

Home Training Shows Lack

The current issue of Uniform Crime Reports by the Federal Bureau of Investigation shows a slightly higher gain in the crime rate than the percentage of population growth.

The FBI, however, warns against use of the report in drawing hard-and-fast conclusions. Some areas, it is pointed out, are not reported. Other statistics are compiled from partial reports. The figures indicate trends, despite being sketchy in some respects.

Many people are concerned, even frightened, by the constantly increasing crime rate. They find their alarm particularly in the fact that the age of criminals has decreased steadily in late years as more and more young people have been lodged in our penal institutions.

This fact, in itself, is capable of varying interpretation. One fact is found in the very great improvement in the field of law enforcement, resulting in the apprehension of an increased percentage of persons guilty of crimes. Another fact is the availability of automobiles, owned or stolen, to be used in crimes. Still another element is that of centralization of population. Big cities, with slum and under-world areas, show the larger gains in crime, particularly crimes against persons.

But the FBI's breakdown of crime by nature and location quite clearly indicates an outstanding lack of regard for property.

While crimes of violence show a wide variation, based on locality, population and numerous other elements, the crimes of burglary, larceny and auto theft reveal an uptrend in every reporting area. And in nearly all of the areas these crimes against property increased at a rate higher than the growth in population.

Again it may be repeated that a part of this percentage may be accredited to improved, law enforcement. At the same time, however, it would indicate a lack of appreciation for property rights and an appalling failure to educate our young people in their respect for the property of others.

There was a time in this country, particularly here in the Far West, when a lock was something relatively unknown.

No one felt it necessary to lock his home at night, or even when he went away. A pocketbook could be left on the seat of the wagon and would still be there when the family returned. Trapper and miner cabins and shelters were scattered throughout the hill country. It was an established rule that any person was privileged to use such facilities, even to take food if necessary. Upon departure he was expected to leave firewood and kindling for the next person who might happen along. To steal or destroy something that belonged to another was indeed a very serious crime.

We have lost a great measure of that respect for the rights and property of others.

Suffering much depredation today are the concerns engaged in woods work. Vandals deliberately wreck machinery, shoot holes in cars, oil barrels, gasoline and water tanks; steal tools, cable, machinery. A person no longer feels security of property even in his home, despite locks. Thieves will carry off almost anything that isn't securely locked down. The State of Oregon is forced to spend a huge sum each year because signs are punctured by careless, thoughtless or criminal marksmen. Our parks are robbed of tables and benches. Fireplaces are broken. Damage is done by hoodlums having absolutely nothing to gain from their acts. The fact that our parks are for the benefit of the whole public, and are without private profit, is of no concern to the hoodlum.

Though improved law enforcement may be credited with a greater degree of apprehension of persons committing crimes, it remains evident that the present generation has not been given the home training concerning property rights that was a traditional aspect of American life in earlier days. Where and how can the oncoming generations be taught respect for property? It is rather difficult to expect such training from a generation currently showing increasing disregard for the rights and possessions of others.

"Suppose You Could Get Up More Pressure?"



News Analysis

Situation Touchy In Middle East



By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign News Analyst

In the trigger-quick emotional state which is habitual in the Middle East, any long drawn-out series of border incidents between Arabs and Israelis could be the beginning of a major conflict.

And that explains why both the United Nations forces in the Middle East and the U.N. Security Council in New York are moving as quickly as possible to halt the latest series of incidents along the Israeli border with Syria and Jordan.

The Israelis have accused Syria of climaxing a series of aggressive acts with the ambush slaying of the two 19-year-old Israeli farmers returning from work near the Sea of Galilee.

The Syrians have denied that such an incident even took place and have accused Israel of sending armored cars into the demilitarized zone north of the Sea of Galilee to shell Syrian defensive positions.

Bid For Position

Thus both are attempting to establish legal positions from which to win a favorable decision from the United Nations.

Although the Israelis have fought the Arabs twice and came out on top both times, they have had to face continued Arab hostility.

