

No Favorites Played In Coverage

A labor dispute this last week involving a Roseburg firm and retail clerks' union illustrates the unique opportunity a newspaper has to get caught squarely in the middle in routine coverage of controversial issues.

In this matter, the newspaper was accused of bias in its coverage of a picketing action. A union official complained that one story misrepresented the issues and presented only one side of the controversy.

On the latter point, it must be said the news treatment reflected the respective degree of cooperation received from the sides involved.

Without dwelling too much on the frustrations encountered by the news staff in attempting to obtain the "union's side" in the hassle, suffice it to say union representatives were apparently not anxious to be quoted.

A union official said later his group is shy of newspaper publicity out of fear of being treated unfairly. The union was not shy, however, about criticizing the articles after they appeared in print.

The apparent philosophy represented in

this attitude is that it's better to keep the press and public uninformed, rather than risk bad treatment in news columns.

The philosophy is grossly incorrect. Unions—or any other groups or factions of public concern—can only hurt their cause by avoiding publicity. Failure to bring issues out into the open usually invites the very thing the union fears: Error and misunderstanding.

This newspaper welcomes the opportunity to publish information helpful to the public in understanding important community issues. A lively exchange of comment in the newspaper by disputants in controversy is a healthy situation and does, indeed, demonstrate the unique function of a free press in a democratic society.

In the matter of bias, set the record straight that the News-Review does not pick favorites in its coverage of controversial matters. It endeavors to report and interpret the issues as fairly and accurately as the information made available allows.

No newspaper can do more.

Forest Recreation Visits Climb

A release from the U. S. Forest Service shows that people are taking advantage of the increasing facilities being established in the national forests for recreation.

It notes that recreation visits to the forests exceeded 12 million in 1962 in the Pacific Northwest. This was an increase of 7 per cent over the preceding year and an increase of 65 per cent in four years.

In Oregon, the visits totaled eight million. Field tabulations showed the greatest gains last year in the following categories of use: General enjoyment and

sightseeing, gathering forest products for pleasure, organized camping, scientific study, hobbies, hiking, riding and wilderness travel.

The Umpqua ranked sixth in recreation usage in the state with 308,000 visits. It shows the Umpqua is another of the assets which may soon place recreation as the county's second biggest industry.

As more areas of the forest are developed for recreation, and as the routes, such as the North Umpqua Highway, are completed, that 308,000-visit figure is bound to balloon.

"Could Be We Tip the Thing the Wrong Way!"



Farm Exports Picture Bright Despite Tariffs

(Foreign News Commentary) By WILLIAM ANDERSON

BRUSSELS, (UPI)—The future of American farm exports to the six European Common Market countries appears to be fairly bright—despite protective tariffs. Europe's bustling economy, its increasing standards of living, and a burgeoning population should enable the United States to at least maintain agricultural exports at the present \$1,200,000,000 dollar-a-year level.

But the protectionism which farm lobbies in France, West Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries are demanding — and in some cases getting — undoubtedly will lead to a change in the pattern of U.S. farm exports.

The U.S. will not be alone. Recently, French farmers succeeded in halting fruit and vegetable imports from North Africa because of a local glut. As in the U.S., European farm interests are highly effective politically.

This changing pattern will include the complete disappearance of some traditional export items to Europe. But trade in other items will increase.

One of the early American casualties has been the export of chickens—primarily to West Germany. U.S. farm efficiency boosted poultry exports into a \$67 million market in fiscal 1961-62.

When the variable levy system came into effect July 1, 1962, U.S. exports dipped to one third of this amount.

Dutch and Belgian chicken

raisers, copying U.S. production methods and with no tariff barriers to hurdle, quickly grabbed up most of the market. Some went to government subsidized Danish producers.

This market would have disappeared entirely for American farmers, but for some tough talking and bargaining by U.S. Agricultural officials in Brussels and Geneva lasting more than a year.

Minimum import prices set by the Common Market for fruit and vegetables are not hurting exports so far. But efforts by U.S. officials to get the Europeans to accept American growing and processing standards for these items have met with no success.

So even if U.S. exports can meet the price restrictions, they may find import standards being used as a restrictive practice. America's \$122 million European grain market also may be hit by the variable import duties.

The duties have been increased by 10 per cent up to \$1.10 a ton. U.S. exports of flour—mainly to Holland—can be expected to disappear because of levies and increased European production.

