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EDITORIAL PAGE

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POLITICAL ISSUES

By Charles V. Stanton

Don't get all excited about what happens in Congress during the next few months.

You can expect all sorts of flag-waving and viewings-with-alarm, all sorts of proposals for this, that and the other thing, just so long as the sound is good, but don't expect much to be accomplished.

Presently we have before Congress the Forand bill, for example. It is a bill to provide medical and hospital care for people on social security. It would be terribly expensive. The cost would necessitate a big boost in the amount to be taken out of payrolls. Workers would demand as much take-home pay as before, so, in effect, the cost of the assessment would be added to prices for produced articles, and the cost of living would go up, which would bring about another wage spiral and a further inflationary go-around.

The Eisenhower administration has opposed the bill as drawn, saying it is engaged in a study of aid to the elderly in their problems of sickness. This is "duck soup" for the opposition. One of the big voting blocs is to be found in people on social security, people on fixed income, to whom an operation, a prolonged illness, continued medical treatment, etc., is a very real tragedy.

So, by criticizing the administration's position, the opposition, which disclaims responsibility, seeks to bring the vote of elderly people into the Democratic Party fold.

Pressure Urged

Political leaders are urging the "old folks" to write their congressmen. Some of our labor leaders, particularly those strongly supporting the Democratic Party and its philosophies, are pouring on the heat in support of the measure, despite the fact that the workman theoretically is the one who must pay. But the labor leader has little concern about inflation. Yet, if inflation gets much higher, the person on fixed income will be hurt a lot worse than by medical costs.

The red-hot hassle concerning medical bills for the elderly is a swell political issue. The Democratic Party, which proclaims that it is for the "little people," is all hot and bothered for the bill. On the other hand, the Republican Party, which has the responsibility of administration, proposes more time and study. In the meantime, the medical profession is putting up a big fight on the grounds that the proposal is one for socialized medicine.

But whether you are for or against the bill don't expect a showdown vote while the election campaign is on. The bill is a fine political argument, but if it were to be settled it couldn't be used by either side to get votes.

Showdown Avoided

Democrats, who proclaim so loudly and vigorously that the bill should be passed, definitely control both houses of Congress. But the Forand bill was rejected by a House committee. The House committee has a majority of Democrats, yet voted 17 to 8 against bringing the bill out for a vote.

Unquestionably the measure will be booted back and forth until after the elections. It permits a vast amount of propaganda on both sides. But if there is no showdown, if no congressman must act responsibly toward issues of help for the aged, as compared with further taxes and inflation, he can say anything.

And the Forand bill isn't all. We'll hear a lot about federal aid to schools, public housing, minimum wage, loans to veterans, high interest rates, farm surpluses and many other controversial issues, but don't think for one minute that any congressman will risk a showdown, no matter how much he talks, so long as influence can be brought to bear on the forthcoming elections.

One Career Over, Ex-Navy Man Seeks Second As College Teacher

PORTLAND (AP)—Noel E. Holsman at the age of 55 and after a 24-year interruption reached a milestone Sunday on the road he hopes will make him a college history professor.

Holsman received his bachelor of arts in history from Lewis and Clark College in Portland. His wife and three children, all adopted Korean orphans, were on hand for the event.

Back in 1934 Holsman was a student at the University of Washington, but the depression left him financially unable to continue his formal education. He joined the Army.

His Army service carried him to Pearl Harbor, where he survived a Japanese attack Dec. 7, 1941. Later he was in Korea, and that is where he met and adopted the three children.

"At an orphanage in 1955," Holsman recalled, "I literally fell in love with a pretty 12-year-old Korean girl, whose talents for art, singing and directing the other children caught my eye."

"Maxine (the oldest) was one of three children who had fled with their wealthy, Christian father from North Korea." The father died in 1955.

Holsman said he and his wife had not given any thought to adopting children. He wrote to her in Hillsboro, Ore., and she agreed after thinking it over.

Catherine, now 11, qualified under the federal orphan law. It took special legislation sponsored jointly by Sens. Wayne L. Morse and the late Richard L. Neuberger to bring into the United States Maxine, now 17, and Edward, now 16, Edward, the last to arrive, came here Nov. 18.

"During the evacuation of Seoul, Maxine, about 8 at the time and carrying Kay, about one, became separated from her father and brother by the crowds of people," Holsman said.

"Maxine searched for her father for a couple of days, still carrying Kay." He said some U. S. soldiers picked up the two girls, fed them, had them treated at a

dispensary and put them in an orphanage.

"This is the first time all three children have lived together since the Reds invaded Seoul in 1951," Holsman said. All three aspire to college, maybe because of their adopted father.

