

Roseburg News-Review

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The Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Office Roseburg, Oregon

Forecast for Roseburg and vicinity: Light rain tonight and Saturday. Highest temp. for any Jan. 71. Lowest temp. for any Jan. -6.

In the Day's News

(Continued from page 1)

illustrate interestingly how easy it is for unsound thinking to get started.

THE trouble with this Nebraska-Oklahoma proposal (which probably doesn't amount to much) is that it is primarily DESTRUCTIVE. All it could hope to accomplish would be to make an already bad situation worse.

What we need is a CONSTRUCTIVE solution of our production troubles.

A NEW strike control bill makes its appearance in Congress, and is said to have rather heavy backing. Its general effect, if enacted into law, would be to take away from labor some of the legal privileges, labor now possesses.

It does, however, contain one provision that seems to this writer to be an intelligent approach to the problem of making collective bargaining workable. It would provide CIVIL LIABILITY for unions or employers who VIOLATE contracts.

That is to say, if the employer violated the contract, he could be SUED FOR DAMAGES by the union. If the union violated the contract, it could be sued for damages by the employer.

AFTER all, collective bargaining contracts are nothing more than simple business agreements, setting forth what each party agrees to do in return for certain benefits—just like a lease, or a bill of sale, or a partnership agreement—and so on.

It is generally conceded that the stability of business rests largely upon the sanctity of contracts. Upon the security represented by sound, workable contracts with RESPONSIBLE parties, who in the event of violation or disputes can be sued with the reasonable prospect that the local civil courts will award damages, business men can and regularly do go to banks and other lenders and borrow money with which to carry on the operations outlined in the contracts.

In the present status of collective bargaining no such thing is even remotely possible. A borrower who offered a collective bargaining contract as security for a loan wouldn't get far.

THAT isn't a sound state of affairs, and it doesn't promote the healthy growth of collective bargaining.

Collective bargaining can't become wholly successful until collective bargaining contracts command the same respect and confidence as other business agreements.

Civil liability for failure to live up to their terms would be a step in that direction.

LETTERS to the Editor

Sustained Yield Forestry Defended Against Criticism

Off and on I have been privileged to review articles which have appeared in your paper relating to the general subject of sustained yield forestry. As a forester I have been greatly impressed by the interest which has been shown by Douglas county people in working toward a local, long-time balanced forest economy. I congratulate your civic leaders and your people for the aggressiveness which they have displayed in their efforts to secure permanent and prosperous

WATCH THE VETERANS!

By Charles V. Stanton

Newly returned veterans of the Roseburg area are organizing a social club whereby they may foster recreation and entertainment for themselves and their ladies. This activity, in our opinion, is deserving of commendation and community cooperation.

Veterans propose to hold dances, dinners and other group affairs, which will bring servicemen together for wider acquaintanceship and general sociability. It is not proposed to use the new organization for any purposes other than entertainment. The club should fill an important need in lives of men recently returned to civilian pursuits.

For periods ranging from two to five years they have had about as much privacy as the proverbial goldfish. They have been part of a vast machine, constantly surrounded by other men in large numbers, each doing an important and necessary job, even though it be in the nature of kitchen police. Every hour of the day has been filled with activity, much of it directed and ordered. There was no six-hour day and no five-day week. An occasional three-day pass, with a rare furlough or leave, was the only break in a rigid schedule.

The change from military service to civilian life leaves the veteran with a good deal of idle time to which he is unaccustomed. He learns that no man can be as much alone as the man in a crowd. Whereas he has been with a group of men whom he could call by their first names, men with whom he was in constant contact at work and play, he now finds himself limited to association with comparatively few relatives and friends. The majority of faces he sees on the street are strange to him. For years he has been living with a spirit of adventure, danger, excitement and monotony. He has been brought to the highest possible physical condition. He finds himself restless, craving company and entertainment. He wants to be surrounded with friends; friends who talk his own language. He wants companionship of both sexes. He wants outlet for his high spirits.

Few of our communities offer facilities to meet his need. He can go bowling, take in a picture show, visit a night spot. But these furnish only partial relief, and soon grow tiresome.

It is to be hoped that our respective communities will not overlook the fact that our non-veteran population also requires recreational facilities. A return to shorter work weeks, relief from the pressure of production for war, will leave our entire population with more idle time.

