

Exchange Program Proves Worthwhile

"I had many pre-conceived ideas about the Americans before I came. I expected things to be a lot different from things in my country, and they certainly were."

This is a passage from an English assignment written in May by a Chilean youth who has spent the last year living in Roseburg as part of its citizenry.

Luis Castillo in this revelation of his feelings shows the American Field Services program at its best. It is a sensitive and considered summing up which shows Americans (of the Douglas County variety, anyway) as they probably are, without ever really seeing themselves that way.

Here in Roseburg, he lived with the Harold Glover family in an atmosphere which apparently will stay with him the rest of his life.

"Throughout the year, I've been a part of a family, and we have shared all kinds of experiences together," he says. "They have been so much kind to me that now they are like my own family, my own father and mother, my own brothers and sisters. It has been through them, mainly, that I've gotten to know the Americans and learned to respect and love them. And this is the greatest gain I have acquired from coming and living with Americans: I have now a better understanding of them."

This new understanding includes the following appraisals:

"In general terms, the American thinks that he lives for working, with brief intervals of resting, aimed at securing the efficiency of future activity. The Latin American thinks he lives for leisure, with occasional lapses of work, aimed to make the leisure possible. The North American wants to produce; the Latin American, enjoy life."

Luis draws no conclusion on which of these attitudes is best, but he leaves the feeling that perhaps a happy medium might be hit.

He was apparently vastly impressed by the American attitude that anything could be achieved.

"It wouldn't be absurd to say Americans are collectively skeptical regarding limitations considered inherent" in tackling projects. "The result," he says, "is that this ingenuity has created things previously regarded as impossible."

At the same time, Luis was slightly puzzled at what he considered an inconsistency to this skepticism. He noted that Americans appear to have complete and unquestioning faith in commonly accepted rules, such as in driving.

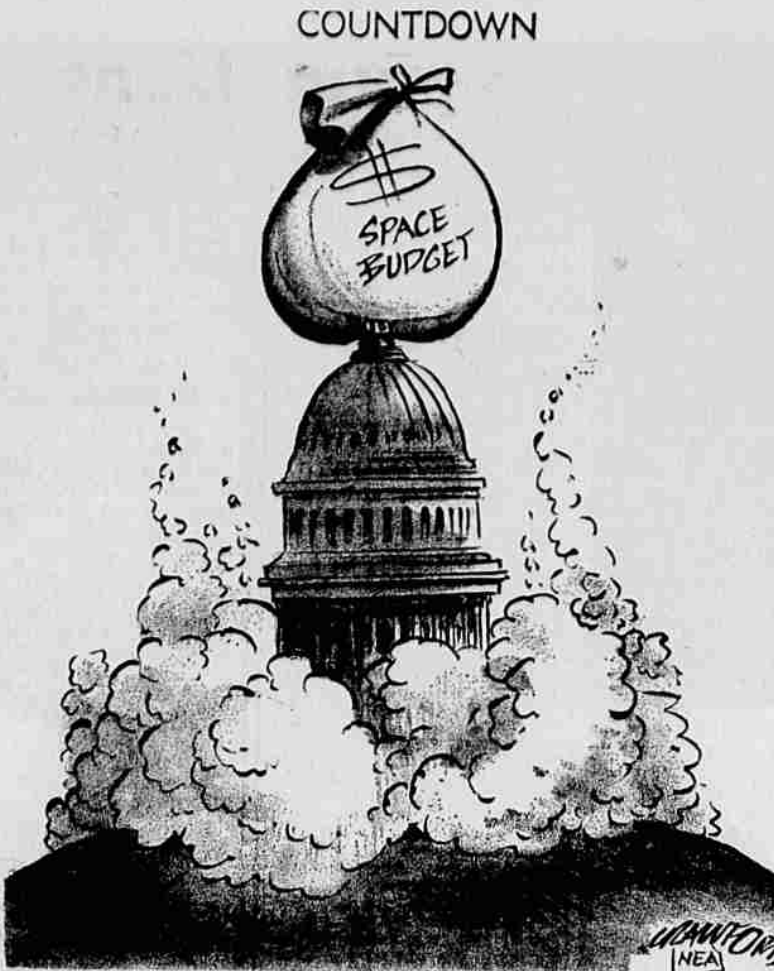
"The Latin American sees things differently," he says. "He does not think that the rule must always prevail. As an example, suppose a Latin American driving a car along an American highway comes to a stop sign. He would not necessarily stop as an American would."

The young Chilean explains that the Latin American would stop only if a car were coming, but he wouldn't just for the sake of obeying the order. "There were no cars whatsoever on the highway; therefore, it was not necessary to stop, although the rule ordered it," Luis says.

