

# The News-Review

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## COOPERATIVE PLANNING

By CHARLES V. STANTON

The State Highway Department, building the new high-  
way south of Canyonville, constructed the road in the bed  
of Canyon Creek. In many spots the stream flows through  
long culverts under the roadway. It is feared there will be  
insufficient water flow during the dry summer months to  
permit fish to pass through the culverts. It may be found  
necessary to build baffles to keep the culverts partly filled  
with water.

A forest access road on the Rogue National Forest has  
improperly constructed culverts handling water from tribu-  
tary streams. During periods of high water the faulty  
construction permits excessive erosion and siltation.

Few forest access roads in southwestern Oregon are  
properly built to limit siltation. Roads, in fact, result in  
more erosion than does forest removal, as they provide  
channels down which drainage waters carry off top soil.

The Rogue and South Umpqua rivers already are above  
the danger point in summertime water temperature. Many  
downstream migrant fish die annually because they cannot  
tolerate the warm water. Additional forest removal,  
unless carefully managed, may destroy much of the pro-  
ductive capacity of the two streams by further raising  
water temperature.

### Cooperative Program Discussed

These are just a few of the many problems with which  
foresters and fish and game conservationists are mutually  
concerned. Through regional meetings efforts are being  
made to create a better understanding of these problems  
and to bring about cooperative efforts to solve them.

One such meeting was held in Roseburg Tuesday. It  
was attended by approximately 35 representatives of the  
U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, State  
Game Commission, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Doug-  
las County Court, Roseburg Rod and Gun Club and others.  
Supervisory and field men were present from the Umpqua,  
Rogue and Siskiyou National Forests. James Vaughn, re-  
gional game supervisor, brought in his district fish and  
game agents. Discussions were conducted largely from the  
field level. Forest rangers told their problems. Game and  
fish agents explained how forest management affected wild-  
life. Then the discussion centered around how to obtain  
the most efficient forest management with the least dam-  
age to fish and game or, as possible in some cases, to im-  
prove conditions.

Discussed were such items as the location of access  
roads with their relation to streams; effect of such roads  
on stream stability, water temperature, siltation, etc.; log-  
ging practices as related to fish and game; construction of  
roads and culverts, with specific reference to drainage,  
erosion and siltation.

### Group Planning Scheduled

The State Game Department has been remiss in advoc-  
ating its case, says Phil Schneider, state game director.  
He points out that as early as 1925 the State of Oregon  
started economic land use studies, but it was not until re-  
cently that the game department entered into the planning.  
"Land use has a direct bearing on fish and game,"  
Schneider said. "Engineers engaged in planning the most  
effective use of the land are not necessarily informed on  
how best to preserve wildlife values. It is our job to give  
them the benefit of our knowledge. Road engineers are  
interested in building roads. To them a road is constructed  
only to serve traffic needs. Those needs often conflict with  
fish and game resources. The logger is principally inter-  
ested in getting his logs out as quickly as possible and with  
minimum cost. His speed and economy often result in dam-  
age to adjacent streams and to fish and game habitat."

The Game Department, Schneider reports, now is en-  
deavoring to hold conferences with all groups concerned  
with natural resources. By participating in advanced plan-  
ning it is hoped to reduce fish and game damage, he said.  
To illustrate, he pointed out the critical depletion of fish  
population in the North Umpqua River. He then called at-  
tention to the statement by Robert Aufderheide, supervisor  
of the Umpqua National Forest, that only 10 percent of  
required access roads have been built into the forest—that  
90 percent of the road construction remains to be done.  
The impact of this construction job, Schneider declared,  
could be extremely damaging, but may be made to do only  
limited damage if carefully planned and executed.



