

The News-Review

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WHERE GOES THE GARBAGE

By George Castillo

Jackson County is currently grappling with a problem which should serve as an object lesson to Douglas County. It involves, of all things, a garbage dump. The Medford garbage disposal company is quitting the site of the old dump and is in the process of starting another.

The present dump is in the city limits in an area which is quickly being developed and the company is attempting to find a more acceptable site where the reek and unpleasant appearance will be removed from population centers and still be within economical transport distance.

The problem is simple but its solution is becoming extremely thorny.

The company finally found a canyon near Jacksonville, bought a 360-acre plot of land, put in roads and otherwise developed the site. It had reason to sit back and beam happily. The site was hidden in the canyon, drainage was away from population centers and the smells were wafted far from sensitive noses.

Then, the axe fell. People of Jacksonville suddenly decided it was time to protest. They are now thumping the drum for a spot zoning ordinance to shut the company out of the site. That is, they want to make just the area in which the dump is to be situated a zone in which a dump cannot be placed.

Lesson Elicited

The question of which side is right doesn't affect Douglas County particularly, but the lesson it should promote deserves plenty of county consideration. That lesson is that countywide zoning as part of an overall planning program would probably have served to make such a battle improbable.

The garbage dump could only have been placed in an area away from areas of population if zoning were in effect. Zones would have been set up for the very purpose after long preliminary study and mapping by the planning commission. The company would have known where it could set up the dump, and the people would be protected from the noxious eyesore.

This is a dramatic example of the need for such zoning. The same could be applied to such things as junk yards, foul-smelling paper mills and other installations not compatible to residential areas.

The most prevalent opposition to zoning is that it is just another way of government controlling the actions of the individuals. But controls for the general good of the people become necessary as populations grow.

The subject is not new to the county. In recent years Douglas County voters have twice soundly defeated efforts to establish zoning in the county. It appeared that one of the major contributing reasons for the defeats was misunderstanding. Many people got zoning mixed up with building codes and turned down the measure on the basis of a dislike for enforcement of the code.

Zoning Defeated Twice

Douglas County is not alone in its problem of selling zoning. Jackson County has also had the measure defeated twice in recent years.

The two counties also have a parallel in that they are still sparsely enough populated that advance planning will save them many headaches such as the location of Medford's city dump in the future.

At best, rapid growth of populations bring about severe problems. That's why any planning that can be done before dense populations arrive will avert many problems as the growth takes place.

—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK (AP)—One of the greatest mistakes made by the American Indians was their failure to set up customs posts all along the Atlantic Coast shortly after Columbus first landed.

Had they done so they could have checked the mass emigration from Europe to a dribble, and they'd still own most of the continent. But, no, they chose to fight the white man with weapons instead of the law's delays—and look what happened to them!

But the custom of customs inspection has spread now throughout the world. Half the ordeal of traveling abroad today lies in going through customs—or, rather, in waiting to go through.

The elements of the situation are always the same: (a) The customs inspector tries as long as possible to keep you from entering his country, and (b) you try to get past him and into the country as soon as possible.

Tricks to Trade

There are a few tricks, however, which veteran travelers find sometimes speed them through the barriers. Here are a few: 1. Tell the customs man you are a secret courier from Washington, D. C., sent to expedite a loan to his country. To make it more plausible, offer to lend him a buck.

2. If you are in France, whisper that your wife is enceinte. The French, who are crazy about motherhood, will rush her to a hospital—from which you can remove her to a hotel. (If you want to attend the Folies Bergere, you might even leave her in the hospital overnight.)

3. Speaking just a few words of his native tongue is often helpful, as it shows the customs man you are really interested in his country. (This doesn't work in Britain, however, where they distrust any Americans who speak English.)

4. Never bribe a customs agent yourself to speed up his inspection. Let your wife do it. It's

cheaper. Women can always get more for less money.

5. Never brag you've got influence. They'll know you're lying. People with real influence don't have to announce it. It goes ahead of them—like waves.

6. Faint. When the customs agent picks you up, faint again. After he's picked you up several times, he'll be glad to stamp your baggage to get rid of you.

Spread Out Lunch

7. Pretend you're in no real hurry. Open a bottle of wine and spread a picnic lunch. This strategy doesn't work well, however, in countries whose customs agents are poorly paid. They'll join in the feast and won't admit you to their country until the last crumb is gone.

