

Youth Programs Need Community Support

The recent necessary cutback in the summer Pee Wee baseball program in Roseburg helps bring into sharp focus a subject which deserves our serious consideration — an adequately financed, competently supervised summer recreation program for young people.

A belief that such a program is not the responsibility of the school district — especially in a limited form — was, apparently, one of the primary reasons that the board of education of District 4 declined to appropriate more than \$4,000 for the Pee Wee program for 1963. The thinking of the board — and the budget committee — in this matter, is sound. The responsibility rests with the entire community and financing is one of the primary problems with a recreation program.

The money can be raised in one of two ways, or through a combination. Tax money can be used for the program or funds can be obtained by voluntary type fund raising ventures. This year's Pee Wee program will be financed by a combination of both.

An adequate program, however, should include a variety of activities for both boys and girls with participation available in several different categories.

Many people, of course, will maintain that such a program is unnecessary — that it would cost too much money and the kids could just as well be left to their own devices. "After all," many adults will say, "nobody provided us with fancy playgrounds, athletic equipment and swimming pools when we were kids."

This argument would hold water if conditions were the same as they were 25 years, or more, ago — but they aren't. For one thing many youngsters have little or no home supervision these days. Many mothers are working five or six days a week and the youngsters, in many cases, find time heavy on their hands.

The vacant fields most of us knew as young people are no longer available for pick-up baseball games. The clear, cool streams where we often swam are sometimes now polluted or stagnant — often cluttered with broken bottles and tin cans, making swimming in the "old swimmin' hole" either dangerous or impossible to enjoy.

Then too, the "town team" often had broken baseball bats and slightly beat-up balls which were passed on to the kids. This supply of equipment had disappeared with organized adult baseball in most areas.

No one can logically argue with the value of a swimming program for young people. In addition to being one of the finest exercises in which one can engage in this physically-underdeveloped nation, it is of inestimable value as life saving protection — especially in light of the growing interest in boating and other water sports.

Handicraft, archery, tennis, golf — the list is almost endless. All of these fields, and most of the others, are worthwhile. With adults having much more leisure time, it would be beneficial to have training in ways to enjoy it and the time for such training is in the early years.

The cost of such a program would not be great. Probably a program for this area should be spread over the area of the school district so all of the youngsters in the community would have an equal opportunity to participate.

In the newspaper business we like to say "Advertising is not an expense—it is an investment." The same premise could apply to a summer recreation program.

Now is the time for the formation of an organization of some kind to take steps necessary to determine if the community will support some such program for 1964 and subsequent years.

More Than One Way to Go to the Dogs



THE LIGHTER SIDE:



The Nation Needs A Good New Program For Disposal

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Every now and then something pops up that seems to fit in with my pet economic theory, which is called "disposalism."

Although it gets rather complicated around the edges, the basic concept of disposalism is quite simple.

It rests on the postulate that we are nearing the point where it will be harder to get rid of things than it is to acquire them.

Already we can see signs of creeping disposalism. It is, for example, easier to grow more grain than we can use than it is to dispose of the excess production.

Atomic power can now be readily produced, but getting rid of the radioactive waste materials has become a major problem. And so on.

Notes House Testimony

A new manifestation of disposalism came to my attention in a volume of testimony published over the weekend by the House defense appropriations subcommittee.

As might be expected, it was Rep. Daniel J. (Silent Dan) Flood, D-Pa., who laid his finger on the problem. In fact, he laid his thumb on it, too.

Flood posed the question of what the armed forces intend to do with their old ballistic missiles when the models now in use are made obsolete by more advanced designs.

"Will they be just scrapped or

what?" Flood inquired. "Can those birds be put in inventory and used as support sometime like old ammunition? Can they be reworked? What happens to those birds? We have not done this yet but what do you think we might do?"

As you can see, when "Silent Dan" poses a question he touches all the bases and takes the scenic route home.

The Air Force officer who was in the witness chair replied that "we just do not have a specific disposition plan now."

Congressmen Not Disturbed

Although Flood and other subcommittee members did not appear particularly disturbed, this negative response fairly made my hair stand on end.

In my opinion, nothing less than a crash program is needed. This is not the sort of problem that can be solved overnight.

After all, there is a limit to the number of things you can do with old missiles. They are a bit large to convert into salt and pepper shakers and I doubt there would be much demand for them as flower vases.

In times past, they would have made a dandy item for Fourth of July picnics, but in many areas now the use of fireworks is prohibited.