Under new European legislation, tariffs on pork will be upped from the present nine per cent to 20 per cent. This will hit the \$10 million a year U.S. pig liver export trade from which the Europeans make liverwurst and pate.

On the positive side, increases may be expected in exports of feed grains, which are running about \$271 million a year. European farmers can increase their yield, but increased acreage can be attained only by sacrificing other crops.

An increase in consumer income also is expected to result in higher exports of soy and protein concentrates to keep pace with an increasing demand of about 10 per cent a year in meat consumption. Exports here are running about \$160 million a year.

U.S. cotton exports are expected to go higher. Hard and efficient selling in practically cottonless Europe which has pushed sales up to \$160 million in fiscal year 1961-62—is expected to boost this figure in coming years.

That brings up another old gun story. In 1872, when the Modoc Indians retired into the fastnesses of what is now the Lava Beds National

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's talk today about guns. It's always an interesting subject, and a particularly interesting old gun find has just been made over in the Snake River country. The finder is Jack Gallagher, a biologist with the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries.

There were ten of the old weapons, and he came upon them by the purest accident. He was SCUBA diving in the Snake river in search of metal salmon tags—that is, aluminum tags attached to the fins of hatchery salmon to enable the fish biologists to trace more accurately the migrations of the fish after their release from the hatcheries.

The old guns were discovered in a mud-filled eddy between Swan Falls and Walters Ferry on the Snake, about 45 miles south of Boise.

James Brinda, of Ontario, traced their history, and identified them as:

A Spencer carbine, caliber .50.

A "Kentucky repeater," possibly made by Burnside or Whitney.

Two Henry repeaters, one with a brass receiver, patented in 1860 and 1866.

A Springfield flintlock muzzle-loader, U.S. Army Caliber .69.

A Sharps percussion carbine caliber .54 round barrel buffalo gun patented in 1859 and another caliber .50, patented in 1852 with an octagonal barrel.

A Colt slide action Lightning repeater, caliber .44.

A USN Springfield single shot percussion breech loader.

Judging by the condition of the wood, Mr. Brinda estimated that the guns had been under water for a period of between 65 and 80 years. The metal, he reported, was in surprisingly good condition. Where they came from is a mystery.

Mr. Brinda surmises that they might have been lost when a trader's boat capsized in the Snake. Or, he says, they might have been part of a shipment of guns from the Silver City mines.

Whatever their history, there must be a fascinating story back of their loss — some three-quarters of a century ago if Mr. Brinda's estimate of the length of time they have been under water is reasonably accurate.

Does any reader of this newspaper know why these old guns were dumped into the Snake river back in what must have been the early days of the West?

That brings up another old gun story. In 1872, when the Modoc Indians retired into the fastnesses of what is now the Lava Beds National

Monument and stood off a U.S. army for weeks, their sharpshooters, hidden in the cracks and seams of the lava beds, picked off a considerable number of the attacking troops.

Legend has it that the troopers' rifles were picked up by the Modocs and carried back into their stronghold. The story goes that these rifles were put in a cave and the cave was roughly walled up.

Many years ago, Peter Seonchin told this writer that he was a boy of seven or eight years at the time of the battle and that he remembered quite clearly seeing the guns put into the cave. He said he believed that if he could go back and make a careful search he might be able to recognize the spot.

He confirmed the story of the walling up of the cave containing the guns. He said the wall was roughly built of lava blocks and fragments, and might have gone unrecognized over all the intervening decades.

We made several appointments to go down to the Lava Beds and carry on a search, but something always intervened to cause a postponement. Before we could get around to it, Mr. Seonchin passed away.

Presumably, the old guns are still there — waiting for some observant searcher to find the wall that closed the cave containing them.

If so, it would be quite a find.

Kennedy Gets ASNE Complaint

HARTFORD, Conn. (UPI)—The American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) has sent President Kennedy a complaint about the treatment of American newsmen in South Viet Nam.

ASNE President Herbert Brucker, editor of the Hartford Courant, urged Kennedy in a letter made public Sunday "to bear in mind the need of the American people to have the fullest possible factual information from South Viet Nam."

"In recent weeks...there have been charges that Vietnamese secret police pummeled, knocked down, and kicked American reporters, and smashed their cameras," Brucker wrote.

