

Editorial Page

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1963

Opportunity For Real Hospitality

The Roseburg community has opportunity this week to make friends in five states of the Pacific Northwest, exclusive of Oregon. Roseburg will be hosting the champion baseball teams from Idaho, Montana, Washington, Alaska and Wyoming in the American Legion regional playoffs. The Lockwood Motors team of Roseburg, Oregon's state champions, will be host to the fine group of participating athletes.

Every effort is being made by the Roseburg team, the American Legion committee responsible for playoff details and others connected with the event to show the area's finest hospitality to these young visitors, their coaches and the enthusiastic fans expected to accompany each team.

Persons not officially connected with the playoffs also may have an opportunity to show hospitality to these many visitors. If so, they should not fail to do all within their power to assist in making the trip to Oregon and to Roseburg an outstanding event in the lives of the players and those who accompany them.

During the days of the Great Depression our Oregon country was occupied by hundreds of young men serving with the Civilian Conservation Corps. A large number came from states of the Midwest

and the East. They were so impressed with the area's attractions that many returned as soon as possible and today are numbered among our leading citizens.

Who knows but that from among the scores of the finest young men drawn from our neighboring states Roseburg will gain some excellent leadership in the days to come, simply because of the way our visitors are impressed this week with the many things we have to offer.

Roseburg is noted throughout the nation for the support it gives American Legion Junior baseball. Doubtless much of the area's enthusiasm is generated by the outstanding success of our teams. Roseburg consistently has held a district or state championship, or has been a runner-up in the championship bracket since the earliest days of the Legion activity.

This week people have a chance to watch the top teams of the region in action. Of course, it is to be expected that local fans will do their best rooting for the home team. At the same time, however, it is to be hoped that true sportsmanship is demonstrated by everyone in the vast audience; that all teams are treated with courtesy and are made to feel welcome in Roseburg. It is to be hoped, too, that the hospitality will not end on the baseball diamond but will be exhibited wherever opportunity offers.

Forest Receipts Aid Oregon Counties

The seven Oregon counties which comprise Oregon's Fourth Congressional District will receive approximately \$12 million from timber sales on Oregon and California railroad grant lands. Rep. Robert B. Duncan, representative to Congress from this district, points out that "O & C is one of the most successful forestry enterprises of the Federal Government. These lands are exemplary of intensive, large-scale management of public forest lands using the latest technique in multiple-use forest management."

It is well, we believe, to recall that

these counties of Southern Oregon were "poor" counties for a great many years. They have greatly improved their financial standing, in relation to the state as a whole, largely through the distribution of revenue from sales of timber lands.

But for every dollar the federal government pays to the respective counties, it has made many more dollars, not alone through sales but also through taxes levied on wages, manufacturing operations, and various other sources, while it retains control of the land with promise of another crop in normal rotation.

That seems good business for all concerned.

---And Then Suppose It Is Just Green Cheese



The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Recapturing French Glory May Be Aim Of De Gaulle

We're reading and hearing a great deal today concerning Gen. Charles De Gaulle, premier of France. De Gaulle, it would seem, wants no part of anything involving cooperation unless he can be the boss.

Some of our Administration spokesmen criticize him quite severely because of his aloofness from our political plots. Because he won't go along with our demands that we'll manufacture nuclear weapons and give them to whom we please and when we please, we are quite disturbed. De Gaulle says he'll make his own nuclear devices and will use them in his own fashion.

De Gaulle is promoting a Common Market for continental Europe. He would bar Great Britain. Neither John Bull nor Uncle Sam are happy with the plan. De Gaulle would be the boss.

Is De Gaulle an obstinate, visionary, impractical character, overpowered by ego, a victim of visions of grandeur? That's the way he's being presented in much of what we are told.

Is he an opportunist? Does he see in the current world situation a chance to rebuild the ancient glory of France?

That it would seem to me is at least one phase of De Gaulle's inspiration and ambition.

If we'll go back several centuries in history we'll find that France was the world's No. 1 power. Portugal and Spain were runners-up. These nations struggled for supremacy.

