

The News-Review

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ROAD HEADACHES COMING

Charles V. Stanton

George Castillo, city editor of *The News-Review*, recently reported an interview with County Judge Carl C. Hill concerning the county's road problems.

The county, Judge Hill said, is particularly interested in building roads to serve the expanding timber industry. It lists "critical" roads in the order of their importance. Then it strives to build and improve those roads as fast and as well as finances permit.

The county's road problem is a tough one. It becomes more pressing with the years. It will continue to be a problem for a long time to come. Then it will get worse.

We need go back only about ten years in memory to recall the sad shape of our road system. Our county roads had been built for farm traffic. They were used principally by passenger cars and light trucks. They were lightly surfaced, with little paving or oiling. Some were barely way trails, a rough grade back into remote areas, passable only in good weather. We had only a comparatively few miles of what might be called really good highway. We had some fair market roads.

Industry Changed Picture

Then the logging industry moved in. Heavy trucks, piled high with logs, started travelling over our "market" roads. Only a few trips were made before the light surface broke down. Roads became rough—full of craters and ruts. Sharp rocks began to work up from the ballast. Within weeks from the time the first trucks began rolling, the county court was in hot water.

Farmers were outraged that their roads had gone to pieces. They demanded immediate repairs. Logging truck operators pounded desks, exhibiting bills for tires and tire repair. It was hard to get rationed tires in those days. It took a lot of wire-pulling to keep a truck in operation. Then to have practically new tires torn up by bad roads was more than operators could stand.

Congressman Ellsworth got into the act and pulled strings in Washington to get larger allocation of tires for Douglas County operators.

Confronted with a policy decision, the County Court at first shifted much of the cost of road maintenance to operators. There wasn't much else the county could do at that time. It had no available money. When efforts were made to increase the road fund, strong objections were encountered from leading taxpayers who thought that industry should pay for its own roads.

New Problem Lies Ahead

We have made excellent progress on our road system since those early days. We have good cooperation between the court and industry. The public in general agrees with the court that roads are essential to keep the level of employment and economy high. As we cut more of our face timber and reach greater distances for materials, the burden will be even heavier. We doubtless will be able to keep ahead of emergencies, however.

But there is another problem in the offing. It is one, perhaps, to which little thought has been given to date. But there will come a time when certain roads, now important industrially, will no longer be needed for that purpose. But, should the court attempt to close them, there will be immediate and vociferous public remonstrance.

The public, especially hunters and anglers, will object to closing any of the access roads. They will demand continued maintenance. The county will be faced with keeping up many miles of uneconomic road because of public pressure. Roads built by loggers will be included.

Ken McLeod, who writes the column "Along Nature's Trail" for our sister paper, *The Herald and News*, Klamath Falls, tells us this problem already has become acute in Klamath County. Hundreds of miles of old logging roads must be maintained by the county to satisfy hunters, anglers and picnickers. Yet the county is hard-pressed for funds to maintain its major roads.

This problem will never be quite as acute in Douglas as in Klamath, because so much of our timber will be kept on a sustained yield harvesting pattern and most of our access roads will continue to serve some measure of industrial use. But we will have the issue with us in many areas eventually. It will be well for the county court to keep it in mind as roads are built. By constructing roads for a minimum of maintenance and by properly regulating company roads, which the county may have to take over later, big headaches may be alleviated some score of years in the future.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK — How would you like to start the New Year off with a free million-dollar idea?
Well, a fellow gave me one the other day, and after examining it from all angles, I am now passing it on to you — and you are welcome to it.
"Why doesn't somebody invent a new middle-aged pleasure?" This man demanded. "It would be worth a million dollars to him."
When I asked him what he meant, he continued:
"A great amount of effort and energy is spent thinking up gadgets to keep the young happy or soften the woes of the elderly. But nobody pays any attention to the middle-aged."
"Yet there are more middle-aged people than any other kind. Why should we have to shift for ourselves so much? Why doesn't somebody exert a little brainpower to provide us with some new form of pleasure?"
"Take me, for example. I'll admit I'm middle-aged, and I am bored. I am in that critical period when a man is too old to enjoy playing post office and too young to enjoy rheumatism. Why doesn't somebody dream up a new kind of pleasure that will enable us middle-aged people to forget ourselves and our problems?"
"Have you never tried bird watching?" I inquired. "The sight of our little feathered friends at

