

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

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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, Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1920.

Subscription Rates—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50. By News-Review Co. Carriers—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$8.00; three months, \$4.50.

CONSERVATION FIRST

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Action by the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club, endorsing the proposal to limit angling in the North Umpqua river east of Rock creek to artificial flies, may be expected to stir up some resentment and criticism from fishermen who prefer other types of tackle.

Criticism of the club, we feel, is undeserved. The decision was reached at a meeting open to all members. The issue was thoroughly debated. Action was determined by majority vote.

The Roseburg Rod and Gun club has worked in close cooperation with the state game department. As an organization it has been very active in efforts to improve the fish and wildlife resource. It fought vigorously to remove destructive commercial fishing from the river. It was largely instrumental in getting scientific studies started. It had a hand in promoting hatchery releases of legal sized trout to provide recreation in a badly depleted stream. It has worked to improve hunting conditions. It has cooperated in the rearing of game birds. The club, at much expense, purchased and developed public recreational facilities at its club grounds — facilities which may have to be restricted in use because of public abuse and vandalism.

The club's record, we believe, indicates it is conscientious in its actions.

Fish Runs Badly Depleted

At the time commercial fishing was halted on the Umpqua river migratory fish runs had become seriously depleted. The state game department initiated a study in which migration has been carefully measured and balanced against the kill. Studies have been made of water conditions, food supplies and many other matters affecting fish life.

Scientists in charge of this study declare that rehabilitation of the river is seriously handicapped through use of bait and flashing or wobbling lures by anglers.

In the section east of Rock creek small fish congregate in the quiet eddies. Because the hook is deeply imbedded when these undersized fish are hooked on bait, a large percentage die. Fewer of the undersized fish would be caught on fly, the scientists contend, and, when so caught, are usually hooked in the lip and are not seriously injured.

When nets were removed from the river, regulations were adopted prohibiting sports fishing for salmon east of Rock creek. The law, however, prevents only the "taking" of salmon. There is no prohibition against hooking and playing a fish, then releasing it.

With the advent of spinning tackle, many anglers have made a deliberate sport of hooking salmon, wrestling them on light tackle, then releasing them. Salmon do not feed after entering the river. They have stored strength sufficient, under normal conditions, to carry them through to spawning season, after which they die. When their strength is exhausted by several successive fights with anglers, their vitality is spent and they do not survive to spawn, the scientists contend.

Thus by barring bait, which destroys small fish, and flashing and wobbling lures, which kill salmon in resting holes, it is hoped to conserve both brood stock and downstream migrants.

Must Limit Destructive Tackle

Nets were barred from the Umpqua river because that particular type of gear was destructive to fish life. If such rule applies to commercial fishing, it also should apply to sports fishing. If scientists are correct in their opinion that bait and spinners are excessively destructive in the "hatchery and nursery" section of the river, as they term the portion of the river under dispute, then there is adequate reason for the restriction they propose.

It is our personal belief that the game department men who reached this decision are concerned only with the problem of conservation. We believe that they were not influenced by any desire to discriminate against any particular type of tackle except on the matter of destructiveness. Knowing them intimately, we have the utmost confidence in their honesty and integrity. We do not believe they could be prevailed upon to make their recommendation to favor any individual, group or class.

If, as represented, the proposed regulation offers opportunity to speed rehabilitation of the river, it should be accepted by all true conservationists. It should have the support and cooperation of all sportsmen interested in improvement of the river's productive capacity.

Advantages, Disadvantages Of Consolidation Are Listed

(This is the last in a series of articles by Supt. Elliott intended to inform the public on matters pertinent to the proposed unification of central Douglas county schools. The election on the proposed consolidation is Friday.)

By PAUL S. ELLIOTT
City School Superintendent

Today I wish to list advantages and disadvantages of the proposed consolidation. It is not possible to list them all in such a far reaching movement, but a few are given.

Advantages of Reorganization

1. High school pupils of all districts will "belong" to a high school. This will probably be required by law within three or four years.
2. The area will be able to finance the building program needed in the foreseeable future.
3. There can probably be a reduction in total costs of schools of the entire area.
4. Roseburg will gain in two ways — a. Relief from the burden of tuition pupils, and b. The larger school will make a better educational program possible at the high school level.
5. The educational program in the outside districts should be improved through: a. Better administration and supervision, b. Better coordination of elementary and high school program.
6. Equal opportunities in all elementary schools sending pupils to Roseburg high school, should result in higher scholastic achievements in the high school. Equal opportunities would include: a. Assistance in subject matter, teaching by closer supervision, b. Supervised music and art program in each school, c. Co-ordinated physical education and health program for every child, d. Opportunity for band instruction in all upper grades, e. Available specialist for physically and mentally handicapped children, f. Greater assistance from the county health clinic, through the employment of school nurses.
7. The larger area would be in a position to locate and plan buildings for future expansion to the greatest advantage of all concerned.
8. Complete utilization of all pres-

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — Not every American who has been to Moscow has come back home a Communist, nor was he necessarily a Communist to start with. This is particularly true of the thousands of American college professors and teachers who journeyed to the Kremlin watering tank during the mid 1930's to absorb Soviet propaganda at Moscow university.

