

The News-Review Editorial Page

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TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1963

Parent Supervision Shown Lacking

The roundup of juveniles who were out after curfew last weekend points up startlingly again that a number of parents are not doing their job.

As often happens when young people are running short of something to do, they had begun to make a habit of meeting at a drive-in restaurant. Among their favorite pastimes were gunning their motors, "squirreling" and "digging out," much to the consternation of residents of the area.

Sheriff Ira Byrd staged a clampdown with planned precision to show parents curfew violation was becoming a big problem.

He proved his point by picking up 47 youths ranging in ages from 12 through 17. His purpose was given further emphasis in an unplanned part of the operation.

After picking up some of the youngsters at the drive-in, he received word of a fight taking place at a grange hall parking area west of Roseburg. Even he was startled when his deputies and reserves arrived on the scene. The word of the fight had spread to the young night owls even more rapidly than to the sheriff's office. Byrd estimates about 100 cars were already on the scene. The net closed on still more curfew violators.

The operation may sound inconsequential but it has a deeper meaning than just a roundup of rowdy youngsters.

The problem is that high-spirited young people, with time on their hands, get into trouble when they congregate during the late hours.

That is one of the major reasons for the curfew. If the young people are at home or indulging in some acceptable activity, such as attending school dances, the movies or some other special event, there are few problems.

It is seldom a police officer will stop young people in cars if they are obviously on their way home from such diversions. But when they begin loitering and obviously looking for excitement, the trouble begins.

Hot rod races occur; as on Friday night, fights sometimes result; often drinking becomes evident.

As Sheriff Byrd pointed out after the dragnet was complete, a police problem is created, but it's more than that. It's a home problem. The family and community both suffer when a youngster gets in trouble.

The answer, as he points out, is largely one which must be supplied by the parent. He must exercise supervision over the children, particularly when they reach the age of at least limited independence.

This calls for a close communication between parents and their children. It means parents have to know where their children are, so supervision can be exercised as it is needed.

That this communication and supervision is missing in many cases was proved beyond a doubt Friday night. Some of the unhappy parents had no idea where their children were.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:

'Universe' Session Is For Eyes Only

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Unless you happen to enjoy looking at pretty girls in bathing suits, a Miss Universe news conference is rather a letdown.

A group of the participants in this year's Miss Universe contest stopped off here for a visit en route to Miami Beach, where the pageant will be staged later this month.

They held a press conference on the shores of a hotel swimming pool, but it turned out to be more visual than verbal. Either their time was monopolized by photographers or they were unable to speak English.

It was most disappointing because I had been looking forward to discussing the Common Market with Miss Belgium, obtaining Miss France's views on Gen. De Gaulle's "grand design," hearing Miss Italy's opinion of the new Pope, and so forth.

I could, of course, have interviewed Miss England, but only one thing has been happening in England recently and I was reluctant to bring that up.

Fears Chaperone Reaction
I was afraid one of the chaperones might overhear us and get the wrong idea.

So there was nothing much for a reporter to do but deposit himself on a chaise longue and watch some 20 of the world's most beautiful young women parade around in powder blue swim suits.

Beauty pageants continue to attract large crowds in this country, but actually they do not provide much of a challenge for a veteran girl-watcher.

When a bird-watcher has a yen to gaze upon a great racket-tailed drongo or a rufous-browed peeper shrike, he does not go to an aviary. That would be considered unsporting.

He goes into the parks or woods to seek out the birds in their natural habitats. Spotting a red-whiskered bulbul is only fun for a bird-watcher when it is accompanied by a case of poison ivy.

Pleasure Lessened
It is much the same with girl-watching. Organized displays of feminine pulchritude take a great deal of the pleasure out of this ancient pastime by removing the element of chance.

Spotting a pretty girl at a beauty contest simply is no accomplishment at all.

Some of the best girl-watching grounds in the world can be found in Washington. Among the more

favorable locations is the cafeteria in the House Office Building during the lunch hour.

A person wouldn't suspect, judging from some of the legislation they pass, that members of Congress were capable of such discernment in the employment of clerks and stenographers.

The Capitol not only offers a stunning variety of life in the seclusion of congressional offices; on many occasions rare and interesting species can be spotted among the flocks of tourists.

