

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 1, 1950, at the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.
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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., office in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver
Subscription Rates—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50;
three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months, \$7.00;
three months, \$3.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year,
per month, \$1.25.

PIONEERS NEARING END

By Charles V. Stanton

Former Governor Charles A. Sprague, publisher of the *Oregon Statesman*, Salem, has discussed editorially on several occasions recently the rapid movement of big timber concerns into Oregon. This movement in late months has been concentrated quite heavily in the Willamette Valley, but has moved into Douglas County in a lesser degree. Pending negotiations by United States Plywood Corporation for purchase of Associated Plywood Mills, Inc., is a good example. Associated Plywood's chief assets are its plants at Eugene and Willamina. But it also operates a sawmill and logging operations in Douglas County.

Many of the major concerns already have a foothold in Douglas County. They are steadily enlarging their holdings.

The normal process, a pattern well established in the lumber industry, is that the major concerns permit smaller operators to open up a new field. After a few years timber begins to get short. The big concerns then step in and buy available assets, combining them into larger operations.

It was predicted in this column many years ago, and has since been frequently repeated, that we can expect the same pattern to reach Douglas County eventually. It already is here on a small scale. Timber exhaustion, however, has reached a more critical condition in the Willamette Valley, where the big concerns find the field ripe for their entrance, so our day is postponed.

Better Utilization Follows

As a means of keeping local companies in operation, we advocated cooperative sustained yield contracts. It was, and still is, our opinion that it would be better to have a score or more of local companies, set up for permanent operation on a large scale, than to have the industry pass into the hands of a half-dozen major concerns. The cooperative contract plan, however, was quite effectively squelched by small operators, aided by politics, and, as a result, it will be only a comparatively short time until we will see Douglas County's timber industry in the control of a few big operators, with only a very limited number of small operators still able to exist.

Yet there are advantages in having the industry concentrated in the hands of a few big outfits. They are adequately financed and able to install equipment and processes to utilize materials now going to waste. Being national in scope, and having long experience, they are interested in permanence. Most of them go in heavily for tree farming, an activity they are able to support financially. They spend millions of dollars in research, and are constantly finding new products and new markets where the operation is being increasingly diversified. From the conservation viewpoint these objectives are most desirable, yet they are beyond the ability of small operators.

Pooling Opportunity

There is no reason to fear the inevitable transfer of the industry into the control of major operators. In fact, from the employment standpoint — and the major interest of the community should be in the creation of maximum number of jobs — the pattern has a favorable aspect. Yet we like to see the pioneers continue their existence and to become "big" in their own right.

One way to achieve this state is through the cooperative sustained yield contract, which, however, would be most difficult of attainment in the face of continued opposition from small operators, who refuse to face up to the fact that the same result is being obtained by the absorption process, but not until after a criminal waste of the resource.

Another possibility of transforming "little" operators into "big" concerns, we believe, would be through the pooling of resources.

If a number of operators in each locality could get together and put their facilities into a pooled arrangement, utilizing their combined assets to finance improved utilization, the resulting operation could be maintained in the face of almost any type of competition.

On the other hand, such a pool doubtless would be so attractive to big national outfits that it would draw a premium price — a purchase offer that probably couldn't be resisted by the stockholders.

Consequently, we probably should be looking forward to the day that our timber industry will be in few hands and the pioneers gone from the field, as has been the case with all history.

Hal Boyle

LAROCHE, Belgium (P) — All my life I have wanted to become a real gourmet, one who makes an art of eating.

Guess I never will. I flunk out on the very first test — which is, that the true gourmet never lets his conscience interfere with his plate.

For example, this year an African native politician disappeared on a campaign tour and presumably was consumed by his constituents. The average voter, no matter what his politics, considers such a thing unjustified, regardless of the candidate's stand on the tariff or whether he favored legalizing bingo.

Your true gourmet, on the other hand, would be interested only in how the politician was cooked, what kind of sauce was employed, and what kind of wine would be proper for the occasion.

I mention this only because I have again floundered in my efforts to become a gourmet. The piece of resistance in this case was not a politician, but something even more vulnerable called a grive.

