

# The News-Review

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## THE COST OF NEGLECT

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Aggressive promotion of access roads into Umpqua Basin timber is urged by George Luoma, retiring president of the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce.

Luoma has completed a very concise brief covering all the major essentials of the access road program. Copies are being prepared by the Chamber of Commerce for members of the state's congressional delegation, state and federal highway officials and other interested persons.

In presenting his brief, Luoma says:

We need an even greater local level "awakening" and affirmative action spelled out with doggedness that brings success in community effort. Further, we require a deeper analysis and a more forceful presentation than that illustrated, as one example, by the enclosed report. Too few realize that our present level of community prosperity is exposed to serious depression, which will inflict substantial losses on most all our Basin citizens and communities unless our general forestry problems are solved. We must have permanent stability and not an extended boom.

In this statement, Luoma has summed up the importance of the access road program and the need for continuing local effort. While we might question his intimation, made from a sense of modesty, that his brief is lacking in forcefulness, we can agree fully on the need for deep analysis and vigorous presentation.

As Luoma points out:

The problem begins with waste of federal forests caused by lack of adequate roads for use in harvesting mature federally-owned timber on a sustained yield basis. The problem ramifications, however, are woven into a pattern of tremendous local state and national importance. As such, it demands the attention of all government officials and the citizenry of all areas.

### Revenue Losses Analyzed

An interesting approach to the economic phase of the access road program is made by Luoma in conservative calculation of losses resulting from failure to harvest 110,000,000 board feet of stumpage available from the Umpqua National Forest on an annual basis, but unharvested because of the lack of access.

Based on average sales prices in 1950, it is pointed out, the unharvested timber would have yielded revenue to the federal government amounting to \$1,760,000 had the timber been made available. Carrying the study back to 1946 and using average sales prices for each year through 1950, Luoma estimates that accumulated revenue loss, because of undercutting, amounts to \$4,214,000, a sum which would have paid a large part of the cost of the desired North Umpqua Highway.

He has obtained from authentic sources the production costs in lumber and plywood manufacture and percentages of material going into sawmills and plywood plants. He estimates that the 110,000,000 board feet of stumpage, if cut, would have produced logging payroll amounting to \$1,850,000, sawmill payroll of \$1,800,000 and plywood plant payroll of \$633,000. This, coupled with the revenue loss from unsold stumpage, would make a total of \$5,643,000 potential revenue lost in one year because no adequate road exists into the forest. When consideration is given corporation taxes, income taxes, etc., it is readily evident that the federal government is showing a great lack of business discernment in delaying construction of needed access roads.

Luoma's brief should be of great value in advancing the access road program. It is a crowning achievement to his very successful year as an efficient and industrious president of the Roseburg Chamber.

## Reader Opinions

### Equal Opportunity In Timber Purchase Versus "Monopoly"

ROSEBURG — Recently the News-Review printed a reply by R. T. Titus, our executive vice president, to Mr. Stanton's editorial supporting the proposed co-operative agreement at Oakridge which would give Pope & Talbot, Inc. complete monopoly of all federal timber within the Middle Fork of the Willamette circle. Next day, however, Editor Stanton came out with another endorsement of this scheme.

In his second editorial Mr. Stanton says that he is not interested in "who profits from the industry or who controls the timber." Well, we definitely are interested and the News-Review ought to be. We are interested, first, in seeing that the public profits. Every man, woman and child in Douglas County owns a share in the national forests and O & C lands; consequently we want to see that timber brings the highest possible price, and that does not happen when competition is stifled.

We are interested, further, in seeing that Douglas County profits. Why should we be shut out of this public timber, a large portion of which lies within Douglas County, for the benefit of someone up north, or anywhere else? It is our local loggers and manufacturers of forest products to whom merchants must look for business, working men for jobs and the county for taxes.

Unlike Mr. Stanton, we are interested also who controls the timber. The national forests were established originally from forest reserves which had been withdrawn from entry in order to prevent these areas from falling into the hands of unscrupulous speculators. We want this timber to re-

main in control of the public, under management plans which guarantee free competition with equal opportunity to all.

