The News-Review

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NORTH UMPQUA AIR ROUTE

Charles V. Stanton

One of the compelling reasons for early completion of the North Umpqua Highway lies in its tourist attraction potential. No route in Oregon offers more scenic value.

But while the ground route of the North Umpqua is high in scenic resource, the country, seen from the air is almost beyond belief.

Dr. E. W. Carter, Roseburg chiropodist and amateur flier, took us along on a flight to Klamath Falls last Sunday.

We followed the Umpqua-Little River divide, crossed above Big Camas, skirted Diamond Lake, flew over Crater Lake and gradually descended as we soared over the green carpet of the Fort Klamath region and the gorgeous Klamath Lakes on our way into the huge airport constructed at Klamath Falls for military use during the last war and soon to be enlarged as a jet airbase.

The beauty of this flight is beyond description.

As the plane climbs out of the valley and over the lower foothills, the mighty sentinels of the Cascades come into view, from Mount Shasta on the south to Hood on the north, if the day is clear. Ahead lies the rounded slope of Mt. Bailey and the jagged "cowhorn" of Mt. Thielsen, with blue-green Diamond Lake nestled between.

Miles Of Timber

As far as one can see is the mighty forest. It seems impossible ever to remove that tremendous crop. Yet the checkerboard of patch logging, the network of roads along ridges, and the evidence of timber removal in late years, give evidence of the hunger of our mills and point out the importance of sustained yield harvest and, particularly, the crying necessity for keeping fire from this awe-inspiring resource.

A wide swath, now covering its raw scar with a green bandage, marks the transmission lines from Conco's North Umpqua development to Roseburg. A chain of reservoirs appear as tiny lakes. Bare, yellow earth outlines the basins soon to be inundated by impoundments serving Lemolo power plants now under construction.

Diamond Lake, reflecting the snow-capped images of its flanking peaks, is a picture of rare beauty, but the vision fades quickly as the plane clears the lofty rim of Crater Lake and one looks down upon that scenic wonder of the world.

Still more beauty lies ahead, however, as the palisades are left behind and the deep green carpet of the fertile Fort Klamath plain comes into view. Then comes the spectacle of Klamath Lakes with the surrounding intricate patterns of irrigation canals and verdant fields.

Landing Fields Needed

The trip across the Cascades by way of the North Umpqua air lane is one of unsurpassing beauty. Few planes fly that route. The pass generally used is by way of Green Springs, where less altitude is required. But there is little comparisen between the two in the matter of scenery. The Umpqua route is far superior.

The Umpqua flight could be made to draw many amateur fliers. It needs only minor improvements and enough publicity to acquaint the air tourist with what it has to offer.

The first need is that of landing strips. A flier familiar with the country has little worry about getting down safely in the event of emergency. A plane in distress could land at Caps Ilahee or the Toketee strip. The Briggs logging road could be used by a light plane if necessary. Beaver Marsh air strip lies a few miles beyond the summit of the Cascades. An emergency landing could be negotiated almost anywhere from Fort Klamath area on to Klamath Falls. The flier unfamiliar with the North Umpqua region, however, would not know the emergency landing spots and thus would avoid the crossing, regardless of its beauty.

A landing strip half way between Glide and Toketee, another at or near Diamond Lake would make the route comparatively safe for the amateur flier. At the same time those strips would be of great value for forest administration, particularly in fire prevention, or dusting or spraying for insect pests.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Facts, fancies and figures from an oddity almanac in a modern world:

Let's start off with the girls, since they interest everyone . . . Are "falsies" really necessary? Even girls torn by doubt, or stern feminine honesty, now have a choice in their solution. . .A manufacturer has come out with a braissiere coated with a thin layer of foam rubber to achieve a desired silhouette . . . and claims he is doing very well overseas from Belgium to Peru.

Do you know how often your heart beats? . . . If you live the biblical span of 70 years, it will pulse between two and three billion times . . . The encyclopedias are chary of saying how often the average human heart beats(They don't want to worry you, but mine checks 75 when I am not worried, and 100 plus when the boss is looking) . . . . But they will tell you that a horse's heart beats 30 times a minute (These are the ones I bet and lose on), and a mouse races his pumper 500-to-1,000 times every 60 seconds.

Names not only make news they also make you wonder. . .The town of Smackover, Ark., for example, came from the French term, chemin couvert, meaning covered road, and I can't find out why . . . The authorities all agree on Smackover, but nobody I know claims to know how Wham, La., got its punch . . . Business firms are easier to trace . . . The Rugcrofters, a major hand-woven rug company now in Puerto Rico, migrated from North Carolina, where its weavers still held to the old Scottish word "croft," meaning a small farm.