I have been journeying through Belgium with a group of American travel writers, and life has been one banquet after another. The food in the Ardennes is wonderful at this time of year and full of a forest flavor — sweet-tasting venison, acorn-rimmed wild boar steaks that make ordinary pork pallid in comparison.

My first encounter with venison

did trouble me — for I love the image of a springing deer — but I calmed my qualms and manfully downed it by telling myself, "In this world everybody's after a fast buck."

And just when I thought I was becoming a hardened gourmet at last — well, in they came with a grive on my plate.

What was it? Nobody in our group knew for sure. It was a small bird, roasted a lovely brown. It had been cooked with its head on, and served with the head bent under the wings and legs, which were crossed across its breast in a shy protective gesture.

"Looks like that old painting called 'September Morn,'" someone suggested. We guessed it must be a tiny squab or some kind of sparrow.

The next problem was how to eat it. With knife and fork I feebly attacked the grive. It immediately let its head fall back and flung its wings and legs apart. It looked somehow like a baby that needed a diaper.

Hunger left me at once. But feebly I took off a morsel with my fork. It was dark and gamey,



Bruce Blossat

One could search a long time before finding an expert on world affairs who believes that the Russians want a shooting war with the free nations. But only the gullible imagine this means the Kremlin has abandoned its goal of world conquest.

It has been clear for many months that the Russians feel there is more to be gained — at less risk — in pursuing the kind of political and economic combat which has come to be known as the Cold War.

There is plenty of evidence that free-world diplomats understand this. They seek to build defenses in this field every bit as stout as those deemed necessary on the military front. But they suffer handicaps.

Millions of people, particularly in long-beleaguered Europe, seem weary of any sort of struggle. They seek anxious refuge in neutralism, or, in their almost pitiful eagerness for tranquility, are too ready to believe Soviet professions of good will.

On the other hand, some cannot see the combat as anything but military. They are impatient of all expenditures not strictly for defense purposes, or closely related. They view money spent for economic warfare as "down the drain."

Yet the record of Russia's performance can afford no real comfort to either viewpoint. The Kremlin's declarations of good intentions are phony, and Soviet leaders demonstrate this not so much by occasional attacks on American or Allied planes as by their relentless economic and political aggressions.

Russia, of course, applies its pressures everywhere. But it sees its greatest opportunities on underdeveloped continents like Asia and Africa, where abiding poverty and nationalistic ferment combine to stir the populace to action.

In most of these lands the Russian army can play no active revolutionary role. Many times the native Communist movement is itself small. The impetus to rebellion

and I had a hard time swallowing it.

The Belgian sportsman sitting next to me noticed my difficulty. "Very delicious," he said, kissing his fingers. Then he showed me how to eat a grive. He ripped the bird apart, wolfed it down, then — at first I thought this was an optical illusion — thrust the head in his mouth and demolished it with great gusto.

Fighting down an urge to get up and run, I asked him what a grive was. As best I could understand his explanation, filtered through my forgotten year of college French, he said:

"A grive is a thrush, game bird here. We trap it. It is a very greedy bird, and its greed is its own undoing. When it thrusts its head through a small looped snare to get at a berry, the noose tightens around its throat and hangs it."

"A grive is a thrush is a thrush is a thrush," the words rang through my mind. I remembered how as a Boy Scout I had prowled through the woods identifying different birds to win a merit badge. What would my old scoutmaster think of me now, sitting here with a cooked, sweet-singing thrush on my plate?

My Belgian friend looked puzzled as I pushed the grive away. I felt there was no use trying to explain to him that to me a thrush meant music, and that if I were ever hungry enough to eat musical instruments I would prefer to start by munching on a tuba or nibbling on the legs of a concert piano.

must come from others more influential. But once trouble boils over, the Reds are adept at making it their own. This is the essence of their technique — egg-ing others to act and then seizing the fruits of their initiative.

In past months many sore spots have been eased — in Egypt, Iran, Trieste, Guatemala. But the great backward continents are still in turmoil. We have no grounds for complacency.

We hold it in our power to lead them toward economic betterment and political self-fulfillment. If we act boldly and consistently to aid them, these stirring peoples will rise to become economically healthy, independent, free.

