

The News-Review

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

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1930, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

CHARLES V. STANTON
Editor

EDWIN L. KNAPP
Manager

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.
Entered as Second Class Matter May 7, 1930, at the Post Office at
Roseburg, Oregon, Under Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$18.00; six months, \$9.00;
three months, \$4.50. By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00;
three months, \$3.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$21.00; six months, \$10.50;
three months, \$5.25.

RANK INJUSTICE

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Elsewhere on this page today appears a letter from Mr. Roscoe E. Bell, regional supervisor, Bureau of Land Management.

Mr. Bell refers to opinions expressed in this column March 10 when we contended that a paragraph appended to a BLM news release reporting plans for salvaging damaged timber could be interpreted as propaganda.

Careful reading of Mr. Bell's letter fails to reveal any denial of the propaganda purposes of the paragraph to which we referred. It does, however, add much detail to the Bureau's desire to get a bigger slice of revenue from the Oregon and California grant lands.

By way of review, the O & C lands were given in grants to the Oregon and California Railroad company. They were to be used in financing construction of the railroad line between Portland and San Francisco. It was specified that the lands should be sold to settlers at \$2.50 per acre. The O & C Company was later purchased by the Southern Pacific Company. The new owner refused to sell some of the lands. Others it sold at more than the fixed price. Because of these violations of contract, the government filed suit for revestment of title. It was successful in its suit and took the lands back into public ownership, paying the railroad company \$2.50 for each acre of unsold land.

As the railroad company had been paying taxes to the respective counties, the loss of tax revenue threatened Oregon land grant counties with bankruptcy. Congress enacted legislation to pay the counties sums equivalent to taxes. This later was amended to authorize payments based on revenue: 50 per cent of gross revenue to counties, 25 per cent for administration, 25 per cent to repay accrued indebtedness.

Government Made Bad Bargain

At the time the plan was switched from a flat payment to a cut of revenue — one of the first acts of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt — it looked like a smart move. The lands had little income. The government was going deeper in the hole every year. The change was a hard blow to the counties for several years. Then the lumber industry moved into Oregon and the O & C lands became a rich plum. They have paid off the accrued debt. Under the terms of the Act, counties now are entitled to receive 75 per cent of revenue. But the federal government is casting jealous eyes at the money going to counties. It wants to eat higher up on the hog.

The land grant counties have offered, through bills introduced in Congress by Senator Cordon and Representative Ellsworth, to surrender claim to the added 25 per cent and settle on a basis of 50 per cent of the gross. Certainly 50 per cent of gross should provide adequate management. But the greedy Department of Interior wants still more. It proposes to make a 50-50 split after deductions for road construction, administration, fire protection, etc., which would cut the counties to about 35 per cent of gross. It is pressing hard to put its proposal through Congress.

We can share with Mr. Bell the concern of getting the lands into full sustained yield production. We, too, favor business-like management.

Evasion Purpose Of Grant

We feel, however, that the proposal by the BLM, stemming, no doubt from the policy makers of the Department of Interior, is violation and evasion of the original purposes of the O & C Act, as well as a hedge on the revenue-sharing provision shoved down the throats of the counties — a provision now realized to have been a poor bargain on the government's part.

We find in a report made May 18, 1916, by the Senate Committee on Public Lands the following statement:

Inasmuch as the original purpose of the granting acts was the welfare of the State of Oregon, your committee only feels that this purpose should now be resumed. It can only be accomplished by devoting the grant lands or their proceeds to the original purpose hastening the development of the State.

The government reimbursed itself for the grant in the grant itself. It provided that the even sections should be doubled in value. It never expected another dollar from these lands, except in transportation of its property and troops. . . . We deem it only just and equitable that Congress should make allotments proposed by the amendments of this committee to the State of Oregon in reparation for the great damage it has sustained by reason of the refusal to permit settlement of the grant lands.

Insofar as changed conditions permit, it surely is no more than equitable that Oregon should reap the full benefit originally intended to be conferred on the State by the granting acts, viz., the devotion of the lands, or the proceeds therefrom, to the upbuilding of the State.

Mr. Bell intimates that the government's obligation is limited to the "tax equivalent," on the lands. That was the original premise, on which the government reneged. Now, realizing its error, it apparently wants to renege on its own proposal.