In the meantime Great Britain was growing from a rather sparse island into a country conquered first by one country, then another, and settled by a mixed and growing population. Great Britain finally jelled into a nation, forced by its limited area to depend upon industry rather than agriculture as an economic support for its people. Great Britain was required to draw raw materials from far flung colonies to operate its factories. So Great Britain had to command the seas, then filled with pirates who found raids on merchant ships a quite profitable adventure. At the same time they diminished the population of able seamen by making captured sailors walk the plank.

The various powers took turns trouncing England. But Great Britain's sea power finally began to catch up with need. Great Britain whipped France, demolished the Spanish Armada, and finally dumped France into the political discard by trimming Napoleon.

As a result of this power, Great Britain for centuries ruled the world in the place of France.

Then came two costly world wars. Great Britain lost many of the colonies that had supplied raw materials for its industry. It lacked the economy to support its former pattern. France, at the same time, hit the bottom politically and economically.

But De Gaulle came along to rescue France. Under his strong hand France has staged a terrific comeback. It has assumed a position of leadership in Europe.

The United States, however, insists upon being the world's leader. The first nation to create nuclear power, the United States wants continued control over nuclear weapons. Russia has gained nuclear knowledge, by the theft of U. S. secrets. Russia and communism are competing with the United States and democracy for world authority.

Our allies, for the most part, are consenting to U. S. domination. But Gen. De Gaulle isn't letting the United States, or anyone else, in fact, tell him what to do, or what not to do. He insists he's capable of doing things in his own way and in his own time.

And that's throwing a monkey wrench into our political machinery. De Gaulle seemingly is intent upon seizing an opportunity to restore France to her centuries-old

position of leadership in Europe—possibly in the whole world. That doesn't square with the ambitions of the United States.

So what?

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1923

President Coolidge was asked in a telegram from the Wheat Conference in Spokane, Wash., to call a special session of congress to consider legislation to relieve the wheat situation.

Wriggling, squirming jazzy dancing is losing its popularity in nearly every part of the United States, and modesty, propriety and reserve are coming back to the dance halls, according to Fenton Bott of Los Angeles, national director of dance reform.

The touching of faces, semi-embraces and excess of muscular response to overdone syncopation are now taboo in virtually every dance hall in America, said Mr. Bott. Men and women have swung back to the human normal of propriety and good taste, he said.

25 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1938

Adolf Hitler looked on today in Berlin as reserve forces of re-armed Germany started extensive war maneuvers that are to blanket virtually every part of the nation.

No details of the maneuvers were made known. Putting the nation on a virtual wartime footing, the maneuvers were apparently a demonstration of the speed of mobilized army transport.

10 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1953

The basic economy of the Roseburg area—timber and timber products—is presently in a state of flux, a survey of the area indicates.

Recent drops in lumber prices have had their effect on the industry and some lumbermen are wondering "just where the lumber market is."

SHARES BINGO PRIZE

SWINTON, England (UPI) — Gladys Casterton, 43, a miner's wife and mother of nine who works part-time, has turned over half of a \$4,172 bingo prize to long-lying friend Betsy Blunn.

"While we were still at school, we agreed to share anything we won," Mrs. Casterton explained Monday.

Work Dedication Killed By Welfare



By ROBERT C. RUARK

A learned friend of mine was mentioning the appalling statistics of people on relief as we drove through a city, Washington, which is notable for its incidence of relief roll—quite apart from its staggering federal employment.

"When you destroy man's initiative for toil by making it unnecessary for him to work," my friend said, "you have destroyed the man."

There is a very sad soundness to the statement. There are some few of my generation at least who would rather be dead than unemployed. But there is at least one generation, possibly two, which feels that the world owes it a living, and what is the sense of working if there are sufficient members of the family to keep the relief money rolling in?

If you recall the old 52-20 Club—it was a kind of adaptive severance pay for GIs who could not easily adjust to peace—a great many recently graduated vets coasted for quite a spell because it was easier to take a little dough for not working at all than to start at the bottom and struggle upward. It was not a healthy piece of legislation, in the sense that a kid could go to the college of his preference, either at home or abroad, under the GI Bill of Rights.