Holsman, a retired warrant officer, isn't stopping now. He has applied for entrance to graduate schools at the universities of Oregon, Washington and California.

Trouble-Beset Craft Again Asks Assistance

NEWPORT, Ore. (AP)—The 27-foot pleasure boat, Loafer, which the Coast Guard has towed into Tillamook, Newport and Coos Bay in the past month, radioed this morning it was in trouble again.

The message from the boat said the engine had stalled, and that two of three persons aboard were seasick.

The skipper of the boat is Trumbull P. Edwards, Fortuna, Calif. Names of the others aboard were not known here.

The earlier calls for aid also were due to engine trouble.

The Coast Guard said the boat probably would be towed to Crescent City, Calif.

Greyhound Lines Must Make Rates Uniform

SALEM (AP)—Public Utility Commissioner Jonel C. Hill said today he has signed an order making Western Greyhound Lines' intrastate express rates conform to the interstate rates.

The rates, he said, would eliminate discriminatory aspects of present tariffs.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

At his now celebrated press conference in Moscow the other day, Nikita Khrushchev (let's not refer to him any more as Mr. K; in most of our country Mr. K is a term of respect) spoke bitterly of President Eisenhower as "irresponsible, unfit for office and dangerous as the head of a major state." He pictured Ike as "virtually a stooge for John Foster Dulles at the 1955 summit meeting."

He shouted: "President Eisenhower is completely lacking in will power, but that does not excuse him for not exercising authority over such men as Nixon and Secretary of State Herter. . . who are leading the U. S. along a path that could bring a new war."

He concluded by offering Ike contemptuously a job as "manager of a kindergarten in Russia, where he could do no harm."

And so on.

There are suggestions by the more than 400 newspaper, television and radio correspondents who attended his conference that he was practically fit to be tied. . . that he used language unfit for publication or broadcast, so the translators and the news writers toned it down to bring it within the limits of decency.

Comment? This fits the situation: "WHOM FORTUNE WISHES TO DESTROY SHE FIRST MAKES MAD."

Who said that? It has been often plagiarized during the intervening twenty centuries, but it appears to have been said first about 42 B.C. by Publius Syrus, an actor in the type of Roman theatre that 2,000 years ago filled the place that is now filled by the newspapers and the news and comment magazines.

Anyway. . . it indicates that men like Nikita Khrushchev and situations such as Khrushchev appears to be facing are no new thing in the world.

Big question: What is the situation that Khrushchev faces?

In a dispatch that has just come over the wire as this is written, Bill Ryan, one of the AP's top foreign affairs commentators, says: "Khrushchev's latest diatribe leaves the strong impression that the huge and mighty Soviet Union is UNDER THE CONTROL OF MILITARY LEADERS. . . The man who outwardly is the sole boss—the premier of the Soviet Union and the first secretary of its communist party—now acts like one over-anxious to prove to SUPERIOR how willing he is to carry out their instructions. . ."

"The big difference between the Khrushchev of today and the Khrushchev who last September pulled the root is that today's Khrushchev seems to have been pulled down off his private cloud and given a strict line to follow. If he deviates from this line, the signs indicate, THE RUSSIAN ARMY WILL REPLACE HIM."

That is to say: Having been MADE MAD, Khrushchev will now be destroyed unless he kow-tows properly to his bosses.

No wonder he's upset.

In conclusion: The Soviet bosses. . . whoever they are. . . fear only one thing—SUPERIOR POWER.

It's up to us to stay more powerful than Russia.

How shall we do it? We can't do it by spending money recklessly and unwisely for things we can get along without. Staying powerful will cost money, and the way to provide the money, without weakening our economy, is to cut out the waste.

James Marlow

Ike Is Latest In Long List Denounced By Khrushchev

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Eisenhower is just the latest in a long list of world leaders denounced by Nikita Khrushchev.

The Soviet Premier calls names like a fishwife over a back fence. The older he gets, the fishier he sounds.

Over the past few years the Soviet leader has run up quite a record, particularly against people with whom he had had some friendly personal relations.

In 1956 he visited Britain, dined with the British Laborites, was asked by them to free 200 imprisoned Social Democrats in western Europe, and returned home to denounce them as the lackeys of reactionaries.

That same year at a Moscow banquet attended by Gen. Nathan F. Twining, U.S. Air Force chief, Khrushchev reportedly drank heavily, insulted various Western military officials present, and was told by the then premier, Nikolai Bulganin, to shut up.

That was quite a year for Khrushchev. He shocked the world and shook international communism to its roots by denouncing his late boss, Joseph Stalin. He described Stalin as a murderer.

In 1957 he got rid of a whole batch of his old Communist cronies—the Molotov-Malenkov-Kaganovich set — by getting them bounced from the Presidium and into oblivion.

