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RECREATION FUNDS

Charles V. Stanton

Several bills to provide money for improvement of national forest recreational facilities now are before Congress. Mrs. Edith Green, Portland, newly elected representative in Congress from Oregon, is a sponsor of one such proposal. Because members of Congress do not join as co-sponsors of bills, as is done in our State Legislature, identical bills, or at least similar measures, may be introduced by several congressmen. At least four bills have been introduced to set up wildlife and recreation funds for national forests.

The issue has been before Congress in the past. It was first brought in as the Baker Bill, which would have appropriated 10 per cent of forest revenue for development of recreational facilities. The bill ran into considerable opposition because it provided no top limit. The opposition principally centered, however, on the matter of precedent, inasmuch as Congress prefers to handle all money on a direct appropriation basis. It objects to any continuing allotments based on a percentage of income, thus bypassing direct appropriations.

Measures now before Congress would appropriate 10 per cent of national forest receipts, but would set a top limit of \$5½ million per year. There are some minor variations in the several proposals, but they are virtually identical in main purpose and provisions.

Additional Funds Needed

The money to be made available to the U. S. Forest Service through the 10 per cent taken from revenue, would be used to build and maintain campgrounds, construct roads and trails for recreational use, improve wildlife habitat and otherwise furnish better facilities for public recreational use of the forests.

A good example of how critically money is needed for recreational use may be found close at hand. During the Great Depression, when the Civilian Conservation Corps was formed to get young men off the streets, several fine camps were built in the Umpqua National Forest and on O. and C. lands. Despite the best efforts of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, utilizing the limited funds available, these camps have become badly deteriorated. Some have been abandoned.

At the same time the forest road system has been greatly expanded to permit timber removal. The California Oregon Power Company has built a network of roads along the upper portion of the North Umpqua River as a part of its hydroelectric development. These many roads have opened up numerous ideal sites for parks, camps and recreational areas. Yet no money is available for the improvements needed to make such sites usable.

Recreational Usage Growing

While our recreational facilities in national forests are rapidly deteriorating, recreational use of the forests increases annually. There is critical need at present for more camps, parks, roads, trails, supervision and maintenance in all national forests of the country. Yet direct appropriations have been pitifully inadequate.

There undoubtedly is wisdom behind congressional insistence that money shall be spent only by direct appropriation. That is one method by which Congress can control the nation's purse strings. On the other hand, much is to be said for a fixed formula for development of the recreational resources of our national forests.

It would be possible to estimate fairly accurately in advance the amount of money available for each forest each year. With such estimates available, supervisors would be able to work out a continuing program of improvement. A ceiling of \$5½ million would prevent any runaway extravagance, yet would permit a systematic buildup of facilities, definitely needed to care for the increasing number of people finding recreation on public domain forests.

It would seem that the advantages of such a system would more than outweigh the advantages of the direct appropriation system, particularly when Congress has never approached the forest recreation problem realistically.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—The most immediate hope of reducing the cancer mortality doesn't lie with science. It lies with you.

"How can I cut down the death rate of cancer?" you ask. Simply by taking periodic tests to see if you have cancer.

"But why should I go to all that trouble?" most people inquire. "If I had cancer, wouldn't I at least suspect it?"

In many instances, yes; in many, no. Cancer has its warning signals, but often they are masked. A thorough physical checkup, however, will usually disclose them.

But are such physical examinations statistically worthwhile for people who have no real reason to suspect they have cancer? The answer to that, of course, lies strictly with the individual. How important is it to him to be sure he is free of cancer?

Here are a few figures from the American Cancer Society that might affect your own decision: There will be about a half a million new cases of cancer in the United States this year, and some 700,000 people will be under treatment for cancer.

During the year 235,000 Americans will die of cancer, or about one every two minutes.

Many Deaths Needless
But—note this figure—every seven minutes last year an American died of cancer who might have been saved if properly treated in time. The estimated needless deaths for 1954—75,000.

