

The News-Review Editorial Page

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1963

Great Change Wrought In Four Years

Another anniversary passed Wednesday, when the city of Roseburg took only casual notice that four years ago the worst Oregon disaster since the Vanport flood tore a big chunk out of the middle of town.

The horror of the explosion of 11 tons of nitro-carbo-nitrate has long since passed. The memory of 13 deaths and 125 injuries, as well as \$9 million in property damage is something now which will go down in Oregon annals as one of the great tragedies of the state.

But bitterness and shock have long since been replaced by efforts to cover the scars. By next year that job will be virtually complete.

As the latest chapter in that rebuilding, Lockwood Motors has just opened a gleaming new structure over the spot

which had been a gaping hole just four years before. Just across the street from it, the new Holiday Motel has gone into operation. On the site of the shattered former Central Junior High School, a big shopping center is shaping up for an opening later this year. Along the South Umpqua River, where only flaming ruins stood four years ago, plans are developing for a beautiful park.

Like the phoenix bird, Roseburg has risen out of its own ashes. The progress to date is no less than would have been expected of a thriving city. It took disaster in its stride and depended on its own strength to rebuild.

As we say, it's no less than would be expected, but it's still a fulfilling sight to see what has grown out of eight blocks of wasteland of four years ago.

Elderly Need A Helping Hand

The Golden Age Club of Roseburg is doing its best to emphasize a problem which is growing in Douglas County as well as in the rest of the United States. The number of elderly people is growing, and one of the main effects is a shortage of low-cost housing. In a survey of census figures, the club concludes that only poor housing is available.

If their conclusions are correct, this appears to be one of those areas where government can assist. It is obviously an area where private enterprise is unwilling to move in.

As the survey points out, the reason for the reticence of private enterprise is that, generally, the elderly must watch every penny. Their most productive years have passed. Their incomes are rigidly limited.

Thus, they can't afford high cost hous-

ing. And the number of people falling into this category is increasing daily. The survey shows that 11 per cent of Roseburg's population is now in the 65-or-over age bracket. This is an increase of almost 1,500 people since 1950.

Beside the humanitarian aspects of providing housing the elderly can afford, it benefits the community to provide it. The total cost to the community is greater if the elderly are housed in nursing homes or institutions rather than in homes where they can take care of most of their own needs.

These homes can be provided through an agency such as the Housing Authority of Douglas County. And it can be done in a way by which the elderly retain their independence. At the same time, costs of construction are being amortized.



News Analysis

Despite The Scandal 'Mac' Still Unflappable

Foreign News Commentary

By GREGORY JENSEN

LONDON (UPI)—There is a golfer named Arnold Palmer who makes a career of trailing the pack until all hope seems gone, then staging an amazing comeback to win. There is a part-time golfer here who does the same thing.

He is the Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, P.C., F.R.S., M.P., Sunday duffer, leader of the Conservative party, first lord of the treasury and prime minister of Great Britain.

Less than two months ago, Macmillan trailed back from a holiday spent playing golf, an apparently beaten man.

War Minister John Profumo, his personal friend and close associate, had admitted he lied to the sacred House of Commons about his affair with a flashy young trollop named Christine Keeler. The sex-and-security scandal which followed shook Britain like an earthquake.

Public and political opinion was virtually unanimous that Macmillan was finished. Few thought he could stand while the shock waves of scandal upon scandal jolted his foundation of power.

Yet today, Macmillan is talking and acting like a man who intends to be prime minister forever. Much of the press again depicts him as a leader in confident command.

Revolt Talk Melts
Talk of Conservative party revolts has melted like the leads of Palmer's opponents. The outcry over security aspects of the Profumo affair has stilled, partly because Lord Denning's judicial inquiry into these aspects continues, partly because of increased indication that any security risks were potential rather than real.

As July ended Macmillan came into fresh trouble over the detection to Russia or former intelligence agent H.A.R. (Kim) Philby. But his opponents were concentrating attack on his handling of this one case. Six weeks ago the attacks were on the whole question of his capacity to govern.

Probably never before has "Unflappable Mac" showed his unflappability more than in this summer of 1963.

What happened? How did Macmillan survive?

The answers seem to lie in a series of three.

