

The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON Editor
EDWIN L. KNAPP Manager
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ACCESS TO TIMBER

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Traveling north on the Pacific highway, have you observed the difference in loads hauled by log trucks in the Roseburg area as compared with those around Eugene and Albany?

In Douglas county an average load is three logs. Occasionally you see a truck carrying only one log, but such a monster that it constitutes a legal weight limit. You will, of course, sometimes see a truck carrying five or six small logs, but such loads are infrequent. However, as you travel north you see more and more logs per load — six, eight, ten logs per truck. Naturally, you observe some big logs, but the average number of small logs going to mills is far higher than in Douglas county.

Why should this be true? Lane and Linn counties have lots of timber — much of it virgin, mature, old-growth timber. Why, then, should so many small logs be going to mills?

Persons who heard Regional Forester Andrews speak Monday at the chamber of commerce forum luncheon and at the evening conference with operators know at least part of the answer. There are other factors, but one of the principal reasons Willamette valley mills are getting small logs, while old-growth mature timber may be seen on the skyline, lies in the lack of access roads.

Here in Douglas county we may anticipate the same condition within a very few years unless action is forthcoming soon on an improved access road program. We are critically overcutting lowland timber while removal of trees from high areas is far behind sustained yield allowable cut. Unless we can balance the cutting program, our industry will become more and more seasonal, with reductions in both volume and quality.

More Timber Available

Lowland timber, known to the industry as "face" timber, has a varied ownership pattern. Much of it is privately owned, intermingled with Oregon and California land grant tracts. A large part of the face timber can be logged and transported during winter months.

Upland timber, coming from the high Cascades, can be logged only during a comparatively short season — five or six months at the most. Snow handicaps transportation during winter months.

The best management plan calls for upland logging during the summer months, and lowland shows in the winter. Were we able to follow such pattern, we could balance our cutting program.

We have existing sawmill capacity sufficient to handle our allowable cut. The Umpqua national forest could supply approximately 100,000,000 board feet more per year than now being cut, providing we had access to the timber. But, because we can't get that timber now, we are drawing on face timber to supply our mills, thus overcutting on the lowlands approximately in equal volume to the unused surplus on the national forest.

Future Volume Endangered

Without access roads into upland timber within the next few years, we face serious curtailment of timber production volume. We will be in the same condition as our neighboring counties to the north, largely dependent upon lowland second-growth trees — trees which should not be cut for another 30 or 40 years. Yet only a few miles away old-growth forests, overripe and deteriorating from age and disease, will remain uncut. If we wait until our face timber is gone before getting access into high timber our logging industry will be limited to a half-year, or less, while we will have insufficient raw material to support the installed sawmill capacity.

A good example may be found in the Portland area, where large mills have been closed and dismantled despite the fact that only a few miles away, in the Clackamas and Mt. Hood forests, mature timber is deteriorating rapidly.

The forest access road problem is acute in Oregon. It is time Congress was changing its ideas of pork barrel management of the public domain and substituting businesslike, realistic policies.



Hearing that five members of the New York State legislature are here studying Oregon highways, I was reminded of an editorial I clipped from the Wyoming County Times (N. Y.) which comes to this ex-New Yorker, Jan. 4 issue, about the GOOD ROADS Association. It seems that 25 years ago when the first N. Y. State gasoline tax was imposed the motorists of the State were assured the money would be used for highway purposes. . . . After a bit the money was diverted into other channels and the practice was continued by succeeding administrations.

Says the editor of the Wyoming County Times:

Another movement, this one designed to eventually become an amendment to the State Constitution, to insure that funds collected from motorists for auto registration or operator license fees and from gasoline taxes will be used for nothing but highway purposes was instituted at the first annual convention of the New York Good Roads Association at Syracuse, recently. . . . The Good Roads organization apparently has the idea that the state can shift over to a pay-as-you-go road basis. It probably will take a bit longer than that but if New York's highways can be put on that basis in ten years the motorist will then get a break.

