

Labor-Management Committee Idea Growing

Robert Carey, president of Associated Oregon Industries, is doing some strong promoting to bring about closer cooperation between labor and management. In a speech recently to the AFL-CIO convention, he asked delegates to work jointly with management for a workmen's compensation reform bill to be introduced at the next legislature. This plea has been made before, but Carey used it as a springboard to turn the convention's attention to his earlier request that organized labor and management meet periodically to iron out problems before they get out of hand. He said the suggestion, made originally by Rep. Ed Whelan of Portland, secretary of the Multnomah County Labor Council, that the two groups get together periodically to discuss problems of mutual interest and concern, had been well received by both labor and business leaders. "I feel it is a solid step in improving labor-management relations in Oregon,"

he said. He cited the workmen's compensation reform issue as an excellent example of the mutual program "which could be solved in this manner." He noted that a great deal of conflict and friction which exists between labor and employers can be attributed to the fact that "we don't exchange our thoughts." He chided both for recognizing the need to "maintain a high level of communication" but being "reluctant to exchange their thoughts and ideas with each other." He said "this failure to communicate has resulted in much of the mistrust and misunderstanding we have for each other today." Carey has suggested a committee give employers and labor leaders the opportunity not only to become acquainted on a personal basis but an opportunity "to strengthen those few lines of communication which do exist, and, perhaps, string those which do not." The idea is a good one.

Southwest Oregon Becoming Popular

Southwest Oregon is becoming an increasingly popular place, and the state Board of Census in Salem has come up with a study to prove it. Its report, "Net Migration by Age and Sex: 1950-1960," shows this area of the state ranks high in the number of people who moved in during the decade. It is second only to the much more populous Clackamas, Multnomah and Washington counties. The figures of total "net migration" are based on the number of people who

came in and the number who left. Subtracting one from the other, the "net migration" for Douglas, Coos, Curry, Jackson and Josephine counties was more than 20,000. This figure includes 10,742 males and 9,958 females. The greatest increases for both males and females was in the 30-to-44 age groups and the 10-14 group, indicating a considerable influx of young families. The Multnomah, Clackamas and Washington county area had a net migration of 17,354 males and 19,204 females.

Opinions From Readers

State Employee Cutoff Suggested By Resident

To The Editor: Regarding the tax issue referendum, on which we are to vote Oct. 15, would like to make a few realistic remarks. A couple of months ago we had to spend the night in Milwaukie, across from the State Liquor Commission building, and we were informed that we could obtain breakfast in the cafeteria there, and it certainly appeared that there were at least three times as many employees as needed. Take a look for yourself and while you are at it just walk in any of the departments and watch the employees with nothing to do but try to pass the time away. Look back a year and remember the overpasses that were constructed between Cottage Grove and Eugene on USS. They were constructed for only two lanes the first time and not only that were two feet too low also and then when the other two lanes were to be added had to repeat the job all over again. Look at Winchester at present. How come we construct a bridge for two lanes, then in a year go back and do two more lanes at probably twice the cost. We are not saying a lot of employees could be discharged and all our troubles would be over but we are saying in our opinion that \$60 million and another \$60 million could be cut if waste was cut. Sometime on a week day between the hours of 4 to 6 p.m. park along the freeway, between Salem and count the state cars on their way to Portland. Our state officials with their scarce tactics should read in the September 1963 issue of the Readers Digest the article "Wanna Borrow A Jack." We are certainly going to vote NO on Oct. 15.

mind you, cause cancer, right off the cranberry growers were all but put out of business. Women would stand and talk about the danger that might be lurking in a cranberry while puffing on a cigarette that the greatest medical men of all time have proven to be a number one killer. Now did our lawmakers pass such a tax bill? No, they argued and argued but they put a heavier tax burden on the paycheck. Now we are being threatened with all sorts of punishment if we balk. Well, I say let's balk every time such strongarmed tactics are used to force us to accept an undesired tax burden. Voting no is my way of saying, Mr. Politician, Republican or Democrat, you can't put that sort of thing over. A. L. Tomlinson, P.O. Box 565, Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Chairman Of Education Board Urges Yes Vote

