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Charles V. Stanton

Editor and Manager

George Castillo

Assistant Editor

Addy Wright

Business Manager

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EDITORIAL PAGE

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RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM

By Charles V. Stanton

Who will build a bridge across the South Umpqua River, where we plan a new crossing as a part of the redevelopment of Roseburg's disaster zone?

The planners tell us it will cost eight or ten million dollars to rebuild the area. Where is the money coming from?

What assurance do we have that any kind of plan will be acceptable?

Are feelings and opinions of the people to be totally ignored in any reconstruction program?

How soon may we expect redevelopment?

These and other questions are running rampant around the city. They have increased in number and importance since the preliminary plan was released by planning consultants Tuesday night.

Obviously the bridge plan, the crossing of the river, is one of the first and most important matters to be settled. As was said by the planners, any program they may advance will depend upon the flow of traffic.

Quick Decision Needed

There are many schools of thought on the bridge question. Every proposed crossing has its proponents, its advocates. There is wide disagreement on methods and places.

The planning consultants built their plan around a proposed crossing at Douglas Ave. and an overhead extending across Stephens St. They arrived at this decision, in part, because low-priced land is involved. It wouldn't cost as much as to build in some other localities, they said. At the same time, by hitting the perimeter of the downtown shopping area they wouldn't be taking land that could be developed and given value as taxable property.

But the city of Roseburg won't have too much to say about the final location of the bridge, its approaches and overheads, if any.

The bulk of the money must come from federal and state funds. Douglas County doubtless will aid in the project. City money will be a relatively small factor. Consequently the Highway Commission doubtless will make cost one of the factors in its decision.

At the same time, the project proposed by the city's planning commission unquestionably will enter into the Highway Department's thinking in large measure.

Land Required

Now that the plan has been submitted, the findings of the planning consultants discussed, a program proposed, the Highway Commission doubtless will consider this program in the light of its own engineering. But the final decision probably will rest with the Highway Commission which will direct expenditure of the greater part of the money.

There is one school of thought which would not build expensive overhead structures at this time. The bridge crossings, or crossing, would be designed and erected however, with the addition of an overhead at some future date in mind.

In that case it should be the duty of the city or of the cooperating agencies to buy up and hold all rights of way until such time as they are needed.

There isn't any idea of the city's total cost until such time as the program has been fully adopted. Probably it will run in the neighborhood of a million dollars. Perhaps less (we hope).

Doubtless we'll finance most of the redevelopment cost through the federal renewal agency. Coupled with that we may expect the influx of a considerable amount of private investment money. Already some plans are being made for business and industrial construction in the area. Residential construction may be expected to follow as needed.

Public opinion will not go unheeded. No major steps will be taken until the public has had an opportunity to express itself, either at public meetings or elections. If people have "gripes" they should contact the planning commission. It isn't sufficient to sit back and complain, at a time like this. If ideas are legitimate, they should be submitted to proper authorities.

We mustn't expect reconstruction to happen overnight. The plan submitted will take at least five years to execute. It is based on continued development over a period of 20 years.

The planners, however, mentioned three things that are vitally necessary — the three C's — cooperation, coordination, capital. Those three things are equally essential, it seems to me, if we are to have a program of directed reconstruction.

Hal Boyle

Philosophy Again: Scribe Compares Plants, Humans

NEW YORK (AP) — Sidewalk scrawls of an Alley Aristocrat: "People don't generally plant enough things."

One can plant things and create thereby his own garden of hate and love.

The opportunities are endless. Let's start with hate. Suppose there is a human weed and neither you nor he can escape the fact he is a weed. You know it and he knows it.

What you do is plant a flower in a pot. You name the flower after him, and trust as it blossoms he will also smell as sweet. Actually once you plant, hate usually turns to hope. The man becomes the bloom.

There are people, however, who have a sterner garden of remembrance and never forget or forgive. They are firm friends and firm haters.

I have seen a man go out in the dark and defile a large tree as a symbol of his enmity. I have seen other men nurse a seedling as a growing monument to a friend gone by.

One time, years ago, I sat with a man in the gathering dusk and watched through a dimming lace of leaves.

"I have a name for each of

these trees, and each is a friend. When I see them they are here. We are together," he said.

A number of the trees stood for people who were actually dead, but as he touched their shaggy bark he felt an oaken renewal.

