

Editorial Page

8 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—

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Community College Decision Pending

Lack of money or lack of interest is most often the reason for failure of community projects. But this isn't true in the case of the proposed Central Douglas Community College.

The state legislature has made about \$43,300 available for operation of the district. No money has been included in the budget for buildings or equipment, but even under the best of circumstances, it wouldn't be possible to complete planning for construction until the next biennium.

And certainly lack of interest is no problem either. Most people have shown strong interest; an active committee has been working on the program for several years; and the Umpqua Community College in Roseburg is getting more and more use every year with its limited spectrum of courses.

The big question now is how much of central county area the district should include. Both Glendale and Glendale have objected to being included.

But that question has been pigeonholed for the moment. It was to have been determined by Circuit Court Judge Don H. Sanders in Roseburg in April. However, he found that the state had entered no facts pertaining to the district in its records, so it had no basis for its decision. Thus, the question of what areas should be included in an area education district never reached the decision stage.

The state department has since objected to the ruling, and has now taken the matter to the state Supreme Court. It contends that records had been sent it by the county promoters of the district indicating both need and interest. It contends it took a tape recording of the hearing testimony, and from these two sources, it had made a decision according to law.

It says its hearing was to inform itself of objections and to weigh those objections against other materials sent in by proponents. It says it has no obligation to sell the county people on a community college. Its obligation is only to see that the legal steps in setting up a district are met. Finally, it contends all the legal requirements were met and it had given its approval.

As an indication of the county's interest in the matter, the Douglas County committee promoting establishment of the district has laid plans it hopes will bolster the state department's presentation in court. A Roseburg attorney Eldon Caley will act as "amicus curiae" (acting only as an interested person not directly involved in the proceedings) in pleading for the contention that all legal requirements for a vote have been met.

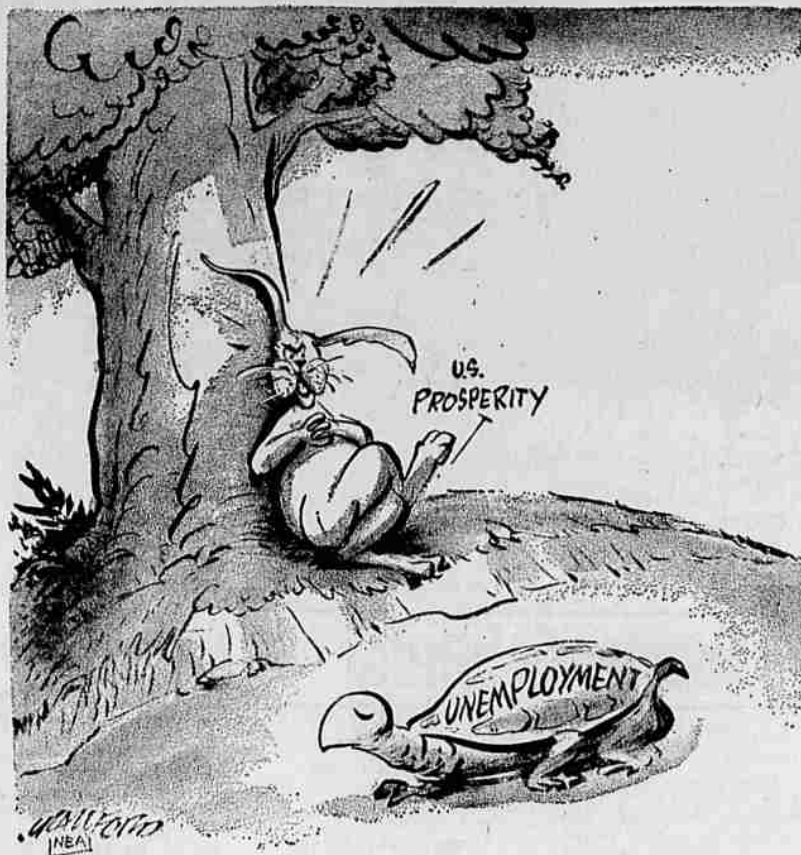
If the Supreme Court does, indeed, decide that all the necessary steps have been taken, then the decision on which districts shall be included and an election date can be determined.