To The Editor: We Oregon voters are being called upon to make an important decision Oct. 15. Never before has there been a greater need to understand the real issues involved in an election measure. Oregon's constitution requires that expenditures must be balanced by income — therefore a tax program had to be enacted to produce an approximate \$60 million to balance a general fund budget of \$404 million. The \$404 million general fund accounts for approximately one-third of total state expenditures. The two-thirds is spent for highways, game commission, SIAC, etc., and is financed from dedicated funds from which none of the \$60 million could be taken. About 60 per cent of the general fund budget is appropriated for education. State aid to local school districts through the Basic School Support fund and from appropriations for special education programs account for 35 per cent of the state general fund. It is clear that education, because it represents this sizable portion of the general fund budget, has probably the most at stake in the referendum. State general fund support of elementary and secondary education began in 1942 with educators and taxpayers alike recognizing that

real property could no longer carry the entire burden of education. It was the people in 1946 who approved the present Basic School Support Fund. The voters in 1950 and the Legislatures since have consistently attempted to lighten the property tax burden and equalize educational opportunity by increasing the size of the fund. It is significant to remember that the fund was increased by \$19 million in 1961 and \$16 million in 1963, making a total increase of \$35 million during the past two sessions. This amount would have been otherwise levied as local property taxes. A NO vote could be interpreted that the people no longer believe that the state should maintain its present level of support — which is now about 35 per cent of local district operating costs. Actually, many state groups, including education, school boards, Grange, Farm Bureau, PTA and others have positions urging that the state provide 50 per cent of operating costs or more from state revenue sources. State government expenditures and particularly those for higher education and community colleges must keep pace with population trends. The citizens of Oregon have long held that education should be available to all and not a privilege for the wealthy few. Enrollment in schools of higher education, including community colleges, has increased considerably in recent years. There are approximately 25 per cent more high school seniors this year than graduated in 1963, and 60 per cent more juniors this year than there were seniors in 1962-63. Meeting the educational needs of this increasing number will require greater state funds. The growth of community colleges will help to educate these students at somewhat lower costs than possible in our four-year institutions. With college funds in jeopardy an even greater burden will be placed on community colleges. The question that plagues the state Legislature is how to meet community college building and operating costs without adding to the property tax burden. The 1963 Legislature reduced the percentage of state support for community colleges and greater cuts would be in prospect if the tax program is defeated. Oregon has had a tradition of stable — even conservative — governmental finance. There has not been a major state tax increase since 1955, although property taxes have increased substantially. Our per capita state tax is ninth out of the eleven Western states, although we probably would be somewhat higher if total state and local taxes were considered. This pattern of an orderly meeting of the most pressing needs for state funds is the real issue in the Oct. 15 election. Our tax structure is reviewed every two years by the Legislature, or the people may initiate change. A YES vote will indicate that the citizens of Oregon are willing to pay for the services that they have requested and that are necessary in our growing state. Eugene H. Fisher, Chairman, Oregon State Board of Education and member, Elkton School Board.

The Almanac

Today is Tuesday, Oct. 8, the 281st day of 1963 with 84 to follow. The moon is approaching its last quarter. The morning stars are Mercury and Jupiter. The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn. Those born today include World War I aviator Eddie Rickenbacker, in 1890. On this day in history: In 1923, Germany's shady post-war economy produced a wave of such disastrous inflation that one U. S. penny bought more than 6-million marks. In 1940, Congress passed an act levying taxes on excess profits of corporate earnings. In 1942, the first contingent of Waves began naval training for women at Smith College, Northampton, Mass. A thought for the day — The American naturalist and author, Henry David Thoreau, said: "It takes two to speak the truth — one to speak and another to hear."

Writer Not Impressed By Political Pressure

To The Editor: Our people here in Oregon are now having a sample of the most disgusting political pressure put on us by both Democrats and Republicans that I have ever in my more than 60 years been my dubious pleasure of seeing. In the first place, they were asked to put a tax on non essential products such as cigarettes, tobacco, pet foods, etc. Such a tax would hit each and every one of us in some way, but it would be taxing some of the most vicious killers ever let loose on the public. It would be taxing that which all of us can, and in most cases should, have to pay a heavy tax on or do without. When it was whispered that some cranberries might, just might,

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LETTER DEADLINE SET Because of an expected influx of letters to the editor on the tax referendum measure, The News-Review will try to use all letters received by noon Friday. Since no letters on the issue may be used Tuesday, the final letters will be used Monday.

News Analysis



By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst

In the Ukraine surveying the wreckage of what had been hoped would be a banner crop year, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev delivered himself of another of his proverbs. "As long as the thunder does not crash," he said, "the peasant does not cross himself." The remark was interpreted as a suggestion to Soviet planners that they might have done more to foresee this year's disaster which has turned the Soviet Union from a normally grain-exporting nation to one forced to scramble to meet its minimum needs. For this, aside from a bitterly cold winter and a long summer

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO Oct. 8, 1923

The Roseburg Chamber of Commerce today commended C. O. Garrett of Glendale and County Agent B. W. Cooney for arranging and placing the county's exhibit at the state fair. It won second place in the state and first in the district during competition. Although the prune market is weak, Roseburg prune plants are receiving hundreds of tons of fruit daily where they are being stored until a better market is established. The Melrose Grange has voted unanimously to support the income tax bill that has been passed by the state legislature and will be submitted to a referendum in November.