On the other side, among the suspicions and intrigue which tear at Arab nations, a single unifying factor has been a common hatred for Israel.

And this makes interesting a somewhat cynical view held by French sources with long experience in the Middle East and close ties to Israel.

This view places the responsibility on Syria but holds it is more from a desire to put Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser on an uncomfortable spot rather than any desire to stir up a major fight with Israel.

Therefore the French discount the possibility of a major conflict.

The reasoning goes back to the now defunct plan to join Syria, Iraq and Egypt in an expanded United Arab Republic.

The plan fell through, because the Baathist party which is in control in both Syria and Iraq

negotiations and plans which have been long pending were completed today and a permit was issued for the construction of the auto stage terminal and hotel to be built at the corner of Jackson and Washington streets.

25 YEARS AGO August 29, 1938 Despite pitching experiments and shifts in the line-ups, the Roseburg Legion Juniors administered the fourth straight defeat to the Eugene Juniors by a score of 9-7.

Three robbers who stole \$57 from a Florence meat market had a wild chase with the police before they escaped.

10 YEARS AGO August 29, 1953 Camp Easter Seal for crippled children was dedicated this afternoon. The camp is on the shores of North Lake near the coast and can be reached only by boat.

Berlin police riot squads broke up demonstrations by more than 3,000 Communists who yelled slogans and threatened persons waiting in line for American food parcels.

A thought for the day: Mark Twain said: "Let us be thankful for the fools. But for them the rest of us could not succeed."

Baathist party, a "coffee house theoretician." The Syrians have accused Nasser of enslaving his people and squandering their money on conspiracies against other Arab states.

In this atmosphere of sweet harmony, the current Arab-Israeli dispute broke out and, according to the French theory, the Syrians put Nasser in the middle. He could oppose the Syrians or he could support them. Either way he lost some of his claim to leadership.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) When he was a Washington correspondent for Scripps Howard newspapers, Vance Trimble gave some of our lawmakers a hard time by digging up stories about congressional nepotism.

Trimble is now the editor of the Covington, Ky., Post and Times-Star, but obviously he has lost none of his zest for needling politicians.

There was a story the other day to the effect that he had promoted a campaign to have candidates for local offices in the Covington area take an IQ test.

Their average grade was 19.3, which is slightly below the intelligence rating for key-punch operators. This confirms a long-standing theory of mine.

I won't discuss the theory here, however, for fear of offending the key-punch operators.

At any rate, now that Trimble has opened the door, it seems to me that steps should be taken to have the IQ test plan adopted on a national level.

In fact, I have gone to the trouble of drawing up some sample questions that might start the ball rolling.

They are intended to test the political aptitude of candidates for Congress. But key-punch operators are welcome to try it if they choose.

1. The capital of the United States was named for a former President. Study the following names and check the one you think is correct. (George Washington) (George Hyannisport) (George Palm Beach).

2. There are two major political parties in the United States. Whose fault is this? (Democrats) (Republicans).

3. Under the two-party system, how many of the following groups currently are active? (Liberals) (Conservatives) (Liberal Conservatives) (Liberal Ultras) (Arch conservatives) (Conservative Arches).

4. As a group, members of Congress are overworked and underpaid. Is that statement? (true) (false) (True) and (False) (Neither)?

5. When a congressman asserts that "economy begins at home," whose home is he referring to? (His home) (Your home).

6. When a member of Congress is hiring an office staff, which of the following should get priority? (His wife) (His wife's nephew) (His nephew's wife) (His campaign manager's sister).

7. So what's wrong with his brother-in-law? (Don't answer that).

8. Occasionally, attempts are made to influence a member of Congress. What is this called? (A campaign contribution) (A campaign donation).