Or so I'm told. I never notice such things myself.

Oregon's Primary Looms In Significance To GOP

CAPITOL MEMO
By ZAN STARK

SALEM (UPI) — Oregon's Secretary of State could hold the key to making or breaking the political futures of leading Republicans next spring.

Under Oregon's unique primary election law, Howell Appling Jr. will arbitrarily select whom he considers to be the front running candidates for the White House.

Because of this, many political observers are predicting the 1964 Oregon primary could be the most significant election in the nation.

President John F. Kennedy is expected to get the Democratic nomination.

But the Republicans have a wide open race.

Family Reunited In Canyonville

By BETH CHAPPELL

Samuel Wildman of Iowa City, Iowa, father of William D. Crox of Canyonville, visited the Crox during the months of May and June. Canyonville hadn't seen his son and family for 16 years.

California Trip Made
Wildman accompanied Mr. and Mrs. Crox on a trip to Southern California. In Redlands they visited with Mrs. Crox's sister, Mrs. William Norconk, before going on to Los Angeles, Disneyland, Knott's Berry Farm, Marineland and San Francisco.

Christine Norconk, Mrs. Crox's niece, of Redlands, is spending the summer with the Crox's.

Wildman returned to his home in Iowa July 3.

Rita Morgan, niece of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Middleton, has enrolled in the Eugene Beauty School on a full tuition scholarship. She and Patricia Patterson, who will stay with Rita for a while during the summer, are now in Eugene.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard E. Swift of Roseburg have been staying with the John Hamlin for the past two weeks. Four weeks ago Swift, Mrs. Hamlin's brother, was injured in a tractor-trailer accident on his acreage in South Deer Creek. He broke nine ribs and his shoulder blade.

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Olson and children of Chico, Calif., are staying with Mrs. Laura Yokum, who was recently released from Forest Glen Hospital. Mrs. Olson is the daughter of Mrs. Yokum.

The Almanac

Today is Tuesday, July 9, the 190th day of 1963 with 175 to follow.

The moon is approaching the last quarter.

The morning stars are Venus, Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening is Mars.

On this day in history:

In 1776, George Washington had the Declaration of Independence read to his troops.

In 1850, President Zachary Taylor died of typhoid in the White House after serving only one year and four months of his term.

In 1943, the United States, Canada and England invaded Sicily.

In 1962, a two megaton nuclear blast fired 200 miles over the Pacific Ocean by the United States lit the sky from New Zealand to Hawaii.

A thought for the day—Oliver Wendell Holmes, the American jurist, said: "Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle which fits them all."

Appling, a Republican, refuses to speculate as to whom he might select.

But many observers feel if he had to make the selection today, he would list four men as Republican presidential candidates:

New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, Arizona Sen. Barry Goldwater, Michigan Gov. George Romney, and Pennsylvania Gov. William Scranton.

The winner of the early May 15—Oregon primary will have a powerful campaign advantage. The losers may not be able to overcome the defeat.

And what happens to Gov. Mark Hatfield, long an unannounced but active campaigner for the vice presidency?

Appling didn't list any vice presidential candidates in 1960, and he may not do so next spring. This could take Hatfield off the political hook.

Oregon's primary law directs the Secretary of State "to place the names of candidates upon the ballot when he shall have determined in his sole discretion that such candidate's candidacy is generally advocated or recognized in national news media throughout the United States."

The only way a nominee can withdraw is to file affidavit "saying without qualification that he is not now and does not intend to become a candidate."

The political climate may change greatly between now and March 6, the day Appling makes his choice public.

If Rockefeller, Goldwater, Romney and Scranton are the choices, and all four are seriously courting the nomination, Oregon will become a key testing ground.