It is easy to become a bum when you are not working at anything whatsoever, and it is easier if the welfare folks will send you a steady check. In theory, you are supposed to at least look for a job in your line of trade, but not getting the "right" job is easy if you play it cool.

I know at least one executive secretary who has not worked for a couple of years, figuring that the top relief check of \$30 for nothing is better than \$80 or \$100 for toil, which is also taxable.

If the sins of the fathers are visited on the children, and if there is any truth to the parable of the grapes of wrath, then indeed we have created a monstrously sinful generation. The idea of work seems to be repellent, and the nonchalance with which a chore is refused is terrifying.

I know one executive who has been trying to hire a secretary—actually, "typist" is more of an apt description—for three weeks. The employment agencies are telling recent high-school graduates not to even listen to an offer of less than \$55 a week for starters. Two girls qualified, were hired at that figure, and failed to show up for work. Possibly it was raining or they decided not to leave the beach.

Another chum of mine reports sadly that his two teen-age daughters were offered a summer job in the neighborhood requiring no more than three or four hours a day. The task was addressing envelopes, which calls for no great skill, and paid \$1.50 an hour. For 16-year-olds, that isn't bad dough for the lumpy and nylon fund.

One girl was delighted. The other told her parents: "Well, I have to think about it first." Her father asks: "What was she worrying about? Pension plan? Blue Cross? Number of holidays?" Her father goes on to say that in his time the only people who made a buck-fifty an hour were bank presidents, and that he would have maimed for \$1.50 and killed for two bucks. A day, he adds, not an hour.

It is tempting to refer to the long plod through the snow to the little red schoolhouse, and to offer Algeresque examples from our own youth. But my people—the depression step children—really wanted to work. A job became an obsession.

As a university graduate, I was three times a copyboy on different

papers at prices ranging from \$12 to \$15 a week; I had worked for the WPA and as an ordinary seaman and as man-of-all-work on a country weekly. It took me nearly two years to make \$25 a week on a man's job.

The point is that we all felt it was necessary to work at something, even if it was shoveling phosphate rock and sheep manure on a

tramp ship for lousy food, no overtime and ten miserable bucks a week.

That dedication to toil seems to be largely missing in the new post-war crop; and, sad to say, it shows in their faces. It is a dreadful thing to achieve middle age and still possess the unformed face of a child.

(Copyright, 1963 by United Feature Synd., Inc.)

—In The Day's News—

By FRANK JENKINS

In Washington this morning, U.S. Secretary of State Rusk urges the Senate to approve the nuclear test ban treaty and promises that President Kennedy will ABROGATE THE PACT OVERNIGHT if Russia should violate it.

And—
President Kennedy believes the Soviet Union would violate the treaty if it felt that violation would serve its interests.

At this point, Senator Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts asked why Russia agreed to the treaty in the first place (if she has her fingers crossed and is prepared to violate it at any moment when it seems to her that it would be to her interest to do so.)

Secretary Rusk replied: "I believe the Soviets have concluded that it is to their interest to do so. In the past year, the nuclear powers, for the first time, have had a look at nuclear exchange (meaning the exchange of nuclear bombs) as an operational matter.

"In the Cuban missile crisis, man had a chance to look into the inferno."
By that, presumably, Secretary Rusk means that in Cuba President Kennedy told Premier Khrushchev to GET HIS MISSILES OUT or we'd drop OUR MISSILES on him.

That, he indicated, took nuclear warfare out of the academic field and brought it down to the field of ACTUALITY.

Secretary Rusk told the Senate that the United States has not forgotten the lessons of its dealings with Russia since the end of World War II.

Again we must draw our conclusions as to what he meant by what he said. He didn't go into detail as to what he meant by his statement that we have not forgotten the lessons we learned about Russia in World War II.

We must assume that he was referring to Russia's failure to live up to the promises she made to us as our ally. We learned then that Russia's promises are not to be depended upon when a situation arises in which it will be to her advantage to break her promises to us.

But—
He concluded—
"Any marginal risks involved in the test ban treaty are FAR LESS than those which would result if an unlimited arms race continues."