It was not intended when these lands were granted to the railroad company that they should remain wilderness lands. It was anticipated that they would be improved and would grow in value from year to year, adding to the taxable wealth of the state. We realize today that the lands are more valuable for growing timber than for agricultural uses. But the original purpose is unchanged.

Actually, we believe, the federal government is not entitled to one cent more than the actual cost of administration. The 50-50 split of the gross revenue will give the federal government a handsome profit to which it has no moral claim. To ask more, as the Department of Interior and BLM are doing, is, we believe, rank injustice to the land grant counties of Oregon.

Western Recording Star Visits KRNR

Jimmy Wakely, star of western singing, took time from a busy schedule to visit KRNR for an interview with Bob McCarri on "Poor Bob's Almanac," Thursday

afternoon. Wakely was enroute to Eugene and Portland to fill singing engagements. Since the last time Wakely was interviewed by Lyle Penner, program director for the station, three years ago, he has toured the South Pacific and the Aleutian Islands with the Bob Hope Show, entertaining the troops.

No Comfort in the Crystal Ball



Remembering the fine show put on for the Drain Lions' Club some time ago by Magician William Gasser, I asked Mr. Gasser recently how he happened to take up such a fascinating hobby. For with him it is a hobby, a way of giving pleasure, and even — don't tell the small boys this! — pointing a moral which he feels may make an impression that sometimes more obvious ways might fail in doing.

"Well, I guess I began when I was just a small boy," said Mr. Gasser. "I remember watching a magician do some tricks involving rabbits after which he gave the rabbits to holders of certain numbered tickets. I didn't get a rabbit — and was accordingly disappointed. But I came away resolved to learn to do magic tricks."

It occurred to me that the Drain magician won something far better than a rabbit, for he has been giving pleasure with his "quicker-than-the-eye" puzzles. He especially likes to entertain Sunday School groups and church groups; feels magic is clean fun with a lot of laughs and entertainment.

"Funny thing though, the tricks that take the most work and the most skill often receive less applause than some simple trick that anybody ought to see through easily. Well, I try to give a variety."

While the magician was in the service he "didn't do anything with his 'magic'." He explained modestly that there were so many others making the USO tours who did it better than he could. In fact he didn't practice or pick up the art again for two years after, not until the Lions urged him to contribute his skill in the first rate show they put on, a combination fashion show, minstrel and magic that will not be forgotten by folks who saw it. How the roof of the high school ever stayed on at times was a mystery, so thunderous was the applause at high points of the show. Mr. Gasser remarked that he would enjoy making a vocation of the art of magic, but it costs too much money and takes too much time. One must work up new tricks and some of the equipment is staggeringly expensive, especially when one considers it may be in use only a fairly short time.

of the general public, as well as the lumber industry operating throughout the O & C area. Furthermore, the limitations set up in the proposed bill establish a precedent in public forest land management. I think if the record of other forest management agencies is inspected, you will find nowhere else a willingness on the part of the public forest management agency to limit its costs of administration to 25 per cent of the revenue. Looked at another way, the management of the O & C timber land and the ceilings set are in line with the costs of private management of timber lands of comparable quality.

I hope that the information contained in this letter will be of value to you in any further consideration you may give this subject. You may be assured that we are very anxious that the O & C lands be well managed in a business-like manner at a level of management which will result in the maximum of production and revenue to all of the recipients of the benefits of the management of these lands. It is interesting to note that we expect to sell approximately nine million dollars worth of timber this year which under a 50 per cent of the gross formula would be \$4.5 million dollars to the western Oregon counties. If we were managing these lands with the intensity that they should be managed, we would be harvesting some 900 million bd. ft. which at \$20 per thousand would be a total revenue of \$18 million. Under the proposed Department formula it is anticipated that only about \$3 million would go into the management of these lands, leaving a return to the counties of a little more than \$7 million. We believe that adequate support to the timber management program is essential for maximum financial return to the counties, but more important the supplying of western Oregon industries continuously with a supply of raw materials for sustained production.