As far as taxes go the motorist has been really getting slammed and land taxes the same as anyone



In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from page One)

wide probe of armed services training centers."

Personally, I think the charge that the air force is "greedily grabbing" the cream of the manpower is tommyrot.

Who made the law? Why, CONGRESS, of course.

If the law isn't good, the fault lies with those who made it. Instead of yelling bloody murder, the members of congress should MAKE A BETTER LAW.

One personal gripe I've had with congress for years is that it cries and cries because the President spends too much money. WHO APPROPRIATES THE MONEY? Congress does. If congress, which under the constitution is the keeper of the purse, didn't appropriate the money, the President couldn't spend it.

This college basketball bribery scandal, which follows scandals in football and baseball, has a perfectly logical cause. The cause is this: Under our spectator sports system, sport events BRING IN TOO MUCH MONEY. Too much money is like too much power. It CORRUPTS.

Even the case of the basketball player who wouldn't be bribed and spilled the story leaves me a little cold. His admirers went out and raised a lot of money to REWARD HIM FOR HIS HONESTY.

I suppose I'm too old-fashioned, but I don't think anybody should be paid money merely for being honest. People OUGHT to be honest.

A test engineer at the navy's guided missile base at Point Mugu, down below Ventura, tells a reporter:

"Space (interplanetary) travel is closer than most people realize."

In support of his statement, he describes plans for a five-stage rocket which he says could carry two men to the moon, land there and return. He added: "This design, while not yet in production, is practical with the application of techniques already at our disposal."

The "spaceship," he said, would tower 325 feet into the air above the launching site, would weigh 369,000 pounds and attain a speed of 25,000 miles per hour.

When they call for volunteers to man that monster, I think I'll pass. I like to travel, but not that fast or that far.

Russian Attack On Tito's Yugoslavia Would Likely Touch Off World War III

By DeWITT MACKENZIE
AP Foreign Affairs Analyst

Yugoslavia is definitely spotlighted as the most dangerous area in Europe from the standpoint of being the potential focal zone of another war.

Marshal Tito's repeated warnings that Russia was preparing to strike at his country through neighboring satellites has been followed by a declaration from Secretary of State Acheson to the effect that any Red attack on Yugoslavia would dangerously strain the fabric of world peace.

Put in less euphemistic terms, this means that if Russia should commit aggression against Yugoslavia, it might produce war.

This warning comes after a long period of Soviet maneuvering and Russian-Yugoslav tension which scarcely could proceed much further without an explosion.

The conflict grows out of General Tito's revolt against Moscow's domination of his country. The marshal refused to delegate Yugoslavia's sovereignty to Moscow and inaugurated a policy of nationalism. This glaring deviation from the Bolshevik brand of communism, which makes Moscow the ruling power over all Red countries, has come to be known as "Titoism."

Revolt Spreading

And the revolt hasn't stopped with Yugoslavia. Powerful Communist parties in some countries like Italy and France have become impregnated with "Titoism," and it even is penetrating satellite states — Czechoslovakia, for example.

Moscow has watched this development with mingled anger and anxiety. Obviously "Titoism" was a threat to the structure of the big Communist bloc which Russia had built, and which it expected to continue building.

Accordingly Moscow started powerful counter measures. These included efforts to create a revolution within Yugoslavia itself, and harassment of Tito by his satellite neighbors — Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria and Albania. Satellite troops have been massed at his borders, and many untoward incidents have been reported.

Moscow has proceeded persistently and cautiously with this program, apparently being careful not to make any rash step which couldn't be retraced.

And what is the western powers' special interest in Tito, who still clings to his own brand of communism? Well, he has firm control of a powerful state which lies against the Aegean sea and so is a gateway to the Mediterranean. Yugoslavia could be a great barrier against the right wing of the western powers in Europe.

Moreover, Titoism represents a step away from Muscovite Bolshevism. It could be the ferment which would disrupt the Soviet satellite bloc.

