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CHARLES V. STANTON Editor EDWIN L. KNAPP Manager

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REASON FOR PRIDE

By Charles V. Stanton

Two Douglas County towns can take pride in completion of sewage disposal facilities. Myrtle Creek and Riddle have removed their pollution from the South Umpqua River system.

Cleaning up the South Umpqua and its tributaries is particularly important. The summer flow has been reduced to such extent that the river cannot easily carry an appreciable load of pollution.

The tolerance of a stream for pollution depends upon many factors. Oxygen content is the principal element affecting the volume of pollution a stream can withstand without danger. A liberal flow of water, coupled with numerous rapids, where oxygen enters the water, and large gravel deposits where algae sets up chemical reactions, permits a stream to handle a considerable volume of pollution. Water under such circumstances will clarify and purify itself within a comparatively few miles.

But, when water flow is reduced, oxygen content diminishes also. Oxygen is required to neutralize or dissolve deleterious substances. Low water level impairs a stream's tolerance for pollution.

When pollution is dumped into a stream with limited flow, the oxygen combines chemically with sewage. Lack of oxygen then destroys aquatic life in the area.

River Flow Damaged

The South Umpqua River has been critically damaged in many ways in recent years. It is typical of the abuse given Oregon streams.

Once it had a substantial summertime water level. It has always been subject to wintertime flooding. But in late years the winter volume has increased and the summer flow has diminished.

The South Umpqua once supported an abundant fishery. Today, except for artificial plantings, it is dangerously depleted of fish population.

One of the principal factors contributing to changes in the water flow is that of forest fires. For many years the upper watershed of the South Umpqua was a hotbed for incendiary fires. Thousands upon thousands of acres of forest land were burned over for no more important reason than to create better deer hunting. Year after year scores of incendiary fires were started on the South Umpqua. The whole area is terribly scarred. Today we can realize the millions of dollars lost through incendiary fires. We would have material for many additional mills and wood industries had there been less deliberate destruction. The only excuse for such acts is that in those days timber was of little value and people lacked vision. In fact, it was a popular opinion that Douglas County never would have a timber industry.

Irrigation Takes Large Volume

Because so much forest cover was destroyed, the river became subject to flash floods and severe erosion. More water was carried in winter and less in summer.

In recent years the South Umpqua watershed has experienced much agricultural expansion. Hundreds of acres of river bottom land have been placed under irrigation. In fact, authorized water appropriations exceed the river's minimum flow.

Thus the South Umpqua has become a very sluggish stream during summer months. It has a very low oxygen content. The lower sections of the stream will not support game fish; water temperature is too high and oxygen content too low. Even trash fish have a hard time for survival.

As forest cover grows back, we may be able to improve summer flow. Reproduction in old burns now is at a greater rate than industrial removal. We should continue to gain ground in restoration of vegetation. On the other hand, demands for irrigation are increasing. Thus, if we do increase summer flow, the gain will be put to good use.

Elimination of pollution should further improve the stream. The demand on oxygen will be lowered. Higher oxygen content means improved clarification and purification. Recreational use of lower sections of the river will be less dangerous.

It is to be hoped that further efforts to keep the river clean, to improve water control through better forest and land management, and to encourage early reproduction on logged-off lands will be undertaken as a means of rehabilitating the beautiful stream.

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

Across the sky-blue book jacket rides a little maid on her magic carpet, hitched to two stars. Before her stretches the Milky Way which she is sharing with a couple of airplanes. Inside the covers, on the same sky-blue, Pegasus has come to a company halt with his front feet dug into the very edge of a cloud, and he is staring, amazed. Facing Pegasus is the same small maid this time in a four-poster model of a magic flying aid. Far below the ancestors of this small maid plod along with their covered wagon. This gives an idea of "On Your Left the Milky Way," by Dorothy Kaucher (Christopher House, Boston, 1952), and by the time I reached the 308th and last page, I was seeing stars. No doubt indeed the author will be on the very first space ship, hearing the conductor say: "On Your Left, the Milky Way!" If she can wander it! For Dorothy Kaucher admits she has had "airplane yeast" working in her since the days when she first discovered "The Little Lame Prince" and his magic carpet before she ever saw a plane in her St. Joseph, Missouri, days. But once she flew. When Dr. Kaucher — the au-



Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

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

WASHINGTON — The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization was created in 1945 as one of the specialized agencies of the United Nations.

UNESCO managed by 1950, to adopt a basic program of activity. It reflects a sort of mother philosophy for most of the world's ills. Its self-assigned main tasks are:

1. To eliminate illiteracy and encourage fundamental education.
2. To obtain for each person an education conforming to his aptitudes and to the needs of society, including technical training and higher education.
3. To promote through education respect for human rights throughout all nations.
4. To overcome the obstacles to the free flow of persons, ideas and knowledge between the countries of the world.
5. To promote progress and utilization of science for mankind.
6. To study the causes of tensions that may lead to war and to fight them through education.
7. To demonstrate world cultural interdependence.
8. To advance through the press, radio and motion pictures the cause of truth, freedom and peace.
9. To bring about better understanding among the peoples of the world and to convince them of the necessity of cooperating loyally with one another in the framework of the United Nations.
10. To render clearing-house and exchange services in all fields of action, together with services in reconstruction and relief assistance.

