

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 7, 1926, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.
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Editor Manager
Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year \$6.00, six months \$3.00,
three months \$1.50. By City Carrier—Per Year \$10.00 (in advance), less than
one year, per month \$1.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per year \$9.00, six
months \$4.50, three months \$2.25.

THE O. & C. PUZZLE

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Daniel L. Goldy, regional administrator for the Bureau of Land Management, formerly known as the O. & C. Administration, frankly admits he is a very perplexed man. Not only must he work out a management plan for a highly complex land pattern, but must supervise timber sales on a sustained yield basis; is charged with preservation of natural resources, must protect watersheds and top soil while, at the same time, removing timber; is charged with determining validity of mining claims on public domain, deal with access roads, complicated by private and public ownership and private construction; protect wildlife and scenic values, promote conflicting recreational and industrial uses of the lands, supervise grazing, protect forests from fire and disease, pass on homestead applications, cruise timber, and, in his idle time attend frequent meetings of various groups, hold consultations with advisory boards, serve as a public speaker, and do public relations work.

To understand the complexity of the work of the Bureau of Land Management, which recently absorbed the General Land Office and other agencies dealing with the public domain, a knowledge of the history of O. & C. lands is required.

As a means of encouraging construction of a railroad paralleling the Pacific coast, the federal government, in 1869, gave to the Oregon and California Railroad Company, a grant of land in excess of three million acres and consisting of each alternate section for a distance of 20 miles on each side of the right of way. Because some of these lands were held by squatters and homesteaders, and thus could not be claimed by the railroad company without ousting many families from the homes they had pioneered in a wilderness, the Federal Government added a strip 10 miles wide on each side of the original grant, again conveying alternate sections. This later grant is known as "lieu" or "converted" lands, the latter title having been adopted in recent years due to an argument as to whether they shall be included with the O. & C. grant or regarded as a part of adjacent national forests.

But it will be observed that the O. & C. land pattern is a giant checkerboard, sixty miles in width and the length of the western half of Oregon. O. & C. lands are located in 18 Western Oregon Counties. Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands in Coos and Douglas Counties were similarly created and are in the same pattern and also under control of the Bureau of Land Management.

The Oregon and California Railroad Company was purchased by the Southern Pacific Company. Contractual terms provided that the grant lands must be sold at not to exceed \$2.50 per acre to settlers. The Railroad Company, however, sold much of the land at a higher price than was stipulated and withheld lands from sale in violation of grant provisions. As a result the lands were taken away from the Railroad Company, in 1916, and were revested in the Federal Government, which paid the Railroad Company the original price of \$2.50 per acre.

Although some of the lands have passed into private ownership, the O. & C. acreage still in public domain amounts to approximately two and one-half million acres—a sizable chunk of land.

But what makes the administration so complex is the fact that each section of public land is bounded on all four sides by privately owned land. Some exceptions, of course, are found, but, on the whole, the checkerboard pattern of ownership exists to a large degree.

Any access roads to timber tracts, therefore, must involve both private and public ownership of rights of way. To open up a new piece of timber, roads must be built through adjacent private lands. Some of the O. & C. tracts are intermingled with national forest properties. Some of the grant lands are timbered and others are pasture or grazing lands. The Bureau of Land Management is charged with selling off the timber, yet preserving watersheds, wildlife and public recreation.

By coupling these seemingly irreconcilable duties with the necessity for cooperative management with private ownership, it may easily be understood why the administrator is a perplexed man.

Oregon Tops Its Division In Pedestrian Safety Contest

Oregon's achievement in winning top honors in its division in the national pedestrian protection contest is high tribute to the accident prevention program carried on by various agencies in this state. Dr. E. B. McDaniel, president of the Oregon State Motor Association, Oregon AAA affiliate, says:

Oregon tied with Connecticut for first place in Division I. Second place went to the state of New York with Rhode Island third.

"The accident prevention programs carried on by the Secretary of State's office, the Portland Traffic and Transportation Commission, the Governor's Traffic Safety Council, our own association and the many other civic and fraternal organizations were responsible for the fine showing made by this state in this contest," Dr. McDaniel said.