If we shrink from this responsibility, if we pretend the struggle does not exist or that it is purely military in prospect, then Russia will move in to hijack and warp their surging drive for self-determination.

Should that happen on any large scale, Asia and Africa, and with them much of our own national security, would likely go down the drain. To many that would seem a far more fearsome prospect than the risk of our dollars to prevent it.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

WHY THE BIG ROW OVER DIXON-YATES?

Salem Capital Journal

A real knock-down and dragout "battle of the century" over the Dixon-Yates contract for a privately built power plant to supply power to the Atomic Energy Commission is raging and it is now apparent why this is so.

Earlier there were questions about the equity of the contract, largely inspired by a misleading propaganda that the government was going to pay nine percent interest on the \$107,000,000 investment when in fact it was to pay about 3.75 percent. But the questions were proper and should always be asked when a government contract of any size is proposed.

Now the contract, which looked good for the government originally, has been changed in the further interest of the government. A mandatory ceiling of \$600,000 a year profit for the Dixon-Yates interests on the five and a half million of equity capital they will invest has been written into the contract. Imagine all the yelling over \$600,000 a year! Further, the government can continue the contract for 20 years after the original 25 if it wishes, which it probably will if operating costs are higher than they are now. And the government can take the plant over any time within three years by compensating the private company for its actual expenditures. This would enable a Democratic administration, if one is elected in 1956, to reverse the Eisenhower administration and add this plant to the T.V.A.

This would normally meet all objections, particularly when the deal closely parallels two made by the Truman administration without any opposition. But it doesn't. The angry cries rise even louder. Why?

Because a vital principle is at stake. Shall the government buy power from private companies or supply the power itself? Public vs. private power: Dixon-Yates is not very important as a business deal, but it is a battlefield where two powerful opposing armies come together for a test of strength. They'll decide whether the new

Boat Expedition By UO Students Short Of Goal

EUGENE — Five Oregon students set out to paddle down the Willamette River to see the "big game" at Corvallis — but, alas, it just doesn't seem to be Oregon's year for such stunts.

Like the raid of Oregon students on the Oregon State campus Friday morning — which ended in ignominious capture of the Oregon men — this venture wound up in the wrong channel. What's more the boat had developed a leak.

The students, Jeff Davis, Dan Lees, Vance Taylor, Gary Jackson and Bob Kirkwood, got a 12-foot motorboat without a motor. They crowded into it Friday with paddles, vowing to travel the approximate 45 river miles to Corvallis in time to see the Oregon-Oregon State football game Saturday.

They paddled away, and after a while began bailing, too. By nightfall they found they had covered only about 15 miles, had wandered into the wrong channel and were in a slough.

Lees and Taylor called from a farm for Eugene friends to come and get them. The others said they would continue on, although they realized they could not get to Corvallis in time for the game. When Lees and Taylor left, the others were busily caulking the boat.

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IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKIN-

(Continued from Page One)

of this newspaper can recite off-hand the fifth amendment to the constitution of the United States — or give in his own words a clear summary of its provisions?

Here it is: "No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless upon a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in active service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

This Fifth Amendment, of which we have been hearing so much in recent years, was the fifth of the ten original amendments to the Constitution of the United States. The other provide for freedom of religion, freedom of speech and of the press and the right of petition; for the right to keep and bear arms; for the quartering of soldiers in time of peace in private houses without the owner's consent; provide the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; forbid excessive bail, excessive fines and cruel and un-

al punishments and give to the states all powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution itself or prohibited by the constitution to the states.

The constitution, with its seven original articles, became effective on June 21, 1788. The First Congress, at its first session in the city of New York on September 25, 1789, submitted to the states twelve proposed amendments. Ten of these were adopted and became effective on December 15, 1791.

These ten amendments are known as the Bill of Rights of the U. S. Constitution. They guard the rights of INDIVIDUAL Americans.

These fundamental rights guaranteed to us by our constitution — particularly the Fifth Amendment, which provides that no person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself — have been taken advantage of by many communists, many pinks and many fellow travelers.