I looked at the silhouette of the trees against the background of eternal hills and felt I was a stranger to the man and his idea. But I never forgot what he said. But I never forgot what he said.

There is a druid nearness in us all to things we do not know — a forest surprise.

Our closest neighbors are majestic and ignorant.

One who plants in hate faces the eternal peril of reaping love.

Conviction Reversed

DENVER, Colo. (AP) — Colorado's Supreme Court unanimously reversed here the conviction of William E. Montoya, 22, on the grounds that persons with Spanish-sounding surnames were excluded from juries in Logan County, where the defendant was convicted.

Montoya, serving a three-to-five-year sentence in the state penitentiary, was convicted in December 1958 of simple robbery.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In a recent issue of the Pendleton East Oregonian, its editor and publisher, J. W. Forrester, Jr., notes that there are two schools of thought on the subject of taxes. He says:

"In one camp are those who would place government services FIRST. They would determine first the NEEDS of the citizens, and then build a tax program to finance those needs."

"The opposing school of thought would first determine the TAX LOAD THE CITIZENS CAN CARRY and then provide services within the anticipated income."

Let's put it this way: Among our people, one group would have government spend whatever is necessary to give everybody everything he wants. This group has come to be known as the LIBERALS.

The other group would first decide wisely, thoughtfully and carefully what government services are unavoidably necessary to maintain our economy and then would levy only what taxes are needed to accomplish that purpose. This group has come to be known as the CONSERVATIVES.

Which way is best?

In an effort to answer that question, let's take a look at families. In some families, the parents believe children should have everything they want, regardless of cost.

In other families, the parents decide what is BEST for the children, within the limits of the family income, and then do their best to provide it.

Again—

Which way is BEST?

That can only be decided by watching the children. If VERY often happens, though, that children who have been trained to expect everything they want grow up with habits of extravagance that sometimes ruin their lives, whereas children who have been taught how to make both ends meet are very often more successful in handling their affairs wisely—thus avoiding serious financial trouble.

Anyway, I'm personally grateful to Editor Forrester for putting this fundamental conflict between the liberals and the conservatives so succinctly and so clearly.

James Marlow

Railway Labor Act Best Strike Prevention Means

WASHINGTON (AP) — Most of that basketful of suggestions for preventing big strikes will remain in the basket. But Congress will probably consider some, and even act on them, if the steel strike starts up again.

They range from compulsory arbitration to giving the President a whole arsenal of methods for stopping shutdowns which endanger the national welfare. The government already has a number of devices.

One of the most successful—at least in the sense of preventing railroad strikes—is the Railway Labor Act which applies to railroads and airlines but not the rest of American industry. It has worked better with rails than airlines.

This is the machinery when railroad unions and the companies can't agree.

Either side can call in a federal mediation board whose job is getting both sides to see the light. The mediation process alone delays a strike. If this fails, the board can suggest both sides submit their case to arbitration.

If both sides did, the arbitration board's findings would be binding on both. But this isn't the same as compulsory arbitration. Either side or both could refuse to accept arbitration.

Board Gives Advice

If arbitration is rejected, the mediation board can notify the President who, in turn, can appoint a board of fact-finders who would examine the case, make their findings public, and make recommendations for a settlement.

While the fact-finders work, a strike is delayed 60 days. Although the fact-finders' recommendations aren't binding, they have the support of public pressure on both sides to accept.

There's a nationwide rail dispute going on now with three unions. It's a pretty good test for the Railway Labor Act. If it doesn't work in this case, the country faces a big strike early next year.

A different law—the Taft-Hartley Act—covers that part of the American economy which is called big industry, has big unions, and is vital to the nation. This is the T-H machinery.

When the President thinks a strike if continued, or allowed to start, imperils the national health or safety, he appoints a board to look into the dispute. It reports on facts and issues, but doesn't make recommendations.

The President then can ask a federal court order to stop the

strike for 80 days, as he did in the steel case.

New Strike Allowed

At the end of that time—in which federal mediators try to get both sides to an agreement—if there is no settlement, the union is free to strike again. That may happen in the steel case. The workers are back at work under injunction, but no settlement is in sight.

Labor and management both despise the thought of a federal law providing compulsory arbitration. Under this a federal board, after hearing both sides, would give a decision which both would have to accept.

This would mean the government was fixing wages. In fairness to the workers, this shackled by federal law, the government in time would probably have to fix prices, too. Then the American free economy wouldn't be so free any more.