An equal number—one every seven minutes, 75,000 for the year—probably were saved because treatment did begin in time. (There

are now an estimated 400,000 living Americans saved from cancer who have remained free of further symptoms at least five years.)

The situation now: Of every four persons stricken with cancer, two will die because science can not yet cure them, one will undergo treatment and survive, one will die who could have been saved if treated in time.

Those are the bald inescapable odds. But what are your chances of being stricken with cancer? Ironically, as medical men learn to quell other diseases, your chances of getting cancer increase. They used to be one out of five. The American Cancer Society this year says they are now one out of four.

Here are a few of its estimates, based on the current situation: More than 40 million Americans now living will develop cancer. 24 million will die of it. Cancer will strike in two of every three families.

It isn't merely a disease of old age, as many people still believe. Half the cancer deaths are in people under 65 years of age. Can-

Unless There's a Miracle



Peter Edson

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — It doesn't always pay for a congressman to be helpful to his constituents, moralizes Rep. Clair Engle (D., Calif.).

A prospective mother-in-law wrote Engle not long ago. She complained that the Navy wouldn't let a young sailor leave his ship to marry her daughter. The ship was anchored in San Diego harbor. The bride-to-be and her mother were waiting on the wharf for him to come ashore.

"I promptly contacted the captain of the ship, to find out why he was so vengefully blighting romance," explains Representative Engle. "It wasn't long before I had a reply from the captain. He told me that the sailor had not asked for leave."

"Shortly thereafter I got a note from the sailor himself, asking me why I didn't mind my own business."

LOTHAR TEETOR, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic Affairs, appeared before an executive session of the Congressional Joint Committee on Defense Production to discuss the aluminum shortage situation.

Rep. Henry O. Talle (R., Ia.) pointed a finger at Mr. Teetor as he took the stand and told the other committee members. "The last time I saw this gentleman, he was playing the trumpet on the U.S.S. Pennsylvania in World War One."

Secretary Teetor replied, also for the benefit of the committee. "Yes, and Mr. Talle was playing clarinet in the same band."

A YEAR OR SO AGO, European diplomats who feared that the U.S. might get them involved in a war used to complain that the three "most dangerous" Americans were Senator McCarthy, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, in that order.

American observers just back from Europe now report that the order has changed. Today it is Secretary Dulles, Vice-President Nixon, Senator McCarthy.

FRESHMEN MEMBERS of the House of Representatives seem to be getting better food at the White House than newly-elected senators, on the basis of reports from Rep. Frank S. Thompson, Jr. (D., N.J.) and Sen. Norris Cotton (R., N.H.).

"It was a fairly good lunch," reported Cotton after his guest trip to the executive mansion. "but I don't think the President is living quite as high on the hog as he did last year when we had

cer kills more children between 5 and 15 years old than any other disease.

There are about 250 cancer detection clinics in America where for a payment of around \$20 you can find out in two hours whether you have any cancer symptoms.

Cancer experts would like to make every physician's office a cancer detection center. But many overworked doctors naturally are somewhat reluctant to take the time to run a person who looks and feels healthy through an exhaustive physical examination. They feel they should concentrate on patients who are obviously ill.

The remorseless fact still remains: Those alert to the danger of cancer, who discover it in time, are most likely to survive. One proof of this lies with surgeons. They know the perils of overlooked cancer—and the result is that the death rate of cancer among surgeons is only 66 per cent of that among the general population.

The same thing is true of women. Formerly, more women than men died of cancer. But women now are more aware of the menace of cancer, more willing to face up to it and do something about it. This is probably the chief reason that since 1949 fewer women than men have died of cancer.

The "best hope" of cutting cancer deaths as of now—is you. What are you going to do about it?

