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AN EDUCATIONAL NEED

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Kenneth Gilkeson, one of the most active members of the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club, is completing a motion picture film. We would like to recommend to the State Game Commission that it make a date with Ken to view his film and then toss most of its own fishing pictures into the furnace and prepare a new series along the pattern Gilkeson has to offer.

We have viewed many of the Game Commission's fishing pictures. With but few exceptions they are "kill" pictures. They show anglers—usually Game Department fishing experts—hauling in one fish after another. Few of the films teach a lesson in conservation. Few are concerned with sportsmanship. There is little emphasis on the beautiful scenery forming a background for the slaughter depicted upon the screen. Many of the commission's hunting pictures are of the same type, although a little more constructive than their reels of angling pictures.

The Game Commission makes its films available to sports clubs, schools, civic clubs and other groups. Through these contacts the commission has an opportunity to teach true sportsmanship and conservation. Instead, too many of its pictures simply deal with killing fish or game animals.

In contrast to the pictures released by the commission, Gilkeson's film, which had its premiere before members of the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club, shows the propagation of Utah Rainbow trout at the Rock Creek hatchery. It shows members of the Department seining fish from the holding ponds, weighing them into distributing tanks, and dumping them from the tanks into the river. It shows anglers making a few catches of course. Otherwise it would not be a good fishing film. It is still to have some additions. One will show an angler releasing small, though legal, trout. The finale will be a painful of trout simmering over a campfire and a group of happy, satisfied anglers enjoying an outdoor feast.

Made in full color, the picture does not neglect scenic beauty and the many points, other than the kill, that make angling a real sport.

We believe the time for "kill" pictures has passed. During days of great abundance these pictures might have had a place. But with emphasis upon conservation today, people should be encouraged to be true sportsmen rather than game hogs.

Educational Field Being Neglected

One of Oregon's crying needs is a course in conservation taught in our schools and through contact with adult groups. Many states today make conservation a required subject in their schools. The Oregon Wildlife Federation and the state division of the Izaak Walton League of America are plugging industriously to place the subject into the curriculum of Oregon schools. One of the great handicaps is found in the lack of teachers qualified to teach the course.

We are particularly in need of a program of education concerning the interrelationship of our natural resources. Dissension among groups is contributing to rapid destruction of our Oregon resources. Hunters want public grazing lands reserved for big game. Stock raisers contend public grazing lands are more important for the production of beef and mutton. Irrigationists want more water on the land and would place high dams in streams to destroy fish runs. Anglers insist that streams be left in their natural state to provide spawning grounds. Power advocates sponsor huge developments without thought of inundation of valuable agricultural lands or the destruction of fish life. Exponents of flood control would imprison streams in concrete-lined ditches, disregarding all natural laws. Timber is being stripped recklessly from our lands with little thought for protection of watersheds, of erosion, reduction of water table, etc. We have had little education in correlating development of our natural resources with a program of conservation. Yet it is possible to obtain maximum development of natural resources with a minimum of destruction.

Grazing lands must be divided and allocated to prevent overgrazing and subsequent erosion. Big game should be largely confined to areas where damage to agricultural production will be held to a minimum. Floods can successfully be controlled before the water reaches the valley floor. Power can be developed through low-head dams, canals and penstocks, or we can build several smaller generating units instead of one huge installation. Losses from logging can be reduced by immediate cover planting and reforestation.

But because we lack knowledge of the importance of conserving our resources, failing to realize that waste brings an eventual end to abundance, we continue our bickering. Education in conservation is badly needed.

Power Dam Plan Spells Evacuation Of 3 Idaho Towns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Plans for a flood control and power dam which would force evacuation of roughly 1,000 residents of three Idaho communities were disclosed today by Army Engineers.

The information was contained in a report outlined sent to Senator Dworshak (R-Idaho). A hearing on the dam is scheduled for Kamiah, Idaho, Aug. 19.

The affected towns are Stites (1940 pop. 238), Kootika (490), and Kamiah (about 300).

Plans call for the dam to be constructed on the Clearwater River about 58 miles above Lewiston. It would create a reservoir 52 miles in length with arms 9

miles long on the Lochsa and 15 miles on the South Fork of the Clearwater. About 4,000 acres of cultivated land would be flooded.

Fourteen hundred feet long and rising 516 feet above low water, the dam would have a storage capacity of 4,600,000-acre feet.

Installation of four 110,000-kilowatt power generating units, a salmon hatchery and rearing ponds are planned.

Relocation of 80 miles of the Lewis and Clark Highway, principal north-south road in Western Idaho, and 100 miles of state road would be necessary.

In addition to flood control, the dam would serve to regulate the Snake River for navigation along with four dams planned for the lower river. The series would permit navigation from Lewiston to the mouth of the Columbia.

The annual rental paid by the Navy for leased properties has been reduced by \$15,000,000 since the close of World War II.

"I Wonder How Franklin Did It?"



Scapes from the MENDING BASKET

By Viachett S. Martin

A little boy was sitting on the floor turning the pages of a large magazine spread across his chubby legs. His mother was sewing nearby.