And, the game laws being what they are, you would need a special permit to use them for duck hunting.

I'm just thinking off the top of my head, but as a stopgap plan

I would recommend turning them over to the Navy. It could use them to hold the mothballs for the mothball fleet.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO

May 21, 1923

A veteran railroad promoter says plans for construction of a railroad from the lumber east of Roseburg to tidewater at Marshfield depends on completion of primary promotion work. He says he has financial backing from two railroads but needs \$20,000 from Roseburg for a preliminary survey and rights of way acquisition.

Work has started on the Kohl-hagen apartment house. Mr. Kohl-hagen has rejected all bids on the apartment house and will build the structure on a subcontracting plan. He estimates he will save \$25,000 by subcontracting jobs. L. W. Metzger has been given contracts for concrete and framing work.

25 YEARS AGO

May 21, 1938

Republicans nominated Morris Bowker and Democrats a named Huron Clough in party primaries yesterday as candidates for Douglas County judge. J. Ross Hutchinson was selected by Democrats as candidate for county commissioner, and R. D. Thomas of Elkton was picked as his Republican op-

ponent. In the state race, Henry Hess defeated incumbent Charles Martin as Democratic gubernatorial candidate, and Republicans selected Charles A. Sprague as his opponent in the November general election.

10 YEARS AGO

May 21, 1953

Western Oregon counties yesterday lost their court suit to gain a favorable settlement of the O&C timber lands dispute. Clackamas County, in behalf of the 18 Western Oregon counties benefiting from the O&C formula had filed suit against the government demanding that 472,000 acres of land be put under jurisdiction of the Department of Interior rather than the Department of Agriculture.

This would have given the O&C counties greater returns on timber sales. U. S. District Court Judge Alexander Holtzoff said the government did not consent to be sued, so he dismissed the suit.

It was announced today that the Legion baseball season will start Sunday in a county league including Sutherlin, Myrtle Creek, Drain and Roseburg.

Numerous inspections were made by V.A. officials of the Roseburg site.

Realizing that Roseburg appeared to be on the verge of success, some of the other cities of Oregon, especially Eugene, sought to get into the act and wrest the facility from Roseburg. A particularly strong contender was Vancouver, Wash.

But the House passed Hawley's bill June 11, 1950. The bill was adopted by the Senate June 27, 1950. July 3 the bill was signed by President Herbert Hoover.

(To Be Continued)

— In The Day's News —

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's talk today about an Englishman who thinks there ought to be a WORLD language. His name is William L. Simpkins, and he lives in Berkshire County, in England. He is a retired banker, and back in 1950 he decided to roam the world.

He has visited 40 different countries since then and has had many interesting experiences and has met many interesting people. And, he says, he has enjoyed every minute of the time.

But—

He adds— "There is one complaint. Trotting around over the world, one finds so many people one can't talk to. Why can't we adopt a UNIVERSAL language like ESPERANTO, so that we could all converse together wherever we travel?"

Mr. Simpkins himself is an Esperantist, and wherever he goes, he says, he spreads the message of Esperanto and hands out leaflets. "Foreign languages are very difficult to learn for the average English-speaking person," he said to a reporter in Portland the other day. "But not so Esperanto. I learned it fluently in six months. There's a Harvard student who learned it in three weeks."

Esperanto, he told his Portland interviewer, is perfectly phonetic—each letter has a single, invariable sound. Accent is always on the next-to-last syllable. The grammar has but 16 simple rules, with no exceptions. Words are self-identifying: nouns end in "o," adjectives in "a" and adverbs in "e."

He added that although 60 per cent of Esperanto's "roots" come from Latin, Esperanto is much easier to learn than Latin.

He then gave some examples: "Bonan tagon," he said to the reporter, and added: "cu vi volas rontanti Britan mondvaganton," and then translated: "Good morning, do you want to meet an English traveler?"

Then he gave another example: "Mi havas 69 jarojn"—meaning "I am 69 years old." He added: "Esperanto mi satas"—I like Esperanto.

Maybe that's easier to translate than Latin, or German, or French. He evidently thinks so. But, looking at the stuff in print, one can't help wondering.

"All you have to do," he said,

"to get in touch with fellow Esperantists is to look in the phone book for the local Esperanto organization, and when you find an Esperantist you're happy. But, once you leave him your language troubles bob up again."

To identify himself as an Esperantist, Mr. Simpkins wears an identifying triangular-shaped lapel pin. To another Esperantist, that means: "You can talk to me and I can talk to you."

