

The News-Review

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CHARLES V. STANTON
 Editor
EDWIN L. KNAPP
 Manager
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NEW COURSE OF STUDY

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Oregon State College has achieved an educational "first" which we anticipate will be one of the most important forward steps to be taken in the field of education in late years.

The college is preparing to establish a four-year department of natural resources, the first of its kind in the United States. The course will include studies in all major elements of conservation, covering the entire resources field. We are proud that our own State College is the first to prepare to meet the crying need for an all-inclusive course in conservation. We believe it is urgently needed and extremely vital to the future of the Pacific Northwest and to the nation.

We have many scientists highly trained in individual phases of the resources field, but we are experiencing great damage from lack of coordination in resource use and development.

A close relationship exists between resources. Yet we exploit each separately without taking into account the damage overdevelopment or misuse of one resource will do to another.

Wide Knowledge Required

Here in the Pacific Northwest, with its abundant rainfall, there is little concern about water. Yet we are wrecking our water resource as rapidly as is humanly possible. We have damaged our streams until it will take many years to complete repairs should we start rehabilitation today. But every indication is that we will continue that destruction for many more years.

Water serves our needs for power and irrigation. So we develop power and irrigation projects with no thought of the fact that water also is useful for recreation. We fill our streams with pollution, careless of domestic, agricultural and recreational uses. We log timber for its economic values, heedless of the fact that we are destroying watersheds furnishing water for power, irrigation and recreation. We permit thousands of acres of farm lands to be sluiced down our rivers every year because of improper farm practices. We exploit our natural resources for the Almighty Dollar and for our own selfish purposes with no concern for the future or for the coming generations.

Some of this abuse is wilful. Partly it results from ignorance. Most people, we believe, recognize the need for conservation, in general, but few understand it in detail. We find much of carelessness, selfishness, and wilful neglect, coupled with ignorance.

Along the North Umpqua road there are two logging shows. One is a hideous mess, marring the beauty of that scenic drive. Only a short distance away another logger was careful to leave enough trees to hide the scars of his operation thus preserving the scenic view. A logger clear cut a steep slope and permitted a slide to fill one of our fine brood streams, destroying its usefulness in fish production. Power enthusiasts, making a political football of the private vs. public power issue, are battling for Pelton dam which would critically impair recreational values of the Deschutes and Metolius rivers and cause material damage to the Columbia's commercial fishery.

Must Coordinate Activities

The recitation of abuse of resources could spread over hundreds of newspaper pages. We see streams which once contained clear, cold water, flooding with silt-laden waters in winter and running dry in summer. We find major streams, such as the lower Willamette, so filled with filth that fish life cannot exist in the polluted waters. We find farm lands on which improper cropping has made the soil barren. Land suitable only for growing trees, has been cleared and permitted to become dangerous weed patches.

Through the new course proposed at Oregon State College, it is planned to train men who will understand these problems; men versed in all phases of conservation, fully aware of the complex interrelationship existing between soil, water and forest. With trained leaders and engineers to direct and advise, we should be able to correct many of the abuses now existing. As more and more men are educated in this field, they will be able to conduct a job of public education.

If through the course of study of natural resources it becomes possible to achieve better conservation practices by education and legislation, millions of dollars will be saved in the Pacific Northwest alone.

Double Exposure



In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page 1)

America Told Output Of Sheep Must Be Boosted

WASHINGTON (AP)—This country needs to raise more sheep if it wants to avert an "extreme wool shortage in case of war."

So says the Joint Committee on the Economic Report, a group of senators and representatives who have been studying the wool situation.

The committee reports that three fourths of the wool used in this country is being imported over sea lanes 5,000 to 8,000 miles long, which would be cut in any world war.

U. S. ranchers are raising only about half the quantity of wool required for military use in World War II, and their production isn't even enough to fill current military needs, the committee said in its recent report.

Wool consumption in the U. S., increasing annually, now totals more than one billion pounds a year. The committee said U. S. shepherds clipped 200 million pounds of wool from about 33 million sheep in 1951. The wool production was the third-smallest in the past 30 years. The sheep total was considerably smaller than the average in the mid-twenties and much smaller than the all-time high of 48 million in 1942.

Remedies Suggested
The committee said:
An improved price support program is needed. Cattleman benefits more than sheepmen last year, and "wool growers cannot be expected to meet our needs for domestic wool if returns from alternative enterprises are more favorable than those from sheep and wool."

More "qualified and reliable" shepherders should be recruited to eliminate a manpower shortage which is partly blamed for the wool production drop.
Government agencies and ranchers throughout the nation should follow the lead of those who have successfully fought predatory animals in some areas, by developing new poisons and other control measures.
Soil and range conservation programs on public and private lands should be intensified. Federal agencies and ranchers have made "substantial progress" in this field, "but some 82 per cent of the public domain range is still eroding and opportunities to increase livestock on much of this land are diminishing."

