

Editorial Page

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1963

Should Plan Traffic Division

Growth and development of the Roseburg area give us cause for pride. At the same time, however, they may well cause trepidation.

For example, excellent progress is being made with the task of installing a gas main to connect the through line, to be located west of Roseburg, to the city's central utility station. The work involves ditching, laying pipe, filling and other construction activities along Harvard Avenue. The work calls for the use of heavy equipment, stacking of materials, dirt removal, etc. At times the street is closed to all except one-way traffic. On a few occasions it has been necessary to completely halt traffic temporarily. Construction work is delayed by the necessity of keeping traffic moving. Simultaneously traffic suffers from delay, congestion, dust and danger.

The current improvement is most welcome. We are glad to accept temporary inconvenience, because the coming of natural gas will improve the city's utility factors. Availability of natural gas is one of the more important resources listed by any industry considering a new location.

But, while we welcome this coming improvement, and are happy to take in stride the problems connected with traffic movement, the very delays we encounter, should give us reason for some serious thought — even fear.

As virtually all our older communities on the Pacific Coast, Roseburg, like Topsy, just grew. There was a total lack of planning in earlier days. The city's layout, to put it mildly, is a mess.

It was a common practice, prior to community planning, to lay out areas separate and distinct from existing developments, even to leaving an undedicated strip around the border to prevent communication.

North Roseburg is a good example of a layout in which streets actually were planned to avoid direct connection with neighboring streets. In the southern part of the city, streets on one side of the old highway are offset a half-block from streets on the other side.

Laurelwood, the fine residential section on the west side of the river, originally was laid out with a three-foot strip of undedicated land between the proposed new section and the adjoining property.

The strip was designed to prevent just such encroachment upon the peace and quietude of the property owners as now results because of the adjacent school grounds.

The situation within the city should spur planners and developers to think of the future while new activities are being planned. It is the best argument, it would seem, for zoning and consolidation.

But that isn't all. The lack of vision of former years could lead to most serious consequences. Those now responsible for charting our future development should be giving some thought to repairing as much of the "damage" as possible.

We are accepting the temporary inconvenience on Harvard Avenue as we console ourselves with the improvement that will result.

But, when we're forced to wait because the street is temporarily blocked, or we are held back because of one-way traffic, we might think what would happen should the street be blocked completely for a long period.

Harvard Avenue is the only arterial to the west. It will, of course, have an alternate when the bridge and roadway at Conn's Ford afford a way around. But a good deal of West Roseburg could be most seriously affected should an explosion, fire or other disaster close the one arterial.

The Diamond Lake highway is another where disaster could become most serious because an alternate route is lacking.

Much improvement has been made in this respect in late years, as arterial streets have been built, roads, freeways, and other alternates provided.

Harvard Avenue is expected by most people eventually to become part of the major highway from Roseburg to Coos Bay. It is anticipated that the Coos Bay route eventually will follow in general the old Military Road. If and when that time comes, there will be a crying need for additional traffic facility in West Roseburg, even though it presently is planned to widen the existing road.

This matter of traffic division and the construction of alternate routes in all sections of the area is a subject toward which much planning should be devoted.

News Analysis



West Not Taking Krush Seriously

By PHIL NEWSOM

Notes from the foreign news cables:

No Deal: Diplomats in Paris see no real likelihood of the West taking up Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev seriously on his plan for a non-aggression treaty between NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries. Although the NATO council is spending long hours discussing the project, the French are adamantly opposed and West Germany is extremely cool. Diplomats expect the whole project ultimately to be talked to death.

Auto War: Listen for the opening salvoes of an indirect price war among European auto firms at the Frankfurt automobile show opening this Thursday, Sept. 12. Ford will offer a 50-horsepower version of its 40-hp Taunus M-12 for little more than \$25 extra. It also will dangle at no extra price, disc brakes and plush upholstery—formerly expensive extras—before car-happy show visitors. Volkswagen is cutting the price of its 1,500 model, which is being threatened in the marketplace by Ford's 1,500cc, 50-hp machine. Auto industry experts say other major European car builders may have to match these leaders in cutting prices and making concessions.

Inflation Fight: President Charles de Gaulle's government will announce plans next Thursday to fight the inflation which is threatening to undermine the whole image of the prosperous new Gaullist France. The plans probably will include a modest credit squeeze, a curbing of installment buying — particularly of automobiles — attempts to control speculation in real estate, and ceiling prices on key foodstuffs.

