

The News-Review

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WATER DATA IMPORTANT

By George Castillo

The importance of continuing the work of the Douglas County Water Resources Survey and Advisory Committee was pointed up strongly this week at the August meeting of the committee.

The first came from Col. W. L. Winegar, district engineer for the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps is currently carrying on a study of needs and possible projects for controlling the county's floods.

He had this to say in a letter to Ben Irving, director of the survey office:

"Information gathered by your organization to date on sedimentation, water supply and floods, including gauge readings and precipitation data, has been very useful in our studies, for correlation purposes and for determining maximum flood discharges. Had such information not been available as a result of the county's program, it would have been impossible to obtain, and our studies would have been seriously hampered."

"I hope that the program of basic data collection can be continued. The addition of several more years of record would make presently available data much more valuable for use in detailed design of any projects which may be found economically feasible during the current study. Also, the future value of this information to Douglas County as timber resources are exploited and the need for utilization of all available water resources becomes more urgent cannot be overestimated."

Knowledge Necessary

"As population of the county continues to grow, the knowledge and conservation of all available water resources for irrigation and other uses will become more and more important."

"It does not appear that any other agency would be able to carry on a program of data collection such as you have initiated. For that reason, I feel that you and the county could be complimented for the initiative and foresight shown in setting up the program."

In his letter, Col. Winegar said the Corps' studies of the Umpqua basin would be completed next year. It can have tremendous effect in controlling the county's water.

The letter is a solid indication that the work of gathering data through the survey office under direction of the advisory committee is vital to the county's future. It should be continued on a permanent basis. The work could well be the key to the growth of the county because water or lack of it will boost or strangle that growth.

Another indication of the need for continued operation of the two agencies was made by E. J. Watson, hydrologic engineer for the state Water Resources Board, which is also conducting pioneer studies of the basin.

County Will Be Model

Douglas County will serve as a model for control of other watersheds by the state. One of those controls will be establishment of cutoff flows, Watson said. Thus, when streams fall below a certain minimum flow in dry seasons, future water rights granted by the state engineer will be suspended until the streams begin rising again.

Establishment of these minimums has proved extremely difficult because not enough is known about the streams. Future data will make it possible to establish equitable cutoff levels which will least hurt the water right holders while still keeping flows up in the streams.

The Bureau of Reclamation, which is also conducting a survey in the county, has given strong plaudits to the work of the agencies, also.

These should be indications enough that the work of gathering data is not just a nebulous activity designed for frivolous spending of county money. It serves a practical purpose, the benefits of which in years to come will be measured in greater population, recreational facilities, industry, fishlife and expanded agriculture.

—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK (AP)—Inside every Hollywood actor today there is a producer struggling to get out.

Producer Gregory Peck has just emerged from actor Peck. With his partner, William Wyler, he has just produced a blockbuster Western.

It is in color and it cost four million dollars. The actor, who worked briefly as Barker at the New York World's Fair, is now good. Three-week nationwide promotion tour for his picture.

"It's getting to be the thing for actors to do now," said Peck, smiling. "What we do is like the old-time pitchman, except we go in for the soft-sell manner."

"Basically what has happened is that the major studios now often just put up the money for a package picture deal. The studios take a minor share of the profits, and the artists take the major share."

"There is always a day of reckoning," said Peck. "Just as the major share of the loot now goes to the artist, so does the major share of the blame — and this present dream setup won't last long if the results aren't good. So far they have been good. Some of the best pictures have been and are being made by the independent producers."

Why Add Burden

Why does an actor want to assume the added burdens and risks that go with directing and producing? It isn't just the hope of making more money he can keep. "I've been acting for 15 years," said Peck. "There simply comes a time when it isn't enough to wait for someone else to pick out your stories and tell you when to work. I feel that any actor who survives in this business for 15 years is entitled, in varying degree, to

Nursing Home Evacuated As Fire Spreads Swiftly

PORTLAND (AP)—A nursing home was evacuated Wednesday as flames spread swiftly through a brushy area in North Portland. Firemen stopped the flames before they reached the nursing home, a warehouse, mill and several homes in the area. Another fire broke out in the same section of the city at the same time. It was in the launching ways of the old Oregon shipyard, a mile to the west. A fireboat and several fire trucks controlled the blaze quickly. Battalion Chief Joe Cunningham said children may have started the fire in the rotted, abandoned launching ways. Damage was slight.

Waking Up . . . E-E-Yah!



NEA Service, Inc.

House Finally Kills Minerals Subsidy Measure

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House today cut to pieces, then killed a domestic minerals subsidy bill.

