

The News-Review

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EDITORIAL PAGE

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HEATHEN HOLIDAY

By Charles V. Stanton

If you're an old "greybeard" like myself perhaps you dimly recall how we used to celebrate Memorial Day.

The "Boys of the G. A. R." spent a week or so erecting a platform and draping it with bunting. The site was the park or picnic grounds. All towns had such a gathering place in those days.

Early in the morning farmers began arriving, carrying their families and well-filled hampers of food in four-seated hacks drawn by teams resplendently groomed for the occasion.

The populace assembled on the board walks of the main street.

Then came the parade! Behind the grand marshal, mounted on a spirited horse came the Colors and the Color Guard, followed by

Editor's Note — The editorial today appeared first in The News-Review preceding Memorial Day 1955. It has been widely reprinted. Many requests have been made that it be printed again, so it appears today for the second time.—CVS

the Silver Cornet Band.

The town dory, with its plumed but apathetic draft team, was transformed into an imposing float, on which the town's belle depicted Miss Liberty, while her surrounding Court held postures of tribute to the honored dead.

The G. A. R. came next, its straggling ranks thinning noticeably from year to year. Next in line were the young and more stalwart veterans from the Spanish-American War.

Preceding the hose reel companies in the next section, was the Fire Department's float, with their Queen, half prostrate, before the traditional white cross.

Oratory Order Of The Day

The procession wound its way to the cemetery, where in the early morning hours, a committee of veterans had placed flags at the graves of departed comrades. A solemn ceremony at the grave of the unknown soldier commanded respectful attention, and then spectators disbursed to place their by-now-wilted flowers upon the resting places of their own kin.

Then the race was on for The Grove, where picnic lunches, visiting, horseplay, and the surreptitious tilting of bottles filled in the time until the overworked Silver Cornet Band struck up the Washington Post March from the platform.

There followed a brief concert, closing with a patriotic medley, after which the town's mayor, or some dignitary selected for his sonorous voice, delivered Logan's General Orders. A sixth grader, with much prompting, stumbled through Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. Then came the piece de resistance, a tear jerking, flag-waving, eagle-screaming oratorical masterpiece by an imported speaker.

Kids romped on the outskirts of the crowd. Band members slipped off the stand, one by one, to visit the brewer's truck dispensing free refreshments to thirsty males at the edge of the grounds. The first cornetist occasionally was a little tardy and was short of breath as he blew a damp rendition of Taps, preceding the benediction by one of the town ministers.

Ancient Traditions Now Observed

Perhaps the years have dimmed my memory. I was only a child when Memorial Day was a holiday that still called forth widespread observance. Perhaps it was celebrated differently in your town. Maybe I've missed some of the events of the day as I first knew it.

But celebrations in late years bear little resemblance to those of long ago. Our modern observance of the holiday reverts to the practices of more primitive and heathen people. We now mark the occasion with human sacrifice.

Where we once gathered in sincere tribute to those who had given their lives in the service of their country, we now leave such things to a very few of the faithful who still cling to the old mores. The rest of us worship the gods of pleasure.

We race out upon our highways, leaving a trail of blood to mark our passage. We sacrifice hundreds of lives and maim thousands of victims in an orgy called recreation.

Our three-day Memorial holiday, instead of being a tribute to the dead, will be a sacrificial blood offering upon the altars of our idols of self-indulgence.

Bid Differentials Asked Of President

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has been asked to review "in the light of the present world labor market" the bidding differential given domestic firms seeking government contracts.

Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) said this week he thought "the present differential 'unrealistic and inconsistent with American labor standards.' The Buy-American Act provides a government contract shall be awarded to a foreign firm only if it is at least 6 per cent under the lowest U. S. bid and 12 per cent under any American bid from an acute unemployment area.

Pelly cited the Bonneville Power Administration's award of a contract for 14,000 tons of structural steel to an Italian firm. The Italian offer was about 22 per cent under that of the Bethlehem Steel Co. of Seattle, lowest domestic bidder.

Traffic Detoured

SALEM (AP) — Southbound traffic on the Salem-Albany freeway is being detoured at the new Santiam River bridge this week, the state Highway Commission announced.

The new bridge will be closed for three weeks while it is being painted. Traffic will use the old bridge, which serves the northbound lanes.

Portland To Ban Raw Milk Sales

PORTLAND (AP) — An ordinance to forbid sale of raw milk in Portland will be introduced in about two weeks, Mayor Terry Schrunk said.

He told the City Council that although less than one per cent of the milk sold in Portland is not pasteurized, it still creates many problems. Schrunk said anyone insisting on raw milk can get it outside the city.

Dr. Thomas Meador, the city health officer, said milk was a frequent source of disease before the city took control of it. He said that in 1922 there were 22 deaths from septic sore throats blamed on milk.