We feel the area needs a broader range of lower division courses. It presently has the Umpqua Community College operated by the Roseburg School District. It has filled a strong need, but it is severely limited. It can, however, serve as the nucleus for a stronger community college program on a broader economic base, which includes much of the county.

At the outset, the operation of the community college should be pretty well covered by the state support and tuition fees. Thus, no local taxes are expected to be involved in the early stages.

What will be achieved is the running start at coping with the growing number of youngsters who want to go to college. And the sooner, the better.

"You Realize, of Course, This Whole Thing's Ridiculous!"



News Analysis



By PHIL NEWSOM

In Bogota's ancient adobe and stone San Carlos Palace one day last spring President Guillermo Leon Valencia told this correspondent:

"Colombia is an open window ready to exhibit the fruits of the Alliance for Progress. Unfortunately, the window still is mostly empty."

Last week in that same San Carlos Palace, damaged now by a terrorist bomb, President Valencia told his assembled ministers:

"We are faced with a true emergency... the start of an era of struggle between (constitutional) government and extremists." San Carlos Palace stands near the center of Bogota, just off Bolivar Square and close to the great cathedral. For nearly 500 years it has been a witness to the changing currents of Colombian history.

The archbishop of Bogota ordered its construction in the mid 1500's. Simon Bolivar, the Latin American liberator, barely escaped assassination there in 1828. The palace itself barely escaped destruction in 1948 when rioters set the city afire during a Pan-American conference. A reported visitor to the city at the

time was a young Cuban terrorist named Fidel Castro.

And last week the forces unleashed by Castro against Latin America were at work in Colombia, challenging with bombs the peaceful evolution sought by the U.S.-sponsored Alliance for Progress.

The tactics were identical to those of the pro-Castro terrorists in Venezuela. First the telephone call to the newspapers and then the bomb explosion on schedule. Either Venezuela or Colombia would be a rich prize for the Communists. Both governments are anti-Communist and anti-Castro and both have rich natural resources to aid them. If the Alliance is to fail there, then the chances of less richly endowed Latin American nations are slim indeed.

Colombia had other advantages to justify the hopes of Alliance planners that it would become an Alliance showcase.

Agreement between the warring Conservative and Liberal parties had ended a 10-year civil war and given to the nation a stable government.

It had an agrarian reform law and was working on tax reform. With the help of International

Monetary Fund planners, it embarked on a balanced budget.

Fast Projects Planned

From the Alliance it has received or has earmarked more than \$500 million for vast school and housing projects, for food, public health centers and roads.

But, as in many another Latin American nation, action has not kept pace with good intentions. A vast housing project outside Bogota, for which President Kennedy laid the first brick in December, 1961, still is far from complete. Legislation has lagged. Inflation is contributing to national unrest, and the budget will wind up the year in the red.

Valencia's critics accuse him of being a do-nothing president. And the moment of truth may be approaching.

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Goldwater's Decision Due On Candidacy In January

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Sen. Barry F. Goldwater, R-Ariz., believes he must decide by late January whether to seek the 1964 Republican presidential nomination.

Goldwater, now considered the front-runner for the nomination, said Sunday the announcement must be made by then because the filing dates for primaries in Illinois and New Hampshire come in that month.

"Certainly I intend to be a candidate, I have to get into these early primaries and I'd have to make up my mind about it," he said in a radio interview.

Goldwater predicted that a conservative GOP candidate would increase growing Republican gains in the South, but forecast that a "liberal Republican" couldn't win there.

As for his own chances against President Kennedy, as indicated now by published polls, the Arizona conservative said he was not overly impressed because Kennedy leads him in popularity in the surveys.

"They were having similar polls... the year ahead of the election with Nixon and Kennedy," Goldwater said. "And as I recall it, the position that Kennedy holds over me was relatively the position that Nixon held over Kennedy."

In a related development, Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R-N.Y., ascribed Goldwater's popularity with some Republicans because "he kind of satisfies a hankering for the five-cent beer and the five-cent cigar."

Javits said "it's good old fashioned conservatism of another day but it doesn't belong today."

Javits, a supporter of New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller and an opponent of Goldwater on many issues, acknowledged that Goldwater is the current front "I would not call him the man to beat."