Three men, political observers

are agreed, could have toppled Macmillan in the sordid wake of the Profumo scandal—Vice Premier R. A. Butler, Chancellor of the Exchequer Reginald Maudling and minister-of-all-work Viscount Hallam.

Had any of these three mounted an open challenge to Macmillan's leadership, rallying the disaffected elements in their own Conservative party, few experts doubt that Macmillan would have fallen.

Three Reasons Cited
But there were three accepted reasons why these three men did not act—their loyalty to Macmillan and their party; the fact that an election must be held within 15 months; and their uncertainty of success in uniting the party and the nation behind any of them.

Macmillan himself held three powerful weapons in his come-from-behind struggle. According to all indications, he used all three with telling effect.

One was a threat to dissolve parliament and call a new election immediately. He is legally empowered to give the queen advice to this effect, which she is nominally bound to follow. And with the Labor party leading in every public opinion poll and trouncing all comers in every election, the thought of an immediate general poll gave Tories cold shudders.

The second was the circumstances under which Macmillan, if he went, would have been forced out. His argument that no government should be toppled by so unsavory a mess was a powerful one.

The third was a Macmillan weapon in the international field—the prospect of a successful nuclear test ban treaty. Macmillan already was corresponding with Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev and President Kennedy about the possibility of negotiations. He argued that this was too valuable an asset to up-set.

But these three tactical advantages only satisfied one of Macmillan's three needs. They, and his three potential rivals' failure to act, gave him time.

Needed Triumph
Besides time, Macmillan needed a diversion and a triumph. The diversion had to take the heat off Macmillan himself and his politically shaky position long enough for his defensive weapons to be useful.

Ironically, the diversion was provided by the very thing which threatened him in the first place—the Profumo scandal. The tremors which spread from the first shock to Dr. Stephen Ward and his playmates were so sensational Macmillan found himself virtually ignored.

The triumph came in Moscow, with the initialing of the test ban treaty. In a country where nuclear disarmament is so vocal and vital an issue as here, the treaty was a triumph indeed. Macmillan exploited it as such.

Thus Macmillan, with a "Palmer rush," again leads the field. Public opinion polls show his own, and even his party's, stock improving.

But the game is not over yet. A considerable body of opinion believes Macmillan is still on the way out. He himself has indicated he wants to lead his party through the next election. But Macmillan will be 70 in February, and many observers are convinced Britain will have a new prime minister by then.

Macmillan, as of now, has ended his political tournament in a tie. And even Arnold Palmer has been known to lose a playoff.

The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Sportsmen's Groups Fight Battle Of Stream Pollution

My very good friend Art Steele, who publishes the weekly newspaper, The Clatskanie Chief, at Clatskanie, Ore., disagrees with me on many subjects.

For example, one point of disagreement pertains to the quality of my singing voice. Another, still to be determined, is which is the better pinocle player. Then, as Clatskanie on the Columbia River has a substantial industry based on commercial fishing, Art opposes elimination of nets from the river, while I have long been a believer that our anadromous fishery has a higher "commercial" value when used for recreational fishing.

He publishes an excellent weekly newspaper, grows some very beautiful begonias and fuchsias as a hobby, and has a wife who makes some of the finest strawberry shortcake anyone could possibly eat.

But there's one very important matter on which Art and I find perfect agreement.

In his weekly column, "The Trident," published in his newspaper, he tells of Clatskanie's struggle to install and operate a sewage disposal plant, while the city of Portland pours its pollution into the Willamette and Columbia rivers and is permitted to get away with it because, "There is such a craze for industry that few care to criticize if industry pollutes the stream."

"It might be a good idea for the sportsmen groups who are howling to abolish commercial fishing on the Columbia to think a little on the pollution problem and speak out," Art says.

He adds: "Pollution doesn't provide more fish for the sportsmen's basket. Pollution stops commercial fishermen from putting nets into the river; it can stop the hook and liner from throwing his gear into the streams."

Problem Seen

I'd like to point out to Art that some segments of the "sportsmen groups" to which he refers, apparently in a rather slighting tone of voice, have been working on this pollution problem for a good many years.

It was "sportsmen groups" that proposed and fought for a state Sanitary Authority that supposed to be doing something about the pollution problem. It was "sportsmen groups," principally the late Bill Smith, who pioneered Portland's partial cleanup.

