

## United Nations Put In Perspective

Harold Stassen, former governor of Minnesota, who spoke in Roseburg this week at the Oregon Baptist convention, put the United Nations in its true perspective.

He didn't see it as a perfect organization which could solve all the problems of the world. Neither did he see it as an insidious device which was opening the door to the eventual conquest of the United States.

Instead, he saw it as a device which could be nurtured to an effective level — a force for peace.

In a word, it is a strong "hope" for peace. It's the most reasonable approach so far to settling world problems without war.

It has scored no staggering successes, but it has had a heartening record, Stassen said. Although it doesn't sound like a stirring accomplishment, as Stassen pointed out the world is in as favorable a position now as it was almost 20 years ago when the United Nations was formed. The notability of the accomplishment is that such an equilibrium was retained in the face of a massive "face-off" between the Communist and free world.

Stassen put particular emphasis on the Congo upheaval to exemplify the good works of the United Nations. "World War III could have flared out of the Congo," Stassen

said, if this non-nationalistic force had not been brought in to control it. He visualized both Communist and free world powers throwing forces into the fray which could have led to a battle spreading throughout the world.

What could this have meant. We have all heard it many times. With the massive forces for destruction available to both sides, the effects can hardly be imagined.

Stassen pointed out that in the first 10 days of an all-out war, a third of the population of the world could be wiped out.

This is a grim prediction which demands that all reasonable avenues be explored. One of these avenues — and so far the most reasonable — is the United Nations. We certainly can't trust our fate without reservation to it, but we can do all in our power to make it work.

After the First World War, we refused to take part in the United Nations' earlier counterpart, the League of Nations. As a result, the League collapsed. It wasn't long before the Second World War exploded on us. The same would likely happen if we pulled out of the U.N.

Stassen also pointed out that the efforts we make toward peace through an organization such as the U.N. is a strong indication that war is not inevitable. It is a hope that differences can be settled peacefully.



TOM LITTLE, NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN

## The Editor's Corner

By Charles V. Stanton

### Report Of Missionaries Show Plight Of Congolese

A couple of current news items give particular interest to portions of a recent letter from Gene and Sue Johnson, missionaries to the Congo.

Sue Johnson is the former Sue Hahn of Roseburg. She is the daughter of Helen Hahn, granddaughter of Anna B. Nickson, 1035 N.E. Nash St., Roseburg. A graduate of Roseburg High School, she attended Northwest Christian College in Eugene where she met and married Dr. Johnson, a medical missionary.

They were assigned to the mission field in the Congo. They are "living link" missionaries of the First Christian Church, Roseburg.

From time to time they send out a letter which is made into a number of copies and circulated to churches and friends. A recent letter told of political and economic conditions in their area, reporting consideration of plans to withdraw United Nations soldiers. They also told of the loss of government hospitals, since the area was made independent, and the fact that help through the Church World Service has made continuance of the mission's hospital possible.

The press wire now reports that the expensive occupation by United Nations armed forces is to continue. At the same time the Church World Service reports help being extended to another field.

Writing to friends in the United States, Gene and Sue Johnson say, in part:

Congo, in general, is still struggling to find a way out of its political and financial difficulties. The conclusion of the war with Katanga has been a help and, in general, actual violence has been much less. It has even been possible to consider such things as withdrawing United Nations soldiers from the country. They were withdrawn from this province long ago. But the economy of the country still is in very poor condition. Many speeches are made about the need for an austerity program, but so far I have never seen much concrete about it. Much of the government income goes for the salaries and allowances of high government officials. Besides, many of them have no compunction against appropriating other funds as well. In the Congolese language the word "politician" is practically a synonym for the word "scoundrel". The value of the Congolese franc has diminished to the point where the free market value of the dollar is now six times the official market value — and it seems to go up a little every week. All this affects our local situation only indirectly because there has never at any time been any violence or political disturbance here.

In addition to the other facets of Dr. Johnson's observations, I found particular interest in his report that the words "politician" and "scoundrel" are virtually synonymous in the Congolese language. Here in this country, where we are supposed to elect people to serve as our representatives in government, I have observed, we quite frequently no more than get them elected until we begin to suspect them, even accuse them, of doing everything wrong.