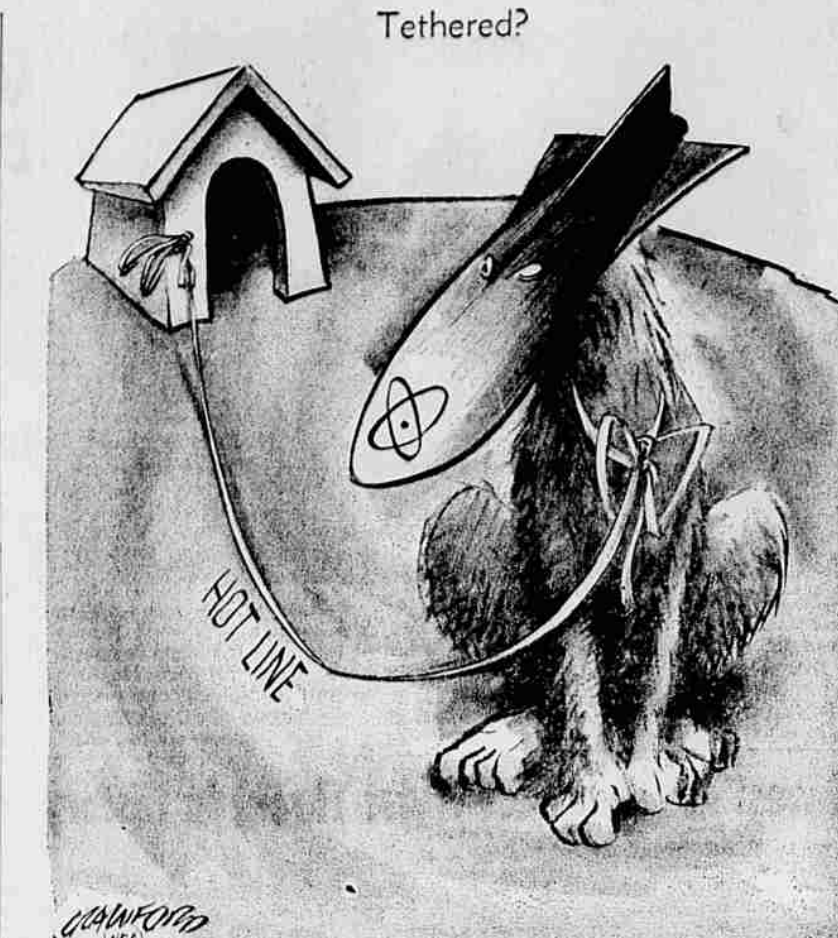
University Of Oregon Gets Business Manager

EUGENE (UPI)—Appointment of Walter N. McLaughlin as business manager of University of Oregon was announced recently by President Arthur S. Flemming.

The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Oregon State Board of Higher Education.

McLaughlin's appointment came after the board changed the title held by J. Orville Lindstrom from business manager to director of fiscal affairs.

McLaughlin has been assistant business manager at the university since 1954.



Southern Rhodesia Troubles Britain

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

Within sound of the roar of majestic Victoria Falls, a noble experiment in partnership of the races is coming to a bitter but seemingly inevitable end.

It is the unfortunate lot of British Deputy Prime Minister R. A. (RAB) Butler to preside over the dissolution of the Central African Federation, founded 10 years ago by the government of Sir Winston Churchill without African consent and forerunner now on African opposition.

With dissolution complete, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland go their separate ways in independence.

It is Southern Rhodesia, where

233,000 whites rule 3,000,000 Africans, that is giving Britain its greatest headache of all the half-dozen former African possessions it has eased to independence and others for which independence is planned.

The white supremacy government of Prime Minister Winston Field is demanding independence for Southern Rhodesia at the moment it is granted to either of the other two.

Wants African Voice
Butler has served notice upon Field that there will be no independence until Southern Rhodesia amends its constitution to give Africans a voice in government.

In prospect could be another Algeria or the bloody violence such

as the Mau Mau unleashed in Kenya before independence.

The predominantly black governments of both Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland already have made it clear they will not cooperate economically with a Southern Rhodesian government dominated by white supremacists.

Northern Rhodesia, with a population of around three million and one quarter of the world's copper reserves, potentially is Africa's richest country per person.

With dissolution of the federation, Southern Rhodesia will lose any share in income from copper exports which last year amounted to more than \$300 million.

African Nationalists' plans for economic boycott go all the way. They will ignore Southern Rhodesia's textiles and other products and look for their replacements in India or Hong Kong.