So—
He was saying to the Senate, which must ratify the test ban treaty if it is to become binding upon us—
We will be better off WITH a test ban treaty than without one. That's about the long and the short of the situation that faces us.

A thought for the day—
American essayist Henry Thoreau said: "The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation."

Educational - Entertaining - Enlightening
DEMONSTRATIONS
CERAMICS by Wilma Wyatt
of Joz Ceramics
CAKE DECORATING by
Bud and Norman Withem
of Weber's Bakery
DOUGLAS
County FAIR
ADM: Adults, 75c
Kids, 25c
AUGUST 14-18 ROSEBURG

Opinions From Readers

Let's Give Red China Our Seat In The U. N.

To The Editor: In May 1960 the Senate Internal Security sub-committee issued a report prepared by J. Edgar Hoover. Here is one paragraph from that report:

"Attention is called to the fact that many of the incidents and causes previously cited involved socialist employees of the United Nations. They are guests of the United States and are supposedly dedicated to the cause of international peace. But they are, in fact, carefully selected envoys of the international Communist conspiracy, trained in trickery and deceit and dedicated to the concept of fully exploiting the freedoms of the countries they seek to destroy. It is too much to expect that they would not subvert the U.N."

Spruille Braden, former ambassador to Cuba, Colombia and Argentina has stated: "The U.N. has already done such grievous harm to this country as to warrant its being thrown out of the U.S. and the U.S. getting out of it. To cite but one example, it was the cause of our losing the war in Korea."

Here are a few lines from an historic address delivered by Gen Douglas MacArthur in Los Angeles on the occasion of his 53th birthday: "Be not deceived by the strange voices heard across the lands decrying this old and proven concept of patriotism. From the very beginning it has been the main bulwark of our national strength and integrity. Seductive murmurs are arising that it is now outmoded by a more comprehensive and all embracing philosophy; that we are provincial and immature, or reactionary and stupid when we idealize our own country; that there is a higher destiny for us under another more general flag; that no longer when we send our sons and daughters to the battlefield must we see them through, all the way to victory; that we can call upon them to fight and die in some half-hearted and indecisive effort."

The U.S. pays more than 32 per cent of the administrative costs of the U.N. and of all its specialized agencies. If we are to consider the fact that 11 nations, except the Soviet Union, which contribute anything at all to financing U.N. Operations get more than enough direct (foreign) aid from the U.S. to offset their contributions, then it must be accurate to state that 90 per cent of all U.N. costs are eventually from the paychecks of American taxpayers.

Yet some of the U.N. members are primitive nations with fewer people than our smallest state, yet have the same voting strength in the U.N. as we have.

We finance their membership and they vote with our enemies. It is high time that some administration in Washington made a mistake in our favor.

What are we to do about it? Let's give Red China a seat in the U.N. Our seat! Then move this Trojan horse, built by Hiss,

out of our land.
Conrad M. Jackson
114 S. E. Tomplin St.
Roseburg, Ore.

Little Red Schoolhouse Boosts Safety At Fair

To The Editor: "The Little Red Schoolhouse," a public service booth, extends to you and your family, an invitation to "come in and visit" us at the fair, Aug. 14-18. On duty at the door of the "school" to welcome you, will be a youngster, representing the school safety patrol.

If you wish to rest awhile, comfortable seating will be available for your use. Both to amuse and educate your children, our seating consists of "comfy" car seats that have been fully equipped with regulation seat belts. Parents and children, alike, will be interested in exploring some of the dynamic new safety programs available to them: Literature on the "Shelter-Air"—a protective program for school children awaiting transportation on dangerous heavily traveled highways and at no cost to the community's taxpayers; school bus safety—a state-by-state report of standards for school buses; school bus stop law; the bicycle safety education program—consisting of tests devised to cover every possible condition and contingency the rider will meet while his bike is in operation.

It seeks to develop awareness of a bicycle rider to other units in traffic and provides information on maintenance and care for your bicycle, driver education for the youth of the nation; a publication by the religious activities department of the National Safety Council on moral responsibility and includes accidents.