Even if Goldwater were to defeat Rockefeller in the New Hampshire's presidential primary — the first in the nation — Javits said the victory would not "necessarily rule Gov. Rockefeller out of the race."

Riversdale Grangers at their last meeting heard a talk by Bill Mehlhoff, who just recently completed his Peace Corps assignment in the Philippines Islands. Mehlhoff is now teaching at Riverside School.

According to Addie Schneider, correspondent for the Grange, Mehlhoff gave an interesting and educational account of his early training for the Peace Corps in Washington, D.C. and in San Juan, Puerto Rico, after being invited to join the corps as he completed his senior year of college.

He was assigned as an educational aide in the islands and spent 18 months at Mambosoo in the Province of Capoy on Panay, working with the teachers and students of the elementary school.

Mehlhoff illustrated his talk with colored slides and also provided a background of typical Philippine music. He had on display many of his souvenirs from the islands.

In Days Gone By

Review
Taken from the files of the News-

40 YEARS AGO
Oct. 3, 1923

The World Series of 1922, in which the New York Giants won four games and tied one with the New York Yankees, drew 185,947 fans through the turnstiles. They paid \$605,475 in admissions.

An official Ku Klux Klan lecture is to be given at the Armory Wednesday beginning at 7:30 p.m. The members of the local Klan and some of the neighboring Klans will appear in full regalia in a street parade and at the Armory where the lecture is to be presented.

25 YEARS AGO
Oct. 3, 1938

The state income tax collections this year will total \$5,400,000, a slight increase over last year, the state tax commission said today.

British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today acclaimed the contribution of President Roosevelt to last week's negotiations which averted a European War.

10 YEARS AGO
Oct. 3, 1953

Duke Snider rammed out three extra base hits in Saturday's World Series game at Ebbetts Field to bat in four runs and lead the Brooklyn Dodgers to a 7-3 victory over the New York Yankees.

THE LIGHTER SIDE:



Golf Now Part Of Farm Program

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Back in the days before Arnold Palmer was invented, people in rural areas used to ridicule the game of golf by calling it "pasture pool."

This rude jest was particularly meaningful to the golfers in my home town in Texas because the course they played on actually was an old pasture.

Being unable to afford a groundskeeper, they used to let the cows graze on the links to keep down the Jimson weeds on the fairways. This created some rather unusual hazards.

It was customary for golfers playing that course to carry three woods, nine irons, one putter and a shovel.

Times Change

Times do change, however, and I gather that golf has now become a popular bucolic pastime. I gather this from a press release reporting that the Agriculture Department in the past nine months has granted 20 loans totaling \$1,500 million to build golf courses for farmers.

At first, this information rather startled me. But upon second thought I could see that it was a logical extension of the federal farm programs of the past few decades.

I mean, if the government is going to pay farmers for not growing crops, it seems only fair that they should have a place to spend the time they save not growing them.

And what better place than a golf course? Instead of plowing the "back forty," they can try to shoot 40 on the back nine.

Some golfers, of course, play better than other golfers. These differences presently are adjusted by a system of handicaps. But if golf has become a part of the farm program, I assume that the handicap system will be replaced by a system of subsidies.

Would Get Penalty

Instead of paying a fine, farmers who exceed their acreage allotments will receive a two-stroke penalty.

After a day on the links, they will go home and brag to their wives that they "broke parity."

Inevitably, as I see it, some farmers will fail to lose their quota of golf balls, thereby creating a surplus. This will force the Agriculture Department to adopt a program of price supports, under which the surplus will increase.

Congress will then be asked to pass a new farm bill which will propose two possible solutions to the problem: Either sell golf balls to the Russians or bring back Billie Sol Easter.

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African Nations Want Extension Of Congo Deadline

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (UPI)

The African nations prepared a formal proposal Wednesday to extend the United Nations Congo operation from its year-end deadline until next June.

Secretary General Thant recommended that 5,350 men be retained six additional months to keep peace and order in the Congo at a cost of \$16 million to the United Nations.

Informed sources said the 32 African delegations, led by the Congo and Nigeria, would take the initiative on the matter when the General Assembly's budgetary committee holds its first working session this afternoon.