5 Million More Autos Figured At 1952 Need

DETROIT (AP)—Twelve million passenger cars were built in the past two years and another 5,000,000 will be needed this year.

At least that's the claim of many car builders, smarting under restrictions that promise to limit 1952 car output to not more than 4,000,000 units.

Some manufacturers claim replacement demand alone will absorb all passenger car output unless production quotas are substantially increased.
New car sales have lagged in recent weeks. Some sales managers have attributed the drop to the imminence of new models.
How much model, change-overs have affected new car sales soon will be determined; most 1952 models, especially the large volume makes, have now been introduced with the new Ford appearance this week.

Prices Slowly Buying
All industry experts don't agree another 5,000,000 new cars can be sold this year. Some say factory output would not reach that figure

"Guy Gabrielson, chairman of the Republican National Committee, said on a television program last night he believes ANY GOP candidate can lick ANY Democrat."

"Frank E. McKinney, Democratic national chairman, said in an address in Detroit: "Our record and the sorry record of the Republican party are the surest guarantees of a Democratic victory."

The dictionary defines eyewash as "eyewater." It then goes ahead and defines eyewater as "a lotion for the eyes." Deiving deeper into Mr. Webster's classic, we find that a lotion is "a liquid medicinal preparation for washing."

That still leaves us somewhat at sea as to the President's exact meaning when he referred with obvious sarcasm to presidential primaries as eyewash. Webster conveys clearly the idea that eyewash, which is "eyewater," which in its turn is "a lotion," which in ITS turn is "a liquid medicinal preparation," is something that is GOOD for the eyes.

That is to say, something that makes us see better.
At that point, politics parts company with the dictionary. There can be little doubt that in the political lexicon eyewash is something that plays hob with the voter's vision and makes him think

even if all materials restrictions suddenly were lifted.

As some experts view the industry's outlook a sharply intensified sales effort will be needed this year to sell 4,000,000 cars.

Yet sales executives say that there is an annual market for 5,000,000 new cars for many years ahead. Analysts who watch sales very closely say the car buying public is becoming increasingly price conscious. Prices have gone up materially in the past year on most makes of cars and more increases currently are being applied or are being worked out.

Many motorists figure that as new car list prices go up so do the trade-in allowances on their one and two year old cars. But the pricing situation doesn't always work out that way, excepting in cases where dealers have more cars than orders on hand.
There are some such dealers in certain sections of the country, but there is little price discounting on new 1952 model cars. In most instances the price cuts are on 1951 models which dealers were unable to move before the new cars came in.

Dog Toenail Clippers, Fly Swatters Muddled

WASHINGTON (AP)—Specifications for the military fly swatter weight two and a half pounds and are approximately four inches thick, aides of a House subcommittee said Tuesday.

And there's the case of the dog toenail clippers—four pages of specifications, single-spaced, with two additional pages of pictures.
In the past four years, the services have bought exactly 19 of these clippers (dog, toenail) through Central Procurement.
There's also the case of the sugar bowl top.

Investigators found the Army rejected a manufacturer's bid because bowl's "profile is flat in appearance" and was one and a half inches high instead of one and three fourth inches.

These were some of the instances of military procurement practices being assembled by a House executive expenditures subcommittee investigating Armed Services buying habits.
A member of the subcommittee said it is finding "an alarming number" of such cases and instances where low bids are being rejected because the bidder does not meet exact specifications.

he sees what really isn't there to be seen.
When they speak with such calm confidence of victory, and with such complete assumption of rectitude on the part of the politicians, organizations they head, both Chairman Gabrielson and Chairman McKinney are dealing in eyewash.

In Philadelphia the other day, police raided a luncheon place and arrested 14 men whom they found playing poker. It appears that the cops were prodded into the raid by THE WIVES OF SOME OF THE MEN, who, the dispatch says, "didn't like the idea of their men coming home late and short every payday."

That raises an interesting moral question:
How about the wives of the men who came out ON THE WINNING END?
Do they object to gambling?

This one comes from Canada:
"Mrs. Herman Smith was mauling in a downtown office the other day by a lion who had been brought there to display a few tricks. The lion seized Mrs. Smith's planked purse in its mouth. She yanked it away. This irritated the lion, and it bit her in the leg."
It's a hair-trigger world, isn't it? Even the animals are beginning to be affected.

Equality With Russia's Air Power Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. O'Mahoney D-Wyo., said Tuesday that top Pentagon leaders are gambling that Soviet Russia will not touch off another world war "until 1954 or 1955."

"I want to be more certain that meanwhile we have a defense program that allows us to keep up with the Russians in air power," O'Mahoney told a reporter.
He offered these comments as he asked Secretary of Defense Lovett and the Army, Navy and Air Force Secretaries to return for a second day of public testimony on the \$32,100,000 military budget for the next fiscal year starting July 1.