Presidential Ambitions: Vice President Annamuel Pelaez

has his eye set on being the next president of the Philippines and, according to Filipino political sources, his chances are good. The sources say Philippine President Diosdado Macapagal gave Pelaez his big chance — though not intentionally — when he linked Pelaez with American businessman Harry S. Stonehill who was deported from the Philippines last year. The sources say the Pelaez, once a loyal supporter of Macapagal, now feels he is his own man and is free to pursue his own political ambitions.

Diplomatic recognition: Look for East Germany to try to cash in on the continuing bad feelings Pakistan feels towards the United States. U.S. Under-Secretary of State George Ball went to Pakistan last week to try to keep Pakistan from drifting

closer to Red China — a move generated largely by Pakistan's anger over continued U.S. arming of India, which it considers a greater threat than the Communist Chinese. Ball failed to win any assurances. Working on President Mohammad Ali Jinnah's general displeasure with the West the Reds have been working to solidify their ties with his country — and can be expected to work harder now. According to reports from East Berlin some time ago, the East German Communists are trying to expand trade relations with Pakistan, particularly by working for an exchange of trade missions. The Communists hope that such trade missions could pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

—In The Day's News—

By FRANK JENKINS

From Corning, Iowa:

The militant National Farmers Organization (NFO) if you prefer initials) which last summer staged a five-week market rebellion on livestock, today launched a holding action designed to keep feed grains off the market.

The plan calls for members of the 19-state (farm organization to withhold soybeans, corn and grain sorghum from market until the NFO signs contracts for higher prices with processors.

Along with the withholding action, members are being asked to sign grain sales agreements which would give NFO leaders virtual control of the marketing of soybeans. Soybeans are chosen for the first withholding because the soybean harvest begins next week in some parts of the NFO area. The plan will be extended to other feed grains as this year's crops begin to come into the market.

Along with the withholding action, members are being asked to sign sales agreements which would give NFO leaders virtual control of the marketing of soybeans.

Question: Will it work?

Searching for an intelligent answer, it will work if enough growers sign up in the first place, and then STICK WITH IT until demand

exceeds supply.

If and when that time comes, the price will go up in response to the workings of the basic law of supply and demand.

That's about the long and the short of it.

Modern progress note:

The Canadian Forestry Department has invented a gun that plants Ponderosa pine trees by the simple device of firing plastic bullets into the ground with a spring-operated gun.

Each bullet contains a seedling, as young as eight weeks from the seed. As the seedling grows, the plastic case breaks and allows the roots to expand. Survival and growth of the seedlings is now being watched carefully.

The main advantage of it, the foresters report, is that the root system is not disturbed. In the ordinary plantings, the foresters must begin with nursery grown stock that is transplanted first in the nursery and again when it is moved to the reforestation areas. There is no disturbance of the roots in the case of the bullets.

The technique was developed by a research forester at the University of British Columbia. If it is successful, it is believed that it will greatly reduce the cost of replanting denuded areas.

Research is one of the amazing tools of the modern world. Where it will lead us, nobody knows.

"But Don't Forget, They Are Still Married!"



THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Marlene Dietrich Natural Wonder

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — It is widely agreed that Marlene Dietrich is one of the natural wonders of this continent.

Some regard her as even more fascinating than the organ pipe cactus of Arizona.

In fact, a pretty good case could be made for the proposition that Miss Dietrich should be placed under the jurisdiction of the National Parks Service.

I don't mean, of course, that she should be designated as a national monument merely on the basis of beauty. There are many entertainers who are equally as beautiful, if not more so.

Nor are her celebrated legs sufficient to qualify her for the same status accorded to the natural bridges of Utah.

What makes Miss Dietrich, who has four grandchildren, one of nature's phenomena is her resistance to the aging process. She appears to age at about the same rate as a California redwood.

Count The Rings

Unless you had access to her birth certificate, the only way to tell how old she is would be to saw her in half and count the rings.

The other evening I attended a reception for Miss Dietrich at the Shoreham Hotel where she is currently doing her night club act. And there I discovered the secret of how she stays so youthful looking.

She does it with cocktails. Not the ones she drinks. The ones other people drink.