I'll agree with Art that sportsmen should "speak up" and that they should do a lot more speaking up than at present. They should, in fact, be getting belligerent. But when sportsmen must fight entrenched industry, with industry's disregard for resource protection—just so long as a dollar is involved—the fight is a bitter and often losing one.

Battle Fought
Sportsmen all over the country are fighting the battle of stream pollution. They are fighting damaging detergents, they recently have taken up the cudgel against harmful chemical pesticides. But it will take a good deal of work on the part of sportsmen to get paper mills, collieries, fabric plants, dye works, canneries, slaughter houses, chemical factories, sawmills, and many others to stop using the waterways as cheap sewers to carry away industrial waste—and to back with their own fish.

Art tells how the Oregon Sanitary Authority lowered the boom on the small town where he has his business, but permits industry to "get away with murder," to use an old phrase.

That was the subject of this column not long ago—the fact that all anti-pollution efforts arouse resistance. Such a statement was made before the Congress, alluding to the national picture. That situation, in my opinion, is equally important here in Oregon.

I have repeatedly been critical of our state Sanitary Authority for what I consider lackadaisical enforcement. Yet, in defense of the Authority, it is possible to point to the fact that every time sportsmen groups have tried to get some teeth in the state law, the Oregon Legislature has been won over to industry's side and has kept the "authority" as limited as possible.

I agree with Art (for once) that we need a far better anti-pollution program than we now have. I disagree with him, however, that "sportsmen groups" are not working on the problem, although, I confess, much more could, and should, be done.

The Almanac

United Press International

Today is Thursday, Aug. 8, the 220th day of 1963 with 145 to follow.

The moon is approaching its last phase.

The morning stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

The evening stars are Mars and Saturn.

On this day in history: In 1940, the German Luftwaffe began a series of daytime raids on the British Isles which were to continue until Oct. 31.

In 1945, President Harry Truman signed the ratification of the United Nations Charter.

Also in 1945, the Soviet Union declared war on Japan.

In 1950, Florence Chadwick of San Diego, Calif., set a women's record in swimming the English Channel.

A thought for the day—American author Edgar Allan Poe said: "All that we see or seem is but but a dream within a dream."

CAB TURNS DOWN BID
WASHINGTON (UPI)—The Civil Aeronautics Board has turned down a bid from the nation's airlines to reconsider its order requiring the airlines to pay interest on air travel credit card deposits.

In its ruling Tuesday, the CAB made only one concession—it delayed the order until hearings are held on the amount of interest to be paid.

WASHINGTON WINDOW The Peaceful Adjustment Of Negro Rights Far Off

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

Not a corner of the corner, but far, far down the road await the moment and the method of peaceful adjustment of darkening controversy over the rights of Negroes as American citizens.

The events of 1963 are merely the beginning. The Kennedy civil rights proposals now before Congress are merely a starter. The trouble in the streets, the demonstrations, the riots, the bloodshed and the violence probably are merely openers for what is to come.

It is sufficiently evident by now that substantial numbers of white persons in the North, as well as greater numbers in the South, will resist the demands of Negroes. It is equally evident that the Negroes will not back down. Strong and wise leadership in some communities has obtained an accommodation between the opposing forces. But these communities are exceptions rather than the rule.

Must Have Vote
What the Negro needs more than a vote is a vote in front of places of public accommodation—or even more than he needs job equality with the whites—is his need for the vote and the wit to use it. The peaceful adjustment of the darkening controversy over the rights of Negroes as American citizens lies in the ballot box, local and national.

The vote and the right to cast it are the foundation stones and the symbols of American citizenship. It is a fact that there is Southern resistance to the registration of Negroes and to their participation in elections. But the resistance appears to be neither so angry nor effective as is the opposition to other parts of the civil rights program, including the integration of public schools.

It seems reasonable to believe that Congress would more quickly enact and that the South would more calmly accept all-out legislation to assure the right to vote

than all-out legislation in any other civil rights direction.

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Opinions From Readers

Reader Praises De Gaulle For Stand On Ban Treaty

To The Editor:

In the Aug. 1 issue of The News-Review Frank Jenkins wrote that President Charles De Gaulle of France was "fantastic" and a "character if ever one lived." Jenkins used these words because De Gaulle said he would not sign the nuclear test ban. De Gaulle also said the ban changes nothing; that nuclear powers still can destroy civilization. He proposes that the leaders of the countries with nuclear power meet and agree not only to stop testing nuclear devices but to agree to destroy all of the bombs now in possession, together with the means of delivering nuclear warheads.