The next year, 1958, he gave his old traveling companion, Premier Bulganin, the ax and took his job.

He visited Marshal Tito, seemed to get along dandy with him, and then he denounced him as a "renegade."

In between times, he belittled Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and gave Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, Minnesota Democrat, an 8-hour interview in the Kremlin.

Early in 1959 Humphrey, reporting on that visit, said Khrushchev had been critical of Red China, the Soviets' big ally, for its commune system.

As Humphrey said later, this must have touched a sensitive nerve. Khrushchev denounced Humphrey.

The Soviet Premier put on a real show when he visited the United States in 1959, particularly at Los Angeles.

There he complained about the security arrangements which, for his own safety, kept him out of Disneyland; took offense at a movie can-can dance which he said was immoral; and in one grand temper tantrum threatened to go home because Mayor Norris Poulson made a crack about an earlier Khrushchev crack that communism would bury the West.

Then came 1960, the U2 spy plane flight over the Soviet Union. Khrushchev's wreckage of the summit which he blamed on Eisenhower. He denounced Vice President Richard M. Nixon and Secretary of State Christian A. Herter.

His worst insults were reserved for Eisenhower and West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Eisenhower, Khrushchev said, was "weak-kneed," fit only to run a children's home, and "completely lacking in will-power."

As for the German chancellor, Khrushchev called him a nut who ought to be "straitjacketed in a lunatic asylum."

County Health Notes:

Summer Brings Its Own Special Family Vacation Health Problems

By John H. Donnelly M.D.
Douglas County Health Officer

With the coming and going of the Memorial Day weekend and with schools dismissed for the summer, a good many Douglas County residents are again thinking about vacation. Summer months are a slack season for some businesses, the busiest season for others. For almost everybody, however, there is a change in the pattern of our daily lives to adjust to the change of the weather.

Summer has its own kind of public health problems, and a number of these will be dealt with individually in columns to come. The purpose of this article is to discuss some of the health problems to be found around the family vacation.

The word "vacation" actually has a root meaning to *vacare*, empty. In our usage it has come to mean recreation and rest from work. It is not rest but the recreational vacation that we will consider.

The highway traffic hazards are dealt with at length by the National Safety Council and others who are concerned with highway safety and will not be discussed here. These dangers are well recognized and certainly everybody knows them, even if too many drivers ignore them. A good rule for highway safety is to drive defensively, as though every other car on the road is driven by a fool.

Other safety factors also need attention. Injuries are more likely to occur when people are at play than when they are at more quiet or routine pursuits. Children are more likely to hurt themselves in unfamiliar surroundings.

Vacationers should carry a first aid kit. A review of a good first aid manual, such as that available from the Red Cross or in the Boy Scout Handbook, is excellent preparation for how to handle emergencies as they arise.

It would be difficult to estimate how much discomfort or even illness is caused each year by sunburn. Fair-skinned people and red-haired people need to take special precautions if they expect large portions of their bodies to be exposed to sun for much of the time.

While a "healthy tan" may be considered a social asset, attempts to acquire such a tan too rapidly can only reflect on one's good judgment. Use of protective lotions and gradually increasing exposure are the best protective measures.

Drownings will continue to be reported throughout the summer season. It is safe to say that a large proportion of these are quite preventable. Learning to swim, of course, is desirable, and it's fun. But on occasion the ability to swim only leads to a false sense of security. Swimming in a bathing suit and swimming fully clothed are two entirely different things. The use of life jackets by non-swimmers or young children in any boat and by all occupants of small boats, particularly in rough water, is often a life-saving measure. Swimming in the ocean surf is a hazardous sport at best and should be attempted only by strong swimmers who are well acquainted with the effects of undertow. Swimming in a river is a dangerous practice at best, not only because of treacherous eddies and currents, but because of the pollution to a greater or lesser degree in virtually all of our rivers. Each year the Umpqua River claims several lives through drownings, usually unnecessary.

Protection: Learn to swim in a supervised swimming pool; don't attempt waters you aren't sure you can handle; and don't swim alone.

While we're on the subject of rivers, let's explore the idea that water from clear mountain streams is safe for drinking without further treatment. It may be, but the chances are it isn't, and you can't tell just by looking at it. All such water either should be boiled for five minutes or more at higher altitudes, or chemically disinfected before being used for drinking water.

Persons with heart or arterial diseases, including high blood pressure, should probably take extra precautions about their activities at higher altitudes. Thinner air in the mountains imposes an extra burden on the heart to keep up with the oxygen demands of even normal living. Activities which may be tolerated at lower altitudes may not be tolerated when one is at a mife high. Such a person should best seek his vacation at lower altitudes, or if he does go to high altitudes he should relax the first two or three days and gradually test his ability to stand the altitude. People with normal hearts, lungs, and blood supply need have no fear of the effects of any altitude found within Douglas County.

