

Labor-Management Idea Suggested

A state representative from Multnomah County has come up with what appears to be an exceptionally good idea concerning the relationship of industry and labor.

He contends that organized labor and management should get together every so often to discuss problems of mutual interest. This is particularly timely in light of labor-management negotiations now being carried on in the timber industry.

Rep. Ed Whelan introduced the idea at a recent meeting of the Associated Industries in Portland. He is also secretary of the Multnomah County Labor Council.

In this month's issue of the AOI News Digest, the new president of the AOI, Robert R. Carey, solidly endorses the idea.

"I think this is a sound suggestion having a great deal of merit," Carey says.

He continues that labor management problems become more acute when lines of communication do not exist; "and we are equally aware that many lines do not exist at all." He calls these basic reasons for endorsing the suggestion.

A committee such as Whelan outlined, says Carey, would give employers and labor leaders the opportunity to become not only acquainted on a personal basis, but would strengthen those lines of communication which do exist and perhaps

string ones for those which do not. "Such a move could help solve many of the differences between labor and industry," Carey continues. "And when problems do occur, they can be discussed on a friendly basis over lunch, or whatever. It would give these leaders an opportunity to solve the bugs which lead to problems before they ever occur."

The AOI president notes that the scope of the meetings might be expanded to other things than just current problems. He listed possible discussion areas of mutual interest such as compulsory arbitration by government order, unemployment and workmen's compensation reform. He said the impact of automation might very well be included.

"A move in this direction by both labor leaders and employers may very well set the stage for solving many of the misunderstandings which cause many of our labor problems today," Carey says. "It may even help to smooth collective bargaining and assist in preventing strikes before they occur."

We agree. It has been proved time and time again that problems retain their perspective if they are discussed in face to face meetings. They most often lose that perspective when those personal meetings are missing and when the problems are allowed to build up.

Both management and labor leaders should give the suggestion serious consideration.

Is It Men Or Women Who Drive Better?

The state Department of Motor Vehicles has completed a study of 10,000 drivers in the state which compounds the old, old question of who drives better, men or women.

The results could be evaluated as (1) both, (2) neither or (3) sometimes men, sometimes women. Even this evaluation is questionable, because of one point, the exposure data, . . . comparisons among age groups or between male and female drivers are not strictly justifiable.

But here are a couple of the comparisons:

Male drivers average one traffic violation every 4 1/2 years and one accident every 6 1/2 years. Women, on the other hand, average only one conviction in every 16 1/2 years and one accident every 15-plus years. Chalk one up for the women.

For the men, it was found that on the driving tests, 88 per cent passed on their first try, while only 82 per cent of the women made it the first time around.

So, the question still stands: "Who drives better, men or women."

THE LIGHTER SIDE:

Experts On Folk Music Numerous

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — I can remember when a folk singer was a guy who wore dirty undershirts. He played the guitar "by ear," which probably sounded better than if he had used his hands.

He could sing all 102 verses of "Lonesome Freight Train" and insisted on doing so. In some states, this was recognized as grounds for divorce.

Almost every community had a folk singer, along with a town drunk and a village idiot. In many communities, all three of them were the same fellow.

Folk singers performed mainly in talent shows staged in the high school gymnasium to raise money for the volunteer fire department.

Got Little Reward

They were not paid for these appearances, but as a reward for their services they were allowed to start two fires.

All of this, as anyone who has looked out the window lately is aware, has drastically changed. Folk singers now travel in groups, partly for harmony and partly for safety.

Clean-cut young men in Ivy League clothes, who studied business administration in college, are making fortunes by musically recounting the misfortunes of immigrant coal miners.

Their link with the working class is authentic, however. They have calluses on their string-plucking fingers and they wear

union-made neckties. Which are real sincere.

As much as any group, and more than most, the Kingston Trio is responsible for the folk music transformation. Having been together for five years now, the Kingstons are regarded as the elder statesmen of the new breed.

Target Of Purists

This makes them a prime target of the traditionalists, as I found out in the course of a talk with the Kingstons, who are appearing here this week.

"Everybody is a self-appointed folk music expert nowadays," said guitarist Nick Reynolds. "Right now it's very 'in' to put us down as prostitutes of folk music."

If we so much as add an em-minor to "Dear Betsy," they picket our next concert," said guitarist Bob Shane.

"With some of our folk music is almost like a religion," said guitarist John Stewart. "If they served communion at concerts, half of the audience would be up at the rail."

The mention of religion started a discussion of the rising popularity of gospel singers on the night club circuit.

"A bartender told me that people drink more during gospel songs than at any other time," said Frank Werber, the trio manager. "Almost any day now I expect to see some cabaret change its name to the 'First Baptist Saloon'."

