

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter May 3, 1929, 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., offices 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, \$15.00; six months,
\$8.00; three months, \$4.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance); less than one year,
per month, \$1.25.

GABRIELSON REPORTS

Charles V. Stanton

Critics of Oregon's game commission will find little consolation in a report by Ira N. Gabrielson, president of the Wildlife Management Institute. A summary of the report is contained in the current issue of the commission's monthly bulletin.

Dr. Gabrielson is one of the nation's outstanding conservation authorities. When the 1947 legislature ordered an interim committee study of fish and game management in Oregon, the committee employed Dr. Gabrielson to examine into organization, policy and program and to furnish the committee with his recommendations.

He suggested many changes, most of which were included in the committee report and given enabling legislation at the 1949 legislative session.

The commission, following Gabrielson's plan, was reorganized as a policy-making body, with administration placed in the hands of director. The program was extended to a plan of regional offices, each vested with considerable latitude in local management. Decentralization was accompanied by an enlarged program of scientific research, geared to regional conditions.

New Study Concluded

After nearly six years under the new program, the Game Commission requested "Gabe," as he is affectionately known by conservationists, to make a second study and to recommend any additions or revisions he might find advisable. This report was completed recently.

With regard to organization, Gabrielson finds it to be completely in line with his earlier suggestions. He particularly commends the management program, stating that it is generally well balanced "and based on more accurate information regarding fish and game resources than at any time in the past."

He reviews each phase of the administrative program and finds that Oregon ranks near the top among all states in the efficiency of operation in the several departments.

Policies and administration of fish and game are praised. He is particularly pleased with the state's screening program of irrigation ditches, which is saving many thousands of fish, and also commends the program of rough fish removal. He gives high praise to the rehabilitation of Diamond Lake, the largest poisoning experiment on record.

He commends the commission's program of keeping game in balance with range and states that the program of the fisheries department is excellent.

He urges more emphasis on natural propagation of fish, stating that the proportion of funds and effort given to artificial propagation is too large.

Larger Program Needed

He urges more personnel and increased salaries. Salaries, he says, are below a number of states and that Oregon should be careful to retain good men by keeping salaries at average or better. Most of the men, he points out, have been with the department for a number of years and certainly have increased in value. He recommends an increase of personnel in the information and educational division, especially intensification of the youth program.

"Gabe's" report is of special interest because of the criticism often heaped upon the Game Commission. Every hunter and angler is an expert in his own right. Few sportsmen can agree fully with management policies.

But the Game Commission, as pointed out in the report, has trained scientists and observers in every area of the state. They have the best obtainable information. Policies are based on both regional and statewide conditions and situations.

Much of the criticism could be eliminated if the commission, as suggested, had funds with which to enlarge its informational department and would keep the public fully informed on its activities and policies and would explain reasons for decisions.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Three years ago Countess Dagmar Von Bernstorff decided to become the first countess in history to go around the world on a motor scooter.

"The end is now in sight," said the pretty, blue-eyed, 26-year-old German aristocrat. She and her first cousin, Diether Ebel, who has acted as her bodyguard, escort and chauffeur, have scooted 63,000 miles—counting hutchhike aboard ships—since they set out from Munich on Sept. 22, 1952.

Their extraordinary journey had as its basic purpose the collection of folklore and folk music for educational and travel programs which the pair write and produce for a radio station in Baden-Baden.

In addition to a vast store of cultural material the countess and her cousin, who looks like a movie star, collected seven flat tires and one traffic ticket for speeding on the wrong street in Rome. The countess also collected eight marriage proposals.

"Most of them were in Pakistan," she said, smiling. Visiting blondes are always popular in Pakistan.

Their vehicle, a two-wheeled, 4½-horsepower Vespa scooter, pulls a single-wheeled trailer in which they keep their clothing and recording equipment.

The couple have had many exciting adventures during their trip, which has carried them across 30 countries and 18 of the United States.

In southern Greece they were attacked by a pack of wild dogs. "Because we were not allowed to carry guns," recalled Ebel, "we had to ward off the dogs with a cake of soap wrapped in a stocking, which we swung like a black jack."

In Turkey they were caught in an earthquake. In Iran they became lost in a snowstorm. In Indonesia they scooted straight through a camp of outlaws.

Umpqua Forest Second In Quarter Timber Cut

The Umpqua National Forest was one of three forests in Oregon during July, September and October in which more than 100 million board feet of timber was cut.

The Umpqua Forest total was 203 million. It was topped only by Willamette National Forest with 215. Third was Mt. Hood National Forest with 102 million.

DELAID BITE

NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—Two men whose car struck a little boy's dog thoughtfully rushed the dog to a veterinary hospital. They came back next day to check on the dog's condition and gave the vet a check for the bill.

Then they got stopped—by the law. The check bounced, cops picked up the pair, and charged them with a series of bad check operations.

—I Wander Here Alone, and for Me There Is No Rest!



In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

down there a few people have too much and a LOT of people have too little. The few have vast feudal estates and immense business holdings.

The MANY have little more than a pair of cotton pants and a ragged shirt. History tells us that situations like that have always been trouble breeders.

Disturbing thought: Maybe we've been thinking too much and doing too much about Europe and Asia and all the far places of the world and thinking too little and doing too little about the Western Hemisphere.

I suppose you must have read the other day about the four top Russian architects that got fired. The Kremlin accused them of wasting money on ornate decoration and skyscrapers and disregarding the needs of the "people" for housing.