Thant's assembly authorization to spend money in the Congo expires Dec. 31, but Congolese Premier Cyrille Adoula has warned that lawlessness, tribal warfare and political rebellion might break out if U.N. troops are withdrawn at that time. Adoula requested a six-month extension.

The issue has become controversial because the Congo operation has cost the United Nations \$400 million since 1960, and has plunged the organization deep into debt because the Communists, France, South Africa, Portugal and some others refuse to pay their assessments. Last summer it was thought the operation could be concluded by Dec. 31.

The Africans, who with the Asian delegations control an assembly majority, are backing Adoula's request unanimously. They seek to establish stability in Central Africa.

Except for opposition from the Communists and possibly France, the assembly is expected to pass an African proposal after it is debated by the budgetary committee. The only unsettled question is the precise method of paying for the extension.

APPOINTS NEW SENATORS

TEHRAN, Iran (UPI) — The Shah or Iran has appointed 30 new senators, including two women and former Premier Hossein Ala.

They will be sworn in next Sunday by the Shah and Empress Farah.

The Shah appoints half of the 60-member senate. The others are elected.

Day's News

By

Frank Jenkins

The big news today?

Well, the story is loose in Washington this morning that the Russians are interested in buying an additional three million tons of American wheat.

How much wheat is that? Out in the wide open spaces of the U.S.A., we think of wheat in terms of bushels. There are 33.3 bushels of wheat in a ton. So the Russians want to buy about 100 million bushels of American wheat.

What to do about it? Let's put it this way:

If you had wheat running out of your ears... if all your storage space was full of it... if you didn't want to go in debt for the money with which to build more storage space... if a lot of your land was better adapted to growing wheat than other crops... if you had a LOT of money invested in equipment for growing wheat... if in that event, you would be very much interested in a big wheat buyer showed up in your neighborhood, wouldn't you?

That seems to be just about what has happened.

There's more to the proposed deal than just getting rid of the wheat—of which we have a huge surplus.

The Russians, if they buy our surplus wheat, will PAY FOR IT IN GOLD.

We need to get rid of the wheat. If, for no better reason, we need to get rid of it because getting rid of our huge wheat surpluses would give us a lot of storage for FUTURE surpluses if we go on subsidizing wheat in order to get farm votes.

And—

We also need the GOLD that the Russians will pay for it with.

What do our farmers think of the deal?

Secretary of Agriculture Freeman says in Washington this morning: "About two out of every three farmers I have talked to favor UNLOADING the wheat."

Question: Why does Russia need the wheat?

One answer, of course, is that this has been a bad crop year all over Europe. The weather has been cold and wet and generally unfavorable.

Another reason is that the Russian farmers aren't very good farmers. Kroosh is urging them to PRODUCE MORE WHEAT. "The way to do this," he has been telling them, "is for Russia to MANUFACTURE and the Russian farmers to USE, as much chemical fertilizer as the U.S. farmers do."

In other words: Kroosh is telling his people that the way to produce the additional wheat and other crops they need is to DO AS THE AMERICANS DO.

He seems to have forgotten those days when he was telling us that the communist system is so vastly better than the American system that "eventually WE WILL BURY YOU under our superior production."

A cog somewhere in the communist system seems to have slipped.



The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

Commission Is Determined To Protect The Gillnetters

One of the arguments used against the proposal by the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League to close the Columbia River to all commercial fishing is that Oregon's gillnetters would simply move over to the Washington side. Washington then, it is stated, would become quite aroused.

Considering this argument, it is interesting to observe that at a recent meeting of the Washington State Sportsmen's Council an attempt to remove council support of the Oregon Proposal was vigorously beaten down.

The Washington council, it was stated, favors the Oregon plan and individual clubs and members are planning to give financial support.

The Washington Sportsmen's Council at its recent meeting in Olympia was urged by James Waliganski, Bainbridge Island, a representative from Washington to the Pacific Marine Fisheries, to withhold any support of the Columbia closure plan.

His proposal, according to reports, stirred up a most vigorous opposition. During the course of the meeting he was ruled out of order.

Although Waliganski has been quite active in the council's affairs in the past, he is said to have been quite consistently in favor of commercial activities. He is said to have stirred up quite a bit of controversy several months ago when, as a representative of the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, he joined in blocking an effort to shorten the season on Silverside salmon, it is stated.