A key group of individuals from the Glide and Dixonville areas who want more safety in their community—want it enough to work for it!—will spearhead this effort at the fair. This emphasis on a "Back-to-School" program will assist in the battle against traffic accidents, injuries and deaths in Oregon. As a result of this type of safety activity, we can expect future action on safety patrols in all schools, high school driver education programs, teenage traffic safety conferences, and safety education programs in all schools—elementary, junior high and high schools, and the establishment of citizen's traffic safety groups.

In a recent statement made by Governor Hatfield, "Safety needs your help and your leadership." Let's all assume our responsibility by becoming informed and safety-minded by visiting our "schoolhouse." Aug. 14-18. See you at the fair!

Carl Hastings,
Chairman, Glide P.T.A.
Safety Committee
P. O. Box 28
Glide, Oregon

THE LIGHTER SIDE:

WASHINGTON (UPI) — When I go on a vacation I usually lose touch with the outside world, and sometimes with the inside world as well.

It always takes me a couple of days to get caught up on what happened while I was gone. Meanwhile, it is a little difficult to carry on an intelligent conversation.

During my first day back on the job after this year's vacation, I went to the Senate restaurant for lunch, taking a seat next to my friend and colleague, Sam Freeloader.

As might have been predicted, I was immediately drawn into a discussion of current events.

"Do you think he deliberately lost that game?" Freeloader asked.

"That's for the jury to decide," I replied.

"Aren't you talking about that football case down in Georgia?" "No, I'm talking about Dean Rusk," Freeloader said.

"I didn't even know he played football."

"Not football. Badminton."

"Badminton?" I exclaimed.

"That's a fine how-do-you-do! What do you suppose Khrushchev

was doing while our Secretary of State was playing badminton?"

"He was playing badminton, too," Freeloader said.

"I must have missed something while I was away," I said. "How did Rusk and Khrushchev happen to be playing badminton at the same time?"

"They were playing each other."

"Were they using an ICBM for a shuttlecock?"

"No, they played at Khrushchev's place on the Black Sea."

"Rusk went all the way from Washington to the Black Sea for a badminton game?"

"No, he was already in Moscow."

"What was he doing in Moscow?"

"Signing a treaty."

"A badminton treaty?"

"No, a nuclear test ban treaty."

"And Rusk lost it?"

"Not the treaty. The badminton game."

As I was saying, it takes a little while after a vacation to catch up on the news and get it all straightened out. I expect that in a day or two I will have it all clear in my mind.

But first I want to find out who this Christine is that everyone is talking about.



By DICK WEST

And Who Is This Christine Woman?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — When I go on a vacation I usually lose touch with the outside world, and sometimes with the inside world as well.

It always takes me a couple of days to get caught up on what happened while I was gone. Meanwhile, it is a little difficult to carry on an intelligent conversation.

During my first day back on the job after this year's vacation, I went to the Senate restaurant for lunch, taking a seat next to my friend and colleague, Sam Freeloader.

As might have been predicted, I was immediately drawn into a discussion of current events.

"Do you think he deliberately lost that game?" Freeloader asked.

"That's for the jury to decide," I replied.

"Aren't you talking about that football case down in Georgia?" "No, I'm talking about Dean Rusk," Freeloader said.

"I didn't even know he played football."

"Not football. Badminton."

"Badminton?" I exclaimed.

"That's a fine how-do-you-do! What do you suppose Khrushchev



By ROBERT C. RUARK

A learned friend of mine was mentioning the appalling statistics of people on relief as we drove through a city, Washington, which is notable for its incidence of relief roll—quite apart from its staggering federal employment.

"When you destroy man's initiative for toil by making it unnecessary for him to work," my friend said, "you have destroyed the man."

There is a very sad soundness to the statement. There are some few of my generation at least who would rather be dead than unemployed. But there is at least one generation, possibly two, which feels that the world owes it a living, and what is the sense of working if there are sufficient members of the family to keep the relief money rolling in?