25 YEARS AGO Oct. 8, 1938

Monte Pearson struck out nine and yielded only five hits as his New York Yankees topped the Chicago Cubs, 5-3, in the World Series. It was the third straight win for the Yankees. Miss Letty Whaler of Glendale today reigned as queen of the Douglas County Junior Chamber of Commerce industrial fair in Roseburg. Mrs. V. J. Micelli, grand Esther of the Oregon chapter of Order of Eastern Star, will attend the reception for the grand auxiliary nation of Oregon in Corvallis next Tuesday. The Roseburg Indians football team fell victim to an intricate and dazzling array of reverse and double reverse plays last night, 38-18.

10 YEARS AGO Oct. 8, 1953

Jasper James Palouse, last surviving member of the Umpqua Indian tribe, was killed yesterday in an auto accident on the Little River Road east of Glendale. Approximately \$20,000 of the \$72,000 Central Douglas United Fund goal has been collected so far. The New York Yankees, often accused of being bankers instead of baseball players, split a \$290,000 melon as the result of winning their fifth straight World Series, this one from the Brooklyn Dodgers in six games.

"So Jump!"



Wheat Disaster Pinned On Khrush

drought, the Soviet premier could give himself a large share of the credit, since the direction of Soviet agriculture has been his own particular baby. His virgin lands project had not been a success and it appeared he now was abandoning a previous belief that the Soviet Union's growing population needs could be met simply by expanding acreage. Instead, the emphasis now would be on irrigation and a vastly expanded output of fertilizer. Contributing also to the disaster were the weaknesses which annually plague the Soviet agricultural economy — low incentives, inadequate transportation facilities and a shortage of farm machinery. At any rate, as the premier said, the U.S.S.R. was in a "difficult position." For Canada and Australia, one man's loss was another man's gain. From Canada alone, Soviet buyers purchased nearly seven million tons of wheat in a record \$500 million deal which scraped the bottom of the bins of Canada's exportable surplus. From Ottawa, where U. S. wheat dealers were meeting with a Soviet delegation, came reports that the Soviets wanted still more and would buy up to 200 million bushels from the United States if the U.S. government would authorize it. Wheat has been on the U. S. list of goods embargoed against sale to Russia and such a sale required a major change in U.S. policy. There also was the virtual certainty that if the United States sold wheat to Russia some of it would find its way back to Cuba. But the temptation also was great. The U.S. government held more than a billion bushels of surplus wheat and another billion was on the way. Crop damage suffered by the Soviet Union and by much of the remainder of Europe already had benefited U.S. farmers. Analysts already were predicting record wheat shipments and total farm exports of another record close to \$6 billion. By this week, it seemed the U.S. government had made up its mind. If they asked for it, the Soviets could have 200 million bushels of wheat for \$380 million cash on the barrel head.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In this column the other day, the proposal to sell our surplus wheat to Russia — getting paid for it, presumably, with Russian gold — was discussed at some length, and the opinion was expressed that it would be a good deal all the way around because the Russians need our wheat and we need the Russian gold. The mail a day or so later brought a clipping of the column with this question typed at the top of it: "Who will get the job of BITING THE GOLD BRICKS to see if they are genuine?" It's a good question. It's an especially good question because it brings out the suspicion we instinctively feel regarding ANY proposal coming from the Soviet Union, which is a communist nation. As a communist nation, Russia's policies and procedures are presumably ruled by the teachings of Marx and Lenin. Marx, in his day, had preached the doctrines of communism. Lenin was the leader of the communist movement in Russia and the FOUNDER OF THE SOVIET UNION. Lenin explained communism to the people and devoted his life to putting it into practice. He was the author of the grim and cynical Ten Commandments of Communism, which have been frequently referred to in this space. Among his Ten Commandments are these: "There are no morals in politics; there is only expediency. CATS ARE ILL LONDON (UPI) — Sir John Smyth and his wife said today they broke off their vacation on Majorca and flew back to London because their two Siamese cats fell ill. "The fact that we were at their bedside helped them to recover," Sir John said. "The Siamese is the most intelligent animal I have ever come across. They can very nearly talk, you know."