We will need extensive recreational programs to serve both adults, young people and children. As unemployment increases, it will become increasingly difficult for young people to find jobs and, unless we want a sharp increase in juvenile delinquency, we must find something to command the time and attention of our youth.

The City of Roseburg has made an excellent start with its recreational program, but expansion is needed. We must provide parks, playgrounds, a swimming pool, tennis courts, organized tournaments, etc. On a larger scale, we must maintain public picnic grounds, we must develop and improve hunting and fishing resources, we must develop facilities for both indoor and outdoor sports, recreation, and entertainment.

Our returning veterans have shown their resourcefulness in war theaters and doubtless they will be able to take care of their entertainment needs at home.

It would be well, we believe, for the non-veteran population to watch and copy their ideas and methods in order that we may all benefit.

communities through stabilized forest industries. There is a difficult job because of the very newness of sustained yield forestry in this America of ours. There will be many who will, in all sincerity, react adversely to the sustained yield idea. One such individual, a Mr. Arthur Wooley, presented in a forthright manner his viewpoints in a letter to you and published in your paper on Friday, January 11. Although I do not subscribe in principle to Mr. Wooley's ideas, nevertheless I would like to congratulate him on his clear and concise presentation.

Mr. Wooley's argument for the immediate development of mature and overmature timber with the resultant 40 to 50 year economic drought are premised as nearly as I can determine upon two faulty assumptions: (1) That the retrogression or losses through decay of our mature and overmature Douglas fir stands is so swift as to preclude utilization of timber on the ground if development is long delayed.

(2) That sustained yield units as proposed permit no larger volume of timber to be removed each year than the annual growth of new timber, and that because of the overmature nature of timber on most of the area, practically no new growth is occurring.

Mr. Wooley's first assumption will not withstand the acid test of logic. If retrogression is occurring as rapidly as he would lead us to believe, then since forest cover has been existent on Douglas county forest lands for ages, why is it that these lands are not already completely defective? Furthermore, we challenge Mr. Wooley to refute evidence assembled by eminent forest pathologists from whose research come statistics which show that stands as old as 300 to 350 years have an average rate of loss through decay of approximately one quarter of one per cent per year and that growth increment tends to exceed net increment until a stand exceeds the very ripe old age of 350 years.

Mr. Wooley's second assumption likewise is completely unfounded by fact. Directly contrary to his assumption is the fact that current growth is given negligible consideration in the determination of allowable cut during the early stages of sustained yield management development; rather, it is the merchantable timber volume which is existent and the length of time that cutting should last in such type before other types reach a merchantable size

that decides the present annual allowable cut. Now if the information which I present is fact, then the conclusions which may be drawn are directly opposite from those of Mr. Wooley. Simply stated they are: That the forests of Douglas county can be sustained yield forests through extension of cut in the old growth types to 60 or 70 years when the younger stands, now existent, can be considered merchantable; that the yield resulting from such rate of cutting is not to be adversely affected by losses resulting from decay; and that the communities of Douglas county can have a continuous and prosperous existence therefore through the stabilizing influence of sustained yield forestry in their primary basic resource industry.

Douglas county appears to possess a most favorable opportunity to develop a soundly based forest economy. It would indeed be suicidal for the county to jeopardize its future opportunities by permitting the development of its timber resources in a period of 40 to 50 years with such to be followed by a period characterized by little or no timber processing, innumerable business upsets and general economic maladjustment.

W. H. HORNING, Chief Forester, O. & C. Administration, Portland, Oregon.

The Associated Press reports the arrival in New York Jan. 25, of T-4 Donald H. Starnes, Roseburg, S-Sgt. Lyle L. Jones, Days Creek, reached San Francisco Jan. 28.