The roll call vote killing the bill, 182-159, came after the measure had been tentatively killed then revived. Earlier by standing vote the House, acting as a committee, voted 108-98 to strike the bill's enacting clause—kill it. Then on a roll call the House reversed itself and the bill squeaked through 174-171.

Before killing the measure, the House slashed out many important portions strongly supported by the Eisenhower administration as a substitute for tariff barriers.

It had called for a copper stockpile, price supports for lead, zinc, fluorapatite and tungsten and production incentive payments for beryl, chromite and columbite-tantalum.

The proposed program would have cost nearly a half billion dollars in five years.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page 1)

by plane today, but the planned sight-seeing will begin tomorrow. They will board a bus that tours Chinatown, Wall Street, Harlem, the Empire State building and the United Nations.

Their two weeks of seeing America will include trips to Washington, Chicago, Buffalo and Niagara Falls. An interpreter is accompanying them to explain things as they go.

Seeing AMERICA?

I wonder. Here in the State of Jefferson we're fairly extensive travelers. Many of our people who will read this piece have toured New York City in a bus—including Chinatown, Wall Street, Harlem, the Empire State building and the UN. They have gone on tours to Washington, Chicago, Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

I ask you: Is that SEEING AMERICA? It's all fine, of course—and no one would say a word against it. But what these Russian visitors will see in a guided tour of that sort isn't the REAL AMERICA.

That suggests these questions: How should it be seen in order to get an accurate picture of what America is and what America is like?

Several years ago a Paris magazine, Realites, sent a man-and-wife team, Pierre and Rene Gosset, to the U. S. to see what makes our country tick and what Americans are like.

They didn't stop in New York. They left their plane in Kansas City. They bought a used car, and started out on their own. They were fortunate in that (like so many Europeans) they speak English. They shied away from the tourist centers and the big hotels. They stopped at motels along the way. Being charming people themselves, they got acquainted with everyday Americans. They were invited into everyday American homes. They were guests at home town neighborhood parties.

In that way, they traveled from Kansas City to the Pacific Coast and back to K.C. When they got back to Paris, they KNEW AMERICA—and they wrote a series of pieces for their magazine that pictured America ACCURATELY to the French.

That's the kind of tourists we need. Especially the kind of RUSSIAN tourists we need. If we could get enough of them, we could get the REAL AMERICA understood in Russia.

If we could get the REAL AMERICA widely enough understood in Russia, even the communist big shots wouldn't be able to make Russians hate America bitterly enough to go to war with us.

Only a dream, you say? Of course. But one has to dream at times.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

WHY RIVER'S GUMMY

Salem Capital Journal

What makes the Willamette such a nasty place for swimming? It's been hard to tell because the layman can't decipher the chemical gobbledegook of the sanitarians.

But we finally have come across an analysis put out in terms anyone can understand. It's a 1957 breakdown compiled originally by the State Sanitary Authority and published by the News Letter of the League of Oregon Cities.

It puts river pollution in terms of population equivalents. For example:

There are five conventional pulp and paper plants, including Salem's, on the river. They produce pollution equal to a city of 1,518,000 persons.

The two kraft mills, at Albany and Springfield, produce a polluting equivalent of 158,000 persons. Other industries along the river equal a city of 161,700 residents.

On the river are 80 cities and towns with sewage treatment plants. Most of these give primary treatment only, thereby causing pollution in the immediate area around their discharge pipes.

The plants are overloaded and have a fairly regular overflow. Most at one time or another during the year, usually in the summer because of the immense discharge of polluted water from canneries, are completely swamped and have to route a few million gallons around the plants. The overflow is lost through one form or another of plant inefficiency pours pollutants into the river that are the equivalent of a community of 485,000 persons. With a million people living along the river, this indicates that the plants are less than 50 per cent efficient on a theoretical basis. However, since industrial overflow is responsible for much of their problem, such a rating doesn't show a true picture.

By percentages, then, pulp and paper mills produce 64.2 per cent of all the river pollution; treatment plant inefficiency, another 20.5 per cent, and the two kraft paper mills, 6.7 per cent. The remainder is attributed to miscellaneous industries along the river, 6.8 per cent, and raw sewage from homes near the river outside the town, 1.8 per cent.

With a population of a million, the valley is producing pollution normally created by an area containing 2,366,300 persons—even with all cities having treatment plants.