Now YOU KNOW By United Press International The worst mine disaster in United States history occurred on Dec. 6, 1907, at Monongah, W. Va., when 361 persons were killed, according to the World Almanac.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Shepton, Pa., this week two coal miners were rescued from a cold, dark chamber more than 300 feet underground where they have been trapped for two weeks by a cave-in that cut them off from the bright, beautiful world above them and apparently sentenced them to a horrible death.

As they came out, they were jubilant. As they came up the shaft that had been drilled 309 feet through dirt, clay, rock and coal to reach them, one of them sang "I'll be comin' round the mountain" and the other danced a happy jig as he came out into the air and the sunshine.

As this is written, there is joy throughout ALL OF AMERICA, tempered only by the grim fact that another miner trapped 18 feet away from the lucky two is still unheard from.

Interesting question: How much did it cost? The answer this morning is that nobody has the faintest idea. As of now, NOBODY CARES. Cost was never an object.

Scientists sent costly radioactive material to the rescue site. Texans shipped up huge drilling bits to cut through the rock and the coal to rush the shaft down to the trapped men.

Much of the drilling equipment at the rescue site, its value estimated as high as a quarter of a million dollars, was owned by a big tool company. No questions were asked as to who would pick up the tab.

Countless hours of TIME were spent—much of it overtime. How many hours? Nobody knows. Nobody stopped to add up the hours or to make a note of them.

This morning a spokesman for the Pennsylvania Department of Mines told an inquiring reporter that no matter what the cost may be the State of Pennsylvania is ready to pick up the tab.

If the State of Pennsylvania picks up the tab, the taxpayers of Pennsylvania will have to pay the bill. It's a good bet that they will pay it willingly—for the money was spent in a good cause.

So much of the news these days is SO BAD. For example:

The News-Review

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'Rights' March Recalls Others In U.S. History

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution specifically guarantees "the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."

The civil rights demonstration is but the latest in a long series of historic occasions when Americans have marched on their capital city to invoke that right.

One of the first and most famous marches was that of "Coxey's Army" in 1894. The country was in the grip of a severe depression and there were many unemployed.

"General" Jacob Coxey, a Massillon, Ohio, businessman, gathered 300 of the town's jobless workers to accompany him in a march on Washington to demand that the government undertake public works.

His ragged little "army" gathered recruits along the route to Washington and was about 500 strong when it encamped on the outskirts of the capital. Coxey and a small group of marchers went to the capitol building to present their demands.

There were charged by mounted police. Coxey was arrested and spent 20 days in jail, the First Amendment notwithstanding. His pathetic "army" remained in Washington for several months, until government funds were provided to transport the marchers back to their homes.

In 1913, suffragettes began organizing marches on Washington to demand votes for women. The largest demonstration, on March 13, 1913, saw 5,000 women marching determinedly down Pennsylvania Avenue. (Women were finally granted suffrage in 1921).

The Great Depression of the 1930s prompted several "hunger marches" on Washington. The largest was that of the so-called "Bonus Army" — thousands of World War I veterans who converged on the city in June, 1932, while Congress was debating a soldiers' bonus bill.

The House passed the bill, but the Senate, with 12,000 veterans milling about the Capitol, overwhelmingly rejected the measure. Congress voted money to send the bonus marchers home, but many of them continued to camp in abandoned buildings near the Capitol. Police who tried to evict them were driven off with clubs and rocks.

On July 28, President Herbert Hoover ordered the Army to drive the bonus marchers out of Washington. The Army troops were led by Gen. Douglas MacArthur, then chief of staff. His staff included a young major named Dwight D. Eisenhower.

The troops moved in on the veterans with sabers, tear gas and tanks, driving them from the city in chaotic flight.

Reader Opinions

Thanks Given For Blood Donated To Cheryl Sims

To The Editor: It is with the deepest gratitude to Mrs. Arthur Selby, your correspondent in the Glide area, and to the many thoughtful and dedicated people in that neighborhood that we are asking you to convey our and Cheryl's sincerest appreciation for the blood given in Cheryl's name at the recent Bloodmobile visit to Glide. Also to those donors who gave earlier in Roseburg and to those who campaigned on Cheryl's behalf.