When I arrived at the party, I saw a group of women giving Miss Dietrich the once-over, as did all the other women in the room. So I moved up to eavesdrop.

"Isn't that marvelous!" I heard one of them exclaim. "She must be at least 60 and she could easily pass for a woman of 47."

Approximately 30 minutes, or one cocktail, later, I passed within earshot of the same group again.

Age Drops

"It's really remarkable," one

of them was saying. "She doesn't look a day over 45."

At this point I went over and had a chat with Miss Dietrich. I wanted to tell her of my long-standing desire to hear her sing a duet with Tallulah Bankhead. Miss Dietrich was not exactly captivated by my suggestion.

Then I rejoined the little group I had been auditing just in time to hear one of them comment that anyone who didn't know who Miss Dietrich was would never suspect that she was over 40.

The next time around the track, Miss Dietrich had retrogressed to the late 30's and was obviously getting younger by the drink. That was when I departed.

I would love to have seen Miss Dietrich as a teenager, but it wasn't worth a hangover.

Pendleton Roundup Starts Wednesday

PENDLETON, Ore. (UPI) — The 52nd annual Pendleton Roundup begins officially Wednesday, but it already is under way for many residents of the city.

Roundup Week began Saturday night with a Dress-Up Parade through the downtown area. A cowgirl's playday program at the Roundup Grounds included barrel racing, breakaway calf roping and pole bending events.

A concert by the U.S. Army Field Band and the annual Cowboy Shuffle topped off the week-end activities.

Queen Kelly McCormack will reign over this year's celebration, which lasts through this Saturday. Rodeo performances are scheduled each afternoon beginning Wednesday, with the Happy Canyon Indian pageant each evening.

If Your Paper Has Not Arrived By 6:15 P.M. Dial 672-3321 Between 6 & 7 P.M.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 10, 1923

From Mrs. Ellsbury's Advice to the Lovelorn column:

Dear Mrs. Ellsbury: I do not go out with any boy but often a few boys come over in the evening. My mother compels me to come in at 10 o'clock. As the boys do not come until about 8:30 or 9 o'clock, I think I should be allowed to stay out until at least 11. I am 15-years-old. How late do you think it proper for a girl of my age to visit with her boy friends on the front porch of her own home? Thank you, FLAPPER.

Dear FLAPPER: Your mother is right. 10 o'clock is late enough.

25 YEARS AGO
Sept. 10, 1928

President Roosevelt said at a press conference yesterday that interpretations that the United States was morally linked with European democracies in a "stop Hitler" movement were about 100 per cent wrong.

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 10, 1953

An advance guard of 1,068 students have crowded into the limited facilities of the Dillard School District, according to Supt. William Bromley.

Douglas High School's 350 students have started classes in Look-alike School and probably will continue to go there until the high school is ready for occupancy on Oct. 30.



The man who says his wife can't take a joke must never have looked at himself.

Gov. Wallace Has Another Round Ahead Of Him This Week With Federal Judges

By AL KUETNER

United Press International
Alabama Gov. George Wallace, who has had some past experience with federal judges, has another round ahead of him this week.

District Judges Hobart Grooms and Seymour Lynne will decide in hearings today and Thursday whether the militant segregationist governor will be restrained from interfering with school integration at Huntsville and Birmingham.

While the cases may be moot before they come to court — that would be the case had Wallace not interfered with school operations starting Monday in both cities — the governor's battle with the federal government and its courts seems never to be moot.

Wallace once begged a federal judge to put him in jail for contempt, but his request was denied.

Even as school officials were preparing for the opening of nine white schools that would have a total of 24 Negro pupils, Wallace was telling the state that he would continue to fight integration — but in a legal and orderly manner.

What Wallace meant by his reference to a "legal" manner gave

rise to speculation that he might indeed have more delaying tactics up his sleeve.

Has Top Lawyers

Wallace has surrounded himself with first class constitutional lawyers, all of whom are spending their time these days trying to figure new ways of getting around the 1954 school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court.

Sunday night the governor and his legal team assembled in a television studio and gave what they labeled a "layman's report" to explain Wallace's actions of recent days in keeping schools in two systems closed with state troopers.

Nothing much new came out of the discussion. But the group restated the basic premise on which they hang their case for continued segregation.

In one part of their explanation, they brought up a federal case in the Savannah, Ga., desegregation process and said there ought to be a final Supreme Court decision on that one before Alabama is ordered to proceed with admission of Negroes to white schools.