The Editor's Corner By Charles V. Stanton

Holding Education Standard Requires Increase In Taxes

State Sen. Walter Pearson is claiming "misrepresentation" in statements from those advocating approval of the tax issue soon to come before Oregon voters. He says it is deliberate misrepresentation to say that local property taxes will increase if a cut is made in the amount of aid from the basic school fund. In that statement he is correct. As he points out, people must vote in each district to determine how much the budget shall be increased over the legal six per cent. Consequently there couldn't be more taxes for schools if people didn't approve. But that doesn't mean, as the senator's statements would seem to indicate, that our educational system wouldn't be badly hurt if we cut back on the amount of money needed to operate our schools. A good many people feel that our schools are being run on a too costly plane. They refer to the "Little Red Schoolhouse" and the "Three R's" and decry the so-called "frills" of the modern school system. They point to great increases in salaries paid teachers and feel that we should reduce the amounts paid. To those who hold these opinions, the senator's statements bring much rejoicing. They should, at the same time, realize that it is thought Sen. Pearson has a burning ambition to become governor, that a new governor soon is to be chosen, that there is definitely a conservative trend, and that the senator's expressions at this time are quite effective in building his "image" for future political action. But, be that as it may, the controversy, it seems to me, carries a lot of danger. Unquestionably we can take a lot of the "frills" out of our school system. Then comes the question, what frills? Shall we do away with bands and the teaching of music? Our bands cost us a lot of money. In the "good ol' days" teaching music was the responsibility of the home. Children obtained a musical education from teachers employed by parents. Parental responsibility today, however, is hard to find. And, too, if we didn't have bands we'd have a good many more youngsters in the delinquent column. Shall we do away with athletics? Can't you just imagine the roar arising from sports fans? How about the hot lunch program? Now there's a "frill" for you! Should we go back to requiring each child to bring his own lunch? What about bus transportation? We oldtimers walked to and from school. Now the youngsters ride. Because they ride we are able to transport them over longer distances, consolidate schools, improve educational facilities. But those so-called "frills" are not, in my mind, the most important of the suggested cuts. To me the matter of salaries is an exceedingly serious matter. The quality of a school is not determined by the architectural beauty or convenience of its structure. It does not depend upon the materials furnished. Instead, quality lies entirely in the efficiency, ability and dedication of the instructor. For many years our school teachers were terribly underpaid. A good many fine teachers simply couldn't support families on the pay they received. Our school system lost many hundreds of experienced and capable teachers. Enrollment in our normal schools dropped dangerously. More recently we have increased the pay for teachers to a level more comparable with business and industry. Yet we find states around with even higher salaries than we pay in Oregon. Some of our best teachers, for example, are being drained off by the state of California. Oregon can't afford to lower the quality of education furnished its young people by impairing the attraction of the teaching profession or by permitting the best of its teachers to go where ability receives better paid recognition, I believe. So, Sen. Pearson is correct in his declaration that school budgets can't increase without consent of the people. On the other hand local taxes must be increased if (and it's an important "if") we propose to maintain the quality of education.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Interpreter Was Needed At Hearing

By DICK WEST WASHINGTON (UPI) — When administration officials appear before congressional committees to seek funds for the foreign aid program, they almost always encounter a certain amount of hostility. Why do they have so much trouble getting their points across the "Congress"? I believe the lack of understanding is caused by a language barrier. If the witnesses spoke Hausa and the committee members spoke Urdu, they could call in some interpreters and get along very well. But as things now stand, they both speak English. Speaking the same language can seriously impair communication, as we shall see as we examine a volume of testimony published today by the House subcommittee on foreign aid appropriations. As we tune in on the hearing, Subcommittee Chairman Otto E. Passman, D-La., and Rep. William E. Minshall, R-Ohio, are interrogating Brig. Gen. Stephen O. Fuqua Jr. about the purchase of some airplanes for the military assistance program. Passman: How many Cessna 185 aircraft did you request last year in the 1963 budget? Fuqua: None. But we did ask for 15 Cessna 180's. Passman: I am willing for you to substitute one for the other. Fuqua: We asked for no 185's. We requested funds for 15 180's. Passman: How many did you purchase in the 1963 budget? Fuqua: We purchased no 180's fiscal year 1963, but we did purchase Cessna 185's. There was a lot more of this sort of thing, but let us mercifully draw the curtain at this point. Swallow, anyone?



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Home Extension Group To Meet At Canyonville

The Days Creek - Canyonville Home Extension Unit will meet Thursday at the Canyonville home of Mrs. Eileen Fullerton. Program for the day will be "Meals From the Freezer." Directing the session will be Mrs. Mitchell Fuller and Mrs. Bill Abel. Hostesses at the noon potluck will be Wanda Abel and Selene Burnum.