If the President were handed a new arsenal of weapons under a new law—ranging from government seizure of a struck industry to fact-finding and compulsory arbitration—it might work better than anything now on the books.

But, since there is so much dispute on everything proposed, the fact-finders will get a tremendous kicking around if Congress ever reaches the point of going beyond what it has enacted so far in the labor field.

Space Research Yields Aid In Heart Surgery

WASHINGTON (AP) — Navy scientists working on space ship problems have developed, as a by-product, a device they say makes heart surgery safer than ever before.

The apparatus warms or cools a patient's blood quickly and without damage—an essential step where surgery involves opening the heart and working inside it.

Surgeons at the Naval Medical Institute in Bethesda, Md., have used the device successfully in more than 30 operations. It is used in conjunction with a heart-lung machine.

Berry Market Vanishes

NEW YORK (AP)—The U.S. Department of Agriculture's daily report of the New York produce market contained this quotation: "Cranberries: Market demoralized. Offerings liberal. New Jersey and Massachusetts, too few sales to quote."

New West Berlin Station Protested By Soviet Union

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union has told the Western Allies that West German plans to build a new radio station in West Berlin may hinder negotiations on the city's future.

The Soviet government, in a protest note, charged setting up the radio would be unlawful and was designed to "step up subversive activity and hostile propaganda."

The protest, quoted by Moscow radio, was sent to the United States, Britain and France, which share control of West Berlin.

The Soviet move was sparked by proposed legislation by West Germany on radio and television policy. The plans include a transmitting station, Deutschland Funk, in West Berlin.

"These actions of the Federal German government cannot be described as anything but a premeditated attempt to interfere

with the success of the forthcoming negotiations on the Berlin question at the very moment when, as a result of the discussions between (Premier) Khrushchev and (President) Eisenhower, more favorable conditions have arisen for reaching agreement on West Berlin," the note said.

The note called on the United States, Britain and France to take steps to "preclude the possibility of such unlawful actions" by the West German government.

The radio proposal is contained in a draft of a new West German radio and television law. It has been approved by the Cabinet of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer but has not yet gone to Parliament.

Whether the new radio project would ever be realized was doubtful. The bill is controversial and state governments are resisting entry of a federal agency into the radio and television field.

Editorial Comment

TOO ABUNDANT GAME Albany Democrat-Herald

Including many sportsmen as well as non-hunters is a school of thought in vigorous opposition to the State Game Commission's policy of permitting the limited killing of deer, both deer and elk, in certain areas.

Personally we don't believe we'd have the heart to shoot a doe if the game commission isn't mad at the female elk or deer. It has good reasons for permitting doe hunting, with limitations.

Time was when deer and elk neared extinction in Oregon. In fact, that time goes beyond the memory of anyone living today. From accounts of ox team pioneers it has been learned that four-footed game was almost non-existent when they arrived in Oregon, save in a few areas. The inland Indians, who depended largely upon game for subsistence, knew no seasons or bag limits.

Similarly the early settlers were uninhibited, and did little to increase the deer population. Public realization that deer and elk might disappear entirely bore fruit in enactment of protective game laws and establishment of the state game commission, empowered with regulatory authority.

Under modern day protection herds of both deer and elk have been so greatly replenished that in some areas, mostly east of the Cascade mountains, grazing problems have arisen. It has been necessary during periods of drought or heavy snows to provide feed for deer to save them from starvation. And even under normal weather conditions some overgrazing has occurred, particularly where deer are in competition with range cattle.

Even the Willamette valley has too many deer now to suit farmers. Deer have been seen now and then in Albany residential districts and in nearby farm lands they have become a nuisance here and there. Even when underbrush is lush and food abundant the deer seem to prefer menus of vegetable tops and flowers.

Reforestation agencies also complain their efforts are too often thwarted by deer and elk. So it has become necessary for the game commission to relinquish bans on deer killing here and there to pacify outraged property owners.

As to doe seasons, however, the game commission restricts hunting permits to areas where overpopulation of deer has arisen, or where the numerical preponderance of does over bucks has created a sex imbalance. These attempts to correct overgrazing and restore balance of does and bucks are made by the game commission only after thorough studies have been made of conditions in hunting localities throughout the state.

It is elk, because of their size and tendency to defy hunters, that come nearest to extinction and elk hunting was prohibited entirely for many years. But now even they have become too numerous here

and there. Accordingly it has been found necessary now to put a brake on their reproduction rate.