UNESCO has a United States national commission. It is headed by a chairman, Luther H. Evans, director of the Library of Congress. Evans recently told Esther C. Brunauer on the Library payroll after the State Department had ruled her "unavailable for employment in certain kinds of so-called sensitive positions."

The U. S. commission has 60 representatives of national voluntary organizations; 10 members at large; 20 representatives of educational, scientific and cultural interests of state and local governments.

From time to time UNESCO erupts into feverish activity on a minor issue set forth in the basic principles of the program. In 1951 a large part of UNESCO energies were devoted to a commission on human rights. The President appointed Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt to chair the committee. She is a member of the Library of Congress. The results were a kind of international brotherhood week, with countless millions of written and spoken words, none of which equalled the basic moral principles set forth so ably 2,000 years ago in the Bible.

UNESCO was established as an international organization. It has not neglected this phase of its activities, although its concentration now is on preserving its own skin. Attacked as a boondoggling operation from many sources in the U. S., UNESCO is now undertaking the greatest bureaucratic selling program in our history. While it was busy saving the world, the folks at home were wondering why the money is being wasted. In the past two years UNESCO has switched its major impact to American churches, schools and civic organizations in an effort to maintain a rapidly sinking prestige.

For foreign consumption UNESCO distributed in English, French and Spanish, 1,547 publications in 98 countries and territories. More than 100 special articles written for UNESCO have been published in 1,000 papers and maga-

In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

to employ—and at the critical moment when victory or defeat hangs in the balance WE HAVEN'T GOT REINFORCEMENTS ENOUGH TO SAVE THE DAY.

Is the situation that bad? Or is it a scare just being thrown into us at this particular moment in order to make us easier to handle—for some purpose or other?

I hate to entertain thoughts like that. But SO OFTEN, in the years that are past, when Washington wants something from congress or from the people it turns on the bad news.

What wouldn't I give, in these critical times, for leadership I can unhesitatingly believe and trust!

More from Washington: "How would you like to get a dinner like this for 55 cents: 'T-bone steak and gravy, baked potatoes, kale with bacon, corn on the cob, salad, cake, ice cream, hot rolls and butter, milk or iced tea.'"

"Described as a typical dinner at the Anacostia naval receiving station and many military messes, such 55-cent menus are available to OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS."

The GI works for so much a month and "found," so he takes what he gets.

ER FOOTED THE BILL.

The more I read about him, the more this man Stevenson puzzles me. Judging by his utterances, he's AGAINST big government in Washington and FOR more government in the states, the counties and the cities. He's against extravagance. He's for economy. He doesn't want much truck with Truman. He looks down his nose at the big bosses. He's for lower taxes. And so on.

Here's what puzzles me: If he is really as sound and able and clear-thinking and as much opposed to the political evils of the past couple of decades as he seems to be, the forces that rule the New Deal-Fair Deal-Democratic party, which is deeply entrenched in power and wants to stay that way, WOULD'NT HAVE STOOD FOR HIS NOMINATION. Figure it out if you can. I can't.

DOCTORING BY REMOTE CONTROL IN PACIFIC

SAN PEDRO, Calif. — U. S. health officers here are getting used to doctoring by "remote control."

Recently, the doctors advised treatment for Fred Passeri, 59, who suffered an eye injury aboard a vessel off Lower California. George Fukuzaki, a fisherman, also received radio advice when he became ill recently when his ship was near Acapulco, Mexico.

VISITS SCATTERED CHILDREN TOMAHAWK, Ala. — Mrs. Belle Runzer, 72, recently completed a 10,000-mile airplane trip. She visited her children in New York, Florida, Chicago and Kansas City.

Harvest Peak Finds Shortage In Some Areas

Approach of the late harvest peak in Oregon finds six of the 28 employment offices with shortages of farm labor and at least three others on the verge of asking for outside help. Reports to the State Unemployment Compensation Commission indicate about 2,250 additional bean and prune pickers now needed and probably more before the end of the month.

Five areas in Western Oregon list demands for bean workers as follows: Salem 1,000; Eugene 400; Hillsboro and Lebanon 300 each; and McMinnville 100. Housing is fairly well taken but on-farm cabins and shacks usually are available for family groups.

Picking of early hops is slated to begin August 18 in Marion and Polk counties. About 1,500 pickers will be needed for fuggles and thousands more for the late crop starting about September 1.

Milton-Freewater is asking for 150 prune pickers August 20. Other Eastern Oregon offices report adequate help although workers will be needed for potatoes and other crops in the fall.

Bartlett pear picking is expected to get under way in the Medford and Hood River areas during the coming week, lasting well into September when apples will be ready.

Employment generally over the state is running slightly ahead of last year but the number of job-seekers also is somewhat higher. Construction and food processing groups are gaining. Non-farm highs, but lumber and most other are a little behind 1951 summer workers were estimated at 473,200 in mid-July as compared with 467,800 a year before.