We hear nowadays, whenever someone gets tagged as a Russian lover, that the romance started during World War II when both Moscow and Washington had one goal in mind — lick the Germans. Maybe so, but some official Russian publications reveal that a number of American educators were displaying considerable curiosity about the Kremlin long before the shooting started in the late global fracas.

In fact, it was in 1933 that a group of American educators succumbed to Soviet bidding and organized an American advisory committee to drum up students for the Moscow university summer session. Twenty-five U. S. teachers and students of education made the pilgrimage that year. They studied for a month and then took a two-week conducted tour of the Soviet Union.

In 1934, two hundred and twelve American students, principals, professors, psychologists and social workers journeyed to the Communist mecca. There was a summer session at Moscow university for Americans in 1935 and later for 1936, but I haven't got the number or names of those who took the journey.

Soviet travel agencies in the U. S., principally Intourist, Inc., in New York City, arranged for the tourists to get to Moscow cheap and easy. A special low rate on ocean liners was provided, along with a subsidy paid by Intourist, Inc., so the junketing professors wouldn't have to travel stonewall. Times were tough in the U. S. in 1935 and relatively few other Americans were doing much traveling of any kind.

At Moscow university, instruction generally was in the English language. Translators were provided, however, when prominent Soviet leaders lectured the Americans in Russian on the finer points of Communist techniques. Of course, nothing was said of the great blood purges underway in Russia at the time — at least not in the university. Since Intourist, Inc., admitted that there was considerable fraternization among Russians and

Americans at the school, we have no way of knowing how many American visitors got the unofficial facts about life in Russia at the time. Apparently not many did, since several who returned have been consistent champions of the good life under Communist dictators.

One of the required courses at Moscow university was "principles of the collective and socialist society." You couldn't take any of the other courses until you had been exposed to this one.

The idea of a Moscow university for Americans originated "as a result of an experiment conducted during the summer of 1933 by a group of American educators," Intourist, Inc., admitted in its propaganda. Naturally, Moscow did a little prodding, but apparently of much was necessary.

During the 1935 session, according to Intourist, Inc., Dr. George S. Counts and Dr. Heber Harper, professors of education at Teachers college, Columbia university, acted as advisors.

Recent testimony before the McCarran senate internal security sub-committee revealed that Columbia university has had two active Communist party cells flourishing on the campus for years.

Educator John Dewey, the hero of the National Education association, was connected with Moscow university. He had a lot to say about the Soviet Union, but I don't recall his mentioning that the Kremlin is denouncing the violent overthrow of the U. S. government by force.

Tomorrow I'll have more to say about the American advisory committee of Moscow university, from a list published by Intourist, Inc. It may embarrass a few people, but I can't imagine anything any more authentic than a piece of propaganda from the Kremlin.

Hear Fulton Lewis Daily On KRNR, 4:00 P.M. And 9:15 P.M.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

dered to trial today on a misdemeanor assault and battery charge signed by Newspaper Columnist Florabel Muir. Miss Muir alleges that Tone kicked her in the shins, spat in her face and grabbed her by her pearl necklace and choked her.

There's apparently never a dull moment down there where the actors and the actresses and the columnists and such play around and have their fun.

Ho! Hum! All that stuff is life as it is lived in these days. There's no denying that. But it gets boring. Also disgusting.

Suppose we skip it for today. In his Editor's Notebook column in the Ashland Tidings Graham Dean quotes Robert O'Brien of San Francisco on the origin of the word Siskiyou.

There are two versions, O'Brien says. One (toward which many authorities lean) is that Siskiyou is an Indian word for bob-tailed horse. The story is that Alex McLeod, a Hudson's Bay company man returning to Vancouver from California in 1828, lost a bangtail horse, which he prized highly, in the mountains that separate Oregon from California.

ent buildings and grounds in the area. Greater efficiency in the buying of supplies through larger purchases. Elimination of transportation duplication.

Disadvantages of Reorganization 1. The disadvantages of reorganization are both financial and psychological. a. The reorganized district or districts will receive less money from the state and probably less from the federal government. b. The reorganized district will not be subsidized by the rural school district. c. The "status quo" of school districts to which people are accustomed, will be disturbed.

2. The over-all tax millage may be increased, depending on economies of the board, and changing assessed property values. (If the same values existed throughout the proposed area and the same money was spent per child as in Roseburg for the year 1951-2, the levy would be increased 2.4 mills in Roseburg.)

3. The tax levy in districts other than No. 4 will increase materially because they now have 86 percent of Douglas county's tuition costs and only 20 percent of the property value against which taxes are levied.

4. The operation of elementary schools will rest with the central unified board, while local boards will function only in an advisory capacity.