These impressions were just facets of an apparent over-all new understanding of the American for him.

"To sum up," he says, "I feel I've learned a great deal, much more than what I would have learned if I had stayed in my country and attended college for 50 years."

The American Field Services program was established to assure this kind of understanding and tolerance. It seems likely that goal was achieved with Luis. He will return to Chile as a missionary to emphasize that Americans may be different from Chileans in some ways, but they have the same basic desires and emotions which make us all human.



By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Communists Hurt Selves In Project

In the cold war race to control men's minds and hearts, the foreign student occupies an important place. In the United States there are more than 60,000 such students, many of whom later will play important roles in their own countries and whose future attitudes may well be determined by the impressions they receive now.

And it is with this same knowledge in mind that recruiters from Peking, Sofia, Moscow and Prague also seek out the foreign student.

Special Communist targets, have been students from the emerging African nations, and Moscow went so far as to name a university after Patrice Lumumba, the slain Congo leader.

But for a variety of reasons the Communists have been defeating their own purposes.

Africans Segregated. At Patrice Lumumba University, African students have complained of segregation and regimentation. They also have complained that more of their time is taken up with ideology than with the subjects they came to study.

In Sofia, Bulgaria, last February between 350 and 500 students from Ghana, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Cameroon, Togo, Mali, Kenya and Somali rebelled against the regime and decided to continue their studies elsewhere, mostly in western Europe and a few in the United States.

They complained about living and study conditions, but more specifically against Bulgarian refusal to permit an all-Africa study union when the Bulgarians sign where reckless drivers may see it clearly.

It says: "Don't use my children to learn your lesson. If you have no respect for the speed limit, I shall take action against you."

To the people who have slowed down, I give my heartfelt thanks. Mary R. Diedrich, P. O. Box 18, Sutherland, Ore.

already had recognized an all-Arab Union.

To the Africans this smacked of color discrimination. In more recent weeks, a series of incidents also based on color barriers and also involving African students have erupted in Czechoslovakia.

In the latest one, Ghanian, Guinean and Ethiopian students battled Czechs, one of whom had yelled a disparaging remark at a Czech girl accompanying one of the Africans to a cafe dance.

Growing Resentment. In Czechoslovakia, the outbreaks are said to be the result of growing Czech resentment over the increasing amount of economic aid being extended to underdeveloped countries.

The Czechs blame foreign aid for the deterioration in their own standard of living, once the high-

est of all the Communist bloc nations.

Considering the size of Czechoslovakia this aid has in fact been enormous, amounting to more than all the other Red European satellites put together. From 1956 to 1960, it amounted to \$500 million dollars, second only to the Soviet Union.

Czech military aid has extended from Cuba to Indonesia and points in between.

Meat has become increasingly scarce, arousing special resentment among a people who know that Czech meat is being shipped both to East Germany and Cuba.

Consumer goods have become increasingly shoddy. But whatever the cause, whether the discrimination be practiced in Prague, Sofia or Moscow, for the Africans it is a disillusionment.

- In The Day's News -

By FRANK JENKINS

Do you remember the Walrus in Lewis Carroll's Through the Looking-Glass? If so, you will recall that at a certain point it struck an attitude and remarked:

"The time has come (the Walrus said)

"To talk of many things:

"Of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—

"Of cabbages—and kings—

"And why the sea is boiling hot—

"And whether pigs have wings."

Well—

The news today is like that.

Let's talk first about the kings. It is reported from Geneva that President Kennedy and Premier Khrushchev are near agreement on the much-talked-of HOT LINE—which would be a teletype line running overland from Moscow to London and thence by ocean cable to the National Command Center in Washington and from there directly to the White House.

The idea is that in the last final pinch, when it looked like nuclear war was inevitable and just about to begin, President JFK and Premier Khrushchev could get together over the hot line and call it off.

It sounds wonderful. But there's a fly in the ointment. This is the fly:

Of Lenin's Ten Commandments, this is the Ninth: "Promises are like piecrust: made to be broken."

Suppose Mr. Khrushchev DID agree to call it off? How could we know he would keep his word?

Now for the cabbages.

In Verona, Italy, a leopard escaped yesterday from the city zoo. The watchman at a nearby public school saw the animal and called the police. The police, called the zoo's animal keeper, who hurried to the scene, made the same noises he makes each day when he feeds the animals and the leopard came running up, hungry and docile.

The leopard's philosophy:

"LITTLE LIZ"

Some people's idea of roughing it is having to walk from the far side of the parking lot to the office.

"Whose bread I eat, his song I sing."

And—

In San Francisco the other day, a wallaby (a pint-size kangaroo) escaped from the zoo, and they've had a heck of a time catching it. Every time they are about to lay hands on it, it gives a mighty leap and gets away.