8. Lie down on the pier and cry. There's something about a grown man in tears that softens even the heart of a customs agent.

9. Tell them you're a diamond smuggler. This is admittedly a drastic step, but after all you can't take you to jail without first letting you into the country. After you've outwitted the customs agents of half a dozen foreign countries, comes the acid test—on your return home.

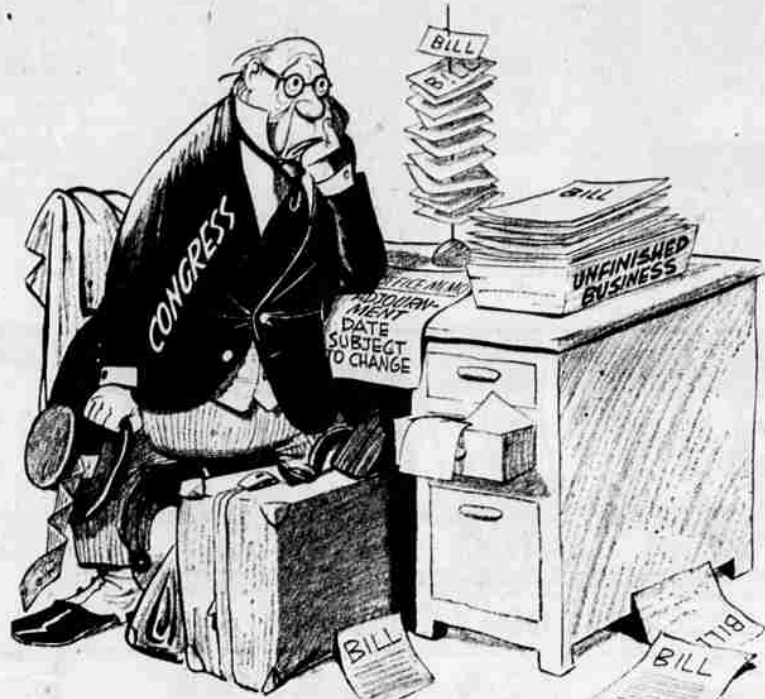
All travelers since Marco Polo have agreed that the toughest part of a trip abroad lies in getting back into your own country when the trip is over.

FIREBUG SUSPECTED

PORTLAND (AP)—Firemen this week mulled over the possibility that a firebug flitted around Portland Sunday, and set four blazes.

Fires broke out at two apartment houses and two manufacturing firms. Damage was negligible, firemen said.

---Wishin', Waitin', Wonderin' When---



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Reader Opinions

Critics Of Centennial Group Mistaken, View

Concern expressed last week by delegates to the State Labor Convention over the handling of the Oregon Centennial celebration for 1959, has been echoed privately in many parts of the state and among many groups who feel their contribution to the state is receiving inadequate emphasis in the planning of the Oregon Centennial Commission.

There can be no doubt but that such concern is proper. But criticism of officials of the Commission misses the real mark.

The legislative appropriation for the planning and promotion of Oregon's great birthday party, to which the world has been invited, was woefully inadequate. A total of \$830,000 was granted by the Legislature. The Province of British Columbia, in its Centennial celebration this year, will have spent more than five times that amount. The state of Washington, our neighbor with whom we compete for industry, new citizens and the tourist dollar, is planning to spend for its great 1960 celebration, close to 15 million dollars, half appropriated by the state legislature and half by the city of Seattle. Washington is planning an expenditure, in other words, of more than fifteen times the amount Oregon has so far set aside for her monumental task in 1959.

Of the small amount appropriated by the Oregon Legislature for the purpose of proper observation of the state's 100th birthday, more than half will be spent for reconstruction of the old P.I. building which, for lack of another more attractive site, will become the focal point of the Centennial celebration and the locale of the Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair, which starts in June of 1959. The interpretation by the Commission that the Legislature intended that monies appropriated for the Commission be used for promotion of the Trade Fair and Exposition has largely limited the Commission to a major concern with physical reconstruction of the P.I. and with the soliciting of paying exhibitors at the Exposition and Trade Fair.

No test of the present Commission's capacity to handle the imaginative and comprehensive portrayal of the 'good life' in Oregon, its educational opportunities, the rich cultural opportunities afforded by our music, art and drama can be had until funds are available to develop these themes.