These pollutants are of three kinds: the bacterial kind which escapes through the treatment plants (the worst type from the health standpoint), the organic wastes, such as those from food processing plants which flood out treatment plants and harm fish life by taking the oxygen from the river, and industrial wastes which cause slime. Prime examples of the latter occur just downstream from the two kraft plants and make the river too pungent for any use. At Eugene, this slime forms in a settled area and makes a state park almost unusable at low-water time. There are few residents and no recreation areas in the slime zone downstream from Albany.

From this breakdown, it's obvious that no single attack is going to clean up the river. All the money in the state spent on treatment plants wouldn't touch the slime or have a decisive effect on oxygen depletion. A complete stoppage of kraft and pulp effluent wouldn't make it any safer for junior to swim in the river.

Work is needed in all categories. It can be done if we value the river and health enough.

LANDINGS AGGRESSIONS

CAIRO (AP)—The newspaper Al-Ahram today quoted Premier Feisal of Saudi Arabia as saying in an interview that American and British landings in Lebanon and Jordan were aggressions. Heretofore he has used only such terms as interference or intervention.

Feisal flew home Monday after four days of talks with President Nasser of the United Arab Republic.

STRONG LOCAL NEWSPAPERS

Salem Oregon Statesman

The News-Register of McMinnville, an amalgamation of two weeklies (Telephone Register and News Reporter) which became a daily newspaper five years ago, has announced it will revert to a twice-a-week publication the middle of next month. Advertising revenue has not been sufficient to warrant continuance of more frequent issuance.

The story is neither new nor strange, nor is there any reflection on the publication in any way. It has been a fine newspaper and has earned and obtained considerable community support. Its principal trouble has been that national advertisers have purchased space in larger newspapers circulating in the same area, rather than in the smaller hometown daily. And national advertising pays an important share of publishing costs, which seem constantly increasing.

The News-Register was Oregon's newest daily newspaper, but as of the latest circulation figures it had already outstripped three others in circulation—Ashland, Baker and La Grande. However, these three are in areas of lesser newspaper saturation, and with long standing acceptance. They have less pressure in news and advertising competition. And they have had long experience in adapting their costs to the revenue available.

A forerunner of the News-Register, the Telephone Register, received many honors, nationally and locally, in the last several decades. It was owned by the Blaine family which merged the News-Register with it prior to establishing the daily. So the Blaine's News-Register, as a twice-a-week publication, can be expected to carry on in the same tradition, and will continue to provide McMinnville and its Yamhill county with well-rounded news and advertising coverage of local and county-wide character.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Diefenbacher, D. D.
(Written for NEA Service)

A few waitresses seem to throw the food at you. They plunk the plate before you with seemingly little care. They are not concerned about the gravy splashing on you.

Other food servers seem to treat the plate as if it were something special and as if you were important. They render their service with a smile and determine that the customer is completely satisfied. Somehow the food tastes much better when the service is pleasant.

In our dealing with people we would leave more of an imprint of our fellowship with God if we treated the other person as if he, too, were important to God. Many people seldom read the Bible, but they will be impressed with your applied message of kindness. Some folk will read only "The Gospel According to You."



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— James Marlow —

WASHINGTON (AP)—They all got their necks out of the wringer—the West, the Soviet Union and the Arabs—when the United Nations Thursday night approved 80-0 the Arabs' plan for peace in the Middle East.

They voted themselves a graceful way out of an embarrassing situation. The only question left is: Will the plan work? Or does it just provide a calm before a new storm breaks in the Middle East?

The plan, which the United States also approved, did not contain specifically a single one of the six proposals President Eisenhower made to the U.N. earlier this month to bring peace to the Middle East.

Suggestions in Plan

But at least he can feel some of his suggestions are in the plan, if only in a general way. In the end, although the plan is an easy way out for everyone, it may result in loss of the West's last, lingering grip on the area.

The Arabs—humiliated and angered by the presence of American troops in Lebanon and British forces in Jordan—can now claim credit for getting them out by the ingenuity of their plan. The Soviet Union wanted the troops out. And now they seem sure to go.

And it gets the United States and Britain off a hot spot. Even though invited in by Lebanon's President Chamoun and Jordan's King Hussein—they've shown signs of wanting out ever since they saw the world's bad reaction to what they did.

But there's no evidence anything in the Middle East has been solved or settled except for paying the way for American-British withdrawal. The Arab plan, or resolution, left it up to Secretary General Hammarskjold to arrange the withdrawal.

Situation Not Solved

Secretary of State Dulles, seldom sunny about the Middle East, warned it would be folly to think the simple resolution by itself solved Middle East problems. For example:

Hussein asked for the British troops to leave him from over-throw. It's been reported that once the British left he'd be assassinated.