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1923

Fifty thousand reserve seats have been sold with 30,000 unreserved seats going on sale today in Jersey City for the Willard-Firpo

heavyweight fight. Because of the intense interest in the fight to night, the News-Review has made arrangements to receive bulletins direct from the arena and will megaphone and post the bulletins.

25 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1938

Senator Logan (D-K) predicted today that a third term petition handed President Roosevelt at Pueblo, Colo., yesterday was the forerunner of many similar requests and that Mr. Roosevelt would resist them all.

10 YEARS AGO
July 12, 1953

The undefeated Roseburg Women's Softball Team is going for its third straight win in battling again Foster Power Saw of Eugene to night.

Roseburg and Myrtle Creek remain neck and neck in the race for the Junior American Legion baseball championship after Myrtle Creek edged out Drain 3-2 and Roseburg took Sutherlin-Oakland 24-5.

The News-Review
543 S. E. Main St.
Roseburg, Oregon
Telephone 67-2221
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 2, 1879.
Published Daily Except Sunday by NEWS-REVIEW PUBLISHING CO.
J. V. Brenner, Publisher

The News-Review is a member of the United Press International, NEA Service, National Bureau of Circulation and the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association.
National Advertising Representative is Newspaper Advertising Service Co., Russ Building, San Francisco, Calif.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Carrier and Roseburg P. O. Boxes — 1 month, \$1.75; 3 months, \$5.25; 1 year, \$17.00.
By Mail — In Oregon, 1 month, \$1.25; 3 months, \$3.50; 1 year, \$10.50.
Outside of Oregon, 1 month, \$1.75; 3 months, \$5.25; 1 year, \$15.00.

Tight Watch Is Maintained On Petitions

CAPITOL MEMO
By ZAN STARK

SALEM (UPI)—Elections Supervisor Jack Thompson says he's not worried about anyone stealing petitions from the Oregon secretary of state's office.

Thompson said his office has long been security conscious. Petitions carrying 82,955 signatures were stolen June 21 from the Washington State Capitol building in Olympia. The theft wasn't discovered until June 24.

Thompson said rigid security provisions were enacted when Secretary of State Howell Appling Jr. took office in 1959.

"Strangers just don't go poking around the Capitol Building at night," Thompson said.

"People who are authorized to work in the building at night carry special passes.

"Why, there've been times when I have been challenged by the security force," he commented.

To get into the secretary of state's vault, you first have to get into his office. These are locked at night and on weekends.

In addition, the Capitol Building is locked at night, and only authorized personnel have keys. Others have to ask a building superintendent for admission.

During the legislative session the building was left unlocked at night and on weekends, but they were always security personnel on hand, and the non-legislative offices were locked.

There aren't any petitions in the secretary of state's office at present.

But a petition to refer the 1963 legislative \$80 million tax increase measure has been filed.

If petitions are circulated — which seems certain — the signaling-jammed pieces of paper will be occupying the secretary of state's vault later this summer.

Thompson doesn't expect anyone to be able to steal them.

Travel Editors Will Tour State

SALEM (UPI)—Oregon will be host to four travel editors on a 14-day tour of the state starting Sunday. State Highway Engineer Forrest Cooper said today.

The tour, now an annual affair, will take in the scenic highlights of the state, including Central Oregon, the Willamette Valley, the Oregon Coast, Mt. Hood, Crater Lake, and the Oregon Caves.

The writers are Mort Cathro, travel editor of the Oakland, Calif. Tribune; Marge Gilroy, travel editor of the Victoria, B.C. Times; William C. Ellis of San Francisco, editor of Motorland magazine, and Richard Barrett, feature writer for the San Jose, Calif. News.

IT PAYS TO PATRONIZE NEWS-REVIEW ADVERTISERS



News Analysis



U. S. Denies Try To Oust Ngo Diem

By PHIL NEWSOM

In Saigon, U. S. officials reacted sharply in public and bitterly in private to charges by a South Vietnamese public prosecutor that the United States had encouraged a 1960 attempt to overthrow the government of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The U. S. Embassy denied the charge "flatly, officially and unequivocally."

The State Department in Washington issued a similar denial. Actually the charge was not new.

It stemmed from a short-lived revolt which began on Nov. 10, 1960, by 500 or so South Vietnamese paratroopers and marines. The rebels seized most of Saigon's principal buildings, including Saigon Radio, and surrounded the presidential palace. Over the radio they announced that Diem's regime had been overthrown because of its autocratic rule and nepotism and has "shown itself incapable of saving the country."

Revolt Collapses

But the rebels failed to capture the president and two days later the rebellion collapsed with the arrival of loyalist troops.

The day after the collapse, Vietnamese officials accused the U. S. Embassy of encouraging the revolt and of spreading rumors in Vietnam and abroad that the Diem government was corrupt, anti-democratic and inefficient in fighting communism.