U. S. Naval Air Unit

Answers to Previous Puzzles

- HORIZONTAL: 1 Depleted is, 2 Girl's name, 3 Huge tub, 4 Come out, 5 U. S. naval aviation capital, 6 Cease, 7 Algerian city, 8 Nuisance, 9 Copied, 10 Decay, 11 Animal, 12 Writing tool, 13 Stout cord, 14 Proportion, 15 Ages, 16 Solar disk, 17 Frozen water, 18 Fanciful, 19 Succinct, 20 Herb, 21 Prison rooms, 22 Doctrine, 23 Roman magistrate, 24 Silkworm, 25 Short sleep, 26 German city, 27 Dropsy, 28 Female ruff, 29 Pertaining to tone, 30 Ettruria, 31 Not closed, 32 Operative solo, 33 On top, 34 Small depression, 35 Spikenard, 36 Ripped, 37 Fathers, 38 Malt drinks, 39 Eject. VERTICAL: 1 Distant, 2 Girl's name, 3 Huge tub, 4 Come out, 5 U. S. naval aviation capital, 6 Cease, 7 Algerian city, 8 Nuisance, 9 Copied, 10 Decay, 11 Animal, 12 Writing tool, 13 Stout cord, 14 Proportion, 15 Ages, 16 Solar disk, 17 Frozen water, 18 Fanciful, 19 Succinct, 20 Herb, 21 Prison rooms, 22 Doctrine, 23 Roman magistrate, 24 Silkworm, 25 Short sleep, 26 German city, 27 Dropsy, 28 Female ruff, 29 Pertaining to tone, 30 Ettruria, 31 Not closed, 32 Operative solo, 33 On top, 34 Small depression, 35 Spikenard, 36 Ripped, 37 Fathers, 38 Malt drinks, 39 Eject.

Washington News From an Inside View

Argument, Sentiment, Comment

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH

Congressman, Fourth Oregon District

It may be that the flu bug bites members of Congress harder than it does other people. In any event, I have just finished with the roughest attack of flu I have ever had. A great many people have had flu here in Washington this winter, but I believe the epidemic has pretty much passed over now. I suppose the weather has had something to do with it. Three weeks ago, we had several days with the temperature in the 70's, followed almost immediately with a solid two weeks of temperatures in the low 20's.

Judging from the mail that I and the other members of Congress have been receiving the last two or three weeks, the people of the country think Congress is to blame for the present wave of strikes and labor disputes. Furthermore, the people apparently think the present situation has developed because Congress failed to pass the legislation referred to as the "president's program." I even heard a representative of the CIO say, on a radio program here in Washington recently, that the Congress could have prevented the strikes if it had passed certain legislation. When the interviewer asked this CIO representative to cite specific legislation, she named the minimum wage bill and the "tail employment" bill.

Quite obviously, neither the minimum wage bill nor the "tail employment" bill could have had the slightest bearing on the situation, no matter when they were passed. Nor would the passage of the FEPC or the unemployment compensation bills have any effect upon the present situation. Those four bills, together with the president's recommendation that a fact-finding labor bill be passed (which came along after the first of December), represent what is referred to as the "president's legislative program." This so-called program is not of world-shaking importance. The failure of Congress to act upon it has had no effect upon the strike situation. In fact, I feel that every one of the bills embodied in the president's program is of questionable merit, and the Congress might be doing the country a greater service by refusing to pass them than by accepting them.

There will shortly be brought to the floor a watered-down version of the president's request for a law providing for fact-finding boards in labor disputes. A careful reading of the bill embodying the president's recommendation reveals that its passage would accomplish nothing basic toward the elimination of strikes. If the bill is passed as written, it will provide only that a fact-finding board will be appointed and will make a report, and that no strike can occur during a 30-day period while a board is being appointed and is making its report. The president's bill provides nothing more than that.

However, the bill is now scheduled to come on to the floor under what is called an "Open Rule," which means that it may be amended, or some other proposal may be substituted for it on the floor. In other words, due to the failure of the administration-controlled Labor Committee of the House of Representatives to report a sound and constructive bill, the House will be compelled to actually write the bill on the floor by means of amendments. After the bill is thus patched up on the floor, we will be called upon to vote it either up or down. It will be nothing short of a miracle if a good law results from this procedure, but the House of Representatives and all of its committees are overwhelmingly controlled by the Administration, and this seems to be the way in which they want to do it.

The House of Representatives

Tariff Policy No Aid to Wool Trade, Growers Declare

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 1.—(AP)—United States wool growers yesterday criticized what they called the "subtle undermining of our tariff policy" by the retroceded trade agreements and urged increases—rather than decreases—in duties on imported wool.

In a resolution adopted at the concluding session of the National Wool Growers Association annual convention, the sheepmen called attention to a provision in the trade agreement act which they said authorized tariff increases. Additional tariff protection can be granted, the resolution said, "where evidence proves its necessity to the producers."