"And," he said, "these events follow complaints over a long period that American reporters are hampered by the South Viet Nam government in going about their duties, and that sometimes even American officials do not support their efforts to report events as they are."

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Public Debt's Costliest Dead Horse Ever Known

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International President Kennedy gave himself high marks at last week's White House news conference. He said his Treasury deficit in the 1963 fiscal year would be only \$6.2 billion instead of the \$8.8 billion estimated six months ago.

The President and his successors must do better than that, however, if the United States is to escape from the talisman of deficit spending that threatens the American way of life. A stronger president than the United States has had in the past 30 years must come along soon to reverse the trend of spending.

There have been 27 Treasury deficits in the past 34 years. Public and politicians were shocked years ago as the deficits accumulated from year to year. Franklin D. Roosevelt regularly promised to balance the budget but always "next year." Now a president considers it reason for congratulation when his budget deficit is a mere \$6.2 billion.

Debt \$306 Billion All of these budget deficits are paid off with borrowed money. This public debt in 1960 was \$16.1 billion, a holdover from World War I. Interest on the public debt that year was \$659 million.

The public debt today is \$306 billion. The taxpayers have paid \$133 billion in interest on the public debt since 1950, the most costly dead horse of all time. The cumulative budget deficit, 1930-64, was \$278.9 billion. That is the margin by which the United States government has been living beyond its income. The spending trend has been steadily up as politicians happily overworked the late Harry L. Hopkins' famous New Deal system of remaining in office. The system, according to Hopkins, was:

"Tax and tax, spend and spend, elect and elect."

But the politicians lag on taxes, speed on spending. Government expenditures in fiscal 1960 were \$76.5 billion and revenue was \$77.7 billion for a fat surplus. If the Kennedy administration had been willing to hold spending at the 1960 level there would have been no deficit in fiscal 1963 but a surplus, perhaps \$10 billion instead of a deficit of \$6.2.

A Deadly Menace The endless Treasury deficits are regarded by old fashioned folk — the political squares — as a deadly menace to the general welfare. There is another deficit, however, equally menacing. That is the U. S. deficit in its balance of international payments. This deficit is accumulating now at a rate of about \$3.3 billion annually. The Kennedy administration's alarm is evident in legislation now proposed to check or reverse the trend of that deficit in international transactions. The deficit hit \$3.9 billion in 1960, the last Eisenhower year. Kennedy got it under limited control and into a downward trend through 1961-62. But the trend is sharply up again and the administration is worried.

The U. S. gold stock is running perilously low. It is down to \$15.6 billion now from nearly \$24.5 billion in 1949. The United States could not today meet its gold obligations if demand were made.

The rich Uncle Sam of the generous Marshall Plan and other foreign aid may be just another poor relation one of these days.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO

July 23, 1923

Southern California was thrown into a panic late last night and early this morning by several severe earthquake shocks. Many plate glass windows were broken. In Los Angeles, the tremor stopped clocks and started burglar alarms.

Agreements were made between the drug stores of this city today whereby one of the stores will be open each night until 9:30 p. m. to accommodate the public.

25 YEARS AGO

July 23, 1938

The present month promises to be the hottest July on record, unless a sudden change brings unusually low temperatures for the balance of the month. Highs of 98.2 degrees are the average temperatures for the past 15 days, with thermometers reaching to 104 on several of the 15.

10 YEARS AGO

July 23, 1953

Two 100-foot poles for the loggers contest at the County Fair are to be erected today. The poles will be used for high climbing and topping events.

The Roseburg Lions Club has been placed in charge of a massive barbecue to be featured Saturday at the County Fair. About 1,500 pounds of beef will be put on the 50-foot barbecue the preceding evening and will serve about 4,000.

QUEEN CANCELED VISIT

LONDON (UPI)—Queen Elizabeth canceled her visit to the Royal school in Windsor Great Park Sunday because of an outbreak of chicken pox among the pupils.

The Queen, who called to have presented prizes, called off the visit in advance of her doctor, a palace announcement said.

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Tuesday, July 23, the 204th day of 1963 with 161 to follow.

The moon is approaching its first quarter.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1886, New York saloon keeper Steve Brodie claimed he had jumped off the Brooklyn Bridge into the East River.

In 1945, Henry Philippe Petrain, former French Chief of State, went on trial for treason in Paris.