If Southern Rhodesia attempts to hold back coal for Northern Rhodesia's copper refineries, then Northern Rhodesia will get it elsewhere.

If there is interference with copper shipments, then Northern Rhodesia will move it out through the Congo.

Published estimates have said that a loss of the Northern Rhodesian and Nyasaland markets would mean a drop of 30 to 40 percent in Southern Rhodesia's output.

In Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, office space already is going begging as businessmen adjust to the coming changes. Copper companies are preparing to abandon Salisbury as their headquarters and move to Lusaka in Northern Rhodesia.

Melrose Folks Host Far-Near Visitors
Recent visitors at the Fred Alberding home in Melrose were his mother, Mrs. Gladys Alberding, who is a teacher in Okinawa; Mrs. Fred Alberding's mother, Mrs. A. E. Seifert of Newberg, and her brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Seifert of Cherry Grove.

Elaine Birchler of Yakima, Wash., is visiting for two weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Davenport.

Marcia Fritts of Cloverdale, Calif., is visiting her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fritts, on Doerner Road.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubert Claxton and daughter, Barbara, of Hines, are spending a few days with their daughter and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Wulff and daughters, Linda and Susan, drove to Brookings, Calif., during the weekend to bring home their son, John, who had spent two weeks with his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kowatch.

Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Burr spent a recent Sunday at Diamond Lake. Mrs. Ethel Hyatt of Melrose and her sister, Mrs. Matthews, of Albany, have returned from a trip to Duluth, Minn., to visit relatives. They made stops at Grand Forks, N.D., St. Paul, Minn., and Yellowstone Park.

Mrs. Fayetta Curry and daughter, Tammi, of Sacramento, Calif., was here during the holiday week-end to visit her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Kinyon, and attend the wedding of her brother, Bob Kinyon, to Cynthia Sue Krohn.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Reece and two children spent Wednesday and Thursday in Portland, where the former received a medical check-up and the family visited with Mrs. Reece's sister, Mrs. Darrel Davis, and family and with their brother, Tom Prowell, and family.

of communists are holding a big

As this is written, two breeds go so far as to nod to your neighbor over the fence.

Old Mao disagrees sharply with that kind of living. He says you must SHOOT the s of a. People like that, he contends, must be allowed to live.

That's about the long and the short of this communist quarrel that is filling the papers and clogging the air waves.

How to settle it?

Well, back in the dim vistas of the past, an unknown author offered a solution that is worth considering. He cited a quarrel between the Shah and the Czar. It was an irreconcilable conflict—but, instead of going to war, they decided to settle it by personal combat.

So each chose a retainer to represent him. The unknown author describes them as follows, beginning with the Shah's gladiator, whom he pictured thus:

"The sons of the prophet are brave men and bold.

"And quite unaccustomed to fear,

"But the bravest by far in the ranks of the Shah.

"Was Abdul the Bulbul Amir."

He then went on to tell about the hero who would uphold the Czar's cause. Of him, the unknown author said:

"Now the heroes were plenty and well known to fame

"In the troops that were led by the Czar.

"And the bravest of these was a man by the name

"Of Ivan Petruski Skavac."

There isn't space here to tell in minute detail of the conflict. It was long and it was harrowing—as will be recalled by all Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, with whom these verses used to be very popular indeed. They helped to while away the tedium of long hikes and dull the pangs of trail hunger.

But the conflict was eventually settled. As I recall it, it ended in a draw. Anyway, it saved a lot of lives. And it saved the subjects of the Shah and the Czar a lot of tax money. Wars, you know, don't come for free.

So—

For what it is worth—

This solution of their problem is offered to old Kroosh and old Mao. Personally, I think it would be a very good idea indeed. Think of the gaudy money they could rake in. It would fill their treasuries to the bursting point. Everybody in the world would want to see it.

And the outcome, whatever it might be, would probably be just as satisfactory to all concerned as if they went to war.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Civil Rights Considerations Strong In North, East, Too

Goldwater political strategists should look again before they abandon the industrial North and

East in search of presidential electoral votes.

They should look for evidence of white resentment in the North and East against the civil rights situation now existing. They should examine the political complexities of New York state, Pennsylvania, Illinois, New Jersey, Missouri, Michigan and in the West, California.