work and play is often soothing to the spirit."
"Look," he said, "let's be practical. When you've seen one English sparrow, you've seen 'em all. Let the birds watch each other."
He made the same complaint about baseball, television viewing, canasta, and stamp collecting. He was weary of sports and hobbies.
"No," he said, "what I want is an absolutely new pleasure for a middle-aged guy like myself—something that doesn't come in a bottle or wrapped in cellophane, something that doesn't come with a guarantee to help me or hurt me, but something I can get some real fun out of."
"Any other qualifications?" I asked.
"Well, yes," he said. "A new pleasure for a middle-aged man ought to be simple and inexpensive. It ought to be something the children can't steal from you as soon as they reach their teens. It ought to be something a man can enjoy without having to share it with a woman. Naturally, also it ought to be respectable, so that it won't be denounced by the clergy or make a man subject to arrest and imprisonment."
"That all?" I inquired.
"Yes, that's all," he said, "but is that too much to ask?"
"Frankly, it didn't seem too much to me. After all, why shouldn't a middle-aged man be allowed a new pleasure that wouldn't bankrupt

All God's Chillun—



PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

Oregon's days of romantic history began with the establishment of Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia. It was built during the years 1824 and 1825. Since this was the birth place of cultural activities for the entire Pacific Northwest, it may be well to give a picture of this fort written by Bancroft. "The most important place in all the Oregon Territory was Fort Vancouver, the Hudson's Bay Company headquarters. It was situated upon a beautiful sloping plain, on the north bank of the Columbia about six miles above the Multnomah River, as the Willamette below the falls, was still called, and opposite the center of the Willamette Valley, at a point where the Columbia is broad, and much divided by low, wood islands, which add diversity to a prospect embracing every element of grandeur and grace, from glistening snow peaks to the reflections of leaning shrubbery, whose flowers of red or white are mirrored in the calm surface of the most majestic of rivers."
The first fort was not much of a project, by modern comparison, but it was ample to meet the needs of a trading post and a bastion against native attack. A stockade of strong fir posts were set up, forming an enclosure about four hundred and fifty feet by seven hundred and fifty feet. This enclosure was about twenty feet high. "Inside the enclosure on three sides were arranged the dwellings and offices of the gentlemen of the company's service. In the center, facing the main entrance and great gate, was the residence of Doctor

In The Day's News

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lignant Americans generally, he accomplished his job.
That is to say, he inspired us with confidence that we can do and will do what we have to do to meet the situations that confront us. That is the LEADER'S big job.

It was, of course, a POLITICAL speech—in the best sense of the word "political." The dictionary defines "political" as "of or pertaining to polity, or politics, or the conduct of government." It defines "politics" as "the science or art of government."
If President Eisenhower is to lead us successfully through the difficulties and the dangers that face us, he must stay in office. That is the long and the short of it.

I am sure that our President and his advisers and his co-workers had read the Gallup report that was issued in December. It showed a drop in Eisenhower's popularity from its all time high of 75 per cent, which was registered in September, to 60 per cent, as registered early in December. The SHARPEST drop came among farmers, who in September approved the way he was handling his job by a percentage of 77, but who, by December, had dropped to an approval percentage of only 57—a loss of 20 percentage points. That was a greater loss than was shown by any group of our population. Even the Democrats dropped by only 19 percentage points, as did white collar workers—who include, I suppose, the so-called intelligentsia.
Obviously our farmers are scared by what has happened in the way of falling prices of what they have to sell which are not accompanied by corresponding drops in the prices of what the farmers have to buy.