You probably never bothered to think about how the great Shell Oil Co., got its tag . . . Well back in the 1830's it was a small general trading company that, among other things, earned a fast buck by importing sea shells from the Orient to make mother of pearl . . . Then it stumbled into oil, and quit worrying about the button market.

But suppose it had adopted the title, "Mother of Pearl, Inc.," and then had to go into the world market peddling gasoline? . . . An industrial outfit can, of course, change its corporate name to meet the purposes of its life . . . But a child is more reluctant to turn upon its parents, and this is why every parent should give a child at least four names at birth, so that later in life it can have a choice if it feels it needs it.

The almanac editorial: Last winter, as usual, we warned our readers against the spreading prevalence of the common cold, which year after year begins more and more to resemble "virus X," an ailment for people who, for personal reasons, prefer to catch an uncommon cold.

Now we summon our subscribers to a concerted attack on ragweed, which many of our friends say causes them to suffer from hay fever, a disease they say is an allergy.

Personally, we think that a guy who gets a common cold in the winter, and insists on calling it "virus X," is naturally subject to hay fever, which we ourselves believe is a summer cold. But you can't deny a friend the pleasure of making his own malady mysterious.

So do your neighbors a good turn. Attack and destroy ragweed—root, stalk and pollen—wherever it leers a green head. There is no market for the stuff anyway.

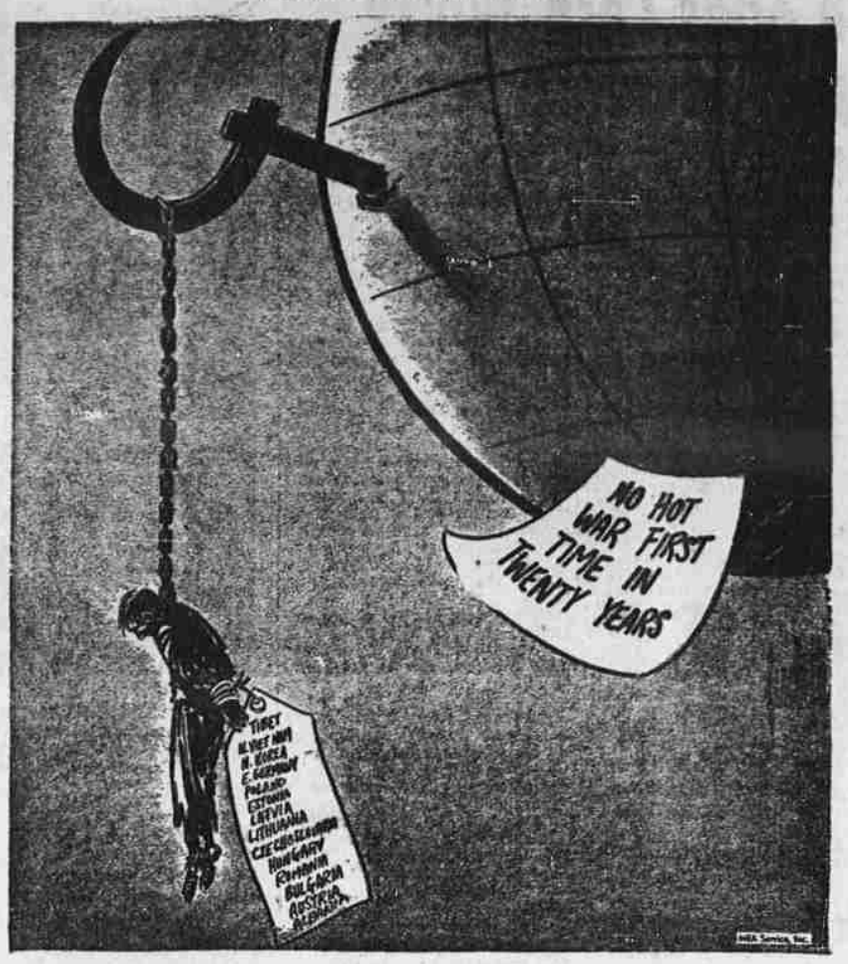
(Editor's note: This issue of the oddity almanac is skipping its usual science department notes because the man assigned to this field took a new wonder drug and, as we go to press, is still too sick to describe its benefits to mankind).

Almanac quotes to live a life by: "Does his own fatal passion become to each man his god?"—Virgil.

"Success is the child of audacity—Disraeli.

Almanac long-range weather forecast: Hot air storms, spreading across entire country and reaching a peak just before autumn elections; followed by cooling showers.