If you recall the old 52-20 Club—it was a kind of adaptive severance pay for GIs who could not easily adjust to peace—a great many recently graduated vets coasted for quite a spell because it was easier to take a little dough for not working at all than to start at the bottom and struggle upward. It was not a healthy piece of legislation, in the sense that a kid could go to the college of his preference, either at home or abroad, under the GI Bill of Rights.

It is easy to become a bum when you are not working at anything whatsoever, and it is easier if the welfare folks will send you a steady check. In theory, you are supposed to at least look for a job in your line of trade, but not getting the "right" job is easy if you play it cool.

I know at least one executive secretary who has not worked for a couple of years, figuring that the top relief check of \$30 for nothing is better than \$80 or \$100 for toil, which is also taxable.

If the sins of the fathers are visited on the children, and if there is any truth to the parable of the grapes of wrath, then indeed we have created a monstrously sinful generation. The idea of work seems to be repellent, and the nonchalance with which a chore is refused is terrifying.

I know one executive who has been trying to hire a secretary—actually, "typist" is more of an apt description—for three weeks. The employment agencies are telling recent high-school graduates not to even listen to an offer of less than \$55 a week for starters. Two girls qualified, were hired at that figure, and failed to show up for work. Possibly it was raining or they decided not to leave the beach.

Another chum of mine reports sadly that his two teen-age daughters were offered a summer job in the neighborhood requiring no more than three or four hours a day. The task was addressing envelopes, which calls for no great skill, and paid \$1.50 an hour. For 16-year-olds, that isn't bad dough for the lumpy and nylon fund.

One girl was delighted. The other told her parents: "Well, I have to think about it first." Her father asks: "What was she worrying about? Pension plan? Blue Cross? Number of holidays?" Her father goes on to say that in his time the only people who made a buck-fifty an hour were bank presidents, and that he would have maimed for \$1.50 and killed for two bucks. A day, he adds, not an hour.

It is tempting to refer to the long plod through the snow to the little red schoolhouse, and to offer Algeresque examples from our own youth. But my people—the depression step children—really wanted to work. A job became an obsession.

As a university graduate, I was three times a copyboy on different



The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Recapturing French Glory May Be Aim Of De Gaulle

We're reading and hearing a great deal today concerning Gen. Charles De Gaulle, premier of France. De Gaulle, it would seem, wants no part of anything involving cooperation unless he can be the boss.

Some of our Administration spokesmen criticize him quite severely because of his aloofness from our political plots. Because he won't go along with our demands that we'll manufacture nuclear weapons and give them to whom we please and when we please, we are quite disturbed. De Gaulle says he'll make his own nuclear devices and will use them in his own fashion.

De Gaulle is promoting a Common Market for continental Europe. He would bar Great Britain. Neither John Bull nor Uncle Sam are happy with the plan. De Gaulle would be the boss.

Is De Gaulle an obstinate, visionary, impractical character, overpowered by ego, a victim of visions of grandeur? That's the way he's being presented in much of what we are told.

Is he an opportunist? Does he see in the current world situation a chance to rebuild the ancient glory of France?

That it would seem to me is at least one phase of De Gaulle's inspiration and ambition.

If we'll go back several centuries in history we'll find that France was the world's No. 1 power. Portugal and Spain were runners-up. These nations struggled for supremacy.

In the meantime Great Britain was growing from a rather sparse island into a country conquered first by one country, then another, and settled by a mixed and growing population. Great Britain finally jelled into a nation, forced by its limited area to depend upon industry rather than agriculture as an economic support for its people. Great Britain was required to draw raw materials from far flung colonies to operate its factories. So Great Britain had to command the seas, then filled with pirates who found raids on merchant ships a quite profitable adventure. At the same time they diminished the population of able seamen by making captured sailors walk the plank.

The various powers took turns trouncing England. But Great Britain's sea power finally began to catch up with need. Great Britain whipped France, demolished the Spanish Armada, and finally dumped France into the political discard by trimming Napoleon.

As a result of this power, Great Britain for centuries ruled the world in the place of France.

Then came two costly world wars. Great Britain lost many of the colonies that had supplied raw materials for its industry. It lacked the economy to support its former pattern. France, at the same time, hit the bottom politically and