Some or all of these are industrial states the Goldwater men believe they can do without in 1964 and still elect their hero. They believe they can win with Middle Western, Rocky Mountain and northern New England states provided they also can entice the electoral votes of the one-time Solid South.

Their arithmetic is good. Their politics may be in error. The error could be failure to know the impact of the 1963 civil rights controversy on large numbers of white voters outside the South. These whites may be hypocrites. But they vote.

They vote for hard-nosed civil rights in the South but resent the same being imposed in their own northern communities. The large Negro blocs in the big industrial states compel candidates for elective office to support civil rights conditions satisfactory to Negro voters. It is possible that there are some hypocrites among the elected officials. Small matter.

The hard fact is that the North and East have become arenas of racial friction. That is because a large number of citizens in those areas subtly resist Negro demands, sometimes more effectively than southerners are able to resist them. You name the big industrial state and the newspaper files will document recent racial trouble and white resentment.

These troubles usually have occurred in areas where Democratic candidates for federal, state and city office get the majorities that elect them. It seems reasonable to speculate that many white voters in the North and East angrily resent the Kennedy civil rights program. There could be enough of these resentful whites to create a significant anti-Kennedy voting bloc. It is conceivable that these resentful whites would be sufficiently numerous to offset the Negro voting blocs.

All of this is pure speculation. But politics is not a precise science. Good politicians will take into consideration the idea that the 1964 elections may become a significant referendum among white voters in the North and East on civil rights as the issue may affect, for example, St. Louis, Mo., Englewood, N.J., Chicago, New York City, Detroit and Philadelphia.

This could be a very good break, indeed, for the Goldwater men. It might enable them to keep the South happy in the Goldwater camp without necessarily abandoning all hope of picking up some electoral votes in the big-time North and East.

The political impact of all of this might, for example, prevent President Kennedy's re-election. If the speculation is valid, the Republicans would stand to gain, the Democrats to lose. But civil rights Republicans would not stand to gain much if any.

Reader Opinions

Writer Sees No Benefit From Special Session

To The Editor:

I am very much in agreement with a recent editorial which appeared in The News-Review in connection with the referral to the people of the tax legislation passed by the last legislature.

Item: A special session will cost \$300,000.

Item: Either property taxes must be very substantially increased or essential services, particularly in the educational field, must be severely curtailed.

The alternative of these choices is deficit financing.

The fact remains that the legislature, in approving H.B. 1846, knew it had passed a bad tax bill, as is evidenced by the fact that it provided funds for a special session in the event the bill was referred.

More important, however, to consider, in my opinion, is the fact that a special session would involve the very same people who approved the bad legislation originally.

Does anyone think that they would do better the next time? I don't!

The last legislature labored for 141 days like a mountain and brought forth a mouse. It promptly agreed on a substantial remunerative increase for its own members and then proceeded to disagree on much of all other legislation, some of which might have been beneficial to our state.

It is inconceivable to me that a legislature which, on the record, was one of the worst in recent Oregon history would accomplish anything of benefit to overburdened taxpayers by convening in special session.

The answer, I feel, lies not in a special session, which would probably only compound the errors already made, but in the ballot box in 1964.

Curtis T. Beecher
1165 S.E. Main St.
Roseburg, Ore.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
July 9, 1923

Without reservations the French Chamber of Deputies today ratified unanimously the Pacific Treaty signed at Washington in November 1921 by Britain, France, Japan, and the United States.

President Harding and the members of the presidential party continued their northward jaunt along the coast of Alaska. Already the President has gained an idea of the condition in sections of the territory he would have been unable to have secured otherwise.

25 YEARS AGO
July 9, 1938

Roseburg's annual "Learn to Swim" school sponsored by the American Red Cross successfully graduated 62 swimming students of all ages. This year's school was the second largest ever staged reaching a total registration of 217, the record being 224.

10 YEARS AGO
July 9, 1953

The Communists lifted the Iron Curtain before rioting East Berlin today permitting free Western travel into the Russian sector of the city for the first time since open rebellion brought tank enforced martial law three weeks ago.

LITTLE LIZ
The surest way to stop a hot argument is to come up with some cold facts.

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