Suddenly Seeley slid out from under the magazine and, in the funny way toddlers have, hoisted himself to his feet. Off to the kitchen he trotted.

He brought back a paper carton of raisins just like a lifeline package depicted in the advertisement on the floor. Stooping over, he carefully fitted the package over its facsimile, exactly matching the edges. Holding the box down with one hand, he tugged open the flap with the other, and with a poking forefinger tumbled raisins out over the pictured raisins, arranging them with care.

Then he was ready to share his joy of achievement. "Look, Mo'er," he said, pointing to his work. "See, Mo'er?"

The mother 'saw' all right. To be sure she had been careful that any magazine given the children contained none of the horror pictures one sometimes sees in

'threat-advertising'; any fearsome picture was cut out. Here before her eyes was proof that a baby not old enough to talk in sentences was thinking actively and clearly about what was before his eyes. Maybe he was "just a baby" but he is thinking, absorbing ideas. We never took our children, when they were little, to the movies, and we checked on pictures before they saw them when they were older.

Speaking of pictures; we made a book that grew by typing a verse or little story they loved on a sheet of paper with wide margins. Then the boys hunted through magazines for pictures that "illustrated" the story. I still have the somewhat battered book, worn from constant use, and treasure it for its rich memories. It was wonderful "busy-work" for little folks while mother sewed or baked, for just a glance and a word kept them going.

An older child could copy a verse or story and use a looseleaf notebook for a Book That Grows. A grade in school did it one semester, I recall.

given the authority to take in new members. They made it a practice to admit only one paper in a town to membership. This was their right, as it is the right of any cooperative organization. They held to this principle until a few years ago when a new paper was established in Chicago known as "The Sun." It was a radical left-wing paper, Chicago already had Associated Press membership in the Tribune and so the application of The Sun was turned down. Then the Roosevelt administration went into action and forced the Associated Press to take in The Sun as a member of the organization. That is the first time in history when the freedom of the press was made a mockery.

Since 1848 many minds have collaborated to mold and perfect from a meager beginning the cooperative news gathering organization which still functions as that kind of organization. Thru trial and error there was finally evolved the principle of factual, unbiased reporting of news as a great public service, until today an Associated Press dispatch is regarded as gospel truth. In the midst of much complexity of government the AP stands today as the bulwark of the practical ideal in news objective, insured by non-profit, cooperative news gathering association in this country. It serves 3,131 newspapers and radio members and subscribers around the world. Another war is over and again there is no peace. Worldwide political, economic, religious and racial issues have again brot abdications and uprising. There are political and social disturbances in many lands and the Associated Press is hardput sometimes to get this information to its members, but it still functions as the greatest news gathering organization the world has ever known.

A U. S. Navy submarine commander was distressed when he surfaced after having been depth bombed by the Japanese and found an unexploded bomb lodged on the submarine deck. The loaded the bomb on a rubber lifeboat and carefully sailed away.

In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

coming away from the Kremlin.

TWO points must be kept in mind:

1. We must make it plain at all times that we are ready to talk peace. We must NEVER promote the impression that we are SET ON WAR. That would be fatal.

2. We mustn't lose sight of the fact that MAYBE the Russians might back down peacefully if they could find a way to save their faces. Saving face for everybody is one of the essentials of diplomacy.

So don't get cynical.

HENRY WALLACE turns his guns on the "spy ring" investigation in Washington. He says it is "part of a pattern of terror and fear-making." He mutters in his beard that our government "failed to uncover those who aided Nazi Germany during the war."

(As this writer recalls it, our government cussed Germany unceasingly and went after Nazi collaborators for blood at every opportunity.)

Wallace is merely talking through his hat for effect.

THERE is another pattern that he doesn't mention.

The Communist Party in America announced the other day that it will have no candidate of its own for President. (The obvious deduction is that Wallace suits the Communist purpose perfectly.)

ON the home front, President Truman signed the government housing bill the Republicans batted up to him before they adjourned Congress. It is far short of what he demanded in the way of housing, he said.

Mull this thought in your mind: The more houses the GOVERNMENT builds (with all the red tape that accompanies government building) the FEWER MATERIALS will be left for those who want to build houses for themselves, according to their own ideas.

THERE is talk among Romanian refugees that Romania's Communist government has called a plebiscite for August 23 to decide whether to become a republic within the Soviet Union. The talk has it that four divisions of Russian troops are being moved to Bucharest to make sure that people vote right when the time comes.

Don't laugh too snootily. That's the way we seem to have been running elections in Tennessee for quite a while. The principle, of course, is the same.

WHEREVER ONE SIDE GETS TOO MUCH POWER, free elections vanish.

THERE is further talk about a revolutionary force that is being organized in Costa Rica for armed invasion of Panama. If so, it is another example of the HUNGER FOR POWER and what it does.