Just like old times, I thought,  
as I listened to the Douglas Coun-  
ty Council president, Mrs. Mar-  
vel Bushey, report on PTA mat-  
ters. Yoncalla PTA members  
were hosts for the occasion. Close  
my eyes and I could be back in  
California; different names, but  
the same routine, the same ob-  
jective: welfare of the child.  
Some speculation about who  
would go to the Convention and  
how much it was going to cost.  
Same questions by unit presidents.  
Same kind of reports by chairmen.  
Nice, isn't it? Drop into any PTA  
anywhere and feel right at home!  
I was struck by a remark made  
by one council chairman, Mrs.  
Daphne Riffe (pronounced "rife"),  
a teacher at Roseburg High School,  
with a most pleasing personality:  
"We have to keep reminding the  
students about filling out the ap-  
plications for the PTA scholar-  
ships! Oh, they mean to do it.  
They are going to do it tomor-  
row."  
I wondered if, in some cases

parents might be unfamiliar with  
the plan, and so fail to do their  
share of prodding, if prodding  
were needed! The next deadline  
is April 15, so there is not too  
much time for this year's oppor-  
tunity. Maybe the quickest way  
would be to write direct to the  
Registrar at Oregon College of Ed-  
ucation, Monmouth, and ask for  
an application. Your local PTA  
scholarship chairman has, or can  
get, the information from Mrs.  
Riffe, or the County Superintendent  
of School's office. The local  
high school principal should have  
application blanks.  
The scholarship, granted to "su-  
perior students," requires that the  
applicant follow teaching as a vo-  
cational and pays a full year's tu-  
ition and fees (\$120) at any one  
of the three colleges of education:  
Ashland, La Grande or Monmouth.  
It may be renewed until the full  
four years have been received.  
Not only high school seniors are  
eligible but also students in col-  
lege and even "mature people

who have earned degrees" and  
wish to add to their credits. The  
idea behind the plan is to "insure  
the future education of our chil-  
dren." There is a shortage of  
teachers, and 46 per cent of those  
now teaching are doing so under  
a minimum certificate.  
Tempus is a-flying. April 15 is  
the deadline for turning in the  
completed application blank.

## Congress Chat

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

The term of a Representative  
in Congress is two years. Two  
years of service, that is, it is just  
16 months, however, after an Ore-  
gon congressman is elected until  
he must file for reelection if he  
desires to continue in office. The  
last general election was Novem-  
ber 7, 1950. The closing date for  
filing for the next primary elec-  
tion is March 7, 1952.

Last December I decided to seek  
reelection and announced that I  
while I was in Oregon. Now it is  
necessary formalities in connec-  
tion with running for public of-  
fice. A congressional candidate's  
name may be placed on the Ore-  
gon primary ballot in either one  
of two ways—by a petition signed  
by one thousand voters, or by sim-  
ply filling out and filing a blank  
and paying a fee. The filing fee  
for the various offices vary with  
the office. In the case of the office  
of representative in Congress the  
fee is \$100.00. Since I am some  
3,000 miles away from Oregon at  
filing time, I shall file my candi-  
dacy by paying the fee.

It is customary for candidates  
to buy a page in the Oregon "Vol-  
unteer's Pamphlet" which is mailed  
to all voters prior to an election.  
This calls for another \$100.00 and  
some preparation of the material  
to be printed.

I have just about completed the  
necessary details mentioned above  
and will shortly make my filing.  
In other words, I am about to be  
come a candidate for re-election!  
The Universal Military Training  
bill is the next big order of busi-  
ness on the floor of the House. It  
will have 12 hours of what we call  
general debate and will then be  
read for amendment under the  
five-minute rule. What that rule  
means is that any member may  
offer an amendment to the bill  
and then automatically allowed  
five minutes in which to discuss  
it. Consideration of the UMT bill  
will probably take all of two  
weeks.

It has always seemed to me that  
if we needed more people in the  
armed forces than available on a  
volunteer basis, a compulsory mil-  
itary training program is better  
than a draft law. In other words,  
I think it much better for all young  
men to be treated the same and  
be obligated for the same service  
to their country. I think it much  
better also for every boy to know  
what he will be required to do  
and be able to plan his future ac-  
cordingly than to wait in discour-  
aging uncertainty for his name to  
be drawn in a selective service  
program.

Last year the House voted ap-  
proval of the principle of universal  
military training. I voted for that  
bill for the reasons stated. But  
the pending bill which now will  
put UMT into operation is not  
satisfactory according to my think-  
ing. It has no termination date.  
It leaves too much in the way of  
fateful decision to the President  
and the Armed Forces. I shall  
vote to send it back to the com-  
mittee for further study in the  
hope they will come up with a bet-  
ter plan, unless this bill is very  
drastically amended on the floor.