Despite U. S. assurances that it was satisfied with failure of the coup and continued all-out aid to the regime, the charges frequently have been repeated, notably by the president's brother and chief advisor, Ngo Dinh Nhu.

In 1961, as fears of another revolt against Diem's one-man rule mounted, the United States sent Vice President Lyndon B. Johnson to Saigon once more to assure Diem of its support and even more aid.

But, while the U. S. publicly supported Diem and privately urged him to institute democratic reforms, there was increasing evidence of government resentment against what it regarded as American interference.

United States newsmen attempting to report the "dirty, untidy, disagreeable" little war encountered government harassment and occasional refusal to renew their visas.

On the government level relations declined to a new low because of U. S. dissatisfaction with the Roman Catholic Diem's handling of his relations with South Vietnam's Buddhist majority.

A roughing up of newsmen by Vietnamese secret police also expressed the government's displeasure with them.

There seemed little doubt that Diem was out of touch with and had lost the sympathy of the people.

On Diem's side was the fact that he had put down the private armies which plunged his country into chaos after the Geneva armistice agreement of 1954, that he had instituted land reform and had made economic progress through American aid.

It was also true that it was at the insistence of his much-criticized but tough sister — in law, Mme Nhu, that Saigon had been cleaned up and lost its luster as

one of the world's outstanding sin-cities. The question for the U. S. now to decide was whether Diem still

South Vietnam or whether he and his family simply were building to power for power's sake.

Proposed Kennedy Tax Cuts Await Action By Committee

WASHINGTON (UPI) — After a 25-day interruption, the House Ways & Means Committee will resume work Monday on the big tax cut President Kennedy wants enacted this year.

Although Kennedy aides have been pressing for faster action, it is doubtful that a bill can be steered to the House floor for a vote before mid-August.

The committee's bill is expected to provide a reduction in everybody's federal income taxes, effective next Jan. 1. The odds strongly favor House passage.

Although Senate action on the tax bill is certain to be delayed by a struggle over civil rights legislation, administration aides professed confidence that Congress would complete action on both measures this year.

The White House has put top priority labels on both bills. Kennedy has insisted that an economy-stimulating tax cut is needed to avoid danger of a recession next year and to create new jobs to curb unemployment which is much higher among Negroes than whites.

Chairman Wilbur D. Mills, D-Ark., suspended tax action by the

Ways & Means Committee on June 18 to give the staff time to draft legislation embodying the committee's tentative decisions. The draft will be ready Monday.

It probably will take the committee at least two weeks to hammer the tax bill into final shape. Then, it will take additional time to clear the measure to the House floor.

New Revenue Expected

As it stands now, the draft includes tentative decisions that would yield \$600 million of the \$3.6 billion in new revenue which Kennedy requested to partly offset tax cuts totaling about \$14 billion which he proposed.

The committee is likely to reverse an earlier decision and boost the revenue gain to about \$900 million by agreeing to eliminate part of the favorable tax differential that applies to income from stock dividends.

The decisions on how much to reduce tax rates will be deferred until last. The committee is expected to wind up with a package that would result in a net tax reduction of less than the \$10.4 billion proposed by Kennedy.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The news today? It's a bit on the fuzzy side. It looks like we might have a railroad strike — which nobody wants. The employees don't want it because it would mean losing their jobs. The rail operators don't want it because it would mean losing a lot of business to their competitors.

The owners of rail stocks don't want it because if the trains don't run there can be no profits, and if there are no profits there can be no dividends. The commuters in the big cities don't want it, because it means grief and trouble in getting to work.

Even Jimmy Hoffa, President of the Teamsters Union, whose truck drivers would take up much of the slack in case of a rail shutdown, doesn't want it. He says this morning that "NO STRIKE is ever good for ANYONE, at ANY time."

But he pledges his union's support of a rail strike if there is one. It looks like a mess, doesn't it? What to talk about today?

How about digit dialing? Nobody wants that either, but it looks like we're in for it. Down in the Bay Area digit dialing is a particularly hot issue. People don't like it. They say digits are hard to remember, whereas the old word prefixes were easy to remember. So, in an effort to fix things, up a Stanford research psychologist steps into the breach with what he calls a simple formula for handling the situation. It works like this:

First, find the number in the directory. Then put your finger on the number. Dial the first group

of three numbers. Then look back to the directory to refresh your memory before dialing the second group of four numbers.

While doing all this, be sure to keep your finger on the number in the directory. And . . . be VERY sure that you keep your finger on the RIGHT number. And the right number GROUP. If your finger slips inadvertently over to the wrong number, or the wrong group, you aren't going to get your party. You'll get SOMEBODY ELSE.