An Australian the other day offered this advice: "To catch a wallaby, first grasp it by the tail and lift its hind legs off the ground SO IT CAN'T JUMP."

It's a smart idea. But it's a little like the recipe for making rabbit soup:

FIRST CATCH YOUR RABBIT.

Before lifting a wallaby off the ground by the tail, so that it can't jump, you must first get hold of the creature's tail.

At last reports, the wallaby was still on the loose.

brought about a unique situation for the Douglas County Welfare Commission, according to Mrs. Lois Baker, director. Emergency welfare funds, expenditures of which usually begin drying up in March, still are being spent heavily. Between 100 and 250 cases a month—the rate for winter's hard times—still are being taken care of. And a goodly share of those asking for county relief are young people.

40 YEARS AGO  
June 13, 1923

From Mrs. Ellsberry's Advice to the Lovelorn column—Dear Mrs. Ellsberry: Is there any harm in standing at a gate and talking with a young man when he brings you home? Is it proper to sit in the car and talk for a few minutes before going into the house?

Babe — There is nothing bad or incorrect about either, but it does not look well. It is alright if you wish to stop and talk a few minutes either at the gate or in the car, but not longer than five or ten minutes. If you wish him to stay longer than that, ask him into the house.

35 YEARS AGO  
June 13, 1928

Maybe it was the turn of Jim Braddock and Joe Gould to "see something" when they watched Max Schmelling work out yesterday for his June 23 shot at Joe Louis' crown.

Anyway, they were just as definite about their predictions as Max was about what he saw before he fought Louis for the first time.

Braddock said he didn't think Max, despite his good condition, could hold Louis off for more than seven rounds.

10 YEARS AGO  
June 13, 1953

This year's spring weather has

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Entry To Pentagon Isn't Easy Either

By DICK WEST

United Press International

WASHINGTON (UPI) — I estimate that the Pentagon has been the target of 5,280 jokes, give or take the one about the lady tourist who rushed up to an assistant secretary and cried:

"Show me the way out of here quick! I'm about to have a baby!"

"You shouldn't have come in here in your condition," the assistant secretary admonished.

"I wasn't in this condition when I came in," she retorted.

The Pentagon, with its maze of rings, floors, corridors and bays, has been the subject of so much jocularity I didn't think it was possible for anyone to compose a new variation on the theme.

But the other day I got a call from a press agent who was plugging a movie called "The Great Escape," based on the mass breakout of Allied prisoners from a German POW camp during World War II.

Brought Technical Advisor. He had with him C. Wallace Floody of Toronto, a former pilot with the Royal Canadian Air Force who had been a key figure in the breakout and who served as technical advisor for the film.

"I've got a great idea," the publicist told me. "Floody is supposed to be an expert in this field, so let's see if he can find his way out of the Pentagon."

"It won't sell," I replied. "It's been overdone. There are 5,280 jokes about people trying to find their way out of the Pentagon. Did you hear the one about the lady tourist who..."

A few minutes later the press agent called me back.

"Okay," he said, "if it's no good having him try to find his way out of the Pentagon, how about seeing if he can find his way in?"

"Max, baby, you're a genius," I said. "A man with your brains ought to be running the studio. Or better yet, running the Pentagon."

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Reader Opinions

Reckless Drivers Called Threat To The Children

To The Editor:

I'm speaking up for the children against reckless drivers; those drivers who have no respect for speed laws nor for warning signs on private and public roads.

Is the thrill such drivers experience so great, or are they in such a hurry that they can afford to gamble a life? The stakes indeed are high, let me tell you! There's no insurance in the world that can repay the loss of a loved one to a family.

If reckless drivers would stop and think of a child lying on the road with life's blood flowing out, they would realize that it would be too late then to say, "I'm sorry." Or, perhaps, they might attempt the feeble excuse of an "accident."

Some drivers seem to think our roads are to be used as a drag strip, or a place where no-holds-barred driving may be practiced, just so they can get where they're going as fast as they can.

Our government is for the people, by the people, to protect everyone. When drivers secure their license they accept the responsibility of operating a car properly. But some seem to forget the responsibility that goes with the license. They do not conform to the fact that the license furnishes a privilege that should never be abused.

In front of my house I have a

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Segregationist Effort Puffs To Halt

By LYLE C. WILSON  
United Press International

The Southern segregationist effort to prevent President Kennedy's re-election by offering Southern voters states of unpledged presidential electors in the one-time Solid South has buffed and puffed itself into a dead end.

Alabama and Mississippi will have states of unpledged electors. Georgia may have an unpledged slate at the will of the state Democratic organization. But the project was voted down last week in Louisiana and seems to have run out of gas in Florida. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi have 10, 12 and 7 electors, respectively.