ROSCOE E. BELL
Regional Administrator

Reader Opinions

Objectives Of BLM Program Clarified

PORTLAND — (TO THE EDITOR)—I have read with a great deal of interest your editorial entitled "Propaganda Plug" which appeared in the News-Review on March 10. I think that your editorial represents an interesting viewpoint and one which is of a great deal of interest to the residents of western Oregon. Your usual objective treatment of subjects of this nature is appreciated.

It occurred to me that you might want to have a little additional information on some aspects of the proposal made by the Bureau of Land Management which may be entirely clear. I presume that Mr. Watkins has furnished you with a copy of a brochure which outlines the proposal of the Bureau of Land Management to amend the House and Senate bills introduced by members of the Oregon delegation.

In the first paragraph of your editorial you refer to our press release as "propaganda to secure a larger slice of the revenue now going to the counties under existing regulations". Our viewpoint on this subject has been and still is that the lands should be managed up to their full sustained yield capacity. We therefore believe that any formula for distribution of the funds which stands in the way of appropriations at a level which is considered adequate according to acceptable operations under private as well as public forestry, should be subject to serious scrutiny. It is only by managing the lands the way they should be managed that the full benefit of these lands in the economy of western Oregon will be realized. The fact that we now are cutting considerably less than our sustained yield cut of timber from the O & C lands not only increases the pressure on private lands to meet the needs of the mills and other industries of western Oregon, but it further deprives the people of the United States, and the people of Oregon in particular, of revenue which should be coming to them. Furthermore, over-mature stands of timber prevent regrowth of new timber. Management of timber lands includes as an important part harvesting operations to make way for new growth. According to our best estimates, a sustained yield cut under more intensive management can very reasonably be expected to reach 900 million bd. ft. of timber annually in contrast to the present 450 to 500 million which we cut.

In my experience in going before the Board of the Budget and appropriations committees, one of the most serious obstacles to an adequate level of appropriation is the fact that the federal treasury is expected to finance in full the management of O & C lands, whereas \$3 out of every \$4 in revenues goes to the counties. You refer to the Department of Interior's recommendation that 50 per cent of the net proceeds go to the counties. The 50 per cent figure was arrived at on the basis that this is considered to be not less than tax equivalent on these lands. The exact percentage split is not the most significant item, but rather the principle of sharing of costs of management as well as the benefits from the management.

I think you do well by pointing out that there is a danger that there might be opportunities for "bureaucratic waste" if it were not for certain safeguards set up. You will notice that in the proposal of the BLM and the Department, the maximum amount which can be set aside for refunding the cost of roads and other capital investments is 10 per cent of the gross revenue. Similarly the maximum amount that can be set aside for administrative cost is prescribed at 25 per cent of the remaining revenue. The amount that can be taken out for fire protection is determined by the actual cost of fire protection which the Bureau of Land Management now contracts with the State and local fire protection associations. Thus, it seems to me that there are real safeguards set up for the protection of these O & C funds from bureaucratic waste.

We attempt through our advisory board system to remain responsive at all times to the opinion

ber prevent regrowth of new timber. Management of timber lands includes as an important part harvesting operations to make way for new growth. According to our best estimates, a sustained yield cut under more intensive management can very reasonably be expected to reach 900 million bd. ft. of timber annually in contrast to the present 450 to 500 million which we cut.

In my experience in going before the Board of the Budget and appropriations committees, one of the most serious obstacles to an adequate level of appropriation is the fact that the federal treasury is expected to finance in full the management of O & C lands, whereas \$3 out of every \$4 in revenues goes to the counties. You refer to the Department of Interior's recommendation that 50 per cent of the net proceeds go to the counties. The 50 per cent figure was arrived at on the basis that this is considered to be not less than tax equivalent on these lands. The exact percentage split is not the most significant item, but rather the principle of sharing of costs of management as well as the benefits from the management.

I think you do well by pointing out that there is a danger that there might be opportunities for "bureaucratic waste" if it were not for certain safeguards set up. You will notice that in the proposal of the BLM and the Department, the maximum amount which can be set aside for refunding the cost of roads and other capital investments is 10 per cent of the gross revenue. Similarly the maximum amount that can be set aside for administrative cost is prescribed at 25 per cent of the remaining revenue. The amount that can be taken out for fire protection is determined by the actual cost of fire protection which the Bureau of Land Management now contracts with the State and local fire protection associations. Thus, it seems to me that there are real safeguards set up for the protection of these O & C funds from bureaucratic waste.