In the Savannah case, white intervenors produced results of a "test" which they said showed

Negro pupils were two to three years behind their white counterparts and would therefore retard white pupils.

Rules Against Negroes

In his decision, subsequently overruled by the circuit court of appeals and now pending before the Supreme Court, District Judge Frank M. Scarlett ruled against the Negroes.

Scarlett held that the job of education is to "secure the maximum result with the minimum injury" and that separate but equal schools would do the job in Savannah better than mixed schools.

Negroes have started into white schools in the Georgia port city while the appeal is pending.

The relative intellectual merits of Negro and white children have brought on many "tests" and still more arguments. Negroes argue that the inferiority of Negro children largely stems from generations of retardation of opportunity, frustration and lack of support in their home life.

When Washington schools were desegregated, throwing thousands of Negro pupils into white schools, the education norm took a nose dive. After a couple of years, however, it began to pull up again and now is close to the national average.



The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Automation Paves The Way For Jobs Of Another Kind

One of my very good friends recently expressed deep concern over the subject of automation. He felt great sympathy for persons losing their jobs because of machines. He expressed the opinion that it becomes the duty of government to take care of the unemployed, retrain those who must find work other than that to which they have become accustomed.

He also appeared to believe that it was the duty of employers to furnish work for more people than they actually need, simply as a matter of sound economics and proper regard for the perils of our times. After all, he said, the cost is charged out in goods and services and is paid by the public, so why shouldn't that method be used to support what actually could be classified as "welfare?"

That is indeed an interesting philosophy. It is one which prevails throughout much of our public thinking today.

There can be no question but that automation is displacing a great many men. Furthermore a good many men are employed in areas where improvements in equipment relieves the necessity of their employment.

A good example is found in the railroad industry. Railroad management contends that the diesel engine has made unnecessary the jobs of some 40,000 firemen. These firemen were important members of a train crew when engines used wood or coal. But, management says, they aren't needed to turn a valve supplying fuel to today's locomotive.

The railroad position has been supported, at least in part, by various investigating bodies. Railroad unions contend that management is exaggerating; that at least some of the men are needed to maintain safety. The unions would retain the jobs by various devices.

Management has proposed a gradual release, chiefly by not filling vacancies as they occur, and financing a retraining period. A railroad strike threatens, with this issue as one of the chief factors. Doubtless some sort of a compromise will result, either from a strike or from arbitration.

The principle, however, is one receiving attention from many directions.

It is a principle that has entered our economic thinking in late years. If we had in former years accepted the premise that it is the duty of government — local, state and federal — to provide for workmen forced into other lines of work, we'd have a rather difficult situation. We'd be taking care of the greater number of blacksmiths, carriage makers, manufacturers of buggy whips, ice box manufacturers, ice men, horse drivers and many others.

In former years it was expected that men thrown out of work by the advance of progress, by new ideas or machines, would, of their own accord, find some other form of occupation.

As to displacement of workers by

automation, an example I heard many years ago sticks in my mind. I don't recall where I heard it, except that, to me, it has a great bearing upon our current situation.

One thousand men, with teaspoons, it was said, probably could build a mile of rather poor road. You couldn't afford to pay them very much, but the road they built would be costly. On the other hand, one hundred men, with scrapers, horses, shovels and wheelbarrows, could build the same amount of road in less time, and at less expense, yet could be paid more money than could be paid the workers doing the job with teaspoons. Today, however, one man with a big bulldozer can build as much road as could the hundred men previously mentioned, can do the job a lot cheaper, and can be paid a good wage for his work.

Because we can build more road and build it more cheaply than with hand labor, we are engaged in a very extensive road building program, employing a lot of people.

Automation, it is true, is putting many men out of work. At the same time, automation paves the way for more jobs of another kind.

The current philosophy seems to be to decrease the number of jobs, to pay more men for less work and for fewer hours, and surrender to rocking chair welfare.

It seems to me our governmental agencies and our labor unions should be working to create more jobs, rather than trying to limit the working force and increase costs through unnecessary and unneeded employment.

This, in my opinion, wouldn't be difficult if we encouraged private enterprise rather than discouraging investment of risk capital through excessive taxes, confiscating profits and seeking to create the impression that a profit is something evil and not to be tolerated.

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