The device of the unpledged states of presidential electors is designed to prevent the Electoral College from casting a majority vote for President. That could happen if the total electoral vote were split three ways. There are 538 votes in the Electoral College. The bare majority sufficient to elect is 270 votes.

Up To House

The U.S. Constitution provides that the President shall be elected by the House of Representatives when the Electoral College

is unable to elect. The Constitution also provides that if the question should reach the House, each state shall cast only one vote. Southerners have been dreaming and hoping for such a presidential election in which their states would possess a balance of power.

If all of the Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia electors were unpledged next year, they could be withheld from or cast for the candidate of either major party.

If the major candidates split the remaining 315 electoral votes about evenly, it is obvious that the major candidate who could attract most or all of the 23 unpledged votes would be elected President.

That was a pretty dream which lasted. Some of the supporters of Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) had been enjoying that dream. Their dream was that the unpledged elector device would enable Southern conservatives to cast a vote for Goldwater without actually voting for a slate of Republican presidential electors.

And it did seem reasonable to believe that Southerners who went to a lot of trouble to elect unpledged electors would not thereafter permit those electors to as-

sure Kennedy's re-election.

Whatever merit there may have been in the theory that a conservative Republican would be the ultimate beneficiary of the unpledged elector strategy, the thing remains wholly theoretical.

If the Republican nominee for President hopes next year to obtain major support in the South, he will have to go into the Southern states and campaign for their support.

If Goldwater finally decides to seek the Republican nomination he will be expected to make a pre-convention campaign in the South. As a conservative Republican he surely will do that. The late Sen. Robert A. Taft always sought conservative convention delegate strength in the South.

The collapse of the unpledged elector play will add to the pressure on Republican politicians to come soon to a frank, firm and public announcement of race relations policy. This will be pressure on individual Republicans more than on the party as such.

The party speaks with 1,000 voices and confuses policy, accordingly. Individuals, however, can speak clearly and the time is running out on all hands to speak up.

The Editor's Corner  
By Charles V. Stanton

'Dead Hand' Now Controls Water Pollution In U.S.

Congressman John D. Dingell, Mich., long active in conservation legislation in the Congress, reportedly is not satisfied with the way in which the federal government is handling the matter of water pollution control.

He is preparing to seek transfer of water pollution control from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and place it under a new Federal Water Control Administration under the Department of the Interior. The new agency would be headed by a commissioner.

The congressman, in my opinion, has good reason to be disgusted with the "dead hand" now controlling pollution. Whether a transfer of authority would do any good is another matter.

Congressman Dingell is quoted as saying: "It is my conviction that enactment of this legislation, by removing pollution abatement activities from under the dead hand of the Public Health Service, will be the first step toward effectively making our nation's waterways healthy once more. Over 100 million Americans get their drinking water today from rivers carrying radioactive materials, detergents, toxic chemicals, untreated sewage, industrial wastes, rotting animal carcasses, and effluents from mortuaries and hospitals, among other things."

His statement was made before the Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee of the House Committee on Governmental Operations.

Another person testifying before the subcommittee was James M. Quigley, an assistant secretary representing the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. He spoke of the necessity of keeping water clean for maximum reuse, but, in two hours of questioning, laid heavy emphasis on need for more research.

Research, it seems to me, is the refuge and alibi of those who would do nothing.

Excuse Found. There is no question but that research is most important, but, as an excuse for procrastination, it becomes an abuse that should not be tolerated.

Perhaps I am unjust in my criticism, but it seems to me this lackadaisical approach to the problem of water pollution isn't exclusive with the federal government.

Here in Oregon we have a State Sanitary Authority that, in my opinion, is more interested in preserving positions and payrolls than

in aggressively working toward elimination of water and air pollution.

I have been very critical, from time-to-time, of our State Sanitary Authority because of what I feel is its listlessness. At the same time, however, this state agency lacks laws to control the problem adequately.

Every time our legislature has been asked to put some teeth in the state's sanitary laws, industry has come forward with vigorous protests. The legislature has yielded again and again to industrial pleas for more time before cleaning up pollution.

Pressures Great. While this is true in Oregon it also is true with the federal government. Secretary Quigley, in his appearance before the subcommittee reportedly termed the pressures against water pollution control as being "quite expensive."

"We have yet to shut down an industry or defeat a mayor," he said, apparently speaking of industrial and political opposition to control measures.

So long as our efforts toward pollution control lack effective legislation and authority, we're bound to have a high degree of bureaucracy with a limited measure of accomplishment. And that goes for both federal and state control.

Congressman Dingell, in my opinion, is correct in his insistence upon more efficient and active pollution abatement. But I question any satisfactory solution will be found until we become a little tougher in our approach to the problem.

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