We attempt through our advisory board system to remain responsive at all times to the opinion

Fulton Lewis Jr.

WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — April will be a vital month in the campaign of Senator Robert A. Taft for nomination as the GOP presidential candidate in 1952.

Taft currently is stumping Wisconsin, which has 30 convention votes, in opposition to Harold E. Stassen and Governor Earl Warren of California. Despite vehement denials by Warren, he is generally regarded as Gen. Eisenhower's shadow in the Wisconsin race, and likely vice presidential nominee if the general captures the GOP convention vote.

Wisconsin is only the starter in the fateful month of April for the Ohio senator. Voters go to the polls there and in Nebraska on April 1, and in Illinois on April 8. Taft started his Wisconsin tour on March 17. He winds it up in Milwaukee on March 30. As in New Hampshire, the senator is riding at the head of a caravan of sound trucks and busses hauling campaign helpers and newsmen.

There are 316 Republican National Convention votes in the midwest. Taft's success in Wisconsin will have a large impact on his total for the area. There are, however, at least two states that probably will not be affected in the least by Taft's showing in Wisconsin — Indiana and Illinois. Illinois has 60 votes and even the most bitter Taft critic concedes them to his candidacy. Indiana has 32 delegates to the July convention in Chicago and all signs point to the fact that they are in the bag for the Ohio senator.

In Nebraska, however, there are 18 convention delegates and Stassen is the only candidate in the race. If Stassen and Warren run well in Wisconsin against Taft, Nebraska politicians will be inclined to view the senator's campaign with less enthusiasm.

Kansas should be a natural for Eisenhower, but will react against the general if his forces take a shattering from Taft in Wisconsin. Ike will have most of the 22 Kansas delegates at the convention, however, if the opposite is the case in the Wisconsin primary, although some Taft strength is already on the record. Missouri Republicans are mostly quiet about their choice, and voters appear to be awaiting the first midwest test of Taft's strength. They remained unconvinced over results in far away New Hampshire.

Michigan has 46 delegates to be selected at a state convention on April 5. Hopes are high in the Taft camp that they will fall into his convention column. In Iowa, North Dakota and South Dakota the odds are for Taft, although once again Republican politicians are keeping posted on the Wisconsin battle.

Eisenhower's campaign strategists are bucking odds in the Midwest that are comparable to Taft's in New Hampshire. The general is largely unknown to the farmers of the Midwest, who want to see all the dotted I's and crossed T's of any farm program plans for all political candidates before scratching a ballot.

Taft faced an anti-isolationist vote in New Hampshire, just as he will in New Jersey on April 15. He had little chance of capturing any of this vote, just as he may be handicapped in the

ADMITS NON-SUPPORT

George W. B. Carlisle, 21, Ridge, pleaded guilty to non-support of a minor child Friday in Circuit Court. Judge Carl E. Wimberly postponed sentence.

VAGRANT JAILED

Benjamin Franklin Clement, 25, Long Beach, Calif., was committed to the county jail in lieu of \$25 fine levied Friday in district court on a vagrancy charge.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

their lives. But they LAID THEM ON THE LINE. They were WILLING to die in an attempt to save the lives of their canine friends.

To me, that highlights one of the GREAT mistakes we've made in our foreign policy. Our leaders have permitted us to be pictured to the world as cold, hard, DOLLAR CHASERS. It isn't true.

We aren't that kind of people. WE'RE WARM-HEARTED AND SENTIMENTAL. Those men who climbed the mountain up north of Seattle to try to save a couple of dogs are TYPICAL Americans. We're built that way. The dollar-chasing picture has been conjured up by our enemies.

But our leaders, by their ineptness, have permitted it to be HUNG ON US — to our great harm throughout the world. As a result, our leadership in world affairs has been discredited in the eyes of BILLIONS of people who FEAR us instead of admiring and trusting us.

That is little short of catastrophe.

What's wrong with us? That's a big question, but I'll try to answer it — according to my own convictions. When we say that Americans are warm-hearted, sentimental folk, cherishing ideals for which they are willing to give their lives if need be (as witness this attempted rescue of canine friends trapped on a storm-swept Washington mountain) we mean that AS A RULE they are like that. But —

NO proverb is more universal in its truth than this one: THERE ARE EXCEPTIONS TO ALL RULES.