While not every hunter gets the annual kill now is far greater than it was when Oregon was in its infancy and we can see no danger of serious depletion of game as long as the game commission continues to base its rulings on results of authoritative and detailed investigations.

POLITICAL PHYSIQUE Pendleton East Oregonian

Since adjournment of the Congress, Senators Morse and Neuberger and Rep. Ullman have been here to check with their constituents. Sen. Hubert Humphrey has been here to test the feeling on his candidacy for the Democratic Party's presidential nomination. And Sen. John Kennedy is coming next month for the same purpose.

We've been watching politicians from a newspaperman's place at the table for a long time. We find them as interesting today as the day we first wrote about one.

Let us say in the beginning that the work these men undertake is a high calling. Not all measure up to it. But we think most try to. They have a deep feeling for the importance of what they are doing. They know that the effectiveness of our government depends so much upon their effectiveness as participants in it. There is much they do with which a great many people disagree but most of them do what they do because they conscientiously believe it is right.

There's one asset that most politicians share. It is tremendous energy. Newspapermen who travel with politicians during campaigns are near collapse when they return to the quiet of a newspaper office. And this go-go isn't confined to campaigning. They keep at it the year around.

Let's look at the people mentioned at the beginning. Sen. Morse's physical stamina has confounded observers for years. He can do with almost no sleep, day after day, and look as fresh at any time of day or night as a college boy going out on a date.

There is a question that is asked repeatedly of Sen. Neuberger: "How does he find time to do it?" In addition to staying always on top of all his senatorial work he writes for magazines and newspapers and keeps up a voluminous personal correspondence.

When Rep. Ullman sets out to cover his congressional district — 18 counties on the eastern side of the Cascade Mountains — it is an assignment that would make many strong men take to drink. But during every recess of the Congress he gets over that tremendous area and looks as fresh as a debutante every day he is doing it.

Sen. Humphrey exudes energy. You get some estimate of how much he sleeps when you read his speeches on the floor of the Senate and elsewhere. He is informed on a countless number of subjects. His impromptu remarks read like prepared orations. This requires a great amount of study.

It has been reported from several sources that Sen. Kennedy reads a book a day. Those who have heard his speeches in the Senate know that he is one of the best informed men in that house. He is an able senator and still finds time for all that reading. Think you could do it?

Whether or not you like the results they produce you will have to concede that the energy most politicians put into their work is almost super-human. If your son aspires to a life in government be sure he has the physique to take it. — J. W. Forrester Jr.

RESPECT UNTARNISHED Eugene Register-Guard

The firing of Cliff Ferguson, former rail transportation supervisor in the Oregon Public Utilities Commission, has been upheld by the state's civil service commission.

The civil service board held a lengthy hearing on Ferguson's appeal for reinstatement, then ruled that it could find no evidence he had been fired for any reasons other than that he failed to obey orders of his boss, PUC Commissioner Jonel Hill. The civil service commissioners criticized Hill for perhaps acting too rashly in dealing with a personnel problem, but they did not question his right to command.

In retrospect, Cliff Ferguson won the respect of many Oregon lumbermen and other rail shippers because of his willingness to do battle against the railroads when he thought them wrong. That respect remains untarnished even though it may also be true that Ferguson's contentious nature was his undoing in the PUC home office.

Now Commissioner Hill has combined Ferguson's old job with that of the motor vehicle transportation supervisor. Only time will prove whether this new arrangement will be satisfactory to Oregon shippers—or, whether a curmudgeon's touch was what it took to carry out the job Ferguson held.

Russians Outthink American Students

COLUMBIA, Mo. (AP) — Twelve young Soviets are visiting Columbia this week and "The Maneater," student newspaper at the University of Missouri, says they are making monkeys of American collegians.

"American student minds here met the Russians' minds and were defeated," the paper reported. "The Maneater" said this was an example of exchanges between the Soviets and their hosts:

Typical American question: "Why does the Moscow government prevent the republics from seceding?"

Answer: "Why was the American Civil War fought?"

Silence.

The paper said American students can't discuss U.S. foreign policy intelligently or even the American system of government. "The Maneater" asked, "Can we afford to let these students go home still laughing at the hotdog and marshmallow American student?"

FIRE HALL OKAYED

JEFFERSON (AP) — Voters here have approved a \$15,000 bond issue for construction of a new fire hall by a vote of 67-39.

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