"Special commendation is due Secretary of State Newbury and his staff, for the fine public education program, and to State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock and his staff for the outstanding achievements in engineering for

Antarctic Exploration Joint Three-Nation Plan

OSLO, Norway, May 11.—(AP) Scientists of three nations met here Tuesday to plan a joint expedition next fall to explore the Antarctic.

British, Norwegian and Swedish scientists are conferring with Arctic specialists at the party to clarify technical phases of the proposed expedition.

Careful Now, Uncle!



Scrape from the MENDING BASKET

By Viahnett S. Martin

Along about noon tomorrow you may hear a faint "yoo-hoo!" from 8,000 feet over your head—unless, of course, that is a day you, too, are flying somewhere? Everybody's doing it—even me! Even if you think, as I did until a few days ago, "well, I'm not likely to—" don't you fool yourself. Your husband may come home with a ticket for somewhere and say, "Here you are, honey; the rest is up to you."

The whole idea of flying down to Southern California was EJ's. I emphasize that so I'll have an alibi if I should change my mind at the last minute. . . . It seems so selfish to go off without EJ. Maybe we could both drive down later on?

Meanwhile, before 11:15 tomorrow morning there's the trifling (?) job of stuffing enough things into a small suitcase and over night case. Here's what "Mary Mainliner" suggests: 40 pounds of baggage includes: 1 wool suit, 2 afternoon dresses, sweater, skirt, slacks and evening dress; 3 pairs of shoes; 3 blouses and travel robe; 4 pairs of hose; 9 handkerchiefs; 2 handbags; 2 pairs of gloves; 2 nightgowns, 2 slippers; 2 bras; 2 panties; 1 girdle, brush, comb, clothes brush and

toothbrush; 3 small jars of cold cream and necessary cosmetics; 2 belts and costume jewelry.

The list is printed in a folder compassionately titled "Line to ladies about to take the air." (Your local ticket agent has one; or if handier a postal will bring one: United Air Lines, 5959 S. Cicero Ave., Chicago 38, Ill. West Coast Lines don't fly farther south than Medford.) I've been up in the air for a week.

Let's see now, my two cases, empty, weigh 101 pounds. I lay what I want on the bed—and begin at once to return some of it. "Forty pounds," I mutter. I'll take a chance on mother's possessing a clothes brush. I don't wear slacks for which please give me credit. I can borrow mother's handkerchiefs. . . . (I don't dare tell a soul I'm going lest mother find it out by the grapevine. I'll just ring her doorbell. . . . ?)

Things dry fast in that hot sun. I can rinse out—and carry less. I pack two very small books: EJ leaning in the doorway grins. He fetches the unabridged dictionary. "Here, don't forget this!" A moment before I had been planning to pay excess, if necessary. Now I grit my teeth and say, "I'll keep within that 40 pounds if—I—I—well, I will!"

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

IT KEEPS LIFE INTERESTING

The Coos Bay Times
The "propaganda of truth" which the American government has been sending about the world by radio is a major weapon in the cold war and should be strengthened, proving even more important than when it was first conceived, a committee of editors was told at Washington this week. We heard a speaker the other night urging that the truth be told about both sides in the current agitation over nationalized medicine. The facts, he declared, are being concealed under the emotional utterances, wishful thinking and name-calling by the propagandists advocating socialized medicine and those opposing it.

It goes almost without saying that people would have a much easier time making up their mind about controversial matters if they could be presented the simple facts, unadorned by coloring because of personalities, prejudices and falsehoods, due either to intent or lack of accurate information. The situation is the same whether it involves international relations, domestic politics, the economy and social life of an area as it might be affected by the proposed Columbia valley authority, or the less vast problems of communities such as our own.

Don't get the idea, however, that you will learn the truth by the simple device of asking "What is the truth about the matter?" Anyone who has had experience in hunting out the truth from the maze of reports and rumors that spread almost by magic from a simple happening knows how difficult it frequently is to get at the facts. It is not that people mean to lie or distort facts but many of them do appear unable to refrain from adorning them.

