostile in matters of responsibility to the well being of the nation and of the Republican Party. It attributed to several of Halleck's Republican colleagues the statement that: Halleck hasn't read a serious book in 10 years and is suspicious of those who have.

"Republicans of all views," the magazine related, "feel they are being less led (by Halleck) than presided over; that the only attempt at hammering anything out comes not in policy but in the strategy of obstruction."

The young editors of "Advance" found Goldwater to have been a bumbling chairman of the Senate Republican Campaign Committee. They called him disqualified for that chairmanship, adding that "Goldwater's liabilities in his campaign committee position seem to us overwhelming."

Dirksen and Halleck at that

time were regular Republican television spokesmen on what came to be known—and to be ridiculed—as the "Ev and Charley Show."

"Advance" rated the show as little more than comic relief and as evidence of Republican intellectual poverty.

"Advance" continues to potshot Halleck, Dirksen and Goldwater. There continues to be suspicion that "Advance" is promoting Michigan's Gov. George Romney for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination and with the connivance of Gen. Eisenhower. Advancement stoutly deny this.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Up in Salem the other day, Sen. Warren Cook, of Gresham, made a little speech to his colleagues in behalf of a bill to create an 11-member interim committee to study ways to bring more tourists to Oregon. He made it sound quite worthwhile.

For example:

He told his hearers that tourism is a healthy infant in Oregon's almost static economy. He said tourism could become Oregon's second industry this year — behind timber, but ahead of agriculture.

He said tourists spent more than \$200 MILLION in Oregon last year. That's a lot of money.

In 1960, the last census year, Oregon's population was approximately 1,800,000. To bring the figures into round numbers, let's assume that our state's population might by now have reached 2,000,000.

That would mean that last year's tourist income of \$400,000,000 came to an average of \$200 per Oregon person — or \$800 for each average family of four in our state.

That's a lot of NEW money. It's worth going after.

To bring Senator Cook's figure of \$400 million into accurate focus, a word of explanation is in order here. He included in his total the sum of \$184 million estimated to have been spent in Oregon BY OREGONIANS vacationing in their own state. This, added to the \$217 spent in Oregon last year by OUT-OF-STATE tourists, adds up to \$401 million.

It can be argued that the tourist money spent by Oregonians in their own state isn't NEW money—which is true. But let's put it this way:

If we of Southern Oregon, for example, could induce the people of Oregon to spend \$100 million vacationing in our area, it would mean the addition of \$100 million to the economy of our region.

That goes for any other area of Oregon. A tourist dollar is a tourist dollar so far as each region is concerned.

Let's now get back to the tourist problem of Oregon as a whole.

Our state's estimated income in 1962 from out-of-state visitors traveling by automobile came to a total of \$168 million. The estimated number of out-of-state cars visiting Oregon last year was 2,804,660. The average length of stay per car in our state was a little less than three days — 2.93 days, according to the estimates. The average expenditure per day for each tourist car was \$20.45.

So— You see— If we could have induced each out-of-state tourist car that visited Oregon last year to stay just ONE DAY longer, we could have added nearly \$60 million to our tourist income.

That, in a nut-shell, is Oregon's tourist problem.

The figures indicate that we are getting our share of the tourists. They just don't STAY LONG ENOUGH!

How to get them to stay longer? That's a problem that calls for a lot of study. If we can find the answer to it, we can add IMMENSELY to Oregon's prosperity.

HITS CUBA POLICY

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Republican member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee says U.S. armed forces are protecting the Soviet troops in Cuba and Premier Nikita Khrushchev's regime while the ruler is in Russia.

Sen. George D. Aiken, Vt., said recently during a radio-television interview with Sen. Kenneth B. Keating, R-N.Y., that the Kennedy administration was using the Air Force and Navy to block Cuban exile attacks on the island.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:

Teddy Bear Marks 60-Year Birthday

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The other day a nice kindly press agent came to see me, lifted me up on his knee, patted me on the head and said:

"If you are a good boy and keep your nose clean I will tell you a story about the teddy bear's birthday."