Marshal Tito is the proud possessor of the second most powerful army in Europe — Russia having the first. The Yugoslav fighting force comprises 32 divisions, totaling about 700,000 men. The troops are well trained and are especially prepared for guerrilla warfare — a big item these days. Tito's military weakness is in air power, heavy tanks and heavy artillery. And of course he lacks economic resources for major conflict.

The 52-year-old marshal is said to be held in high respect as a fighter by his men. He always has been an active leader on the battlefield, and fought in the last war.

Tito's personal position appears to be strong on the whole with his people. He not only has the loyalty of the army, but his minister of interior, Alexander Rankovic, has the security police well in hand. The highly independent and hard-boiled Tito is not a man to be regarded lightly by a potential aggressor. And by the same token he would make a powerful ally for friendly nations.

Constance Keene, Pianist, Dated Here On March 3

Constance Keene, gifted young American pianist, is the next artist scheduled to come to Roseburg in the Community Concert series. She will appear on the stage of the Junior high school auditorium March 3.

Miss Keene has been winning prizes since she was a little girl. At seven she won the gold medal award of the National Federation of Music Clubs and then kept right on winning that same award for four successive years. During this period she also received the gold medal of the New York Music Week association and a special prize offered by the New York Madrigal society. Finally, ready to start on her career, she was launched with the coveted Naumburg Foundation award and its prize of a New York recital at the Town Hall.

She was born in New York in 1923. At 13 her high school music teacher brought her to Abram Chasins, who was so impressed that he offered Constance a scholarship and taught her composition as well as piano. This work was supplemented by intensive courses in counterpoint.

In the summer of 1941, Serge Koussevsky gave her a personally contributed scholarship at the Berkshire Music center. The Naumburg Foundation award followed and in the autumn of 1943 Miss Keene made her formal debut at the Town Hall in New York. She participated in the Bach-Mozart festival in Tanglewood in 1945, and climaxing her 1945-46 season, scored a triumph in Springfield, Mass. She has made many radio and personal appearances since.

2 Stepbrothers, Arrested, Admit 20 Burglaries

LONGVIEW, Wash. — (AP) — Approximately 20 burglaries, scattered from Vancouver, Wash., to Seattle, were cleared by Longview police following 12 consecutive hours of questioning two Longview stepbrothers.

The men, Charles F. Wessman, 25, and Emile Joseph Plourde Jr., 18, were arrested by officers about Monday, shortly after the safe burglary of the Longview Concrete Pipe Co., police Chief James D. Skaggs said.

Chief Skaggs said they had been under suspicion since the first local burglary on Jan. 1 when the safe of the Longview American Legion club was carted away.

Since then, seven successful safe jobs were carried out in Longview, another in Kelso and others in Chehalis, Woodland, Vancouver and Seattle.

Break in the case came when police were canvassing the city early Monday and could not find the auto the brothers were known to be driving.

Less than four hours after the concrete firm burglary, police discovered the auto parked in front of their Longview residence. The brothers were brought in separately for questioning and admitted the 20 burglaries, Skaggs said.

Oregon-Born Japanese Girl Loses Citizenship

PORTLAND — (AP) — A petition for restoration of U. S. citizenship was denied Yukio Sato, an Oregon-born Japanese girl, here by federal Judge James Alger Fee.

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

(Copyright, 1951, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

WASHINGTON — Ever since last May, President Truman has been sitting tight on three lush appointments — paying \$17,500 a year each — that have hungry lame duck politicians drooling.

The jobs are on the new court of military appeals. A little known facet of the law passed by Congress to modernize military justice — the same law which permits enlisted men to sit for the first time on military court-marshal panels.

The three-member court of military appeals is a sort of supreme court for military personnel. As a court of last resort, the appointments should be made on the basis of extensive legal competence — preferably federal judges — in the opinion of several outstanding bar associations in the country. With mobilization plans calling for a 3,500,000 man military force, the need for top caliber men in the post is obvious.