Certainly, it would be different to live in a world where all debatable matters were settled by examination of the facts and it would be well that all who advocate such questions, publicly or

privately, should strive to be accurate, to state what they believe to be the fact because they have sought to determine it to be so. But, human nature being what it is, one can expect to go stumbling along hoping that somehow the right decision is made after endeavoring to sift the truth from the interesting welter of factors with which it so generally is embroidered.

(Christian Science Monitor)
It has become a habit for federal officials promoting compulsory health insurance in the United States to minimize or ignore its costs. The original Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill played down the costs. The last of the series under this name left them out altogether. Effort has been persistently made for the past 10 years to sell the American public something calling for a huge expense without giving an accurate forecast of the ultimate cost. That may be ingenious, but it is poor public policy.

However, analysis is now and then furnished by independent sources. W. Rulon Williams, former actuary of the Social Security Board, says there could be a high of 18 per cent of payroll, a payable medium of 12 1/2 per cent, and a low, hardly to be expected, of 7 per cent when years hence the program is fully under way. These benefits include both medical care and cash benefits for disability—the standard features of government health insurance.

Mr. Williams points out that a great deal depends on the liberality both of the formula and of administrators, and hence estimates must vary widely. But in his view the total cost of social security, with health insurance added to the liberalized old-age and survivors' insurance and unemployment compensation, could come between 18 per cent and 36 per cent of payroll.

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

since the final days of the war when in vast numbers they rushed westward toward our advancing armies, seeking desperately to surrender to us before they HAD to surrender to the Russians.

So far as the Germans were concerned, it was then a choice between evils. It still is.

THE government that will be set up under the constitution just adopted will be an INTERIM government. That is to say, it will rule the 46,000,000 Germans who live in the three western zones until a government can be formed that will include ALL OF GERMANY.

The newly-adopted constitution of this interim government makes the plotting of aggressive war a punishable offense. There is no provision in it for a German Army. No one—the president nor the parliament that is to be chosen later—has power to declare war.

We're trying to prevent what happened before—an armed and militant Germany that will again upset the peace of the world.

NOTE particularly the door that is left open for the return of the Germans who now live in the Russian zone. It is highly important.

For one thing, it indicates that the Germans (naturally enough) want all their people back in one united country. Remember what happened when Alsace and Lorraine were split off from the rest of France. These two provinces became a sacred cause to the rest of the French. They led to another war.

The Germans living in the Russian zone have been handled by the Russians in the typical Communist manner. GERMAN COMMUNISTS have been put in power and maintained in power by the presence of the Red Army.

It is obviously the hope of the Russians that the Communist Germany they have set up in their zone will ultimately move against the non-Communist part of Germany that is now occupied by us, the British and the French.

If we jump to the conclusion that the lifting of the Berlin blockade signals the beginning of a new world in which Russia and the Western Powers will lie down together in peace and friendship, we shall merely be kidding ourselves.

What is beginning now is a contest between our side and the Russians for ALL OF GERMANY.

ONE EXAM THIS WEEK

Driver's license examinations will be given in Roseburg Thursday morning only this week, between the hours of 9 and 11 at the City Hall. Driver's license examiners are to attend a conference in Salem Friday. Normal schedules for examinations will be resumed next week.

ate that the United States would be faced with the same problem. If introduced here and really made effective, health insurance for many years would probably require much more tax money than old-age or unemployment insurance. Its financing should be adequately explored.

Vets' Pensions Of \$72 A Month Set In New Bill

WASHINGTON, May 11.—(AP)—A new \$72-a-month veterans pension bill is due to emerge today from the House Veterans Committee.

Stripped of the hundred-billion dollar price tag which has identified earlier pension proposals, the new bill is calculated by committee members to carry a top cost limit of around \$15,000,000,000 over the next 50 years.

Drafted behind closed doors after several weeks of frequently stormy hearings, the new measure represents a victory for some of the more conservative elements of the committee.