The proposal, reportedly came from offshore trollers who felt that too much pressure was being placed on silver salmon and suggested that Oregon, Washington and British Columbia get together on uniform regulations. But failure of Washington to agree caused the proposal's failure.

This brings up to me again the puzzle of why our Oregon Fish Commission is so determined to protect gillnetters. Why should the Fish Commission be so concerned with the welfare of gillnet fishermen and, apparently, so little interested in the welfare of the offshore trollers?

Is the commission's determination to protect gillnetters because the fishermen can't move around to the best markets, as can the offshore trollers, and thus must sell to the nearby purchaser? Or, as another reason for conjecture, is the Fish Commission cooperating with the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective Association, the labor union?

In any event, why should the people of the state of Oregon be paying what amounts to a subsidy to the fish packers and the gillnetters?

Only a very few gillnetters operate on the Columbia River. Most of them fish as a parttime operation. Virtually none is wholly dependent upon fishing as a means of livelihood. If the Columbia River should be closed to net fishing, they still would have equal indi-

The Almanac

By United Press International
Today is Thursday, Oct. 3, the 276th day of 1963 with 89 to follow.

The moon is full.
The morning stars are Mercury and Jupiter.

The evening stars are Jupiter and Saturn.

Those born today include the American novelist, Thomas Wolfe, in 1900.

On this day in history:
In 1922, Mrs. Rebecca Felton, a Georgia Democrat, was appointed to the U. S. Senate and became the first woman to serve in that body.

In 1935, Italy, under dictator Benito Mussolini, launched an unprovoked invasion of Ethiopia.

In 1960, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev wrecked a Paris summit meeting when he said he would meet with President Eisenhower only if he admitted American U-2 flights over Russia were acts of aggression.

In 1962, 20 persons were killed and 95 injured when a boiler exploded in a telephone building in New York City.

Tomorrow Only, Scalp Specialists In Roseburg Will Show How to Save Hair and Prevent Baldness

Umpqua Hotel,
U. S. 99 Freeway, 673-4441

On Friday, October 4, at the Umpqua Hotel in Roseburg, Staff Director, Mr. Conner, will give free hair and scalp consultations between 1:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. to hair-worried men and women. Phone 673-4441.

Erickson Hair and Scalp Specialists, the oldest and largest organization of its kind makes regular visits to Roseburg throughout the year to assure you of success in a minimum period of time. Erickson is now in its seventh year. Last year alone, over one-quarter million Erickson home scalp treatments were used.

Written Guarantee
Erickson Hair and Scalp Specialists accept only those whose hair will respond. Individuals accepted are given a written guarantee that they must be satisfied with results or money will be refunded on a pro-rated basis. So, why put off your hair problem any longer?

Hopeless Cases Refused
Erickson Specialists will accept only clients whose hair will respond to treatment. They cannot help individuals who are slick-bald or the majority of cases of baldness and excessive hair loss, called male pattern baldness, where no treatment including the Erickson method is of any value. Therefore, Erickson will continue their policy of refusing all hopeless cases.

Mr. E. Freyer
Baldness is slow and gradual, even in the most common forms.

If you now have, or have in the past noticed dandruff, itchy scalp, excessive oiliness or dryness, excessive hair fall or thinning at the temples or crown, you should see Mr. Conner tomorrow. He will recommend an Erickson program best suited to solving your hair and scalp problems, how long you will have to use Erickson treatment, and how much the cost will be, which is usually less than imitators.

Free Consultation
There is absolutely no charge or obligation for your free hair and scalp consultation. You can easily follow this new modern method in the privacy of your home. Actually, there are thousands with hair and scalp problems who can be helped by the new Erickson Hair and Scalp Specialists home treatment methods.

Free Hair Clinic Tomorrow Only
For your free hair and scalp consultation, go to the Umpqua Hotel between 1:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M. on Friday, Oct. 4, and ask the room clerk for Mr. Conner's room number. You may phone for an appointment or just come in at your convenience. Consultations are given in private. You will not be embarrassed or obligated in any way.



1481 NE Stephens 672-4811

OPEN

THURS. & FRI.

NIGHTS 'til 9