

The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

ADDY WRIGHT, Business Manager
GEORGE CASTILLO, Assistant Editor

Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

NEWS-REVIEW COMPANY, INC.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$8.00; three months, \$4.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$18.00; six months, \$10.00; three months, \$5.50.

By News-Review Carriers—Per Year, \$18.00 (in advance), less than one year per month, \$1.50.

Carrier and Roseburg P. O. Boxes

1 Month, \$1.50—4 Mos. \$5.00—1 Year \$15.00—Per Single Copy 5c
Mail Rates Apply Outside City Limits.
Mail Subscriptions Must Be Paid In Advance
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1939, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

SCHOOL DISTRICT PROBLEM

By Charles V. Stanton

Douglas County areas are facing some rather serious problems. One concern is the proposed reduction of school districts through consolidation and reorganization.

Every locality distrusts giving up its own controls. We have been particularly proud of the exercise of our own determination over our school districts.

School districts originally were laid out to meet the requirements of travel. Travel was on foot. Children waded through mud and snow to get to school. They walked or rode long distances.

Nowadays pupils are transported many miles in buses in the same time they once used to walk to school. They have hot lunches and other conveniences available that weren't there in the old days.

In some parts of Oregon we have a county school district—a district embracing the entire county. It seems to me that we are proposing here in Douglas County to head in that direction. I am not saying it is not a good idea. But, if we go to fewer districts, then to a county district, does not that lead eventually to a state district? And is that bad? Who is to say?

EARLY RECOVERY HOPED FOR NEUBERGER

Sen. Richard Neuberger recently underwent surgery and is still getting X-ray treatment for a reported malignant condition. It is hoped that his illness proves to be of minor nature and that he will recover fully and speedily.

Some of our newspapers, I observe, are conjecturing what effect Neuberger's illness will have on the forthcoming election campaign. Neuberger has proven himself a most able campaigner, and has been accepted as a spokesman for the Democratic Party.

Neuberger, I anticipate will be in the thick of the election campaign. His illness, I hope will not keep him from exercising his full ability in politics. While I frequently disagree with him and his political philosophies, I feel he is a leader of a school of thought that has every right to be heard. I greatly admire his energy and enthusiasm.

Everyone, Republican and Democrat alike, I am sure, is anxious that Neuberger shall completely regain his strength and his health.

FISH MIGRATION LOW, STUDIES IN PROGRESS

Fish migrations in the Umpqua River have been far below expectations this year. Spring chinook salmon, steelhead and salmon trout have been particularly disappointing. It is not yet known what the silverside salmon run will show.

James Vaughn, supervisor of the Southwest Oregon Game Commission District, with offices in Roseburg, says the Umpqua River is holding its own with other coastal streams. The fish movement along the entire coast has been below usual abundance, Vaughn says. Offshore trollers are not responsible, because they, too, have had light catches. Sports takes off mouths of rivers haven't been as good as usual.

Some people say the Japanese current swung in too close to the Pacific Coast and the salmon won't come through the warm water. There is something to the warm water theory. Temperatures in the North Umpqua at Winchester, where the water seldom reaches 70 degrees, went up to 75 degrees. Rock Creek, where the highest ever recorded previously was 70 degrees, read 75 degrees this year.

The Oregon Game Commission has been informed that extensive scientific research is in progress in an effort to learn why fish migrations are down. It is possible some interesting data will be uncovered.

Reader Opinions

State Fair Participation Given Acknowledgement

The Oregon State Fair Commission and Management wish to express, through this medium, their very sincere gratitude and appreciation to the people of this area who participated as exhibitors, workers and patrons of the 1958 Greater Oregon State Fair.

It is our deep conviction that the Oregon State Fair belongs to the people of Oregon and that its success or failure depends upon each citizen's efforts. This year the State Fair Commission tried to present a bigger and better State Fair than ever before, with reorganization and a "new look." The response to our efforts has been gratifying and we hope that you too have liked what you saw.

Witness To Holdup Wants Huge Sum

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—A downtown bank surrendered no money to a robber who tried to hold it up, but a witness to the attempted holdup says it should surrender \$100,000 to him.

The next step is to do even better in 1959. In order to accomplish this we need the help and support of all of you and we shall be pleased to receive any suggestions for improvement.

Medford OKs Million For School Buildings

MEDFORD (AP)—The school board here has sold one million dollars in bonds to pay for school construction.

The successful bidder for the issue was U.S. National Bank of Portland on an interest rate of 3.749 per cent. That will mean for the district a cost of \$452,993 over a 30-year period.

James Arthur Cousins of Elm City, N.C., claimed the sum this week in a Superior Court suit filed against the Fidelity-Baltimore National Bank. He was shot and wounded July 24 in an exchange of gunfire between the robber and a policeman. The policeman was also wounded.

Bank employees "coaxed, baited, antagonized and provoked" the gunman to a point "where violence was imminent," said Cousins.