60 Million Citizens Have No Direct Say In Presidential Nominee Choice

By WADE JONES

There's considerable talk in the country today about devising a simpler, more direct, more truly representative way of choosing our Presidents.

Some people want to abolish the electoral college, some want to abolish the national conventions, some would do away with both.

Roscoe Drummond, writing in The Christian Science Monitor, presents still a third idea, and it deserves attention.

He points out that as things now stand only 16 of the 48 states have presidential preferential primaries. Which means that about 60 million citizens have no direct voice at all in choosing their parties' presidential nominees.

That, in turn, means that a minority of states and a minority of voters have undeservedly big voice in the nominations. That's because of the psychological influence which attaches to this relatively small slice of voters and states as being the best available cross section of opinion.

So what Drummond and others advocate is a national advisory presidential primary, with all states participating and all eligible voters represented.

That sort of a primary set-up would certainly leave the national conventions in no doubt whatsoever as to what candidates the voters favored. As things are, doubt seems to be what there's the most of.

Drummond questions, for instance, whether Eisenhower would have beaten Taft in a national Republican primary. He's also not sure that Stevenson would have won out over Kefauver in a contest determined entirely by all Democratic voters.

"All I am saying and all that the advocates of a national presidential primary are saying," Drummond writes, "is: 'That the voters of both parties—who are the real owners of our

political parties, not the professional politicians—deserve to have an orderly, authoritative, available opportunity to register whom they want their party to nominate.

"That this is a right, not a privilege, and that if the political professionals continue to deny this right they soon are going to get into trouble with the voters."

Drummond believes national primaries should be only advisory, to begin with, until they have proved their worth. It might turn out, for instance, that not enough people would vote in such primaries to give them authority and real representativeness.

Perhaps Congress should go outside its own halls and select a commission to make an impartial survey on the problem. Already, despite the urging of 53 Democratic congressmen to sponsor a national primary, the move was blocked by some of the older professional politicians on the Resolutions Committee.

But the Democrats have recognized the existence of the problem. In fact they said this about it in their national platform:

"We recommend that Congress provide for a non-partisan study of possible improvements in the methods of nominating and electing Presidents and in the laws relating to the presidential succession. Special attention should be given to the problem of assuring that widest possible public participation in presidential nominations."

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

FARM WOODLOTS PAYING Coo's Bay Times

Farmers and other small woodland owners of Oregon received a gross income of \$2,147,159 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, from the sale of forest land products.

This information comes from the state forestry department, having been gathered by the senior service forester of that organization.

It shows, without doubt, that the small woodlot, the little tract of timber, is an important part of the overall forest picture and is one that will be of increasing importance in the years ahead.

The \$2,147,159 income came from a total of 50,566,000 board feet of saw timber with a stumpage value of \$749,308. The additional income came from the fact that a number of individuals did their own small-scale logging and received log prices instead of stumpage prices.

Also, it is interesting to note that the Douglas county agricultural agent's office now has an extension forester on its staff. A worker was added in the past fortnight to work with farmers and small land owners, helping them to work out management plans for woodlots so as to give them the greatest possible benefit.

Timber does not need to be in large blocks to be of economic importance. And it is time that the people of Coos county realize this fact.

Coos county, we feel, is missing out on some potential income, due to the neglect in developing of the farm woodlot and the small timber acreages. Perhaps a farm forester is needed; certainly, the various organizations of forest experts such as the Society of American Foresters and Coos county's own "Timber Beasts" can help.

Butcher Shop Shows Landscapes, Seascapes

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — In addition to watching the scales, patrons of one market and butcher shop will have an opportunity to see a free art show.

For a two-week trial period 18 landscapes and seascapes will adorn the blue-grey wall behind the meat counter. Like the steaks and chops the paintings, by a prominent local artist, will also bear a price tag. The artist will put up more paintings in case any are sold.

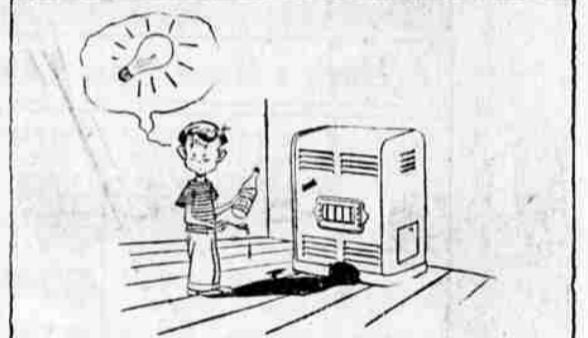
Husband Names Twin Brother In Divorce Suit

LOS ANGELES — Ralph S. Healy, 25, went to sea three years ago. He came home and told his neighbors about his trip. That's when he learned they didn't know he'd been away.

Healy filed suit for divorce Thursday charging his identical twin brother, Russell, had frequently visited his wife during his absence.

Healy's wife, Grace, sued for divorce recently, charging cruelty and desertion.

MY PAPER HASN'T ARRIVED YET IF NOT... Phone 2-2631 BETWEEN 6:15-7PM



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