So far nothing but rumors have come from the White House regarding the appointments. And, unfortunately, they all hinge on the horrible prospect that the President is going to appoint three politicians who are owed a favor by the Democrats.

The American Bar association has made recommendations. The special committee on military justice of the New York County lawyers association has also been in the forefront of the fight to secure competent men for the jobs. As of the end of January, of this year, the White House had failed to consult either of these organizations or any other association in the legal profession.

Richard H. Wells, a member of the special committee on military justice of the association of the bar in New York, recently uncorked a blast at the White House regarding the three-man military court. He is the way he puts it:

"The administration can give an example of real leadership if it makes the sacrifice, which it asks so many others to make, of putting aside personal and political advantage in the interest of the nation. It can do this if it makes sure that the judges, who will exercise power over the lives and destinies of the young people in blue and khaki, are great judges in the pattern of Holmes, Cardozo and Patterson, and not the political hacks and lame ducks who would turn military and naval justice into a pork barrel."

There is more than a hint from the White House that the three high-salaried jobs will be filled with legal talent in the nation. Such a prospect has disturbed the House Armed Services committee. Members insist that the success or failure of the new court and its many reforms of military justice depend on the character and capability of the three named for the judicial posts.

The new military code of justice becomes effective on May 31, 1951. Thousands of hours of work, from legal talent in the nation, went into rewriting the code to give the fighting men and women a better break in military courts. Trial runs with enlisted men on court-marshal boards have proved effective. All that remains for Mr. Truman to do is name the three judges.

As of this writing he has not consulted the American Bar association, other than to acknowledge the list of recommended individuals sent to the White House. In view of the President's appointments to the Supreme Court of the United States, legal leaders in Washington and elsewhere are not

Juvenile Court Takes Woman's Third Child

PORTLAND — (AP) — The third child of Mrs. Eleanor Eichelberger Valley became a juvenile court ward when a baby sitter turned the two-year-old boy, Dennis, over to Waverly baby home.

Police Capt. Elizabeth Moorad obtained a warrant charging Mrs. Valley with contributing to the delinquency of minors by reason of neglect.

It couldn't be served, though, because Mrs. Valley wasn't home. Neighbors said they thought she had gone to join her husband, a soldier at Fort Lewis.

She married the soldier, La Verne Valley, two weeks ago — and left her two youngest children with a baby sitter who she went on a weekend honeymoon. She took Dennis with her. The baby sitter turned the children over to police when the mother failed to return.

Another baby sitter reported Dennis was left with her for a "few hours." Mrs. Valley had not returned, however, when police arrived to serve the warrant.

Legal Move Made To Save Murderer From Death

OKLAHOMA CITY — (AP) — Defense attorneys have filed a motion in U. S. district court asking that the admitted slayer of six persons be judged mentally incompetent to assist in his defense.

The move, if successful, would save William E. Cook, 23, Joplin, Missouri, ex-convict, from a possible death penalty under the Lindbergh kidnap act.

Cook is charged with kidnaping and doing bodily harm to the Carl Mosser family of five from Atwood, Ill. He admitted kidnaping the Mosser family Dec. 30 in Oklahoma county and after forcing them to ride with him at gun point in a three-day trip of terror, killed them. He dumped their bodies in an abandoned mine at Joplin, Mo.

Cook also admitted slaying Robert Dewey, Seattle, in California after he killed the Mosser's. He was captured in Mexico Jan. 14.

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FROM THE NEWS OF 33 YEARS AGO

GLIDE YOUNG MAN INJURED BY RUNAWAY

Dr. B. R. Shoemaker was called to Glide last evening to attend Conrad Schloeman, who was seriously injured in an accident there. Both of his legs were broken. The horse the young man was driving ran away, knocking him out with great force.

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While this news story of thirty years ago doesn't state whether poor Conrad owned the horse, we can't help but wonder if the animal was insured with public liability and property damage insurance. Bring the story up-to-date, substitute a car for the horse and buggy and you'll realize why the State of Oregon almost makes it mandatory for you to carry auto insurance. See us today.

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