Reader Opinions

Drivers Lose Speed Consciousness, Claim

That too many drivers of automobiles have lost speed consciousness is attested to by the fact so many fatal car accidents occur on roads free of all other traffic. Too many are either ignorant of or are unable to sense the ratio of danger to speed.

With so many fatal car accidents on our highways, do they not become a matter of vital importance to all of us? For how are we to move about at all without becoming involved in some way with the traffic on these same highways?

The great question concerning the movement of vehicles along our roads has to do with their speed. We know that the aim of better roads is to shorten the time spent in traveling between any two points.

And good many states have installed an absolute speed limit. But the state of Oregon is not one of them. No doubt the state would prefer a stronger highway patrol and we know that there are many miles of road that see little traffic supervision. Still, there are great stretches of hard surfaced roads that the state is able to, and does, patrol regularly.

Any law, traffic or otherwise, that cannot be supervised is no better and is possibly worse than no law at all. And law governing the speed of cars on our Oregon highways might be such a law.

We have what is known as a basic speed law of 55 miles per hour. But there are so many variables and impossibilities inherent in this law that anyone less skilled than a state engineer and automobile mechanic are hardly qualified to say who is guilty of breaking it.

Reckless driving because of high speed may be charged, but at what point did the speeding start, at 50, 60, 65, 70 or 75 miles per hour. No doubt, most cars are now driven, on an average, at 60 miles per hour. Anyone charged with reckless driving has a right to a jury trial but not necessarily a jury of experts. And if it happens to be an all-women jury, are they likely to be versed in all the mechanics involved in a speeding charge.

It would seem they must be if they are to render a fair and impartial verdict.

Amos I. Hoover
635 SE Mosher Ave.
Roseburg, Ore.

Dealer Would Up Lumber Shipments If Rates Raised

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—A Phoenix lumber dealer, testifying today at the Interstate Commerce Commission hearing on Southern Pacific's proposed rate reductions, said he would increase his rail shipments if the new rates are granted.

The witness, Larry Hamman, general manager of the Hamman Wholesale Lumber & Supply Co., said that prior to 1957 he received all of his lumber shipments from the coast by rail. Then, he said, there were two railroad rate increases which prompted him to start leasing trucks.

Since 1957, Hamman said he has been trucking lumber from Northern California and Southern Oregon because he was getting a lower delivery rate by truck.

Hamman said that in 1957 he shipped 258 carloads of lumber by rail but, to date in 1957, only 75 carloads. The rest has been trucked.

A Southern Pacific cost analyst, Ferdinand Wascoe, introduced a lengthy exhibit to show that the purpose of the railroad in reducing rates was to improve its earnings, not drive out competition.

One of the major issues in the hearing is the fact that the new rates would restore the pre-1954 parity in rail rates on shipments from Northern California and Southern Oregon. If the new rates are granted, Oregon shippers would be paying essentially the same rates as shippers in Northern California.

Glendale School Opening Marked

By MRS. GERALD B. FOX
According to information released by the Glendale School superintendent's office, classes will start this fall on Wednesday, Sept. 3 at 9 a.m.

Bus runs will be the same as last year. Anyone new to the community, or having a child entering school for the first time should contact a neighbor as to the time of the run and the location of the nearest bus stop.

Hot lunches will be served the first day with prices the same as last year. Ninth grade physicals will be given during school time. Athletes will get their physicals from Dr. Roth in his office between Aug. 25 and 29. Registration will be taken care of on the first day of school for all those who were not pre-registered in high school last year.

Costs to the individual student will be the same as for last year. Insurance for students will again be paid for from the district budget. Shipments will be sent home the first day, explaining about the insurance policies. More information may be obtained in the school offices.

Teachers will report to school at 9:30 a.m., Sept. 1. They will have two days of meetings and preparation for the opening of school. Noon, Sept. 1, Mr. and Mrs. Marlen Yoder will serve a luncheon to the teachers in the high school cafeteria. On the evening of Sept. 2, there will be a banquet for the teachers served by members of the PTA, and at 7 p.m. the PTA will hold a public reception for teachers. The reception will be held in the high school gymnasium, and refreshments will be served.

Gambling Advocate Gets Nod In Idaho Voting

BOISE, Idaho (AP)—A lumberman who favors revival of legalized gambling in Idaho has emerged as the Democratic candidate for governor, winner in one of the closest primary contests in state history.

State Sen. A. M. Derr of Clark Fork captured the Democratic nomination by 133 votes from State Sen. H. Max Hanson of Fairfield, who opposed his gambling platform.

The Republican candidate is Gov. Robert E. Smylie, who was unopposed for renomination.



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