If we could only get over to everybody the idea that public office is a public trust, how vastly

Toastmasters To Record Speeches For Club Meetings

Toastmasters Club members Tuesday voted arrangements to have a future talk of each speaker recorded, so that the talk may be played back for the benefit of the participants. Harold Horn offered his recording equipment for this purpose, and each member will pay for the record he uses. A backlog of 12 records was ordered purchased.

Tom Coates was toastmaster for the evening. Speakers were C. O. Slabaugh, Bob Gladwell, Leroy Inman and Jim Oakley. Wayne Crooch was evaluator, with Sam Reed, John Patton, Ross Newcomb and Dr. S. L. DeLapp as individual speech critics.

Table Topics Chairman Harold Horn had as his subject for the one minute individual talks, "Why I am a Toastmaster."

Slabaugh, giving a biographical sketch, stated he was born in Indianapolis, Ind., attended Anglo State College and Purdue University in that state, and later came west to Spokane, where he was employed by the railroad for many years. He later moved to Wenatchee, Wash., then to the Olympic Peninsula in 1941.

He came to Oregon in 1943 and has since been employed by the Oregon State Highway Commission, currently at Roseburg.

Gladwell gave a travelogue on scenic Oregon. He described numerous coastal points, the Oregon Caves, McKenzie River area, and parts of Central Oregon. Inman reported a talk given at another service club meeting by David E. Norcross on the subject, "Helpers for Relief."

Oakley, giving a biographical sketch, stated he was born and lived most of his life in Tennessee. His father died when he was 12. After graduating from high school in 1935, he alternately attended Cumberland University and sold books to pay his way. Stranded in New York after being rejected by the Naval Reserve in 1940, he secured employment with Liberty Mutual Insurance, claims department. He worked later as an adjuster at Washington, D. C. He served in the Army Intelligence Corps, was married in 1944, and after his discharge came west to Oregon and to Roseburg in May of this year.

Assigned for next week were Don Gum, toastmaster; Crooch, grammarian; Carl Perlin, Bob Harvey, Delbert Parker and Bill Lindell, speakers; Jim Turk, table topics chairman, and Phil Harth, critic.

National Guard Federalization Proposal Scored

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—(AP)—Maj. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, president of the National Guard Association, said yesterday the States, the National Guard and the National Guard Association will never accept federalization of the National Guard.

Walsh promised, a fight on a proposal to revise the nation's traditional military policy to permit the Army to annex the National Guard.

The Guard, Walsh said, "will fight at every turn and if necessary will carry the fight to Congress."

Congress, he asserted, always has sided with the "States and the people against the never ending efforts of the bureaucrats to centralize all power in Washington."

Walsh, Minnesota adjutant general, telegraphed his statement to the National Guard Association headquarters.

"The control of the National Guard by the respective States is practically the last bastion in the fortress of state rights," Walsh said. "Neither the States nor the National Guard (Association) will let the National Guard be destroyed."

This politically explosive recommendation by a special defense department advisory committee would double the Army's current strength of about 600,000. It would, in effect, serve as a short-term manpower substitute for universal military training.

The suggested change in Guard status was part of a general recommendation that each of the armed services should have a single federal reserve force on which to draw as needed in event of a national emergency.

The board, headed by Assistant Army Secretary Gordon Gray, reported that, judged on the tests of national security, the National Guard and other reserve groups "are not now capable of participating effectively in major combat operations."

Canal Worker Dies When Drawn Into Siphon

EL CENTRO, Calif., Aug. 11.—(AP)—Robert E. Cullinane, 22, El Centro, lost his life in a strange accident.

He was drowned in the All-American canal yesterday when a boat in which he was taking soundings was sucked into a siphon under the Calexico-Yuma highway. He was working with a survey crew.

Soldier Drops to Death In Collapse of Bridge

FORT LEWIS, Aug. 12.—(AP)—One soldier dropped to his death while a second leaped to safety yesterday when the Mashi River bridge collapsed into the tur-

bulent stream near Eatonville on the mountain highway.

Cpl. Tommy Townsend, 29, of Hollyridge, Miss., was operating a crane on the bridge in conjunction with Army demolition work when the temporary Bailey bridge fell into the water 25 to 30 feet below.

His companion on the crane, Cpl. Charles L. Warren, escaped. The weight of the crane was believed to have caused the collapse.

Justice Garrecht Of U. S. Court Of Appeals Passes

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—(AP)—Francis A. Garrecht, presiding justice of the Ninth D. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, died yesterday of a heart attack at his home here. He was 77.

Justice Garrecht was born in Walla Walla September 11, 1870, and graduated from Gonzaga University at Spokane.

He was elected to the Washington State House of Representatives, and later became U. S. attorney for the Eastern District of Washington.

He was appointed to the Circuit Court bench in 1933, and became presiding justice in 1945.

Surviving are two daughters, Ann and Caroline, and a son, Col. Arthur Garrecht.

Justice Garrecht had planned to leave Friday for Seattle to preside over the Circuit Court there, and over the Conference of Circuit Judges from the Western States, Hawaii and Alaska.

He started his public life as clerk of the Superior Court in Walla Walla County in 1890, followed by a term in the State Assembly in 1911, and appoint-

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