Airline Tickets Boosted Dollar

WASHINGTON (AP) — A one dollar a ticket increase in trunk airline fares was recommended to the Civil Aeronautics Board here by a board examiner.

The recommendation designed to bolster airline earnings in a costly period of transition to the jet age, was made by Examiner Ralph L. Wiser after one of the longest hearings in board history.

The temporary dollar surcharge, together with some unspecified but small percentage increases in rate levels, should bring the earnings of the nation's 12 domestic trunk carriers to a reasonable level, Wiser said.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Today's big news:

The little monkeys flew 300 miles into SPACE in the nose cone of a Jupiter missile and were recovered alive.

The point: If a monkey can do it, a MAN can do it.

What does it all mean? Maybe new worlds to conquer! It's beginning to look like it. If so, it might prove to be a wonderful thing. The world of the 15th century—in the closing years of which COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA—was quite a mess.

The discovery of the NEW WORLD wrought a tremendous change. It stimulated men's minds. It broke the old stalemates. It gave mankind SOMETHING NEW TO THINK ABOUT.

As a result of it, the world took a change for the better. Maybe the new worlds in outer space that men are beginning to think about will do the same thing.

At least, let's hope so.

There are terrors in outer space. But, in Columbus' day, there were terrors in the Western seas. All but a few bright minds believed the world was flat and that at some point far out to the west the waters of the sea boiled over the edge into a steaming bottomless pit.

Columbus had the courage to test it out—and he proved it to be untrue. Who knows what is in outer space? Nobody knows. But, in Columbus' day, who knew what lay beyond the Western sea?

Then, as now, the answer was NOBODY. Columbus found out. And great good followed.

So let's not be cynical about outer space. Let's not class as CRAZY those who are preparing to explore it. They may change the world of today as Columbus changed the world of the 15th Century.

Relman Morin

Architect For Arkansas Substitute For Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Hal Boyle, the regular steward of this space, frequently turns poor man's philosopher and makes with homely observations on the passing show.

In his absence—Hal is revisiting Europe—I take the liberty of introducing a substitute, sort of a Poor Poor Man's Philosopher, in the person of one of America's foremost architects.

Edward Durrell Stone came to fame from Fayetteville, Ark., which he calls "the Athens of the Ozarks." In appearance, manner and mountain drawl, he greatly resembles the late Arkansas congressman, Bob Hale.

He built the American pavilion in the Brussels World's Fair last year, along with museums, embassies, industrial plants, private homes and other structures. His new medical center for Stanford University opens next fall. With financier Robert Dowling, he is currently working on a replanning project for downtown Akron, Ohio.

Architects generally have pronounced views on subjects not closely related to cantilevers and free-flowing living space. Here is Edward Stone on some aspects of the American scene:

The American Male — "I think a woman's job is to rehabilitate not only the physical appearance of this country, but the male himself. She must get him out of a hula shirt and into a dinner jacket. At present, while she may be wearing a lovely, diaphanous frock, he looks like an unmade bed or a one-man slum."

Cities — "Politicians always say that if the opposition candidate is elected to office, grass will grow on Main street. Of course, this is exactly what should happen."

Modernism — "Don't be modern. Being modern simply consists of closing your mind to 2,500 years of Western culture and remaining content to copy the next-door neighbor's glass building, house, chair, drapery and noodle—I have no tests by which to determine whether you are modern or not. If you prefer a bent chrome chair to a

straight one, that's your business. But if you are a modernist, you are a modernist."

Creativeness — "Long ago, the government made the farmer realize it is unprofitable to plow land down the hill and let it wash away. Laws protect our forests. But I know of no laws that prevent us from despoiling our beautiful physical heritage. We do everything rapidly in this country and I think that in 30 or 40 years we have converted it from the most beautiful country to one of the ugliest."

The American Woman — "H. L. Mencken said no man should ever make an important decision without first consulting his wife—simply because she is a creature of superior intelligence. There is nothing more terrifying to the male than a woman with a worthwhile cause."

Character — "Always keep a few character defects handy. They are like a life preserver. If you must be noble, keep it to yourself."

James Marlow

Motives Of Khrushchev Unclear In Berlin Crisis

WASHINGTON (AP)—The sly one is Nikita Khrushchev. He has everyone hopping and no one knows why.

What he said is well known, but not why he said it. This is a fact of the matter. Coming out of the Big Four foreign ministers meeting in Geneva.

Those ministers, after almost three weeks of getting nowhere, flew here for John Foster Dulles' funeral. They flew back Thursday to resume their talks today.

But since the Western ministers only know what Premier Khrushchev demanded — demands that brought on the conference — but don't know why they are really working in the dark.