In 1947, President Harry S. Truman made an unexpected visit to the Senate and sat in the seat he had occupied as a senator.

In 1961, a U.S. plane with 38 persons aboard was hijacked to Cuba.

A thought for the day—President Franklin D. Roosevelt said: "The truth is found when men are free to pursue it."

Adult Example Necessary To Deter Young Smokers

To The Editor:

How about a cigarette? Now you need a light — then someplace to put the ashes.

How many times do you suppose this ritual is performed each day? The number is countless. Someone asked me why I quit and that is just one of the many reasons, but it goes deeper than that. The question occurred to me — why do I smoke? You can rationalize it in many ways, but to be completely honest is more difficult. I had no answer, so I quit. It was that simple, but not that easy.

Amid the first tortures I found others did not want me to quit. Countless thousands are spent to tell us about the extreme pleasure of smoking. Advertising uses unbelievably beautiful girls and breathtaking situations to show how wonderful the inhalation of cigarette smoke can be. So I took the advice of one ad and "went all the way to lightness" — and quit.

It seemed a shame to miss all that pure pleasure, but I had enjoyed about as much of it as I could stand. My sense of smell and taste returned, and, being unburdened by the nuisance of always searching for a cigarette, I wondered why I had ever started. Why did I start?

I wasn't born with the habit. I didn't inherit it, yet I forced myself to acquire it. As with most teenagers it was the desire to grow up, to be accepted as one of the gang. It didn't make me any smarter, though I may have thought so. I didn't get any more attention because others were engrossed in lighting their own cigarettes. I had joined the gang — the gang of smokers. What an honor!

So why do teenagers smoke? Simple — because adults do. What other reason could they have? Who then is to blame? I grow weary of adults who preach to teenagers about the evils of smoking and

can't wait to light their own cigarette.

No teaching point is as strong and effective as example. Having been a smoker, I have compassion for those who still do. I feel sorry for them, and I really don't mind belonging to the minority group.

Dick Booth
Rt. 2 Box 1507
Roseburg, Ore.

Reader Says Everyone Loses With A Strike

To The Editor:

I have gone through one strike and I know that no matter what one gains a person cannot make up what is lost. Strikers will lose enough that they can never make it up, no matter what they get. They may get a dollar a day more, but that will not gain anything. If they will figure it out, and have any sense at all, they'll learn they can never gain anything.

My husband and I went through the railroad strike that took place many years ago, and my husband said if he had it to do over again he never would go out on another strike, for everybody loses.

Why can't they sit down at the conference table and everybody give a little and work it out. Everybody loses when there is a strike.

Belle Greshaw
Central Trailer Court
Roseburg, Ore.

U. S. Badge Of Constable Sought By West German

(Ed. Note: The following letter was received by Raymond G. Olson, Roseburg constable, and is referred to our readers.)

Dear Sir:

I am a German amateur historian and study the law of the new and old American days.

For my historic-American collection I want a new or old constable or deputy constable badge. I will be very thankful if you can send me such a badge from your con-

stable office and I can send you money for it.

Oregon, known as the "Beaver State," is rich in history and I have very much interest in this famous old American state. I am hopeful you can help me in this matter and will be very glad to hear from you again. Thank you!

Manfred S. Bordsch
3161 Grotenberg uber
Lehrte
Hannover, West Germany

D-W Church Hosts District Meeting

A meeting of the Eugene District Church Extension Society of Methodists was held at the Dillard-Winston Methodist Church recently to elect new officers, correspondent Phebe McGuire reports.

Among the 70 persons present was the Rev. E. J. Aschenbrenner, executive secretary of the District of Eugene, along with ministers and laymen from each church in the district.

Discussions were held regarding church growth and the re-location of the Gardiner Methodist Church. The Rev. Paul Hurllocker, pastor of the Gardiner church, was re-elected to serve as president of the district for another year.

Plans were also discussed for the future building of four new churches in the district.

The Dillard-Winston Methodist WSCS ladies served as hostesses for a refreshment hour.

REACHED NEW RATE

WASHINGTON (UPI)—Personal income in the United States reached a record annual rate of \$462 billion in June, an increase of \$2 billion over May, the Commerce Department reported Sunday.

Wage and salary increases contributed \$1.5 billion toward the June hike and the remainder resulted from the rise in corporate dividends, the report said.

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