In another section of the letter, a report is made concerning the health situation. It is stated that a great load has been placed upon the missions hospital. Formerly the Belgian government subsidized hospitals. But when the Congo became independent, subsidies ceased.

The letter states: Several of the government hospitals in surrounding areas have no doctors, and they also are very short of medicines. So many of our patients now are those who used to go to other hospitals for their treatment. We receive practically no medicines now from the government. Formerly almost all our medicines were sent to us as a part of our subsidy. The generous gifts of American drug companies, and such organizations as Church World Service, supply us with many things and make it possible for us to continue to furnish good quality medical care.

The Church World Service overseas relief and rehabilitation agency of the National Council of Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., reports sending sanitary supplies and blankets to 50,000 Ghanaians made homeless by flood.

Areas of Ghana on the west coast of Africa were cut off by a twenty-one foot rise in the Volta River, following six days of heavy rainfall. This same organization that has been helping the Congo mission reports sending 40 tons of flour and dehydrated milk by way of air-lift, together with more than a million water purification tablets, some 2,000 blankets, emergency medical supplies, etc., to Ghana.

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## News Analysis

### Adenauer's Rule Was Outstanding

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

"Adenauer may well be deemed the best German statesman since Bismarck."

It was a compliment from one great man to another. For the man who made the remark was Sir Winston Churchill, the who led Great Britain through the perilous World War II years to final victory over Adolf Hitler.

And the man of whom he was speaking was Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, who rebuilt a war-wrecked Germany into one of the world's greatest financial and political powers, and which today provides the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with every second soldier available for defense of the West.

Ludwig (Uncle Ludy) Erhard became the new chancellor of the West German republic, Wednesday.

It has been described as the end of an era, an ending that came sooner than Adenauer himself wished, not as soon as Erhard and others in Adenauer's increasingly rebellious Christian Democratic party have wished.

Churchill's comparison of Adenauer to Bismarck was not just a complimentary phrase. For Adenauer, like Bismarck, had been called upon to lead a fledgling German state and both had led it to wholly unexpected peaks of power and influence.

Adenauer overcame doubts that the German people had rejected their Nazi past and won for them acceptance in the Western family of nations.

Adenauer fought for a united Germany integrated with a united Europe.

He tied West Germany's fate with the United States and his constant goal was the elimination of the old enmity between Germany and France.

Not all these goals were accomplished, and in later years he became increasingly suspicious that accord between the United States and the Soviet Union might be reached at the expense of a permanently divided Germany.

Signs French Accord  
This and his continuing desire for close ties with France led him last January to sign his accord with President Charles de Gaulle which he described as a crowning moment of his life.

But within his own party there was criticism that he had become subservient to De Gaulle and that for French-German accord he had sacrificed some of his own earlier goals, including a united Europe and his close ties with the United States.

It hardened the determination that it was time for Adenauer to quit.

Part of Adenauer's reluctance to shed his robes of office arose from his doubts about the abilities of the man named to succeed him.

Adenauer, whose own interest in economics is minor, recognized the Erhard genius which had made the Germany of today the world's third largest trading nation, the second upon the chancellor.

Actually, under Erhard, the largest industrial producer and the possessor of the largest currency reserves in Europe, in Germany policy.

But an economist, he believed. But he opposes De Gaulle's did not make a politician and concept of a Europe which in many barbed references he would bar Britain questioned that Erhard had the And this may provide one of strength of character to stand his early tests.

## THE LIGHTER SIDE:

### Lots Of People Changing Noses

By DICK WEST

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A lot of people have the wrong idea about plastic surgery, including possibly a few plastic surgeons.

Many of our misconceptions stem from watching old movies on the late late show.

We tend to think of plastic surgery in terms of a middle aged actress hooking her jewels to have her wrinkles removed, or of an arch criminal getting his features renovated in an empty warehouse by a brilliant but deranged surgeon who has lost his medical license and bears a grudge against the world at large.