I think it will be generally agreed that President Eisenhower paid more attention in his speech last night to the farm situation than to any other facet of our economy. I think that even hard-boiled partisans will agree that in doing so he was merely following wise and sound political principles—again using the word "political" in its best sense.
It might be added that in the Gallup poll that has been discussed here, manual workers showed a drop in approval of the way he is handling his job as President of only 12 points—from a high of 71 to a low of 59.
Incidentally, it should also be added that the drop of 15 percentage points from the President's high of 75 in September to the low of 60 in early December is not a dependable sign that he will fail of re-election in 1956.
In a similar poll shortly after President Truman took office in April of 1945, he showed an all-time record high in his personal popularity of 87 per cent, and 15 months later his popularity had plummeted to a low of 43 per cent. But he was RE-ELECTED in 1948.

COMMITTEE TO MEET

SALEM — The Legislative committee to study revision of the Oregon Constitution will meet at 8 p. m. Thursday in the Portland Trust Building in Portland, it was announced Tuesday.

Czechoslovakia Gets World Bank Suspension

WASHINGTON — Communist Czechoslovakia has been suspended by the World Bank after ignoring a notice to pay up the \$825,000 she still owes on her capital subscription.

The governors of the 35-nation bank last September gave up but officials said the Czechs let the deadline pass without word or action.

Czechoslovakia has until next Dec. 31 to change her mind. If she fails to do so, she will be expelled and the \$1,875,000 she already has paid will be returned.

Heart Attack Claims Descendant Of Chiefs

WHITE SWAN, Wash. — Jim Looney, 73-year-old descendant of Indian chiefs, died here Monday of a heart attack.

Looney, a chief of the Yakima Indians and a grandson of Ich Paeh Paul, one of the signers of the Mid Columbia Treaty of 1855, died at his home near the White Salmon Long House.

Yakima tribal leaders will conduct their own funeral services for the chief from the Long House later this week.

The death forced postponement of a general council meeting scheduled to open here Wednesday to consider the Celilo fishery at The Dalles, Ore., and to decide whether to permit sale of intoxicating liquor on the Yakima reservation.

Old Portland Theater Scheduled For Razing

PORTLAND — The Playhouse Theater, used half a century for stage shows and movies, will be torn down to make room for a parking lot.

Destruction of the building, which has been empty in recent years, will start immediately so work on the lot can start.

Lawyers Tab Attack By Senator On Canyon Witness As 'Politics'

By JOHN KAMPS

WASHINGTON — Attorneys for Washington State and the Idaho Power Co. Tuesday defended the testimony of a witness in the Hells Canyon case against attacks from within and without the hearing room.

They resisted a motion by a public power attorney to strike the testimony of Holland Houston, Washington's only witness at the Idaho Power's applications to build three dams in the Snake River between Idaho and Oregon.

And they termed an attack by Sen. Magnuson (D-Wash.) "propaganda" and "politics." Examiner William J. Costello placed in the record a letter which Magnuson wrote Monday to Jerome K. Kuykendall, Power Commission chairman, in which Magnuson said:

"I feel it unbearably unfair for Holland Houston to give out the impression at the hearing that he speaks for the people of the state of Washington in the matter of Hells Canyon and low cost electric power.

Opposition Pinpointed
"The people of the state of Washington have repeatedly proclaimed in statewide elections for the past 20 years their complete and unqualified endorsement of cheap publicly owned power. No individual should be given the privilege of perverting that position, especially one who has been publicly designated as a proponent of private power.

"Even the governor of this state has not the right to misrepresent this publicly endorsed position. It is so keenly felt in Washington State that should this attempt at misrepresentation be continued or expanded, the matter will undoubtedly be forced to an issue by the people themselves—even if it requires a recall campaign.

Houston testified last month as power adviser to Washington Gov. Arthur B. Langlie, who intervened at the Hells Canyon hearing against a proposal to build a federal dam near one of Idaho Power's sites.

Note Heads For Record
Bernard Longo, Washington's attorney general said Magnuson "either has chosen to ignore our opening statement or is ignorant of it."

Longo said his opening statement pointed out that Washington is not against public power but is against any "high head Hells Canyon Dam."

Longo declared Magnuson sought through the letter "to use

merely as a sounding board for political purposes." Idaho Power lawyer said he was "strenuously objecting to this attempt to get in (the record) personal attacks and threats in an indirect way through an 'attack on a sworn witness.'"