It telling the truth is being "fantastic" then De Gaulle is one among millions. And, if character means to want the leaders of the nuclear powers to agree to destroy the bombs, he is one among billions.

I fail to see anything funny in De Gaulle's desire to once and for all remove the threat of nuclear war. Any kind of war is stupid beyond belief. But even World War II, with all its cruelty and suffering, was nothing compared to the destruction that would result from a nuclear war.

De Gaulle is dedicated to the welfare of France and, as he sees it, the French people. While I know it is futile, I do wish the members of Congress and our President would stop playing politics and use their talents for the benefit of the American people as De Gaulle is seeking to do for the people of France.

The nuclear powers are about in the position of the Indian college students who learned so much they fashioned a lion that ate them.

It is good to recall that De Gaulle is the man who stopped the useless war in Algeria. While that did not solve the problem of Algeria, it did give the Algerian people a chance to attack the solution of their problems.

I doubt that De Gaulle would accept an apology, but I do think Jenkins owes him one.

Joseph B. Butler
Star Rt. Box 14
Winston, Ore.

Adults Should Be Part Of Teen-Age Activities

To The Editor:

Your editorial of Aug. 2 about the need for teen-age activities and meeting places is well taken. However, I feel there is another point on this subject most adults miss. First, we tend to refer to our young people too much as "teen-agers." We class them almost like

a group one might want to segregate.

We provide them with a place to meet at times only to get them "out of the way" where they are left mostly to their own devices. A large group of teen-agers in one place with nothing to do can naturally spell trouble. Most young adults prefer adult companionship to supervision. Young people naturally need some activities of their own. However, to include them in adult plans can be rewarding for both parties.

Take a teen-ager camping, swimming, fishing, hunting, boating, golfing, hiking, bowling. Teach a teen-ager to camp out, build a fire, broil a steak, iron a shirt, make a cake, fix a motor, drive a car, in short anything an adult will do. And be prepared to be outdone on most counts.

Provide entertainment with them rather than for them. Adults can attend some teen activities, too, and see what really goes on, rather than listening to gossip. Go to a teen dance. Learn the "twist," the "surf," the "workout" or anything the back will stand. It's great therapy for being in a rut.

And remember any attempt to get acquainted with young people must be sincere.

Nobody, even teen-agers, likes a phony. It may not be easy, but the result can be worth it. It's better than wondering what they are up to all time and being shocked when they are picked up for curfew violation or something worse.

Teen-agers are responsible people too and must be taught to stand behind their actions. They are up to all time and being shocked when they are picked up for curfew violation or something worse.

Along these same lines, a brain child of mine I have worked on for some time will be realized this Friday night. For lack of a better name we are calling it "The Douglas County Law Enforcement Get-Acquainted Teen Dance."

The title might frighten some, but it will just be a teen dance—but with a difference. The Douglas County Law Enforcement Agencies will be hosting instead of enforcing.

Represented will be officers from the Roseburg city force, the Roseburg Reserve, the Roseburg office of the state police, the Douglas County Sheriff's Office and the Sheriff's Reserve.

All of these men are associated with teen-agers who are in trouble, and on the wrong side of things. This will be the chance for the teen-agers to show them that they are not all that bad. It will also provide the officers a chance to prove that they are not all that bad.

No profit will be realized from the dance. Teen-agers from all over Douglas County who are interested in having a good time and like to dance are invited. I will be there to "emcee" with hit records and teen talent to see how the whole thing works out.

Dick Booth
Rt. 2 Box 1507
Roseburg, Oregon

State Budger Cuts Seen As Possible By Reader

To The Editor:

In your editorial of the 3rd you state "it is only in the areas of welfare and education that appreciable cuts can be made."

I have inferred before that I felt holding the line in education for one year would do no lasting harm. But I would like an explanation of why the following cuts would be so small as to be unappreciable:

One, the increases in most all general state salaries. I don't know how many state executives there are, but few men will condemn a bill that they also benefit from, and this benefits all of them I have been told.