Peace In Our Time



Bruce Biossat

Evidently backers of high, fixed farm price supports in the Senate have two proposals by which they hope to thwart President Eisenhower's plan for lower, more flexible supports. The defenders of the status quo yield slowly.

Senator Mundt, South Dakota Republican and member of the Senate Agriculture Committee, says that of course the first effort will be to put across a measure continuing the existing 90 per cent of parity and the 82½ per cent approved by the House more than a week ago.

Either move would naturally be a severe blow to Mr. Eisenhower and all those who are troubled by the effect of high farm supports in building unmanageable surpluses of basic crops.

The President's desire was for a flexible plan that would encompass a range from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of parity. The House bill advanced the lower limit to 82½ per cent, which is damage enough to the principle of flexibility. But at least the House, by a margin of 228 to 170, passed a plan which still can make some reasonable claim to serving the President's goal.

Indeed, not only was it a personal triumph for Mr. Eisenhower that he succeeded in getting this much approved; but it was a tribute to the political courage of House members that so many would stand with the President on an issue they consider fraught with danger for them at the polls.

It would be ironic if the Senate should now block or overturn this good work. The Senate prides itself on being more statesmanlike and less amenable to lobby pressures than the House.

It believes itself more capable of representing the whole country's interests than a body of men speaking for relatively small local constituencies.

All that the ordinary citizen can say about this is: This is the Senate's chance to prove it. In the last few years the Senate already has shown itself quite incapable of policing its membership. It would not help its reputation if it should now demonstrate that it is less resistant to selfish pressures from special group than is the House.

Holdout

In the suburbs of New York City, Miss Lisa Hein is still holding out in her "castle" perched on a rocky knoll.

New York state's new superhighway is right at her door. The dynamiters have been knocking, but they haven't shaken her determination to keep them off her property until she gets the price she says the state promised her for the house.

As she surveys the cracks in her pantry walls, the result of blasting just a few feet away, Miss Hein must know she cannot hang on indefinitely. She cannot "impede progress" in the shape of the sweeping new toll road.

But she must get some satisfaction from the fact that she has exercised the citizen's age-old prerogative not to be pushed into things — or at least not too fast. The holdout, like the dissenter, is one of the marks of a healthy free society.

Eventually, her house will go down and the knoll will be leveled and the smooth highway put through. But maybe there'll be a slight bump in the concrete — a "Thank you, Ma'am" — at that point. There ought to be something to remind the folks of Miss Hein's stubborn rear-guard action. We don't have enough of them these days.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page one)

sketchy attention to the filibuster the senate Democrats and their camp-followers, the Morse - type mavericks, waged against Ike's atomic energy bill.

I reckon you've at least wondered vaguely what it was all about.

This is the answer:

IT WAS PURE POLITICS.

The bill proposed to take some cautious preliminary steps toward removing atomic energy from COMPLETE control by the government. Atomic energy, you know, will SOMEDAY ("someday" may be quite a while off) run all our machinery. If, when that time comes, the government controls atomic energy as completely as it does now, THE GOVERNMENT WILL ABSOLUTELY CONTROL INDUSTRY AND BUSINESS IN AMERICA.

This filibuster is a big campaign preview.

In the campaign that is getting underway, the Democrats are going all out for big government to run everything. You must have noticed that here in Oregon the office-seeking Democrats are practically without exception beating the drum for big - government-own-everything - and run - everything in Hell's Canyon.

In our country — which, more than any other country, depends upon machines that are RUN BY POWER — complete political control of power insures complete political control of industry and business.

In this atomic energy bill, the GOP's stood reasonably pat for giving free enterprise a chance in the future.

At least that gives a fairly sharp and clear-cut political issue.

If you're for big government run everything and everybody, you're for the Democrats—automatically and naturally.

If you believe in giving free enterprise a chance, you side logically with the Republicans.

Phone Equipment Reaches Glendale

The Glendale Telephone Co. has taken delivery on most of the new equipment required for its major modernization program and the change-over to a new and larger switchboard in the near future.

The tentative date of Aug. 18 for the change-over of the existing telephones from the old board to the new automatic one still stands —if the installers arrive to set up the new equipment in time. There has been no word as to the date on which the installation crew will arrive, according to Mrs. G. B. Fox, correspondent.

Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. crews are now in that town stringing new coaxial cable from near the highway into town. The independent telephone companies and the larger Bell System work together to give coordinated and standardized service in the entire area with the latter company constructing and maintaining the long distance lines between the centers serviced by the independent companies, Mrs. Fox points out.