The wool men ended their convention yesterday, reflecting G. N. Winder of Craig, Colo., as president. All other officers were reelected and John A. Reed of Kemmerer, Colo., was elected to a vacancy in the vice president's list, succeeding the late Mac Hoke of Pendleton, Ore.

Power Protests Opposed The association recognized the need of price control during national emergencies, but asked that "inequities" be corrected speedily. The group expressed opposition to agencies such as the proposed Columbia and Missouri River Valley Authorities and urged that reclamation and flood control developments be carried on under the Bureau of Reclamation and the Army Engineers' Corps.

In other resolutions, the association recommended that the parity formula for lambs and wool be based on some "more equitable" period than the 1934 base now used; urged repeal of the antiquities act under which national monuments may be created by executive decree; recommended that former owners be given preference in the resale of lands taken by the government for war purposes; urged more rapid and "equitable" release of surplus war materials, and suggested establishment of an independent court of appeals to consider issues growing from Forest Service controversies.

The wool growers asked immediate determination by Congress of the future of price controls and subsidies on sheep and lambs, due under present law to expire next June 30.

The association urged removal of all restrictions on marketers, but demanded that if price control is maintained that ceilings be boosted sufficient to compensate for loss of subsidies, if the latter are eliminated.

U. S. Far on Short End of Lend-Lease Report Discloses

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—(AP)—President Truman told Congress yesterday that settlement of all lend-lease transactions is expected by July 1.

He made this estimate in reporting that lend-lease aid totaling \$46,040,000,000 was supplied by the U. S. from March 11, 1941, to Oct. 1, 1945.

Reverse lend-lease—aid given to the U. S. by other nations—totaled \$6,256,871,000 through July 1, 1945, the latest date for which information is available. The report, 21st submitted to Congress, covered the third quarter of 1945 during which lend-lease outlay amounted to \$1,895,000,000. In that period, the Japanese surrendered and the lend-lease program was formally ended.

The President explained that the master lend lease agreements contain a pledge that final settlements are not to burden commerce between U. S. and other countries.

Here is the totals by countries: British Empire \$30,269,210,000; Russia \$10,801,131,000; France \$1,406,600,000; China \$631,509,000; American Republics \$421,467,000; Netherlands \$162,137,000; Greece \$75,416,000; Belgium \$52,443,000; Norway \$34,640,000; Turkey \$28,063,000; Yugoslavia \$25,885,000; other countries \$43,284,000.

Russian Bigwig Slain

LONDON, Feb. 1.—(AP)—The Bucharest radio said today that Lt. Col. Peter Nekrasievitch, Russian member of the Allied control commission in Romania, had been assassinated by "Fascist remnants still active in Romania" who are "resorting to terrorist acts."

Boy Firebug Committed

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 1.—(AP)—Vincent Wesley Hunt, 17-year-old Vanport City boy who the FBI said admitted setting a series of fires there, has been committed to the Oregon State Training School.

The case was handled by juvenile authorities.

Berry Growers Set Wage FOREST GROVE, Ore., Feb. 1.—(AP)—A 75-cents-an-hour hoeing wage for the 1946 season has been set by United Berry Growers of Washington County. A 10 per cent increase in acreage was predicted at the growers' annual meeting.

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Corky's Electrical Appliance Repair OPENING AT 328 N. JACKSON —For— FREE PICK-UP AND DELIVERY SERVICE —Phone: 270— Located With Roseburg Refrigeration

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ARE YOUR EYES IMPORTANT TO YOUR WORK The answer is yes. For to be alert and to do a job well you must have good vision. Come in for a scientific eye examination and have the proper glasses prescribed if necessary. DR. BRUCE TUCK Optometrist Boring Optical 225 N. Jackson Phone 386

SORE THROAT due to colds Let a little Vicks VapoRub melt on the tongue. Works fine, to soothe sore throat due to colds and helps relieve irritation in upper breathing passages. To Ease Spasms of Coughing: Put a good spoonful of VapoRub in a bowl of boiling water. Wonderful relief comes as you breathe in the steaming medicinal vapors that penetrate to cold-congested upper breathing passages. For Added Relief, rub VapoRub on throat, chest, back. Let its famous double-act keep you working for hours as you sleep. VICKS VAPORUB