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Well, everybody to his own likes. Mr. Simpkins likes Esperanto. And it would be wonderful in these days if there were a world language.

But—

Approximately 270 million people already speak the English language according to the best estimates. More people speak English than any other language — except Chinese, which is too complicated to become a world language. French probably comes next after English—possibly as many people in the world speak French as English.

And there are only a FEW Esperantists. Common sense tells us it'd better stick to English and French as a means of getting understood over the world.

GOP Solon Charged With Shenanigans

WASHINGTON (UPI) — GOP Chairman William F. Miller has started a new argument with the administration's Cuban policy by asking if President Kennedy planned to abandon the U.S. base at Guantanamo Bay.

Miller, a New York congressman, also quoted news reports as saying that "fresh intelligence" showed the Russians were building a naval base at Banes on the northeastern tip of Cuba. He asked Kennedy if such reports were true.

Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn. replied to Miller's questions by calling them "simple, mischievous nonsense, without any foundation whatsoever." He said the GOP leader was engaging in "monkey business and shenanigans to spread doubt and confusion when he has no facts."

Humphrey said that "apparently the GOP strategy is to raise doubts" about Cuba and then demand "that the President set the doubts to rest."

Eugene Cowboy Wins

SPOKANE (UPI) — A Eugene, Ore., bronc and Brahma bull rider has taken home the all-around championship for the 14th annual Diamond Spur Rodeo here.

Denny Stanton swept both halves of the competition in the bareback riding with a 352 point total and went on to outscore in the Brahma bull riding with 175 points.

The Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Tuesday, May 21, the 141st day of 1963 with 224 to follow.

The moon is approaching its new phase.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening star is Mars.

Those born today are under the sign of Gemini.

On this day in history:
In 1832, what is considered to be the first Democratic National Convention got under way at Baltimore.

In 1941, a German submarine sank the U.S. merchant ship *Robin Moor* in mid-Atlantic.

In 1948, President Harry S. Truman sent a special message to Congress proposing statehood for Alaska.

In 1962, the American Medical Association labeled President Kennedy's proposed Medicare legislation "a cruel hoax."

A thought for the day—English poet Chaucer said: "Roasters by nature are from truth aloof."

Opinions From Readers

Substitute Use Might Lower Price Of Sugar

To The Editor:
Just this week sugar has again taken a great rise in price. Isn't it about time we began to take this price soaring in hand?

Some time back, when bread reached a price double its worth, I started baking my own. I have a sourdough recipe that is delicious and takes only two hours from start to oven-ready. The recipe is free to anyone who wants to bake his own and will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Now, back to prices and to sugar in particular. If we, the public, should stop buying these high-priced things, then prices must go down. There are now a number of good sweeteners on the market. They substitute nicely for sugar.

I have this date written to Sen. Morse and Rep. Duncan concerning the price of all goods and cited what happened when Coolidge sat on his hands and let prices run away. Then loans were easy. Then came Hoover and ruin.

Don't let it happen again! Get on your congressmen and our President. Make them see that we don't want America to be forced into ruin by runaway prices.

A. L. Tomison
P. O. Box 383
Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Resident Is Grateful For Father's Influence

To The Editor:
Knowing that many readers of The News-Review have read the columns and letters written by my dad, I'm sure they will realize that I hesitate to write this letter. But I would like to share a very touching experience with everyone who has lost a loved one.

It is said, "A little child shall lead them." How true!

the time we lost dad. I was out in my yard, watering one of the lovely plants that had been sent to his funeral. I had started to shed a few tears, thinking of that day and of how much I was going to miss him.

A little boy of six years came by. He often putters around the yard with me when I'm working there. He asked if he could help me. Noticing my tears he asked me, "Why are you crying?" I told him I was crying because I had lost my father.

A look of surprise came over his face. "Well, didn't he go to Heaven?" he asked. "My daddy did."

I assured him I was certain this was true.

Then he said, "You should know that when daddies go to Heaven they are with you all the time—not like when they live at home and are too busy to be with you. My daddy can see me all the time, 'cept when it's dark. Even then he knows right where I am. Mommy says it hurts daddy to see us cry, so we don't cry anymore. Please don't cry and hurt your daddy."

What could I say. I silently prayed that this child's faith would never be jaded in the process of growing up — as all too often happens.

We are so lucky to have had our dad for so long. I cried at the funeral. I cried for our own loss, but I cried more for the poor children of this world—whose numbers are untold—who have not had a real father as we did.