(Tomorrow: What is it like to have a cancer test.)

breast of pheasant and wild rice." Thompson sounded a lot happier after his free feed with the President and other leading congressmen. "For lunch we had what I would consider enough for a huge dinner," reported Thompson. "We were served tomato consommé, roast pheasant (which I had for the first time in my life) wild rice, vegetables, salad with Roquefort dressing, ice cream, petit fours and coffee. All the food was especially excellent."

THERE'S A POLITICAL angle to this business of trying to get better postage rates raised from three to four cents. If Congress approves this rate increase, it will put the likeness of Abraham Lincoln, Republican, now appearing on the four-cent stamp in the wide circulation — over 15 billion stamps a year.

When the Eisenhower administration came to town, Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, appeared on the three-cent stamp. The Republicans changed that. They issued a new three-cent stamp, bearing a picture of the Statue of Liberty and the motto, "In God We Trust." Jefferson was demoted to the two-cent stamp.

Thyroid Cancer In Children Said Licked By Medics

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE
AP Science Reporter

CHICAGO (AP)—Atomic medicine apparently works beautifully to save children with cancer attacking the thyroid gland, a State University of Iowa physician said today.

The medicine is radioactive iodine, produced in an atomic furnace or pile.

Seven of eight children with thyroid cancer are alive and apparently free of cancer four years after this treatment. The eighth, a girl, is still being given doses of the atomic medicine to burn out the cancer.

"We feel we can give these children a normal life-span," said Dr. Titus C. Evans, professor of radiation research at Iowa.

One key is using small, not large, doses of radioactive iodine, he told science writers making a tour of cancer research centers under auspices of the American Cancer Society.

In adults, radioactive iodine is credited by other researchers with good results in only one in every seven or 20 victims of thyroid cancer.

But in children, doses smaller than those usually given adults seem to boost tremendously the chances of curing the cancer, Dr. Evans said.

Iodine Appetite Heavy
When thyroid cancer is diagnosed, the thyroid gland itself is first removed. But some cancer cells often have wandered away, starting new cancer growths elsewhere in the body.

The thyroid gland has a tremendous appetite for iodine, from which it makes thyroxine, the thyroid gland hormone.

The runaway cancer cells also are hungry for iodine. The injected radioactive iodine atoms are grabbed up by these little colonies of thyroid cells, and radiation from the iodine can kill them.

The patient is given daily pills of thyroid hormone, to make up for loss of this hormone from the removed gland.

"So far as we can tell about thyroid cancer in children, we think we have licked it," Dr. Evans said.

GIRL IN HOSPITAL

Janet Borland, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. S. (Bob) Borland Jr., Fisher Road, is reported in fair condition at a Portland hospital. She underwent a kidney operation about a week ago.

Mrs. Borland is in Portland with her daughter. The Borlands also have two sons.

a country dominated by white men, the cattle industry was the big motivating influence in its economy. The Spanish have always leaned toward the cattle business. Those years when the cowboys were king were glamorous years, and they left their glamorous mark on the region. The big ranches, operated by Spanish dons up at the top and by Mexican vaqueros down at the bottom, must have been fabulous affairs.

There was some copper. There was some silver. More recently, oil and gas have been brought into the picture. There never was much commercial agriculture. There is very little as yet. It is probable that there never will be much, for agriculture requires water and New Mexico is water-short.

There is, of course, the federal government, which is a big item in New Mexico's economy—especially since the atom bomb was first conceived in the minds of the physicists. New Mexico's wide-open spaces have lent themselves admirably to atomic experimentation, and that has meant the spending of a LOT of money.

But let's leave that out. Government expenditures AREN'T a natural resource.

At this point, I'd like to quote an able young New Mexican—a New Mexican by adoption, not by birth.

"This state," he says, "is attracting a surprising number of young men from elsewhere. It isn't the glamor of the past that is bringing them. It is FAITH IN NEW MEXICO'S FUTURE."

"They think this is going to be a young man's state—that is, a state where smart and able young men can carve out careers for themselves. Personally, I think they're right. That's why I'm here."