5. Under the pending Holy bill for school re-organization in Oregon, a somewhat different division of central Douglas county area might be recommended in 1953.

Sale Of Blood Plasma Not Made By Red Cross

Harold Shanks, Red Cross, Douglas County chapter, blood program recruitment chairman, today stated that he has received from the department of Defense, a statement concerning the sale of blood plasma at Nashville, Tenn.

The incident was reported in a recent radio broadcast of a national radio commentator and in a newspaper article of a well-known columnist.

Although both individuals exonerated the American Red Cross and the department of Defense of being implicated in the sale of the plasma — Shanks emphasized the fact that the blood plasma was not obtained from blood procured through the American Red Cross program, as some of the radio audience and reading public have interpreted.

The plasma was processed from blood purchased by Sharpe & Dohme Pharmaceutical Co., from donors who were willing to sell their blood. Shanks added that neither the American Red Cross nor the department of Defense pay donors for blood, neither do they sell blood or blood products at any time.

Shanks said: it would be expedient for our citizens to be mindful of the fact that certain subversive elements do exist in our country, and are constantly attempting to undermine our defense efforts with rumors, false reports and other propaganda.

The local Red Cross chapter is preparing for a visit of the Red Cross Bloodmobile unit on Friday, Dec. 14. Only 115 donors have so far signed up and scheduled to donate blood, a number far short of the 300-pint quota hoped to be obtained. Blood donors are urgently needed, said Shanks, and anyone who is willing to donate blood may secure an appointment by calling the Red Cross office 3-3255 or 3-6184. The blood drawing will be held in the Elks temple, Terrace ballroom, Roseburg.

Salem Girl Wins Contest In 'Voice Of Democracy'

SALEM — (P) — Seventeen-year-old Dolores May Gottfried from Sacred Heart academy here won the state finals of the "Voice of Democracy" contest.

Dan Dearborn, Ontario, was second; Frances Searcy, Klamath Falls, third, and Dolores Leach, Portland, fourth.

The contest is sponsored by the Junior chamber of commerce.



MENDING BASKET

Wahnett Martin - P.O. Box 874, Drain, Ore.

"Did you know?" I asked EJ that they were shod or left unshod? "I wasn't there. I simply saw that was told to me by—" the current issue of Historical Wyoming.

The paint brush stopped suddenly. "If I were you," said EJ in that tone which a husband uses sometimes toward a wife—especially if the wife writes a daily column—"I'd never put THAT in the Mending Basket."

"But it says right here—" I waved the current issue of "Historical Wyoming."

EJ stared incredulously in my direction. "Well, I can remember oxen out in the back country in Texas when I was a kid. But I don't recall that they were ever shod." He shook his head dubiously. "An ox's hoof is split—"

"Uh-huh. Each hoof had two shoes on it. Says so—"

The paint brush began to swish again (Guess why we had only the walls done and decided we could 'finish the woodwork ourselves.' Right, the first time!)

"Well," said EJ with a don't-say-I-didn't-warn-you expression, if I put anything like that in the column, I'd sure put it in quotes and say where I got it."

Here it is: From "The Johnsonburg Story," by Mrs. George Reynolds, the lead article in this current issue of Historical Wyoming. And I'd just like to hear from an old-timer here to see if he agrees with Texas or New York as to how they did their oxen here in Oregon!

"Back of the first hotel, between that and the creek, was a blacksmith shop where oxen were shod in a windlass rack. The animals were hoisted up and their feet were fitted before they were lowered again. An ox shoe used to be in two separate parts, shaped like half moons, made of flat metal, thin toward the center and heavy on the outside with two corks on the outside.

"Not many years ago parts of these old shoes were still to be found around this location where the old anvil had kept ringing so many years after horses gradually took the place of the horned team."

"Well, I dunno. I do remember my grandfather, also a Wyoming county (N. Y.) citizen, telling about oxen but did he ever mention

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Soap Powder Rinso	Giant	57c	Pard Dog Food	2 for No. 1 Tall Tin	25c
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FINE LOCAL CAULIFLOWER	lb.	10c	God's Word
YELLOW DANVER ONIONS	4 lbs.	19c	20. But while he thought on these things, behold, the angel of the Lord appeared unto him in a dream, saying, Joseph, thou son of David, fear not to take unto thee Mary thy wife: for that which is conceived in her is of the Holy Ghost.

DELICIOUS APPLES MAKE GOOD TREATS	lb.	5c	21. And she shall bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus: for he shall save his people from their sins.
COMICE PEARS	3 lbs.	29c	22. Now all this was done, that it might be fulfilled which was spoken of the Lord by the prophet saying,

FINE FOR CHRISTMAS			23. Behold, a virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a son, and they shall call his name Emmanuel.
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WALLY'S

NORTH ROSEBURGS SHOPPING CENTER ON THE HIGHWAY AT GARDEN VALLEY ROAD

Matthew 1:20 - 23