In discussing use of the co-operative agreement to permanently support the economy of a community, Mr. Stanton overlooks the fact, pointed out by Mr. Titus, that this can be achieved by establishment of a federal unit requiring processing of all public timber from the area within certain districts, still permitting competition on the part of all operators in the marketing area. If there is not sufficient raw material for all, then sustaining of one community will be at the expense of another. The preferred operator will be stabilized, the rest sterilized. In this instance, what right has Oakridge, a community of less than 1,000 persons until 3 years ago, to permanent status at the expense of Eugene, Springfield, Goshen, Cottage Grove, Drain, Sutherlin, Oakland, Roseburg or any other wood-using town whose industries need timber too? These were all important lumber towns before Pope & Talbot took at Oakridge. The American way has been to let competition decide which community is to grow and which operator is to survive. We don't believe the people of Douglas County are ready to have some government agency decide what is best for us, or to make special deals with one concern to the exclusion of all others. Mr. Stanton admits he dislikes curtailment of free enterprise, but he is willing to compromise his ideals in this instance. We are not.

We disagree with the editor's contention that "free enterprise and open competition are costing millions of dollars in waste." Quite the contrary. Competitive enterprise has always been more efficient than any other system. It is private enterprise which is building plywood and

## 'I Knew Him When ...'



## In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

until 1952. So he is free to go after another elected term if he chooses TO DO SO.

I wish he had chosen not to do so and had said as soon as the anti-third-term amendment became effective:

"It is now a part of the fundamental law of our land that no man may serve more than two full terms as President. In 1952, I will have served ALMOST two full terms. (He became President by succession in 1945, only a few months after the inauguration of President Roosevelt for his FOURTH term.) So, in compliance with the spirit of the anti-third-term amendment, I announce here and now that I will not accept nomination for a second elective term, which in my case would amount practically to a third term."

That would have settled the whole business, and I think we would all have applauded his decision.

While we are on that subject, here is a paragraph from another dispatch from Washington:

"On the Democratic side, there were new indications today that Senator Kefauver will seek his party's nomination, although he has made no formal announcement. In Illinois, Ohio and New Hampshire, indications are strong that delegates pledged to him will be entered in primaries."

I hope Senator Kefauver does run for the Democratic nomination. He is a good man — clean,

new and apparently an independent thinker. I'd like to see Senator Fulbright of Arkansas and Senator Douglas of Illinois and Senator Byrd of Virginia and maybe Senator Russell of Georgia ALL go after the Democratic nomination in dead earnest and with their fists swinging.

That would be a healthy situation. Any one of these men would make a good President. On the Republican side, the present prospects are Senator Taft, General Eisenhower, Governor Warren and Harold Stassen. They are all good men.

With good men competing for the nomination on both sides, we couldn't lose.

I want to keep my own thinking straight. I'M FOR A REPUBLICAN IN THIS YEAR OF DECISION. We need a change. We need it badly. To get the complete change we need, we must sweep the Washington bureaus out clean and make a new start. We can't get the change we need in any other way.

BUT — If we can't get the complete change we need, we ought to have the BEST WE CAN GET. A good NEW Democrat will be vastly better than another hand-picked Democrat from the old crowd.

Besides it would be good for the Democratic party to get completely away from this HANGING PICKING habit and get back to the good, sound American free-for-all system. I certainly hope a lot of good Democrats get into the race for the party's nomination and get into it for blood.

Scraps From the MENDING BASKET by Vidnett Martin P.O. Box 874, Drain, Or.

"It is probable the greatest weakness in our democracy is the method we use for choosing a president. There is even less democracy, or choice of the people, in choosing our vice-president. Both are usually the result of political trades in smoke-filled rooms in some convention city hotel." So begins an editorial in the Long Beach (Calif.) Independent, "Who Chooses President." To further quote Lawrence A. Collins, whose witty editorials I so well remember:

"The great majority of delegates know nothing of what is going on. They vote to name a party candidate because the political head of their state delegation tells them to do so. . . being pledged to a candidate they become a club. . . "One (candidate) or both may not have had a single state delegation pledged to him to the start of the convention. That would mean that not one voter had cast a ballot favoring that man as candidate. But because of deals made between small groups of politicians a president is picked. . . It is even worse," continues Editor Collins, "when it comes to picking a vice-presidential candidate. The man is forgotten until the location is decided. If the presidential candidate is from an eastern state the VP must come from the farm states or Far West. It would never do to pick the two best men in the country if they happened to come from the same state. Result is, second-raters are often picked as VPs only to find themselves president through the death of the first man on the ticket. . . ."

When the conventions are over the people have a chance to judge. It is then the party machine goes

to work to make well known a candidate who often is virtually a stranger as far as the people are concerned. . . 18 weeks. In the short space of time we are asked to choose as president one of two men. Quite often neither would be chosen by the people in a free primary election. . . By comparison with our local elections or those for Congress our Presidential candidates are responsible to politicians rather than the people." I wonder WHY we, the people, don't get busy and change all this?