Committees of hard-working, talented and dedicated citizens in the fields of history, the arts, education, labor and religion have been appointed by the Commission. Most have laid ambitious plans for portraying the state in a manner which will bring to Oregon nation-wide attention, and which will bring, perhaps even more persuasively than will commercial exhibits or the display of our great industrial potential, hundreds of thousands of visitors to our borders in the Centennial year. These plans have been largely frustrated to date by a total lack of funds. In many instances, as with the committees and committees who have responded enthusiastically to the Commission's urging for Centennial planning, funds from County treasuries, local Chambers of Commerce, and private or institutional donations have been forthcoming.

But in the important areas which encompass activities heretofore unorganized on a state-wide level, the problem of finance is the major stumbling block to adequate Centennial planning. Funds from the Centennial Commission, in whom rest the responsibility for a successful Centennial celebration, should be forthcoming to subsidize the work of these sub-committees, whose aid the Commission has requested. And the Centennial has no funds for this purpose.

An emergency appropriation from the state, supplemented by legislative funds when the 1959 Legislature convenes, is an absolute necessity if the caliber of Centennial celebration which Oregon deserves, and which her citizens are now demanding is to be achieved.

The public, whose concern with an effective Centennial celebration is proper and is growing, should be aware of the financial handicaps under which the Centennial Commission works. The Commission itself, supported by the interested public, should urge upon the appropriate public bodies and the appropriate public officials the need for prompt assistance. Monies spent on attracting not only new industries and business to our state, but also new citizens and a continuing flow of tourists, is the most productive use of public funds our state can make at this time.

Lillie M. Sweetland
Commissioner Oregon
Centennial Commission
2006 SE McLoughlin Blvd.
Milwaukie, Ore.

BPW Local Club Backing Highway Safety Project

The Business and Professional Women's Clubs are "backing the attack" on highway safety and the local club lends its support to this

—Peter Edson—

WASHINGTON (NEA) — President Eisenhower, if he ever meets Khrushchev at the Summit, could throw the record book of Communist indirect aggression at Nikita.

The idea would be to expose fully Russia's long list of moves in a great chess game of power politics. Its objective is to take over the entire Middle East by converting its countries — first into neutral nations — then into a bloc of Communist satellites.

There is no longer any doubt about Russian ambitions and goals. American and British intelligence files are filled with evidence of Russia's penetration into the Middle East.

This has been done by diplomatic pressure, military aid, economic warfare, and Communist party subversion. Each of these activities will be dealt with briefly in later articles in this series.

IN STRAIGHT, ruthless power politics, the record goes back to the Stalin-Hitler pact of 1939. That was when the two dictators tried to divide their future spheres of influence.

For Russia, Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov demanded military bases in Turkey from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and control over an Iranian corridor to the Persian Gulf.

By a 1936 treaty with the old Shah of Persia, Russia had the right to move into Iran if that country was invaded by a third power. So when Hitler double-crossed Stalin and declared war on Russia in 1941, the Russians occupied northern Iran.

They did this with the approval of the British, who moved into Southern Iran at the same time. Their deal was that both sides would evacuate within six months after the war's end.

But the Russians didn't get out. They held on to Azerbaijan and tried to convert it into a Communist satellite. It took strong pressure by the U. S. and the U. K.

every worthwhile project. Very driver, every conscientious driver, has his own safety program but to be effective any program must not place emphasis on any time or period but on every single day.

Any driver's personal habits are a key to safety practices. Courtesy is always the best practice for a driver and works wonders at keeping out of trouble. Tolerance of the inconsideration of other drivers will also help. Anger at the over aggressive driver is always a hazard.

A driver's mental attitude is important but training can also improve his physical power for "safe driving." One thing that we all need training on is the ability to SEE what we are looking at. There are five important rules for every driver.

1. Keep your vision high, i.e. look for the problems ahead of you.

2. Keep your eyes moving. You can become hypnotized by the road ahead of you.

3. Make sure that others see you. Don't just assume that the pedestrian or other driver sees you.

4. Always leave yourself a way out. Plenty of space to stop or pass.

5. Get the big picture, not what's just ahead of you but watch traffic and to the side and behind.

These may seem like obvious rules but it is surprising how many times we make mistakes in what we see, for we look with our eyes but see with our mind. Many drivers make errors without knowing it and blame the other driver or bad luck for his own mistakes.