O'Mahoney is chairman of the Appropriations subcommittee handling the huge spending bill.
Lovett, Appraiser
Lovett made it plain Monday that the multi-billion dollar defense program is far short of the totals asked by the military chiefs.

He also testified that original goals for production of aircraft, tanks and other military "hard goods" had been cut back sharply.

The secretary said that in preparing "against the dangers of a hot war, we must not be trapped by our own efforts into losing the cold one."

"We have tried to eliminate the fat as far as possible," he said. "I am fearful that we have cut into the muscle in some places."

O'Mahoney said the gamble that Russia does not plan an immediate war was evident in Lovett's testimony about production of aircraft for the Air Force and Navy.

The senator said the present schedule calls for deliveries through 1954 and into 1955.

Schooling Aid For Vets Of Korean War Sought

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill to provide government financed education for veterans of the Korean War was introduced today by Rep. Teague, D-Tex.
Teague is chairman of a House committee that has been investigating the education, training and loan programs under the War Two GI Bill of Rights.
He said his measure is designed to prevent recurrence of "the abuse and extravagance which

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

Revelations of scandals and irregularities in the Federal tax collecting department have shocked the entire country these last few months. The Congress has brought the situation to light but Congress does not have the power to legislate honesty and integrity into the hearts and minds of government officials. Laws cannot remove or even improve the situation. Only the President can set his house in order. To do so he must take exceedingly drastic action.

What should the President do? Well, for one thing he should remove the Attorney General, under whose regime these scandals developed, and replace him with a man of good record and outstanding ability. He should then order such a man to go the limit in prosecuting the crooks.
Next, he should remove the Secretary of the Treasury who is the head of the agency in which the irregularities (to use a nice term) have occurred. The new Secretary should clean house from top to bottom. There was nothing much done to inspire confidence in government as it is today can even be partially restored.

But in the face of this situation what has the President actually done? Two things: 1.) He has ordered Attorney General McGrath to investigate and clean up himself and his own department which on the face of it, is absurd. 2.) He sent to Congress a plan to reorganize the Treasury Department Bureau of Internal Revenue.

The Treasury reorganization plan was approved by the House and, I assume, will meet with no objection in the Senate. But what of it? There was nothing much wrong with the plan. It was approved by a voice vote, but it will not do much good. The principal argument for it was that it would put collectors of internal revenue and some other employees under civil service. Congressman Curtis of Nebraska dealt with that subject during the debate on the bill. Said Curtis: "I hold in my hand a list of the employees of the Bureau of Internal Revenue who have either been discharged or forced to resign since the King committee went into action. You can see this list consists of page after page of names. Some 96 percent of these people were under civil service. When it is suggested that by placing collectors under civil service we have remedied all the wrongs that have been exposed in recent months we are merely kidding ourselves. The scandals are not being cleaned up. An aspirin is being administered when a major operation is necessary."

It was also claimed that the reorganization plan carried out the Hoover Commission recommendations. Congressman Clarence Brown of Ohio, who was a member of the Hoover Commission, disagreed with that claim saying that the plan submitted does only a few things recommended by the Commission, but does not do them all.

"But I know one thing," Brown continued, "this plan will not cure what is wrong with the Internal Revenue Bureau; that this plan will not bring greater economy in the conduct of public business, and the plan now before us will not bring greater efficiency. Neither will it protect the American people against the continued dangers of corruption within the Bureau."

From all this I cannot help but draw the conclusion that nothing much is being done to clean up the corruption in our Federal government and that something genuine and honest MUST be done soon.

plagued the World War Two program.
It provides for direct payment to the veteran of an education and training allowance—\$10 monthly for a single man and \$150 for a man with dependents.

These are the same as present rates for World War Two veterans. Out of his allowance a veteran would pay for his tuition, books and supplies and subsistence.

Penalties Voted For Smuggling Mexican Labor

WASHINGTON (AP)—The House is expected to approve quickly a Senate passed measure levying stiff penalties for smuggling farm laborers from Mexico into the United States.
The Senate passed the measure by voice vote Tuesday after an afternoon of debate.

It would fix penalties of up to \$2,000 in fines and five years in prison for those who smuggle immigrants into the United States, or conceal and transport them after they are here.

The bill covers all aliens but it is aimed specifically at "wetbacks"—Mexicans who sometimes enter this country illegally by swimming the Rio Grande River.

The House Judiciary Committee has approved a similar measure. The leadership there is reported ready to try to bring it to a vote soon.
Speed is necessary because the United States and Mexico have an agreement covering importation of farm workers into this country which expires next Tuesday.

Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — A Japanese peace treaty won't relieve us taxpayers of supporting that nation economically for years to come. We can thank the Communists, Owen Lattimore and various nitwits in the State Department for our costly plight.

Recent testimony before the McCarran subcommittee on internal security and a number of photostats of army documents in my possession reveal just how thorough the Reds and their playmates were in reducing Japan to a "Have not" nation.

Japan must import 25 percent of her food supply. To pay for it, she must manufacture enough goods to meet the price. Most experts agree that the one way to bring Communism to Japan would be to deprive her of her industry, and let the Japanese people go hungry. This is exactly what the State Department tried to do, on the prodding of Lattimore and a few well-known trumpeters for the cause of Communism.

The Communist Daily Worker, in September of 1945, in fact, quoted Lattimore as stating that the U. S. must "free Japan of the Zaibatsu's grip before democracy can develop there." The Zaibatsu was a combine of Japanese industrialists who handled the military production problems for the Japanese army. Its current counterpart in this country is the Defense Production Administration, which controls U. S. manufacturing as part of the defense buildup. The difference is that U. S. industry is owned largely by stockholders, while in Japan it was owned by a few wealthy families.

Lattimore and the Communists couldn't wait to get their hands on the Zaibatsu after the end of the war. William Montgomery McGovern, a Northwest University professor and a one-time non-Communist member of the Institute of Pacific Relations, in his testimony wraps up Lattimore's proposal for Japan in this manner: "If I may paraphrase his ideas, he wanted to impose a Morgenthau plan on Japan. He did not use that term, but he wanted to completely reduce Japan to beggary and impotence. He was bitter in his attacks upon Japan."

When Gen. Douglas MacArthur took over Japan he was ordered by the State Department to do exactly what Lattimore wanted done. I have a photostat of a letter sent to the Imperial Japanese government, dated October, 1945, from the general headquarters, supreme commander for the Allied powers, Japan. It calls on the Japanese government to provide the State Department with all pertinent information on the holdings and owners of major Japanese industrial firms.

From this date until September of 1949 there is a steady stream of orders from the State Department, transmitted through MacArthur's headquarters, all aimed at destroying Japan industrially. Every detail of Japan's industry was bared to the delight of the Communists, who undoubtedly are re-creating in it now with bribery, infiltration and other espionage techniques.

To the credit of MacArthur and the joint chiefs of staff in Washington, there was steady opposition in the State Department's plan for destroying Japan industrially. The Communists had a wrecked China and most of Germany and were reaping the bene-

fits, the military leaders knew. But the State Department avoided this reality and continued pressing for reduction of Japan to an agrarian country.
Japanese property owners, as a result, were deprived of their belongings. Industrial managers were shuttled into the ranks of the unemployed. Without the know-how or the financing, Japanese industrial production practically collapsed.

Finally, in September of 1949, the headquarters of Gen. MacArthur got fed up. It issued this order to the Japanese government: "No approval will be given to plans or proposals submitted to you for the dissolution or liquidation of any holding company or Zaibatsu concern without prior submission to this headquarters."
State Department representatives were acting like eager beavers, clubbing the Japanese government into ripping itself apart industrially. Now we must hand over more billions to repair the damage. So when you reach for your pocketbook at taxpaying time this year, spare a word for Lattimore and his State Department pals. They helped do it.

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

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

Suppose you were lost in the woods. Suppose you had a map but couldn't tell which was north, so the map was useless. What could you do to orient yourself? A wide-awake Boy Scout could demonstrate two ways: one with a compass, and one with even the most inexpensive watch if the sun were shining. That is just a sample of the practical nature of Boy Scout opportunity. Just for fun, ask the first Scout who has achieved first class and let him tell you.

If he has a compass with him he will make the direction of the compass needle and the magnetic north on the map parallel. (Here we have 21 degrees to 23 degrees, variation from true north.)
If the Scout has a watch, and sun enough to cast a shadow, he will put the watch flat on his hand, face up. He will hold a match or tiny twig upright at the edge of the watch, at the outer end of the hour hand. Then the Scout, remembering the instruction in the "require-

ment 8" of his First Class work, will turn the watch until the shadow of the match falls along the hour hand — which hand will then point toward the sun. THEN—
(I quote the Scout Handbook, page 270: "In the morning SOUTH will lie half way between the hour hand and 12, forward. At noon, South will lie directly along the hour-hand shadow line. In the afternoon, South will also lie halfway between the hour hand and 12, backward." Two hours in the sky circle equal one hour of the watch-dial circle. The sun will give the true north, in which case one uses the true north line on the map. Usually a dotted line indicates magnetic north at a sharp angle with true north.
What if it is night and no sun, but you can see the stars? Then, the Boy Scout learns, the Big Dipper will help, or the constellation called Cassiopeia, one of which is bound to be up high if the other is too close to the horizon. But —