Example. When the bandit handed a teller a note demanding money, the employe showed it to another teller.

"Sorry," Cousins said the second employe told the bandit "that we just don't do that kind of thing here."

The shooting erupted moments later.

Substitute



Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

UNPAID PUBLIC SERVICE

Medford Mail-Tribune

One of the oldest traditions in America is that of unpaid public service. In many cities across the country, the policy-makers—mayor and council—are elected to unpaid jobs. Most of the bodies which attend to the many chores of public administration, the boards of this and commissions for that, are composed of men and women who have accepted appointment to difficult jobs without any expectation of financial remuneration.

The same pattern is repeated on a state and national level, and in all fields of governmental endeavor.

Why do people do this? Perhaps some are motivated by the prestige involved. There is a certain amount of honor in serving on a public body.

A few, of course, do it for self-seeking reasons. It may help their businesses, or build up their law practices, or put them in positions of influence which can react to their benefit.

But after years of watching the unpaid public servants at work, for the cities, counties, special districts, state and federal governments, we are thoroughly convinced that by far the greatest number serve from a genuine desire to be of service—to do part of the work necessary to keep our government "of, by and for the people" functioning.

Despite this honorable tradition of public service, the public as a whole is little appreciative of the sacrifices and difficulties involved.

Probably this is natural. This nation, as a matter of fact, came to be established in large measure as a result of suspicions of and resentments against government.

Arbitrary decrees of government have always brought violent reactions of one sort or another, and there seems to be an ingrained distrust, with a few exceptions, of men who take the assumed positions of responsibility and authority.

The Coos Bay World recently speculated about this very thing, based on the action of members of the city council at Coquille. It said:

"The county seat's mayor and two of its three councilmen whose terms expire this year declared they would not stand for reelection. Although their reasons were stated somewhat differently, they all boiled down to this: After varying years of unpaid public service, they were disillusioned; their hours of hard work for the public did little but make them enemies."

It is true that the unpaid public servants do come in for a lot of abuse and very little praise; that their motives are suspected more than they are understood; that the times when the public takes an interest in what is going on are the times when they rise up "against" something they feel is against their interests.

Over the years we have seen public-spirited men (putting in hours each week at unpaid jobs, often at considerable financial sacrifice, and doing it with no ax to grind) called "little dictators, Hitlers, Khrushchevs" by people who seldom take the trouble to attend the meetings, the hearings, the inspection trips, the conferences that go into making decisions on public matters.

As a matter of fact, such criticisms as often as not are made by those who haven't even read the stories in the newspapers which explain the reasons for the disputed actions.

By and large, however, the unpaid public servants take a philosophical view of such things. They realize that not everyone can be familiar with all the problems with which they deal, day by day. And they find that, with practice, they can usually shrug off, or laugh off, the unfounded criticisms that come their way.

Some of them even find the criticisms useful, in that they make them think more seriously about the implications of what they are doing, and give them a deeper realization that they are, in fact, representing the people.

It is easy to say—and is in part true—that "they asked for it" in accepting a public trust. But unthinking and unfounded criticism doesn't make their jobs any easier, nor does it make it any easier to

find worthy successors. Nor does it make their memories after they have left public service—memories which by right should be pleasant and prideful—any pleasanter.

GOOD FOR HOW LONG?

Portland Oregonian

Despite growing opposition of those who are approaching or have passed the limit, there is a tendency in both government and private enterprise to require mandatory retirement at 65. Dun & Bradstreet reported this week on a definite trend toward fixed retirement rules in manufacturing firms, three out of four of which now have such regulations.

Meanwhile mortality tables continue to build up evidence that man is adding to his years of vigor and usefulness. In the 1930s, when the Social Security law was born, average life expectancy for the American male was about 60 years; now it is near 70 years, and going up. Figures from the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare show that the average 65-year-old man in America has a life expectancy of about 15 years. Some of these are years he would double like to spend in profitable employment in his life's work.

As life expectancy grows, it is only logical that the retirement age—when mandatory—should move in the same direction.

The majority overruled the conviction of Dominic Guagliardo, Tampa, Fla., convicted of while employed by the Air Force in Morocco, Guagliardo, an electrical lineman, received a three-year sentence and a \$1,000 fine. He has been free under bond pending the outcome of his appeal.

The majority opinion said the ruling leaves Congress free to re-arrange the legislation governing court-martial jurisdiction in terms related more definitely to security, discipline, and effectiveness.

Military Courts Can't Try Civil Workers, Ruling

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled today that military courts cannot try civilians for crimes committed while employed by the armed forces overseas in peacetime.

The dissenting judge in the 2-1 ruling said the majority holding would strike down, for all practical purposes, the uniform code of military justice relating to peacetime trials of nonmilitary personnel.

The majority overruled the conviction of Dominic Guagliardo, Tampa, Fla., convicted of while employed by the Air Force in Morocco, Guagliardo, an electrical lineman, received a three-year sentence and a \$1,000 fine. He has been free under bond pending the outcome of his appeal.