Safety is a full time job. One can't think about today and then forget for a day or a month, so let's practice good seeing and good driving habits, maintaining a tolerant attitude for fellow drivers. Remember: "The life you save may be your own."

Arta M. Fowler, president
Roseburg BPW Club

in the United Nations to get them out — six months late.

IN TURKEY, Molotov demanded two Turkish provinces, Kars and Ardahan, on the Armenian border. Turkey rejected these demands in January, 1946. She was backed by the United States.

President Truman's Doctrine of 1947 resulted in a \$250,000,000 military and economic aid program for Greece and Turkey. It unquestionably saved those two countries.

While Russia was concentrating on the Communist take-over in China and the Korean and Vietnamese wars, Red pressure on the Middle East was relaxed.

But in 1953 Russia made a barter deal with Pakistan. In 1954 there was a new economic agreement with Iran. Two years later Russia tried to "normalize" relations with Turkey.

These deals were unsuccessful efforts to keep those countries out of the Baghdad Pact alliance of Moslem countries on Russia's southwestern borders.

FORMATION OF THIS mutual defense alliance, supported by the U. S. and the U. K., revived Russian interest in the Middle East. And in 1955 the Russians seized the opportunity to move into this theater of operations with every resource she had.

In 1954 Moscow had been so unconcerned about the Nasser government in Egypt that the revolution was dismissed as a "reactionary movement."

The next year, however, Russia became a Middle East power. The way for it was paved by a trip which Russian Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov made through Syria, Lebanon and Egypt.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

side' in the upcoming battle of words in the U.N.

What's wrong with us? Why are we off on the wrong foot in this Middle East ruckus?

I'm afraid it's because we are pursuing a foreign policy that none of us have much faith in. We seem to be trying to run the Middle East by force.

Few Americans want to run the Middle East by force.

We send troops to Lebanon. Few Americans want to send troops to Lebanon — or anywhere else, unless Russia starts a shooting war. Sending troops to foreign countries is serious business. It's no way to win friends and influence people.

Suppose some foreign nation sent troops HERE. Suppose some foreign nation had sent troops to Little Rock last year. Everybody knows what would have happened in that event. We would have dropped our own family quarrel over integration and would have GONE TO WAR with the nation that sent the troops.

Human nature is human nature — and in this Middle East ruckus we seem to have been going against human nature at every point.

What is a good foreign policy? Teddy Roosevelt had a pretty good idea when he said "SPEAK SOFTLY, and carry a big stick." We seem to have been speaking HARSHLY at every turn.

TO TAKE CLAIM TO U.N.

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—Greece this week was reported planning to take her claim to the island of Cyprus back to the U.N. Assembly after apparently fruitless talks with British Prime Minister Macmillan. After his visit to Athens Friday, Macmillan flew on to Ankara and met with Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes.

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Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D. D.

(Written for NEA Service)

Human beings are all alike and different at the same time. Our similarities are broad but our differences are minute and specific. We are born with individuality but we amplify our basic differences with our experiences, our mental reactions and our attitudes.

These differences make it difficult to understand the other person. We do not have the same interests and desires. Our reactions gain acceptance for us or they cause us trouble. Much of our daily conflict could be voluntarily eliminated if we set our goals on a high level of spiritual objective. We must aim to serve others and to help them along the way.

We must strive to give satisfaction rather than to merely satisfy ourselves. We need to love and to deserve the love of others instead of demanding that others love us and sacrifice for us.

FLUORIDATION REJECTED

SPRINGFIELD (AP) — Voters in the McKenzie Water District east of here this week rejected, 313 to 141, a proposal to fluoridate drinking water.

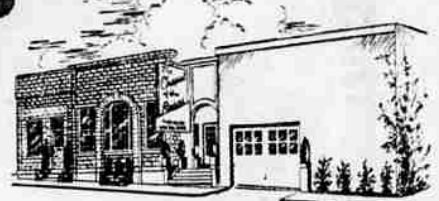
The rejection means that water in the larger, adjoining Rainbow district will not be treated, because both districts draw water from the same wells. The McKenzie district vote was final by previous agreement with the Rainbow Water Board.



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