Parry said the paragraph mentioning recall "consists primarily of a bunch of adjectives and apparently concluded with a threat."

Admission of the letter Parry declared, would be "very improper" because the hearing record "shouldn't be used as a sounding board for propaganda purposes."

Costello said the letter "would go into the record because Magnuson requested it, but would be considered only as a statement of the senator's position and not as evidence in the case.

First order of business as the hearing resumed after a holiday recess was a motion by Mrs. Evelyn Cooper, attorney for group advocating the federal Hells Canyon Dam, to throw out Houston's testimony and Washington State's exhibits. She challenged Houston's qualifications and questioned whether his testimony supported Washington's intervention petition.

Longo argued that Houston is qualified by education and experience and said his testimony was "not legally to be thrown out. The not legally to be thrown out evidence is by cross examination," Longo said.

"There is not a single legal ground to justify striking all the testimony," Parry said. "No court would listen to any such shotgun motion."

Parry said it would be "laughable" for the Power Commission to say that Houston is not an expert engineer because he is known as one throughout the Northwest.

Increased Wood Use In Building Homes Forecast

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Lumber's share of the home building market will increase this year, perhaps as much as 10 percent, Loo V. Bodine, executive vice president of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, predicts.

"The prospects are that as much lumber may be used to build about one million new non-farm dwelling units this year as was used to build one million, one hundred thousand units in 1953," Bodine declared.

The trend in home construction, he explained is toward greater use of wood because of its economy, versatility and pleasing appearance. "Individuality in home construction is another advantage to be gained by using wood," he emphasized.

"These values will become more important in the months ahead because of keener competition among builders and because home buyers will be more discriminating."

Bodine said the building pattern this year is expected to include a greater percentage of new homes featuring wood frame construction, and estimated that nearly 9 out of every 10 new single-family homes will be of wood frame construction.

Medium Prices Factor
The term wood frame construction commonplace among builders but often confusing to home buyers, simply means a building that is framed of wood. The main difference between wood frame construction and masonry construction is the former's use of studs—vertical wood members—in the outside walls to support the roof and provide a base for the exterior facing of the building.

"Especially do we anticipate the building of more homes this year in the medium price range where

Extra Privileges Not For Indians, Patterson States

SALEM — Klamath Indians won't get any special privileges if the federal government gives them their freedom, Gov. Paul L. Patterson said Monday at a meeting of his Indian Affairs Advisory Committee.

The governor made his comment after Boyd Jackson, member of the Klamath tribal council, said his people expect some property tax exemptions, and some income tax exemptions for older members of the tribe.

The governor said that if Congress passes the bill to relinquish federal control of the tribe, the Klamath Indians would be on the same footing as any other citizen of Oregon.

"I have serious doubts," Gov. Patterson said, "if the Legislature could be convinced that one set of citizens should have special privileges."

"There is no state machinery to take over the Indians and attempt to perform in the manner the federal government is doing. I don't believe the legislature would be inclined to set up a State Department of Indian Affairs.

Five Years For Transition
The governor appointed his committee last week to aid the Indians in making the transition from federal control to full citizenship of the state of Oregon.

This transition period probably would last about five years. Jackson said that members of his tribe want a waiting period to enable the Indians to prepare themselves for management of their own affairs.

He said that revenues from the sale of timber owned by the Indians are paying all costs of running the Klamath Reservation.

The Klamath Indians have 825,000 acres of timber lands, Jackson said.

He said most of the Klamaths want to make cattle raising their primary occupation. They also want an irrigation project to enable production of hay.

wood is by far the most popular material for exterior wall construction," Bodine reported.

"There are indications that these medium priced homes will be larger too, requiring more wood for studs, rafters, joists, siding, doors, flooring, millwork and other wood components."

Homes of wood frame construction may be faced with a variety of materials, such as wood siding, wood shingles, brick veneer and asbestos shingles.

However, wood siding has been the leading material for exterior facing since this country was first settled and it continues to hold the top position, Bodine stated.

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