Funny stories (not so funny at  
that) keep coming out of the com-  
mittees regarding military pur-  
chasing. Now it is learned that  
the armed services specifications  
for fly swatters weigh two and one-  
half pounds and the book is four  
inches thick.

"Boo!"



## In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

were simply loaded down with  
money to pay the bills with. Sup-  
pose you were practically told that  
no questions would be asked as to  
how you handled the spending.  
Isn't it quite possible, in such a  
situation that you might soon de-  
velop habits of extreme extrava-  
gance?

Along that line, Representative  
Harris Ellsworth tells this one in  
his current newsletter:  
"Funny stories (not so funny at  
that) keep coming out of the  
committees regarding military  
purchasing. Now it is learned that  
the armed services specifications  
for FLY SWATTERS weigh 2 1/2  
POUNDS and the book is four  
inches thick."

As Harris says, that isn't so fun-  
ny at that.

We're preparing for what might  
develop into a struggle for sur-  
vival with Russian communism.  
As a guide to use in buying FLY  
SWATTERS, our armed services  
prepare a book four inches thick

## Average Income Of People Living On Farms Drops

WASHINGTON (AP)—The average  
income of persons living on farms  
was \$1,020 last year compared to  
\$1,707 for those living off farms,  
the government reports.

This compared to the 1950 aver-  
ages of \$829 and \$1,563.

The Agriculture Department  
based its figures on all income for  
farmers—including non-farm sources.

It said farmers received the  
highest gross income on record,  
\$37,404,000,000—money from farm  
sources. But net income—money  
left after paying production expen-  
ses—was \$14,929,000,000, two bil-  
lion below record, set in 1947.

Gross farm income in 1950 was  
\$32,732,000,000 and net income \$12,  
709,000,000.

The department said farmers' purchasing power in 1951 was 8  
per cent above 1950, about the  
same as in 1949 but lower than in  
any years from 1942 through 1948.

California continued as the state  
with the highest income.

Cash farm receipts from other  
states in 1950 and 1951, respectively  
included:  
Washington, \$536,389,000 and  
\$564,143,000; Oregon, \$389,345,000  
and \$406,927,000; Idaho, \$341,915,  
000 and \$379,457,000.

## Taft's Promise Denial Contradicted By Morse

PORTLAND (AP)—Sen. Wayne  
Morse (R-Ore.) has contradicted  
a statement made recently in Seat-  
tle by Sen. Robert Taft (R-Ohio).

When Taft, a candidate for Re-  
publican nomination for President,  
earlier this month he told a re-  
porter he had not committed him-  
self to help Morse get an appoint-  
ment to the Senate Foreign Re-  
lations Committee.

In a letter to Taft made public  
Saturday Morse wrote: "Your re-  
ported statement . . . does both  
yourself and me an injustice."  
"You told me that when the next  
vacancy occurred on the foreign  
relations committee . . . I would be  
your choice for the appointment,"  
Morse wrote Taft. He said Taft  
made the statement on Jan. 2,  
1947, following the adjournment of  
Congress.

### BARBER EXAMINER

SALEM (AP)—Earl Sutton, Eu-  
gene, was appointed by Gov. Mc-  
Kay Tuesday to the State Board  
of Barber Examiners for a three-  
year term.  
He succeeds Clarence Townsend,  
Salem.

and weighing two and a half  
pounds.

Draw your own conclusions. Per-  
sonally, this is the only conclusion  
I can arrive at: Drawing up a set  
of specifications like that to USE  
IN BUYING FLY SWATTERS for  
the army and the navy and the  
air force is a lot of tommyrot.

Speaking of government, this  
dispatch came out of Washington  
a few days ago:

"During the current week, the  
government reported people living  
on farms received record incomes  
last year (1951) but the figure  
still was 40 per cent below the  
average of the non-farm popula-  
tion."

"Income from all sources of per-  
sons living on farms averaged  
\$1,020 compared with \$1,707 for  
those living off farms. In the pre-  
vious year (1950) the farm income  
average was \$829 per person and  
the non-farm average was \$1,563  
per person."

I suppose you've heard the story  
that the reason prices are so  
high is that the farmers are living  
the life of Riley. Well, the GOV-  
ERNMENT says the farmers are  
in a bad way—they get 40 per  
cent LESS than everybody else.  
So there you are.