Congress Chat

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

The adjournment date of this session of Congress is still very much in doubt as this is written. Prior to the prolonged debate in the Senate on the bill known as the atomic energy bill, it was generally conceded that adjournment by July 31 was not only possible but likely. Now a fair guess would be Aug. 7.

A few years ago, Congress passed what is called the Legislative Re-organization Act. It specifies that Congress shall adjourn on or before July 31. There was an element of absurdity in that provision of the law for the simple reason that each two-year term of Congress is separate and independent. The present Congress, for example, cannot make a law that would bind a future Congress. There is nothing except psychological value about the July 31 date. All that will be necessary to continue this Congress into the future after July 31 will be the passage of a simple resolution. This has been done several times since the so-called Reorganization Act, which sets the adjournment date, was passed.

In my opinion one of the most important bills—if not the most important measure to be considered by Congress during my time as a member, is the pending bill regarding the peace-time or industrial use of atomic energy. It contains the set of rules under which this great new source of energy may be developed and used in our free economy—with private capital. It is within the realm of possibility that in the long future atomic energy may have more effect upon our economy and upon our individual lives than has electrical energy. This bill has had the most careful preparation by a joint committee of the House and Senate. I think it is the first important piece of legislation to have such sponsorship. Now it should have equally careful consideration on the floor og both houses of Congress.

Unfortunately, practically all of the argument and debate about this bill so far has been on one minor section which has nothing at all to do with the purpose of the legislation. The row has developed over how the additional power needed by atomic energy plants in the South is to be obtained. Those who think the federal government should own and generate all electric power are demanding that the TVA be expanded to meet the power need. Others—obviously in the majority—believe the additional power can and should be contracted for from privately-owned plants. That is what the present row is about but it has nothing at all to do with the future development of atomic power—which is the real and serious objective of the legislation.

Apparently the bill to authorize the construction of the dam on the South Santiam known as the Green Peter project, on a "partnership" basis will not be considered by Congress this year. I hope the situation regarding that much needed flood control dam is fully understood in Oregon. The fact is that the failure to have the partnership plan approved this year or at any other time will not hold back the construction of the dam. My bill, introduced a year and a half ago along with an identical bill in the Senate by Senator Cordon, authorizes the construction of the Green Peter and White Bridge dams as multiple-purpose projects —which means that they will be constructed by the government as power dams as well as for flood control. My bill has been made a part of the big omnibus flood control and rivers and harbors bill which will undoubtedly be passed. The question as to whether the power facilities at the dam shall be paid for by the federal government or by local interests can be decided next year. Meanwhile, appropriations can be made based upon the authorization which will be contained in the omnibus bill.

Vet Seeks Cash To Rejoin Wife

BALTIMORE (AP) — A 29-year-old North Carolina veteran, forced by red tape to leave the girl he loves and his baby son behind him in Germany, sought today to raise enough money so he can rejoin them.

Leroy F. Harris poured out his story here today in a letter to the Baltimore Sun asking for "advice, publicity or help of any other kind."

Harris was discharged from the Army last November after three years of occupation duty in Germany. There, he met and fell in love with Barbara, a Hungarian girl who with her family had been evacuated from their Budapest home by the Russians in 1946 and sent to West Germany.

Several months after their meeting in 1950, Harris applied for military permission to marry Barbara. He volunteered for a one-year extension of his overseas tour of duty. Then he discovered that his application to marry could be submitted no earlier than nine months prior to his discharge.

He reapplied and was told his fiancee must submit a birth certificate signed, sealed and issued by the proper authorities in the place or city of her birth. Requests to officials of Hungary, now a satellite country, went unanswered.

Harris said he filed a statement of paternity with the U. S. counsul after the child was born in February 1953 and began looking for civilian employment. But arrangements to receive his discharge in Germany were rejected.

Back in the United States, he decided to wait until he had earned enough to take him to Germany and establish him in a job there. But, having no work skill, he found jobs scarce. His present work nets him $33.45 a week.

"I seem as far from it as I was when I came to Baltimore," he said.

Foreign Aid Cost To Oregonians Cited By Cordon

WASHINGTON — Senator Guy Cordon reminds Oregon taxpayers that, in effect, they'll have to come up with $1,000 apiece to pay their share of America's foreign aid program since the end of World War II.

And, he pointed out, the Senate faces the Administration's request for another $3.5 billion to carry this program through the next fiscal year. This will tack another $75 or so on the individual bill.

"We're married to this program, for better or for worse," said the senior Oregon senator, "and it's too late for separate maintenance.