Sensitive Surgeons  
The Third International Congress of Plastic Surgery is being held here this week and when I dropped by to see what was going on I found that members of the profession are rather sensitive about their public image.

I asked an official of the Congress to fill me in on new developments in the field of cosmetic surgery. He quickly pointed out that cases of that sort represent only about 25 per cent of a plastic surgeon's work.

And he was cautious about discussing that for fear it might create an impression that some plastic surgeons were functioning more or less as high class beauticians.

But after pledging me to forego sensationalism, he did acknowledge that more and more Americans are taking advantage of modern surgical techniques for improving on nature.

The most frequent operation of the cosmetic type is the rearranging of noses. After that comes the correction of protruding ears, sagging cheeks and chins, and baggy eyelids.

Revision Of Broom  
A relative newcomer, but becoming increasingly popular, is the revision of proportions and contours of the female bosom.

The official who gave me this information said the average layman has been led to believe that any type of plastic surgery is likely to cost a small fortune.

Actually, he said, the fees are comparable to those of other types of surgery. A typical nose job, for example, would run between \$400 and \$500.

However, cosmetic surgery is usually outside the scope of medical insurance and is not the type of item that can be easily listed on an expense account.

I inquired whether the day might eventually arrive when plastic surgery would be simplified to the point where mildy would change her face as often as she changes her color.

The official replied that most people will have to go on wearing the same old faces for the rest of their lives.

## In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of the News-Review

40 YEARS AGO  
Oct. 18, 1923

Fire Chief James Fletcher spoke before the Rotary Club today noon impressing the members with the fact that the fire fighting equipment of Roseburg for any conflagration out of the ordinary small blaze, is entirely inadequate to the city's needs. At this time the city is depending solely on one motor-driven truck to protect the entire city. Mr. Fletcher stated, and some day the people will wake up to the fact, after a fire has swept the city, that better protection should have been afforded.

To bring about a stronger and more efficient department, Mr. Fletcher stated the people of Roseburg would have the opportunity of passing on a \$15,000 bond issue at an early date.

25 YEARS AGO  
Oct. 18, 1938

Damage amounting to thousands of dollars results annually from waters of the South Umpqua River during flood periods. U.S. engineers were told here today at a hearing into proposed development of the Umpqua river and its tributaries for the four-fold purpose of irrigation, flood control, navigation and power.

The hearing, which is in the nature of a preliminary study to determine whether a thorough survey should be made, was conducted by Maj. C. R. Moore, district corps of engineers, U.S. Army, and Robert Hixon, senior civil engineer.

10 YEARS AGO  
Oct. 18, 1953

The Indians made Roseburg's homecoming a happy one Friday night at Finlay Field by doubling the score, 38-19, on the Cottage Grove football team and showing the luckless Lions into undisputed possession of the District 5 cellar.

Actually, the home team was about twice as good as the visitors in just about every phase of the game, scoring with comparative ease and under very little sustained pressure.

Riddle PTA Sets Meeting Program  
The Riddle PTA will hold its initial fall meeting Monday, Oct. 21, at the Riddle Elementary School beginning at 8 p.m., with Tex Ritter, president, in charge. The teaching staff of the Riddle schools will be introduced at this meeting, according to Erma Best, correspondent.

Mrs. Dale Page, program chairman for the year, has arranged a program to be presented by high school students including Charles Preston, a sophomore, who attended the summer session at Monmouth College of Education on a PTA scholarship. He will talk on education for future teachers. Rita Deal will give a vocal selection and Peggy and Lloyd Faver will present instrumental music. A skit will be presented by Nancy Henry, Debby Roberts, Lynn Coleman and Kathy Stuart. High school mothers will serve refreshments.

LITTLE LIZ  
It used to be the clergymen who prepared people for outer space travel.

## The News-Review

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## FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Corner of Lane and Jackson  
9:30-10:45—Church School  
9:30-10:05—Worship Service  
10:10-10:45—Adult Seminars  
11:00-12:00—Worship Service  
"Discriminating Giving"  
The Rev. John E. Adams  
12:00—Congregational Meeting  
6:00 P.M.—Youth Fellowship  
Nursery Care, 9:30 & 11:00 A.M.