Last Nov. 27 he called on the Western Allies to get their troops out of Berlin, a sign of a peace treaty with Communist East Germany.

Since then there have been all kinds of guesses as to his reason. But one thing is sure: With a few words he put the West on the defensive and it is still there.

Showdown Threatened

When Khrushchev made his demands, he also indicated he was willing to back them up by a showdown with the West.

The West could have said: "All right, mister, show your muscle. You want trouble? Start. We're not bawling and we're not even going to discuss it. We're in Berlin and we stay there."

Instead, to avoid the showdown, the Western Allies agonized themselves for months on how to find a peaceful solution to the challenge Khrushchev raised. They finally proposed the Geneva conference to discuss Berlin and other things.

In the end, the Big Four may reach some minor agreement on Berlin, with the West making some concession in return for some Soviet concession.

But since Khrushchev started with nothing—the Allies were in Berlin—any concession from the West will be good horse-trading for him.

It's possible he never thought through his demands at all but simply made them to keep the West jumpy and off balance.

Six-Month Notice Given

On Nov. 27 he gave the Allies six months to get their troops out

of Berlin. They looked on that as a deadline, which would have been May 27. It excited them.

Later Khrushchev casually brushed aside the thought they had to be out of Berlin absolutely by May 27. He said he just picked the six months' idea off the ceiling. He was back about where he got his original idea too.

Khrushchev may have the notion that if he can keep the West fully occupied somewhere—as in Berlin—it won't have time for, from his viewpoint, mischief somewhere else.

These were some of the guesses on why he raised the Berlin issue: To gain recognition for the East German Communist regime and strengthen its grip on the East German people; to strengthen, if the West backed down on Berlin, the Soviet grip on the whole satellite world; to try, by this simple maneuver on Berlin, to split the Allies or probe a bit to see where divisions lay.

Since everything was quiet and he had nothing to start with, anything he gains out of his Berlin demands will be so much gravy.

PAPER MILLS CLEANUP

Salem Capital Journal

At the Pacific Northwest Pulp and Paper Industry's meeting last week at the Clatsop County Convention Center, the industry reported in the conference effort underway to reduce air-water pollution from mill operations.

The technical committee revealing results of the accomplished survey on water quality control that annually checks progress in pollution abatement. In 1958 the industry spent more than \$312,000 in monitoring its discharges and wastes to make certain pollution levels were kept at a minimum, six times the amount spent a decade ago by the mills to sample water.

The five pulp and paper mills on the Willamette River reduced organic wastes discharged in the river last summer by 36 per cent, the result from new equipment, better housekeeping and increased impounding of waste liquid during low flow periods. The figures are based on a cooperative survey made for the mills by the National Council for Stream Improvement and the Oregon Sanitary Authority.

Elsewhere in the Pacific Northwest, pulp and paper mills act daily in response to favorable results. Last year mills spent \$1,754,857 for construction of facilities which had water pollution abatement as the direct objective. They spent an additional \$3,086,496 on facilities which had water pollution abatement as a corollary objective.

This money was spent in installing new screens and savealls to

prevent fiber loss and pollution of the receiving waters. A number of mills have built modern sewage treatment plants for domestic wastes. Other mills have constructed deep water outfalls to obtain satisfactory dilution and dispersion of their wastes.

Many mills have installed pilot plants which are testing new processes to reduce water and air pollution. As a result of some of all plants have tightened their processes and systems to eliminate use of chemicals to receiving waters and the air.

Every effort is underway and success seems in sight in solving problems of an industry, which is basic to the economy of Oregon and the Northwest.—G.P.

State Which Tried To Get Away From It All Still Exists In Southern Oregon — In Mind

By BILL HENLEY

News-Review Staff Writer

You can't keep a good state down. Especially if it's a state of mind.

The state of Jefferson no longer worries the flag-makers. They now figure to stop at 50. And it probably seldom crosses the thoughts of Communist Stanton Delaplane anymore. He's already featured it for his price. Back in 1941, that was.

As a tourist, it still has its lure. And the California Oregon Power Co. has put it down once again on paper. Copies are available at the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce.

It's something of a gag in its 1959 revival. Well, not exactly. Call it a reality and a vision. That's

the way its new "governor," from Klamath Falls, appears to characterize Jefferson.

It is, said the governor, "The state that never was and never will be, but that has lived in men's minds for a hundred years."

And it's "a natural division—geographically, topographically, and emotionally. In many ways it is a world unto itself—self-sufficient, with enough water, fish and wildlife, farm and orchard land, mineral resources—and gumption—to exist on its own."

But there was a time—

The first formation of the state was sought in 1832. At that time men from both sides of the Siskiyou were trying for the creation of a "state of Shasta." They didn't

like the high taxes from Sacramento and the low military support from Oregon and anyway had shouldered rifles and sidearms side by side in battling the Indians.