There are exceptions to the rule that Americans are warm-hearted, sentimental, kindly people. There are Americans who are hard and cold and grasping. Americans who are willing to BETRAY THEIR TRUST to line their pockets.

They are exceptions. There's another proverb that says "exceptions prove the rule."

Here's what I'm getting at: We've permitted these exceptions to GET INTO POWER. We've permitted it by our carelessness in choosing our leaders. We've permitted our judgment to be warped by demagogues who have appealed to our baser instincts and our hatreds and our suspicions.

The result is the fix we're in now.

I think we REALIZE it. We're groping, blindly but eagerly, for leadership that we can TRUST. Leaders who will lead us in the right direction. The direction we really want to go.

That explains what has happened in New Hampshire and Minnesota. We have a feeling that we can trust Eisenhower. It is an instinctive feeling. Hence our willingness to accept him on faith. Anyway, I HOPE I'm right. If we really do feel that way it is a groundswell.

If it is a groundswell, it must mean that the people of the United States of America are in the mood to take over their government again and see to it that they get the kind of leaders they feel they can trust.

That would be great.

VFW Official Given Citation

Local VFW Commander Bus Williams has been cited as the outstanding hospital chairman in the United States.

Williams received the citation Tuesday from the supreme commander of the military order of the Cooties. It was also signed by the supreme hospital commander.

He was chosen on the basis of programs that he was instrumental in presenting patients in Oregon's three veteran hospitals.

Williams said 12,000 patients have been visited since July 1951, and 15,000 miles have been traveled to make the visits.

An Easter visitation is being planned at the Roseburg Veterans Hospital April 6. Easter favors will be distributed and game tournaments will be conducted.

Glendole VFW Post Schedules Reinstatement

Timber Post 7745, Veterans of Foreign Wars, will be formally reinstated in Glendole Odd Fellows Hall March 30 at 1 p.m.

Commander Bus Williams and other District 16 officers will give the short form obligation to new members.

Then, Junior Vice Commander E. L. Mikesell, Grants Pass, will exhort officers obligation and formally reinstate the post.

All veterans and district officers are urged to attend the meeting. The meeting is open to the public.

Investors MUTUAL
Investors SELECTIVE FUND
Investors STOCK FUND
Investors SYNDICATE OF AMERICA
For prospectuses and other information write
Investors
DIVERSIFIED SERVICES
MINNEAPOLIS 2, MINNESOTA
Or fill out, clip and mail the coupon below
CARL BEACH
Roseburg, Oregon
Phone 3-3243
Please send the prospectus describing the investment company or companies checked below:
☐ Investors Mutual
☐ Investors Stock Fund
☐ Investors Selective Fund
☐ Investors Syn. of Am.
Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

PIES JUST LIKE MOM'S

Rich, flaky crusts that melt in your mouth and filled with the most succulent fillings are yours at the Snack Bar. All our pies are made fresh daily in our own kitchen. Try a slice for lunch or for a snack.



Enjoy the best in foods, at lower prices, in the newly redecorated...

The SNACK BAR

310 NORTH JACKSON ACROSS FROM WARDS

Order Your Fuel Now

- 16 Inch Green Wood
- Planer Ends
- 16 Inch Dry Wood
- Saw Dust

WOOD SAWDUST HEAT FUEL ROSEBURG LUMBER

SUPPORT THE INDUSTRY THAT SUPPORTS YOU!

There Are Better Appliances!

...they are

Kelvinator

REFRIGERATORS
FREEZERS
RANGES
WATER HEATERS
at your appliance store

MODERN FURNITURE CO.

222 W. Oak, Dial 3-4337



Where Budget Terms Are Yours For The Asking.
Myrtle Creek, Phone 1345

Paint Your House For As Little As \$12.00 A MONTH

We have made arrangements to finance your Painting and Decorating with up to 18 months to pay. Pay a small down payment upon completion of the work and spread the balance over 18 months or less.

Call Us For A FREE Estimate

Douglas Painting Co.

1731 No. Umpqua Hwy.

Phone 3-7177