The majority opinion said the ruling leaves Congress free to re-arrange the legislation governing court-martial jurisdiction in terms related more definitely to security, discipline, and effectiveness.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Sen. Neuberger Pleased With President's Talk

PORTLAND (AP)—Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) said today he was pleased that President Eisenhower stressed negotiation rather than armed conflict when he addressed the nation Thursday night on the Formosa crisis.

"This is the only position which can place us on strong ground in the opinion of the rest of the world," Neuberger said in a statement to the press. The statement added:

"Formosa, which belongs to the Chinese mainland as surely as Vancouver Island belongs to the North American continent, would be an extremely poor issue over which to fight Communist China. Only as long as we are prepared to negotiate for a peaceful settlement of the question of these islands off the China coast can we defend our insistence on principle, not to let the Chinese Communists use force to change the status quo. While I thus agree with the President's determination to avoid any appeasement of Communist military force in the Formosa Strait area, I believe it is essential that we do so from a position which can win the honest approval and support of the rest of the free world, and particularly the Asian nations which are most directly concerned with the dangers of conflict in that area."

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

Neuberger, who said his interest in health measures has been increased because of his illness, said today he had received renewed assurances that the University of Oregon Medical School in Portland will receive a 1 1/2 million dollars grant later this month from the National Institutes of Health. He said the money will be used for a medical research building.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

World War III if we refuse to do what they want us to do.

So much for the past. Let's now take a realistic look at the PRESENT.

Here in the mythical State of Jefferson, we are AVERAGE Americans. As average Americans, we would perhaps be willing to FIGHT if the Chinese reds should attack the island of Formosa, which is the tragic last stand of the OLD CHINA that was our friend.

But I doubt if we are willing to go to war to defend the outpost islands of Quemoy and Matsu, which are only a few miles from the Chinese mainland, which is now ruled by right of conquest by the communists. They are 100 miles from Formosa.

I have a notion that WE would be willing to GO TO WAR if Communist China should attack the Farallones, or the Santa Barbara Islands, or Catalina—or even Las Tres Marias, which are just off the coast of Mexican Baja California. We'd feel that was permitting an enemy to get TOO CLOSE FOR OUR SAFETY.

So let's grant that the Chinese reds may feel the same way about Quemoy and Matsu.

Boiling it down—Average Americans (who are a sentimental people) might be willing to go to war to protect the Nationalist Chinese in their Formosa sanctuary—where they were driven because in the final pinch a dozen years ago we refused to back them against the communists.

But I think average Americans are not willing to go to war to back the claim of Nationalist China to these outpost islands which lie within gunshot of the Chinese mainland, which has been conquered and is held by the Chinese communists.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

That's about the long and the short of it.

Seriousness Of Red China's Blockade Of Quemoy Seen In Accuracy Of Big Guns

Editor's Note—Associated Press correspondent James Cary was the only American correspondent aboard a Nationalist Chinese supply ship which tried—but failed—to unload supplies on Quemoy's landing beach this week under the heaviest artillery barrage yet hurled by the Communists in the offshore artillery war that began Aug. 23. Here, in a dispatch from the Pescadores, Cary analyzes the critical and dangerous supply situation which now faces the Quemoy garrison.

It is possible the Communists deliberately waited before they started their attack. It is also possible that it takes that long for their radar to determine definitely where the ships are. In this case, swift unloading might work.

Knock Out Guns The Nationalists feel their only real solution is to knock out the estimated 4,000 Communist guns ringing Quemoy with everything that can be thrown at them—aircraft bombardment, naval gunfire and aircraft rocket attacks.

And here, lies perhaps the danger of the offshore island crisis erupting into a major war. Whether American planes and ships participated, such an attack would be an attack against the Communist mainland. The Soviet Union has warned this could bring its forces into the war.

It is doubtful the Nationalists have sufficient power to carry out the job alone. Their navy has no ships larger than destroyers. Their heavy bombardment aircraft are all of World War II vintage.

Trained But Not Equipped Their crews are highly trained and ready but hardly equipped to fight through the swarms of modern Communist MIGIT fighters which the Reds could throw against them from five bases in the area.

Heavy fire from Nationalist guns during landing operations might take off the heat from the beaches and make the supplying procedure at least a feasible risk.

But where would it come from? The Nationalists on Quemoy have every reason to hoard their present reserves. And the Nationalist navy does not have the gun power.

U.S. 7th Fleet ships have stayed discreetly outside the three-mile limit America recognizes as Chinese territorial waters. So far as is known they have not and will not fire on Communist targets unless they are attacked.

There seems little possibility for the moment that the 7th Fleet would undertake the job of eliminating the Communist guns.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies.

This leaves perhaps only the negotiating table to provide a solution. And one thing is certain. One must be found. No fortress can stand indefinitely without supplies