Dad used to say, "Friends are people who have played together and cried together." I want to thank all our friends for their sympathy and many kindnesses. Our family is rich indeed when you measure richness by friendship.

Dad also said that out of all sorrow comes some good. If you only search for it and that "no man has a right to expect to live on this earth without trying to leave it a

little better place for his having been here."

I know that I, for one, shall try to make a little greater effort to fulfill my obligation at trying to justify my stay here on earth, for, as my little friend has said, "Daddies can see you all the time from Heaven." So, I may no longer neglect little, and big, things as I could when we were only a couple of towns apart and Dad couldn't see what I was doing or leaving undone. I know I will have lots of company.

I want to say in closing that I thank God with all my heart for a wonderful mother and father. I know my sisters join me in my gratitude.

Sunnie (Wellman) Foy
725 Merrie Drive
Corvallis, Ore.

Morse Asks Ouster Of Exile 'Warmongers'

MIAMI (UPI) — "Warmongering" Cuban exiles should be deported from the United States "on the next boat," Sen. Wayne Morse, D-Ore., said recently.

Morse called for "a bloodless victory" over communism in this hemisphere and he said it's already on the way.

"When those refugees return from one of their raids, they should be met by marshals, tossed into jail and sent back on the next boat," Morse said in a speech before a Bonds for Israel dinner.

He said Cuban exile raids were forcing the role of the aggressor on the United States, and added that the West is winning a bloodless victory over communism in this hemisphere.

"You can already see it happening in Cuba," he said. "Their economy is one-third of what it was two years ago."

The Editor's Corner
By Charles V. Stanton

Alert News Reader Launched Effort For Soldiers' Home

Douglas County has a facility pouring more than \$3 million each year into local economy because Roseburg had an alert newspaper reader.

The Veterans Administration is celebrating the 30th anniversary of its hospital in Roseburg. But this hospital was conceived several years earlier. The thought that Roseburg might become a center for such an important development resulted in an outstanding exhibition of community unanimity and determination.

The newspaper reader was the late W. C. "Bill" Harding, then secretary of the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce was urgently casting about to find activities and enterprises to save Roseburg from becoming a ghost town. The danger was great following removal of the railroad terminal payroll, the principal source of revenue for the area.

Harding picked up his newspaper on the 12th day of March, 1929, and observed an item on one of the back pages that the Veterans Administration was planning to locate a branch soldiers home somewhere in the Pacific Northwest.

The secretary immediately called in his Board of Directors and some of the civic leaders. Only eleven days after the item had appeared in the paper, Roseburg had prepared a lengthy brief setting forth the advantages of the locality for a national home.

For many years Roseburg had been the site of the Oregon Soldiers Home. Roseburg was, and still is, veteran minded. The state home, housing principally a number of aged veterans of the Civil War, a major population from the Spanish-American War, and with a very few veterans from the then comparatively recent First World War, was located on 47 acres along

the South Umpqua River in West Roseburg.

Harding and others immediately began a program of securing endorsements from other communities. Probably because they thought Roseburg was pursuing a cause to be considered lost from the start, all of the principal cities in Oregon gave their support to the Roseburg bid.

Portland was a holdout but, in December, it finally yielded to pressure, leaving Roseburg as the sole applicant.

Charles McNary was U. S. Senator and W. C. Hawley was representative in Congress from the First Congressional District, of which Roseburg, in 1929, was a part.

McNary and Hawley introduced identical bills specifying that the home planned for the Pacific Northwest should be situated "in Oregon, south of Portland and west of the Cascade Range."

A. W. Norblad, father of Rep. Walter Norblad, was serving as Governor of Oregon. As president of the Senate he had advanced to the governorship upon the death of Gov. I. L. Patterson while serving in office.

Norblad wired the state's endorsement of the Roseburg proposal and urged passage of the bills introduced by McNary and Hawley.

Then followed a long period of activity. Roseburg sent representatives back to Washington to appear before various committees.

Numerous inspections were made by V.A. officials of the Roseburg site.

Realizing that Roseburg appeared to be on the verge of success, some of the other cities of Oregon, especially Eugene, sought to get into the act and wrest the facility from Roseburg. A particularly strong contender was Vancouver, Wash.

But the House passed Hawley's bill June 11, 1930. The bill was adopted by the Senate June 27, 1930. July 3 the bill was signed by President Herbert Hoover.

(To Be Continued)



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