Nevertheless, Senator Cordon said he believes "it's time we started to regard the nine - year honeymoon as over—it's time to settle down to housekeeping. This doesn't mean welshing on our moral obligations. But I think there has developed a dangerous tendency to regard the United States Treasury as a joint checking account for the United Nations. I think the taxpayers are entitled to an audit of the books in simple arithmetic."

The nine-year cost of military and economic aid to friendly nations is $59,400,000,000, Senator Cordon pointed out. Oregon's share of this burden, based on the formula applied by the research office of the Council of State Chambers of Commerce, is $594,000,000.

"The internal revenue service tells me that 574,454 Oregonians filed individual income tax returns for 1951," Senator Cordon said. "That means that each one of those Oregon taxpayers—or his children—will have to work off that debt, plus interest."

Senator Cordon added: "When we consider that Oregon's $594,000,000 share of the global aid program would build a couple of John Day dams, we can begin to appreciate the full weight of the loan Uncle Sam is toting down the long and winding postwar trail."

Lane Pair Bound Over On Charge Of Bribery

EUGENE (AP) — Two Lane County men were bound over to the grand jury on charges of bribery and attempted bribery at their preliminary hearing in district court.

The two, Delbert Francis Andrews, 39, pool hall owner, and James Porter Frady, 34, Glenwood night club manager, were released after posting $1,000 bail each.

Only witness at the hearing in Judge Chester N. Anderson's court was Deputy Sheriff William E. Alexander. He told of a series of meetings with Frady and Andrews during which the defendants allegedly offered to pay for immunity if they were permitted to conduct gambling operations.

Alexander said he reported the contacts to Sheriff Ed Elder and District Attorney Eugene Vann, and they told the deputy to continue his investigation. Alexander said he accepted $200 at one of the meetings with the defendants with the knowledge of Vann and Elder.

Alexander testified the defendants also proposed payments to allow prostitution. Sums offered to "open up" the county ranged as high as $1,000 a month, the deputy testified.

Glen Oaks Lots Sold To Satisfy Judgment

Ten lots of the Glen Oaks addition to Roseburg were sold at a sheriff's sale this week with proceeds to be applied to a judgment against Harry Kinnear, reports Sheriff Calvin Baird.

The plaintiff in the civil suit, Marie B. Abbott, bought nine of the lots, and Don Metzger of Roseburg bought the tenth. The total sale netted $5,869.80. Most of the money will be used to satisfy the $4,776.50 circuit court judgment against Kinnear.

Cutover Umpqua Forest Land Gets Seedling Trees

A total of 882,600 seedling trees were hand planted on cutover land within the Umpqua National Forest during this past fiscal year, according to a U.S. Forest Service member.

The seedlings were planted in 28 separate areas on a total of 1,522 acres, which returned the acres to immediate timber production, the forest service spokesman said. Plantings are made annually and this past fiscal year's work pretty well matches previous accomplishments, he added.

All of the planting was done under the direction of the U.S. Forest Service. One thousand and twenty of the acres were planted by Umpqua National Forest personnel. The remaining 502 acres were put in by contract tree planters. The seedlings averaged 5 inches in height.

In addition to the areas planted to trees, 39 acres were returned to timber production by direct seeding, the spokesman said.

He added that the Forest Service is able to plant all the seedlings it can obtain from the U.S. Forest Service nurseries at Wind River, Wash., and at Bend. Douglas fir seedlings are grown in the Washington nursery; most of the pines used for reforestation are grown at Bend.

Klamath Jet Air Base Construction Okayed

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower has signed the bill authorizing $37 million dollars worth of military construction projects in this country, including the jet interceptor base base at Klamath Falls.

The Klamath Falls authorization is for $4,133,000 under the Air Force section of the bill, the only other Oregon project is at the Portland airport with $1,722,000 authorized.

It is authorization only. A separate bill is needed to provide the money.

SEE PAGE 9 FOR WHITESTAG SALE

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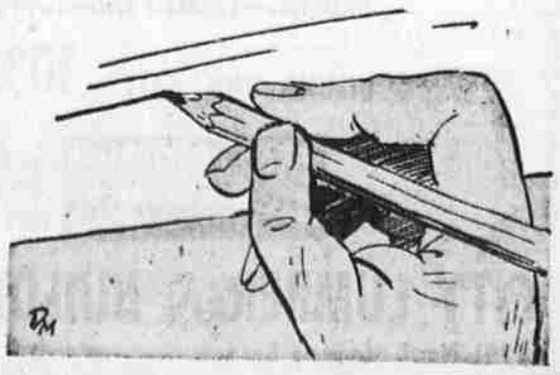
MEMO
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