The "State of Shasta" bill died in California legislative committee only because of the pressure of other business.

A year later the movement was revived again, this time as the "State of Klamath." Northwest Indian wars however occupied settlers' attention then and caused its loss in the shuffle. A later "State of Jackson" try in the mid-1800's, this one devoted to making the region a slave area in Civil War times, also died a-borning.

That brought history up to 1935, when the State of Jefferson was developed. Lack of good highways and complaints against both Oregon and California on other grounds led to this mock serious movement. John L. Childs of Crescent City, Calif., got himself elected governor and put on the statehood campaign.

In 1941, still aroused over the highways, a group of Yreka people drew national attention when they set up road-blocks across U.S. Highway 99 and collected tolls from travelers. This group created the "Great Seal of the State of Jefferson"—a gold pan with "XX" painted in the bottom. This was symbolic of Jeffersonians being double-crossed by the mother states. This is the one that pious writer Delaplane, then operating out of the San Francisco Chronicle city room, springboarded to personal success.

Before the current tourist-bent rebirth a 1956 move sprang, with groups from Cave Junction, Ore., and Dunsmuir, Calif., threatening a "State of Shasta" secession. The down and up-country legislators of both sides smoothed out the ruffled feathers, this time.

Now it's a handy peg on which the power company has laid the virtues of the region in a recent brochure. Included is a variety of illustrations ranging from Ashland's Shakespearean Festival and the Mt. Shasta Ski Bowl to the forests throughout the area, which ranged from Yreka, Calif., to Roseburg and from Klamath Falls and Lakeview to Coos Bay.

Retal trade is running well ahead of last year. But merchants depend on their customers having spending money. A big strike would cut off not only the pay of steel workers but could cause a slowdown in such allied industries as coal and the railroads. A long strike could idle workers in many factories where steel is an indispensable material.

The stalemate in the steel wage talks, therefore, isn't taken lightly by either the management or the workers in many other fields. Beyond its economic consequences, many in both management and labor look upon the steel talks as a trend setter in the fight to stave off further general price inflation.

But outside of that the general picture is in happy focus. F. W. Dodge Corp., construction industry analysts, report that in April contracts for future building rose to a record for any month, after seasonal adjustment. Economists in the Labor and Commerce Departments say the preliminary May figures show a further rise.

Confident residential builders are enlarging their plans for construction in coming months, according to the National Assn. of Home Builders.

The Commerce Department notes that the business recovery has spread far beyond the construction field. National output of goods and services set a record in the first three months of the year. The department predicts it's bettering that mark in the current quarter.

Proposal Would Exempt Indian Indemnity Taxes

WASHINGTON (AP) — A bill to exempt Cello Indians from income taxes on federal indemnity payments was approved by the Senate Indian Affairs subcommittee here. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.)

The indemnity payments total 25 million dollars for loss of fishing rights because of the flooding of Cello Falls by construction of The Dalles Dam.

The bill now goes to the Interior Committee. Neuberger said he expects favorable action there. The bill has administration support, he said.

Cabot Named To Brazil In Post Luce Resigned

WASHINGTON (AP) — Career diplomat John M. Cabot has won unanimous Senate confirmation as ambassador to Brazil, the post Clare Boothe Luce resigned after a row with Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.).

Cabot's nomination was approved by voice vote. He now is ambassador to Colombia.

Portland Budget Set

PORTLAND (AP) — A record-high budget of \$61,978,713 was approved for the coming year this week by the Portland City Council.

The budget is more than 11 million dollars above that of the current year. Much of it will come from federal and state sources. It includes 21 million dollars for capital improvements.

Methodists Urged Into Evangelism

MEDFORD (AP)—Bishop Raymond Grant urged Oregon Methodists to give more emphasis to evangelism.

"We focus too much attention on finances, buildings and hospitals. The laity and ministry should get off dead center in this regard," he told the church's state convention.

Oregon Methodists have too many little churches, he said. To be effective, he added, a church needs at least 500 members.

The bishop said Methodist ministers must get better salaries. "Here in Oregon we still expect to get ministers for less than a high school graduate," he said. The church's Oregon minimum is \$3,600 a year.

"Until we find the money to build the churches, all the leadership in the world will not do much leading," he said.

With a gain of 1,894 in the past year, there now are 51,404 members of Methodist churches in the state, he said. That is a record high.

Green NATO Delegate

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rep. Edith Green (D-Ore.) said she will leave here next week for the Atlantic Conference for representatives of legislative bodies in the 15 NATO nations.

She was named Wednesday as a member of the U. S. House of Representatives delegation to the meeting to open June 5.



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