While it falls short of the demands by several of the major veterans organizations, it was drawn up as a compromise most likely to get through Congress.

The measure again bears the name of Rep. Rankin (D-Miss.), Committee chairman, but it represents a sharp retreat from the original Rankin Bill which the House shelved early in this session by a one-vote margin. That measure would have paid \$90 a month to all veterans at an estimated cost of \$125,000,000,000.

Elderly Brothers Feared Drowned On Fishing Trip

MOUNT VERNON, Wash., May 11.—(AP)—Sheriff's officers dragged Lake Campbell Tuesday for the bodies of two elderly brothers who vanished on a fishing trip Monday. Their overturned boat was found last night.

The missing men were C. A. Samuelson, 73, and Herman Samuelson, 61. Both are farmers from the Mount Vernon area. A jacket belonging to one of the men was found in the overturned boat. Lake Campbell, a popular fishing spot about five miles from Anacortes, is small but deep. It was about 100 feet deep at the spot where the boat was found.

The two men left Monday morning on what they planned an all day fishing trip. Sheriff Harold H. Shaw started the search after their families became alarmed at their failure to return home Monday night.

British Court Tries Pole On Charges Of Spying

MANCHESTER, Eng., May 11.—(AP)—A Pole charged with spying was accused in court Tuesday of attempting to get secret information about the R.A.F. and U.S. Air Force in Great Britain. The defendant, booked as Marian Kaczmarek, 40, got a preliminary hearing on eight charges of violating the official secrets act.

Prosecutor E. G. Roby said Kaczmarek worked for a spy ring headed by a "Major Kajdy, assistant military attaché at the Polish Embassy in London."

"This Major Kajdy is a foreign agent, in common parlance he would be called a spy," the prosecutor said. Major Julian Kajdy is listed as the assistant military attaché at the Polish embassy on diplomatic lists. The embassy declined to comment on the courtroom charges.

Death Truck Driver Faces 'Reckless' Charge

SEATTLE, May 11.—(AP)—A charge of reckless driving was filed against the driver of a truck that went out of control at a busy downtown intersection Monday, killing one pedestrian and injuring three others.

The driver, George Hunter, 30, was released on \$150 bail. Witnesses said Hunter apparently collapsed at the wheel of the truck. The vehicle ran into a stream of pedestrians crossing Second Avenue at Pike Street, killing Soren Speilberg, 68, of Mercer Island.

At a hospital Hunter said "All I know is I fell asleep in my truck." A physician at the hospital, Dr. Malcolm Jeppsen, said Hunter may have suffered an epileptic seizure. Hunter told police he had not suffered such an attack at any time previously.

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Shakespearean Festival Assn. Plans 1949 Season

ASHLAND, May 11.—(AP)—The Oregon Shakespearean Festival Association—planning for its season which opens Aug. 2—Monday re-elected Robert E. Dodge, Ashland, as president.

Angus L. Bowmer, associate professor of English at Southern Oregon College and producing director of the Festival, told the group that inquiries already are being received from actors and theater-goers. Prospects for this year's productions are brighter than at any time since the program was started in 1935.

John C. Cotton was elected vice president, Harry A. Skerry Jr., re-elected secretary and Marshall E. Woodell treasurer.

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FROM THE NEWS OF 35 YEARS AGO

Sutherland Man Was Injured When Header On Baler Blew Out

Sutherland, July 21.—By the header on a hay baler blowing out, James H. Rogers, a well known citizen of Sutherland, was painfully injured Sunday before noon Monday. Rogers was working in a field east of town, when in some manner the header blew out and under the high pressure, striking Rogers in the face, knocking him unconscious.

Roseburg Review, July 28, 1914

MORAL: Haying can be a dangerous occupation. Incidentally, YOUR farm or logging equipment should be insured. Is it? We write policies on tractors, yarders, loaders, farm machinery and insure them against all normal risks. So if you "have machinery" or equipment either uninsured or inadequately covered by insurance why not call Bill or Carl? You'll be surprised at its low cost.

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