And the somebody else will probably be just as much annoyed as people always have been when called to the phone to answer a wrong number. And if, in the confusion, you drop the directory on the floor and have to pick it up and start all over again, don't be annoyed. Just write it all off as a part of the price we have to pay for modern progress.

Our early ancestors had it MUCH easier.

Not any of this digit business. Not any of this modern number business. Not even any prefix words.

You just turned the crank to ring the bell, then you took down the receiver and when the operator answered you said in a friendly, neighborly way: "Hi, Myrt, how's everything this morning?" And, after Myrt had told you how everything was out her way, you said: "Ring Aunt Emmie for me, will you?"

Myrt would then ring Aunt Emmie, with no fuss or muss in the way of digit nonsense. If, that is, somebody else wasn't using the party line.

Those were the days.

The Editor's Corner
By Charles V. Stanton

Transportation Factor Hurts Industrialization In County

One of the forecasts contained in a report by Dr. Hamill of University of Oregon concerning western Oregon's economic future, as based on timber production, is indeed disturbing to this area.

Previously I expressed disagreement with some of the conclusions reached in the study, which is quite pessimistic regarding our coming production and employment.

But one of his comments certainly is true at present and promises no relief, at least in the immediate future.

Dr. Hamill holds to the belief that Lane County is in a much better position than Douglas County in anticipating the years ahead.

Lane County has about reached the sustained yield production limit. Therefore, its level of production and employment, it is contended, will not show much change.

Douglas County, on the other hand, is still in the wasteful stage of its manufacture. In Dr. Hamill's opinion it will experience a drop in both production and employment.

I fear he fails to take into account our continuing improvement in usage, the fact that we still can stand a reasonable increase in allowable cut, based on better practice, and the utilization of species previously not harvested.

But one of his reasons for favoring Lane County over Douglas County is the matter of industrialization.

While he does not fully explore the reasons for this situation, he does call attention to the fact that industrialization seems to surround Douglas County.

The reason for that, I believe, is quite evident.

Industry goes to sites where it has transportation competition. Lane County has competition between two railroads. That is true also in Klamath County. Coos County has competition between rail and water. But interior Douglas County is served by only one railroad. This railroad has shown discrimination in past years toward shippers. Also, it is contended, it has utilized its promotional facilities to gain advantages in competitive areas without giving adequate promotion to territory in which it has a monopoly.

Douglas County, we must admit, is greatly handicapped in the matter of transportation. It is at the mercy of a railroad which hasn't shown much interest in the development or improvement of the area, except as it could reap a dollar in return.

One of our needs is a decent railroad passenger service, particularly in the winter months, but all passenger trains have been discontinued. They aren't patronized and are unprofitable, says the railroad company. But please show me a competitive area in which the railroad company has discontinued passenger service!

It is true, as Dr. Hamill says, that industry is growing on our periphery. That means that Douglas County will continue to be the supplier of raw material although, given competitive transportation facilities we would be experiencing the industrialization our resource justifies.

Although the study by Dr. Hamill is, in my opinion, illogical in many of its conclusions, I feel that his study concerning industrialization doesn't offer bright prospects so long as we continue at the mercy of one railroad.

It has been my opinion the purpose of the League was to study and evaluate a question both pro and con. What better way could they fulfill the obligation to the community than public debate?

In reaffirming their support of the UN "since 1925" — It has remained strongly committed to this principle as embodied in the United Nations, an international organization which has as its objective "the advancement of the well-being of the peoples of the world, the encouragements of a respect for freedoms for all, regardless of color, race or religion and the power to prevent or stop aggression in the world."

I am sure the enslaved peoples of Russia, East Germany, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, China and Cuba, to name only a few, will be happy to hear the UN is "protecting their freedom" and "preventing aggression."

E. H. Hamilton
1535 NW Almond
Roseburg, Oregon

Hear 'Heart to Heart'
Sat. 11:35 am KRNR
Christian Guidance For Every Homemaker

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Corner of Lane and Jackson
The Rev. John E. Adams, Pastor
The Rev. Robert H. Rigstad, Assistant Pastor

The Almanac
By United Press International
Today is Friday, July 12, the 193rd day of 1963 with 172 to follow.
The moon is approaching its last quarter.
The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.
The evening star is Mars.
On this day in history:
In 100 B.C., Julius Caesar was born.
In 1862, Congress authorized the Medal of Honor.
In 1912, American movie fans viewed a foreign film for the first time in American motion picture history.
In 1941, the Nazis cracked the Stalin Line and marched toward Moscow at a crucial point in World War II.
A thought for the day—Writer Henry Louis Mencken said: "Injustice is relatively easy to bear; what stings is justice."

NOTICE
This is to remind you that the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION BIBLE CONFERENCE
Fir Point, Glendale, Oregon
Starts
July 14 - 20 — Seniors
July 20 - 24 — Junior High
July 24 - 27 — Juniors