It is very heartwarming to know so many are standing behind Cheryl in her forthcoming open-heart surgery.

Mr. and Mrs. Marion Sims, Gen. Del. Tokete Falls, Ore.

Editor's Note—Following a special report by Mrs. Selby of the need for blood for Cheryl Sims, who is soon to receive surgery in Portland, more than the required quota was given at Glide. The Bloodmobile, sponsored by the Glide Kiwanis Club, made its first visit to the Glide community, Mrs. Selby reports a total of forty pints of blood, of which 20 pints were donated to Cheryl Sims' credit, 18 pints credited to the Kiwanis Club, and two pints for use where most needed. Only three volunteers were rejected. Cheryl, following recovery from the operation, will enter Glide High School as a freshman.

The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Problem At Whistler's Bend Lesson For Future Research

The Oregon Game Commission has had some unfortunate experience with its fish-rearing pond at Whistlers Bend. But, at the same time, the very troubles encountered in this experiment should furnish valuable information to aid propagation in future years.

The latest disaster was the loss of some 60,000 steelhead being reared for release in 1964. It is estimated that only about 1,000 fish survived a toxic pesticide, dieldrin, apparently washed into the stream from some as yet unidentified source.

Dieldrin is only one of a dozen or more pesticides containing hydrocarbon. Any of the formulas with hydrocarbon base, it is stated, will kill or injure fish. Furthermore, the toxic effect builds up. Fish can tolerate up to about 9 parts per million, after which the build-up becomes fatal. Some of the fish from the Whistlers Bend impoundment contained as much as 29 parts per million of the toxic element.

The Whistlers Bend pond draws water from a small stream which drains a large pasture area. The stream flows a fairly substantial amount of water in the winter months — just about enough to fill the pond — but needs supplemental water from the river in the dry season. The Game Department has equipment whereby it can pump sufficient river water as needed.

Just where the toxic material came from and how long it could continue to be effective is yet to be determined.

The Game Commission's research department has been working on the problem. Meetings have been held with Jerry Bauer, biologist assigned to the Umpqua River study. While the loss has been a great blow to the department's propagation effort, the situation does afford an opportunity for some valuable experimentation.

The research department reportedly is engaged in the preparation of a scientific paper to be released and distributed nationally.

The public recently was aroused to the danger to wildlife from indiscriminate use of pesticides as the result of a book, "Silent Spring." Widespread controversy followed publication of the book. Experiments have shown, however, that some of the chemical formulas, when properly used, have but minor detrimental effect, while others, such as those with hydrocarbon base, can be exceedingly dangerous.

One of the older forms, DDT, also can create much damage when improperly used, it is stated.

At Sweet Home, for example, the city has been sued by a resident who charges that some 2,500 trout were killed in an artificial pond at his home when the pond was sprayed as a part of a mosquito control program.

In several localities, pesticides used in agriculture have washed into ponds or streams with damaging effect.

In addition to these pesticides, however, heavy losses result from industrial pollution.

Recently, accidental spillage from a tank on a paper company's property dumped a slug of poisonous material into the Roanoke River in North Carolina. This slug of pollution traveled 115 miles, at the rate of about 15 miles per day, killing fish as it went. Newspapers had a grisly tale of the loss of many tons of rockfish, striped bass, channel catfish and other species, as the poison moved downstream, finally spreading to a section eleven miles long before it eventually was sufficiently diluted to halt lethal action.

It may thus be seen that the Whistlers Bend experience is only one of many similar "tragedies." But from the cumulative research gained by these losses, it may be possible to curtail damage in future years.

CASE IS CLOSED

DENTON, Tex. (UPI) — Charles Thompson reported to police that a tile sidewalk he laid in front of his house was missing—all 59 tiles of it.

A woman called police and said she saw the thief in action.

Before police could act on the tip, Thompson called back. He reported the tiles had been brought back and laid in place.

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