Geek willkins, I hardly knew what to say. I mean, it wasn't even bedtime.

But I figure that if people have got me marked down as the teddy bear type there's no use fighting it. Besides that, it was a real peachy story.

Do you know how the teddy bear got its name? I'll give you a hint. It was named for someone in Washington. Someone high up in the government. Someone whose last name is associated with the White House.

Now everybody who guessed Teddy Kennedy go stand in the corner.

Teddy Kennedy wasn't even born when the first teddy bear was created. Neither was Jack, or Bobby, or Pat, or Jean, etc.

Teddy's 60th Birthday

The teddy bear, as any grandfathers in the audience may recall, was named for Teddy Roosevelt in the audience may recall, was named for Teddy Roosevelt, Mark 7, and Anne, 10.

Brooklyn candy store operator. Michtom got the idea from a newspaper cartoon that depicted President Theodore Roosevelt refusing to shoot a scrawny, frightened bear cub while his guides had dragged into his hunting camp.

Don't ask me why that was such a big deal. It would have made a better story if the bear had dragged Roosevelt into camp.

Anyway, Michtom designed a toy bear and put it in the window of his candy store. It was the sensation of the neighborhood. Pretty soon toy bears were selling better than jawbreakers.

Roosevelt Said Okay

Thereupon Michtom sent one of them to the President and asked if he could call it the teddy bear. Roosevelt said it was okay with him although he doubted it would help business any.

When you consider that something on the order of 160 million teddy bears have been sold since then, you begin to wonder if T.R. knew what he was talking about.

As far as is known, only one of the 1902 teddy bears is still in existence.

Benjamin F. Michtom, son of the teddy bear's creator, recently presented it to a couple of Teddy Roosevelt's great grandchildren, Mark 7, and Anne, 10.

Their father, Kermit Roosevelt, said he planned to offer it to the Smithsonian Institution.

Now let's all join hands and sing "Happy Birthday."

NEWS ANALYSIS:

Castro Probably Demanded More Arms, Economic Aid

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst Notes information from the foreign news cables:

Window dressing: When Fidel Castro winds up his month-long visit to the Soviet Union, the final communique may be expected to contain the usual outpouring of mutual friendship and praise. But behind the facade of rousing receptions, serious talks are believed to have taken place, with Castro demanding increased economic and military aid as his price for support in Khrushchev's quarrel with the Red Chinese. In an interview before leaving Cuba, Castro sounded very neutral. For the moment, Khrushchev is expected to mark time on such cold war issues as disarmament, Berlin and Laos although perhaps keeping the pipelines open with new exchanges.

Losing the image: Philippines President Diosdado Macapagal's image as the common man's president has been blurred a bit by the three-month, first-class tour his three children are taking around the world. The opposition says this does not jibe with the ideal of "simple living" that Macapagal has preached. Macapagal usually has no trouble shedding opposition charges but this one may stick because it comes at a time when the average citizen's cost of living is going up faster than income and the nation is facing a threat of inflation.

Portland Woman Named

PORTLAND (UPI)— Mrs. John Schreiber Jr. of Portland was elected president of the Oregon Association for Retarded Children recently.

Leonard Pugh of Corvallis was elected first vice president and Mrs. G. Buren of Salem was chosen second vice president.

date to succeed resigned Premier Amintore Fanfani now seems to be the Christian Democrats' soft-spoken party secretary Aldo Moro.

For five months Italy had a government which was waiting for the outcome of general elections. Now a new period of waiting is selected in. The Socialist Party Congress opening on July 18 will determine whether the Socialists are ready to break their municipal and labor links with the Communists. If they are, they then will qualify for a full share in another Italian Center-left government. If not, the Christian Democrats may try for a moderate rightwing government in coalition with the liberals. A likely candi-

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