### Stubborn Child Broadcast Topic

"The Negativistic Child," will be the topic of discussion by a group of people of this community on Thursday at 3:45 p.m. on the Parent-Teacher "Talking It Over" broadcast on radio station KRNR. The script for the program this week is again prepared by Mrs. Hilda Peterson especially for the Douglas County Council of P.T.A. The information used on this broadcast has involved much research and consultation with psychologists and psychiatrists so that every statement made can be verified, said Mrs. N. D. Johnson, radio chairman.

The discussion will reveal that there are proper ways of handling a child who appears to be stubborn and ready to say, "I won't" to everything.

The voices to be heard on Thursday's broadcast will be those of Mr. and Mrs. James Stone, Mrs. A. L. Sevall and James Daughtry.

## Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — Yesterday I related an exchange of conversation between members of the loyalty review board, who expressed their amazement that the State Department had never fired an employee for disloyalty. This is doubly surprising, since the Department is one of the largest agencies in the government and has been a target of Communist infiltration for 25 years or more.

The Loyalty Review board has found that in the past three years the average of disloyal employees in all other federal agencies is 5 percent. In the State Department, with its present loyalty board, the score is zero.

Lawrence V. Meloy, executive secretary of the Loyalty Review Board, thinks he has one answer to the State Department's remarkable record. There are other possibilities I'll go into later, but here is Meloy's conclusion, taken verbatim from the record of a Loyalty Review Board meeting:

"This grows out of a practice which the State Department has pursued more vigorously than any other agency. In our regulations we provide that after the hearing the agency board, under mitigating circumstances and where national security is not involved, may permit the man to resign, rather than have a finding of ineligibility against him."

In other words, if the State Department finds a spy in its ranks, and doesn't want the Russians to know for reasons that may affect the tracking down of accomplices, it can allow the Soviet sneak thief to resign and avoid the disclosures that would be made at a disloyalty hearing. But the State Department abused the regulation.

Meloy went into that in detail. "Now that, primarily, as I remember it, at the time we put it in the regulations, was so that the service records of the government would show a resignation, rather than a discharge for loyalty, but it has come to my attention that the State Department, throughout the program for two and one-half years, has not discharged a single person on the grounds of loyalty. What they do is to bring the employee in and say: 'Now, we are going to file charges against you unless you resign,' so the man resigns."

In part, Meloy's attitude is that this is being used as a club to get rid of employees unpopular with the Department's top brass, including anti-Communists who don't want to go through the worry and expense of a loyalty investigation as well as Reds who want to duck an expose of their activities. But there is another result of the State Department policy which is even much more damaging to the nation's security.

The Civil Service Commission rules and regulations are that when an employee resigns, any remarks relating to that resignation are supposed to be noted on his personnel action sheet. A copy of this record is supposed to be sent to the Civil Service Commission and presumably, if the individual seeks other federal employment, it will be noted by the Commission.

Meloy revealed to the Loyalty Review Board how this operates in practice in the State Department, and wherein it is dangerous to our security:

"When they (the State Department) operate as they do—merely showing a resignation of the individual and he has this copy of his personnel record from the State Department—he immediately goes over to another agency and says: 'I have worked for the State Department for five years. Here's my personnel action sheet. I resigned a few weeks ago.' There's nothing on the personnel action sheet to tell the personnel officer that there is an investigation on the person. He gets a job, or the person may be interested in him for other employment, and has to go running around the government to find out that there is an investigation on the man."

Well, there you have it from the feedback. The State Department would rather protect Acheson's

### New Appeal Issued For Wilson Brothers

PORTLAND (P) — Attorneys issued a new appeal Monday to Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington to commute the death sentences of Turman and Utah Wilson, convicted of the kidnap-slaying of 18-year old JoAnn Dewey.

Accompanying the letter of appeal was a booklet called "The Truth About the Case of Turman and Utah Wilson," containing claims that the Camas, Wash., brothers are innocent.

They have received three stays of execution to grant the attorneys—Irvine Goodman, Portland; Sanford Clement, Vancouver, Wash.; and R. Max Etter, Spokane—time to take further legal action.

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reputation than the country's security. The Department has been getting away with it for three years now. That's long enough. And the best way to force them to come clean is for Senator Pat McCarran to haul the State Department's Loyalty Board Members before his internal security sub-committee — and fast!

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

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