In the old days (again I almost  
said that such things cured them  
selves. If farmers got worse off  
than anybody else, they moved to  
town and got a town job.

Now the prevailing idea is that  
if government statistics show the  
farmer is worse off than anybody  
else IT IS THE GOVERNMENT'S  
JOB TO FIX THE FARMER UP  
SO THAT HE WON'T BE WORSE  
OFF THAN OTHER PEOPLE.

I'm beginning to believe that  
ideas like that cost a lot of money.

Here's a FACT that, if you're a  
close observer, you must have not-  
ed for yourself:

In every community, there are  
families that will live reasonably  
well, save up something for the  
future and get a little ahead in  
the world on \$60 a week while  
there are other families that will  
be perpetually broke on \$120 a  
week.

As long as that remains true,  
how is GOVERNMENT going to  
fix it so that everybody remains  
exactly equal with everybody else?

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## Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — Businessmen and diplomats in South  
and Central American countries are convinced that present  
State Department policies will soon ruin the friendship  
those nations have for the U.S.A.

Less than a year ago the Latin  
American Governments were en-  
thusiastic about U.S. plans for the  
economic and security develop-  
ment of the Americas. Now they  
are not so sure.

Diplomats from those countries  
regard most State Department of-  
ficials as "eunamics." That is a  
word they have coined to describe  
an American who looks only to-  
ward Europe for economic growth  
and strong defenses.

Businessmen in the young re-  
publics south of the border—both  
American and native—are fed  
up with this government's econo-  
mic development plans. They say  
the entire program is set upon a  
wrong basis.

The point four undertaking is  
predicated on a need for indus-  
trializing South and Central  
America. Business and govern-  
ment interest in those countries  
say that this is the last thing  
needed. The economy in most of  
the republics is agricultural, and  
most have vast stores of raw ma-  
terials ready for American mar-  
kets.

Some of the Latin American  
countries need additional manpow-  
er to work the farm lands and  
the mines. But they are balking  
at taking any more displaced per-  
sons. In one country in particular,  
which accepted thousands on the  
promise from former Secretary of  
State Cordell Hull and Mrs. Elean-  
or Roosevelt that the bulk of the  
refugees would be farm trained,  
the outcome was discouraging. On-  
ly a few dozen ever displayed any  
interest in farming. The bulk  
headed for the cities, where jobs  
were scarce and housing inade-  
quate.

Thus urging more consideration  
from the State Department for the  
other American nations are par-  
ticularly bitter over what they  
term the phony economic reason-  
ing displayed by the Eunamics.  
Europe, they insist, is a customer  
for Uncle Sam so long as we  
continue to supply the dollars  
which permit Europe to buy goods  
from us.

Just the opposite is true in  
South and Central America. Those  
countries are eager customers,  
with raw materials to sell in ex-  
change for finished goods. They  
are less interested in having the  
U.S. finance the construction of  
steel and rolling mills than they  
are in acquiring assistance in the  
construction of power projects.  
With electricity available for wide-  
spread distribution, there would  
be a big demand for the house-  
hold equipment that will raise the  
standard of living to a point com-  
parable without own.

There is a Communist problem  
in South and Central America also

### Ironie Post-Card Gets To Its Destination

ELIZABETH N. J. (AP)—An Air  
Force private mailed a post-card  
from St. Louis, Mo., addressed to  
"Airplane Crash, N. J." and it  
reached this city without any de-  
lay.

The message on the card read  
simply:

"Just wanted to see if this gets  
to you."

The airman, Pvt. Charles R.  
Marino, whose home is in Eliza-  
beth, mailed the card while en  
route to California.

This city was the scene of three  
major airliner crashes within two  
months, which killed a total of 119  
persons.

I'm beginning to believe that  
ideas like that cost a lot of money.

Here's a FACT that, if you're a  
close observer, you must have not-  
ed for yourself:

In every community, there are  
families that will live reasonably  
well, save up something for the  
future and get a little ahead in  
the world on \$60 a week while  
there are other families that will  
be perpetually broke on \$120 a  
week.

As long as that remains true,  
how is GOVERNMENT going to  
fix it so that everybody remains  
exactly equal with everybody else?

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THAN  
EVER!

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lively  
too!



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"Blitz  
Weinhard  
for me!"

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