Second, are the 1,800 additional employees needed? This would be a goodly amount, and this does not mention buildings, equipment, transportation and numerous other expenses that go along with each added employee.

The biggest is three: The Legislators played hog in getting themselves top salaries during the first day of the session. That was the straw that broke the camel's back. They increased it quick. My directive would be for them to decrease it 50 per cent right quick again for this biennium and we would have no trouble balancing the budget and suffer no loss in the area of welfare or education. Am I wrong?

Legislators would still be having a big increase in pay with this cut. That is why I am waiting for the petitions and am going to do my best to get them signed. And if the voters kill the budget I think it will be a clear indication that they are not against education or welfare, but for the legislators to be reasonable.

Stacy Adams
B. O. Box 427
Yoncalla, Ore.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
August 8, 1923

In accordance with the mayor's proclamation, all Roseburg stores and offices are making arrangements to close between the hours of 10 and 12 in the morning for the memorial services honoring the late President Harding.

25 YEARS AGO
August 8, 1938

Soviet Russia has warned Japan of more determined military action to repel attack, advised her to weigh carefully the dangers of a real war, and laid down the terms upon which Russia is prepared to accept a truce in the Siberian frontier "incident."

10 YEARS AGO
August 8, 1953

The fastest times of the year at the Roseburg Speedway were recorded around the quarter mile oval as the track record for hard-tops was trimmed from 20.6 to 19.5 seconds.

The chief designer of Nazi Germany's V-2 rocket said yesterday a permanent space station with a human crew could begin to circle the earth within 10 to 15 years.

Notification was received today from Portland that Roseburg's Civil Air Patrol Squadron is now activated.

—In The Day's News—

By FRANK JENKINS

Well, the nuclear test ban treaty is signed.

So—
WHAT NEXT?

This is the situation: The U.S.S.R. is a one-man dictatorship—and the One Man has signed. That ends it so far as the U.S.S.R. is concerned.

The next move is up to us—and in our case the situation is quite different. In the U.S.A., the treaty MAKING power is in the hands of the President. Our President may enter into a treaty with the advice and consent of the U.S. Senate.

But—
Before a treaty negotiated by the President (with the assistance of the State Department) can become effective, two-thirds of the senators PRESENT when the vote is taken must agree to the treaty terms.

What big question now: What will the U. S. Senate do with the nuclear ban treaty that has just been negotiated and signed?

It's hard to say.
Dissenters on our side instinctively distrust anything that can be agreed upon with the communists. They think that in the very nature of things there must be skulduggery somewhere. How can ANY-ONE trust a communist?

There is the case of the state of Washington's Senator Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson. In an article in the Sunday New York Times, he appears to say that he is going to vote for the treaty. But he hates to do it, and seems to be waiting for something to turn up that will enable him to vote against it. He is bothered by seven assumptions that he thinks are false and may be misleading us.

Senator Jackson is in the position of the Dakota farmer in Theodore Roosevelt's famous ranch story.

Teddy was on his way to town when he met a neighbor. The neighbor's face was long and gloomy. Teddy said to him: "What's the matter, Joe? You look like you had just lost your last friend?"

The farmer answered: "I'm goin' to town to get drunk—and GOSH how I dread it!"

Senator Jackson seems to be in about the same fix. There are probably other senators who are sitting on the same hot spot.

The BIG question: What SHOULD be done about it?

Let's put it this way: Only at Hiroshima and Nagasaki has an atom bomb been dropped. The Hiroshima bomb had an explosive force of about 20,000 tons of TNT.

It is estimated that the U.S. has a nuclear stockpile equivalent to 35 BILLION tons of TNT. It is guessed that the Soviet stockpile equals 25 BILLION tons of TNT. It is to be seen that these nuclear stockpiles are never used.

Can it be done?
Well, it would BETTER be done if we want a world for our children to live on.

COURT IN JAIL
FORT WORTH, Tex. (UPI)—Corporation Court Judge Wright Armstrong, who was hearing the normal complement of drunk charges, held Tuesday's court session in a cell of the city jail.

The judge said the city had moved his court to a new location, 12 blocks away from the jail. This was too far, he said, for most of the prisoners to walk.

One regular offender remarked of the new procedure: "It sure beats what we had."

LITTLE LIZ



Inflation is a period when people get only what they pay too much for.