I'd like to add, on my own account, that no state can have a more valuable asset than smart and able young men who are seeking to carve out careers for themselves.

So far, I've been listing New Mexico's assets. At this point I must mention a liability. The liability is LACK OF WATER.

This able young man I've been quoting isn't worrying about agriculture. He shrugs it off as the ground that there never has been much of it and probably never will be much.

What he's thinking of is the almost certain lack of sufficient water for LARGE INDUSTRIAL GROWTH. He says flatly: "Without sufficient water for industrial purposes, our future can't be anything we want it to be. Water is a primary raw material for industry."

I'd like to close with this thought: In Southern Oregon and Far Northern California, we have given comparatively little thought to the use of water for industrial purposes. Yet, we have immense resources of fiber upon which to build a great pulp and paper industry. That will require water—and lots of it. It's high time for us to begin to think of our water as a raw material of the UTMOST importance. I think it can be said with flat certainty that the extent of our industrial growth will depend on the amount of water we have available for industrial processing.

Lafferty Reported To Be Slightly Better, Quieter

WASHINGTON — Hospital attendants reported Monday night that A. W. Lafferty, former Oregon congressman, was "a little better and quieter."

Lafferty, 79, was stricken with a heart ailment last month. He was in Washington to represent Clackamas County in suit involving O&C lands income.

Operation 15 Years Ago May Prove Aid To Diabetics

By RENNIE TAYLOR
Associated Press Science Reporter

LOS ANGELES (AP)—An operation performed 15 years ago in a desperate move to prevent the loss of a leg from gangrene has yielded new hope for diabetics in danger of losing their limbs, Dr. Alton Ochsner, noted surgeon, reported.

Diabetics with hardened arteries get more benefit from the operation, a nerve-cutting procedure, than non-diabetics with similar blood vessel trouble, Dr. Ochsner told the American Academy of General Practice (AAGP).

From findings which slowly grew out of the original case, 75 per cent of the gangrene legs which otherwise would have to be amputated can be saved, Dr. Ochsner said.

About 500 diabetics have gone through the operation at Dr. Ochsner's clinic at New Orleans in the last six or seven years. Their legs

were saved in 80 per cent of the cases, the surgeon said.

The hardened artery process involving the legs is basically the same in both diabetics and non-diabetics. Fat-like substances accumulate on the inner walls of arteries until they close the blood vessel. Gangrene develops in the tissues deprived of blood by the closure.

Formerly gangrene in a diabetic was considered worse than in a non-diabetic because of differences in general condition which made surgery an increased risk.

But the original diabetic patient, given a nerve operation as a last resort, got better. From this it eventually was learned, Dr. Ochsner said, that some kind of spasm must have been present. He finally traced this spasm to the existence of infection in the patient's leg which caused nerve irritation.

The reason diabetics get more

Eugene Safety Order Given Nursing Homes

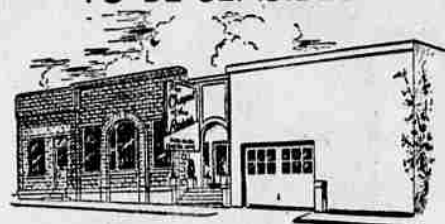
EUGENE (AP)—Operators of Eugene nursing and convalescent homes will have two years to meet safety standards of a new ordinance passed by the city council. The new ordinance, backed by the city fire department, provides strict regulation for construction and operation of homes occupied by bedridden and elderly patients. The ordinance sets standards of firestop construction, calls for automatic sprinkler systems and fire alarm systems, provides minimum sizes for stairways, doors and corridors, and sets forth supervision requirements. Fire Marshal Lester Barker said Eugene has never had a serious fire in the city's 11 nursing and convalescent homes. But, he added, national figures show the fatality rate is much higher in convalescent home fires than in hospital fires.

benefit from the operation than non-diabetics with hardened arteries, the surgeon added, is this spasm due to infection.

TO BE SENSIBLE



L. L. "Jim" Powers



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