All of the discomforts that annoy vacationers, probably irritations of the skin can be counted among the foremost. Insect bites, particularly mosquitoes, are often prevalent, and can frequently be avoided by the use of repellent agents. Poison oak is a real problem for people who are very sensitive and for such people strict avoidance of poison oak areas is the only reasonable protection.

Since recreation, outings and vacations are planned for fun and enjoyment, speaking about the dangers and hazards might sound like I'm being overly fussy. But everyone will agree that a vacation is most enjoyable if it is free of tragedy or discomfort by all of the family members. Simple, sensible precautions can help assure such a carefree vacation.

Be prepared, and have a good time!

Ike To Receive Filipino Honor

By TONY ESCODA

MANILA (AP)—President Eisenhower is to receive the Philippines' highest decoration on his mid-June visit to this Asian ally of the United States. The decoration is the Rajah of the Order of Sikatuna, symbolizing a blood compact between brothers.

This and other details of the official schedule were released Monday by President Carlos Garcia's government.

The schedule compresses in 2 1/2 days—from 4:45 p.m. June 14 to midnight June 16—a visit originally expected to last four days.

Eisenhower is to deliver two major addresses, attend two state banquets and witness a massive public rally in his honor at Manila's Luneta Park, where the decoration will be presented.

From the Philippines he will head to Formosa, the Nationalist Chinese bastion less than 100 miles from the coast of Red China, aboard the cruiser St. Paul, flagship of the U.S. 7th Fleet.

White House press secretary James C. Hagerty here on a survey trip, announced an aerial umbrella of U.S. planes will cover the cruiser and its escort vessels, including the carrier Yorktown, on the 32-hour, 750-mile trip.

Hagerty said Lt. Col. John Eisenhower, the President's son, will accompany the chief executive on his Asian tour.

Eisenhower's jet will land June 14 at the U.S. Air Force Clark Base 60 miles north of Manila. Smaller planes will bring him and his party to Manila's International Airport for a red-carpet welcome by Garcia and other Philippine authorities.

The Manila airport is not capable of handling jets.

MR. PRESIDENT

by Patrick and Vinmont



ZACHARY TAYLOR



Born in Orange County, Virginia, November 24, 1784. He attended the country school and worked on his father's farm until age 23. He was appointed a lieutenant in the army. He was a major in the War of 1812, a colonel in the Black Hawk War, and a brigadier general in the Seminole War. From 1840 to 1846 he was in command of the Department of the Southwest. He opened the engagement with Mexico at Palo Alto, fought the battle of Resaca de la Palma and captured Monterey. At Buena Vista, with an army outnumbered four to one, he spurned Santa Anna's demand for surrender and defeated the Mexicans. After forty years of military service he retired to his farm.

He greeted the first Presidential proposal as nonsense but soon yielded to the tempting suggestion. The Whigs nominated him without knowing how he stood on any question.

Inaugurated the twelfth President of the United States, March 5, 1849, he served sixteen months. The Compromise of 1850 was being prepared. He showed a most uncompromising determination to uphold the Union and gave warning that he would command the army in person against any rebellion. At the laying of the cornerstone of the Washington Monument, July 4, 1850, he became ill. He died in the White House five days later, aged 65.

JOHN MIDDLETON CLAYTON

Born in Dagsborough, Delaware, 1796. He graduated from Yale in 1815 and after four years of law study and admittance to the bar he entered practice at Dover. After serving as a member of the legislature and Secretary of State of Delaware, he was elected a United States Senator, in 1829. Considered one of the ablest debaters and orators in the Senate, he served with distinction almost continuously for twenty years. Clayton (pictured above) was appointed Secretary of State in 1849 and negotiated the famous Clayton-Bulwer Treaty during his brief tenure. He was again in the United States Senate in 1853, serving until his death in 1856.

President Taylor's Vice-President was Millard Fillmore.

MRS. ZACHARY TAYLOR

Born in Maryland, in 1788, Margaret Smith, capable and high-principled, was married at twenty-four to Captain Zachary Taylor. For forty years she accompanied him on his military assignments. Looking forward to a quiet retirement she was heart-broken over his becoming President, convinced they were too old for such a drastic change of life. In poor health, she turned many of the White House duties to her vivacious twenty-two-year-old daughter, Mrs. Betty Bliss. With gaiety the keynote, Betty presided with a fresh and captivating charm during her brief reign of sixteen months. Mrs. Taylor survived her husband two years. She died in 1852.

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The Cartoonist Says: "Let's Put Out the Fuse First"