Let's keep this straight: If the communists — by subversion or otherwise — should ever succeed in taking over the United States, THEIR FIRST ACT WOULD BE TO DO AWAY WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ITS BILL OF RIGHTS CONTAINED IN THE FIRST TEN AMENDMENTS.

CRAB PRICES BOOSTED

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Vessels of the 145-member Crab Boat Owners Assn. here probably will return to sea Tuesday following a 1-cent boost in crab prices to 14 cents a pound, an association official said.

The fleet returned to port last week after the arrival of low-priced crabmeat shipments from Oregon dropped the price from 16 to 13 cents.

INDUCTED AS FELLOWS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP) — Seven Oregon Surgeons have been inducted as Fellows of the American College of Surgeons.

They are Drs. John R. Barr and C. Elmer Carlson, Portland; John W. Garner, Coos Bay; Russell L. Guiss, Salem; Norman M. Harris, Coos Bay; John A. Kirk, Eugene; and David A. Morris, Cottage Grove.

Reader Opinions

United States Made Up Of Foreigners, Retort

ROSEBURG — "Give me your tired, your poor, 'Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free' 'The wretched refuse of your teeming shore, 'Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me, 'I lift my lamp beside the golden door."

The above is from the inscription on our Statue of Liberty. During recent months B. Ames has written The News-Review blaming the Republicans for all his woes. Thursday night he changed his tune. He's still blaming somebody, but it's the "foreigners" who came over here 50 years ago. B. Ames speaks in such a demagogic manner of foreign labor.

This great country of ours is made up of people whom he condemns as foreigners. If it weren't for these Greeks, Yugoslavians, Scandinavians, Italians, etc., that B. Ames so bitterly resents, there wouldn't be any United States of America. Mr. Ames should realize that others came too — the Irish, French, Dutch and English. As for me, I'm glad they did. I just happen to have some of that ancestry myself. Incidentally, where did his ancestors originate?

Since B. Ames was blaming foreign labor for the woes of the workingman, I shall touch very lightly on that subject. It takes capital to have labor and labor to have capital, and each has a definite responsibility to the other. While on that subject, let me quote Eleanor Roosevelt, who says: "While I believe strongly in the rights and bargaining power of labor, I have in the last ten or fifteen years felt keenly the need for responsibility to grow with those rights and that power."

I am wondering about the identity of B. Ames? His fantastic letters of slander, his malicious toy at the defeat of our good Senator Cordon, and now his condemnation of good people he calls foreigners, makes me wonder. I do not find him listed in the telephone directory, city directory, or list of registered voters in Douglas County. Who is B. Ames?

EVELYN K. WOODWORTH

Roseburg, Ore.

Milk Producers Hold Meetings To Discuss Problem

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
Oregon milk producers, now operating without benefit of a state milk control law, held meetings Friday night to decide what they should do to eliminate the threat of decreasing profits.

One group, meeting in Portland, appointed a committee to consider legislation to re-establish controlled prices at the producer level. The committee — Joe Rogers of Independence, Harry Lane of Stafford, and Rex Ross of Mt. Angel — will meet with consumers, retailers and others in an effort to gather information for the measure which may be submitted to the next Legislature.

The committee also will study the advisability of a federal milk marketing order.

At Medford representatives of 10 marketing groups in western and central Oregon, voted to join the Oregon Milk Producers Committee OMPC and to work through that organization to "stabilize the dairy industry in Oregon."

The OMPC is an organization of producers and distributors who spearheaded the unsuccessful fight against repeal of the state milk control law, which provided, among other things, for minimum retail prices and pooling arrangements. Lester Adams, executive secretary of OMPC, said distributors had indicated they will resign from the committee, leaving it an organization made up solely of producers.

Ray Hobson of Klamath Falls presided at the meeting. Attendance was swelled by delegates in Medford for the convention of the Farm Bureau Federation. Those present represented 1,200 to 1,500 producers from Jackson, Josephine, Washington, Deschutes, Yamhill, Klamath, Lake, Douglas, Coos and Lane counties.

KENNEL CLUB TO MEET

Members of the Umpqua Kennel Club will meet Monday night at the Douglas County Fairgrounds at 7:30 p.m. A business meeting will precede an obedience training class.

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