That has a phony sound. For example: Who builds Russia's skyscrapers and such—with their costly ornate decor?

Why, it's the SOVIET GOVERNMENT. In socialist Russia, private investors don't do such things.

So—If money is being wasted in Russia on "ornate decoration and skyscrapers"—thus expending the people out of needed housing—it's the Kremlin boys that are doing it.

Why the howl about it? Here's a suspicious thought: There is complaint in Russia (Even Khrushchev himself has admitted it) about too many guns and too little butter—too much military hardware and too little housing, food and clothing. Even dictators can't afford too much dissatisfaction on the part of the people.

When there is grumbling on the part of the people, the dictators need an alibi and a whipping boy.

So—Probably—The Kremlin boys got together and decided that "ornate decoration and skyscrapers" would be their alibi and the architects would be their whipping boys.

This word in conclusion: Among the four fired architects is one Alexander Vlasov, who is now in this country inspecting home building in the United States. He is a chain smoker. When he got the word that he was fired, he was obviously worried and began smoking furiously lighting one cigarette after another and tossing them away half smoked.

No wonder he is worried. If and when he gets back to Russia he is apt to be stood up before a wall and shot as an enemy of the people. That would not be the blame off the Kremlin boys.

That's the way communism works.

Colorado, Texas People Develop Uranium Strike

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo. (AP)—Colorado and Texas interests are developing Oregon's Lakeview uranium strike.

Vance and Dr. Garth Thornburg of Grand Junction, have reported here that they hold a quarter interest in the development. They listed the other owners as Clint McCarthy, Sid Richardson and Perry Bass, Texas oil operators.

The Thornburgs and the Texas interests also are developing the Los Ocho mining properties in Saguache County, Colo.

The Lakeview Mining Co., which has been operating the Oregon development, has invested \$90,000 in the mine to date. Three carloads of ore have been shipped from the property to the Vitro plant at Salt Lake City, the Thornburgs said.

They added that the firm hopes to find sufficient ore to erect a uranium mill at the Oregon site. A minimum of 150,000 tons of ore is required, they said.

Reader Opinions

Cost Of Green Sanitary District Not Withheld

GREEN—Because of much conflicting and false information regarding the cost of the proposed sanitation district, we, the undersigned, all residents of the Green District, are taking this opportunity to point out a few significant facts.

The statement has been made that "people were not told the truth in regard to cost." On the contrary, every effort has been made to acquaint the people with the facts and figures regarding costs. The engineering firm which made the survey of the district has submitted a report wherein costs are listed and the methods used in the derivation of these costs fully explained. There have been six public hearings, and one court hearing, where costs have been discussed. The directors of the Green Sanitation District have written a letter which was published in "Readers Opinions," and outlined the costs to be expected. Finally, three weeks ago, an article appeared on the front page of The News-Review dealing with the costs of the sanitation district. This article directly quoted the attorney representing the group opposing the sanitation district. All of these meetings and articles have agreed on the costs and their method of calculation. It appears to us that the evidence is overwhelming, and we see no basis for the claim that "the people were not told the truth in regard to cost."

We understand that these costs are approximate costs, but also are assured that they are calculated high. That is, they are at a maximum now, and we do not look for them to vary within \$50 either up, or down.

It is agreed that the individual's cost is based on the frontage and depth of his lot. As stated in the engineer's report, the formula for cost calculation is: Frontage feet times 150 feet in depth times one and one-half cents per square foot of area, plus a 6 mill tax levy on the assessed valuation of the property. This 6 mill levy is 6 mills on the dollar, or \$0.60 on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The 150 foot depth figure was chosen to make it easier on those who own large lots of acreages. Thus, if a person owns a lot of more than 150 feet in depth, the excess over 150 feet does not enter into the calculation.

This brings us to another controversial issue. An article which appeared in last week's "Readers Opinions" claimed that a person owning a large lot, which could be divided into two lots, in two or more lots, would have to pay the frontage charge for all these undeveloped lots. This is not true, and tends to be misleading. If a person owns such a lot as described above, his assessment charge is based on the average sized lot in the Green District (100 x 150 ft.) and he is charged for 100 feet of frontage and 150 feet of depth. The rest of the area is considered to be undeveloped, and he does not pay for this undeveloped portion. If in later years this area is divided into lots and sold, the new owner must then pay his frontage or assessment charge. To the owner of the large area, the very proximity of the sewer line near, or across his land, makes his property increase in value because of its greater resale value. With a sewerage system in operation, there will be a greater demand for building sites in the area.

For the sake of illustration, we have worked out the cost calculation for what we consider a typical lot in the Green District. This particular lot is located at the junction of Happy Valley Road and Porter Street, and is a corner lot. This lot measures 100 feet frontage by 150 feet in depth. Using the cost calculation formula, the cost of the sewer to the owners of this lot is as follows:

100 feet frontage x 150 feet depth = 15,000 sq. feet. 15,000 sq. feet x \$0.015 per sq. foot = \$225.00. 6 mill tax levy on this property will increase taxes for the year \$10.32.

The \$225.00 can be paid in cash, or paid under the provisions of the Bankruptcy Act, which provides for payment in twenty semi-annual payments. This means that the owners have ten years to pay this \$225.00, with a payment of \$11.25 every six months. In addition, a hook-up charge of \$75.00 is due within 3 months after the sewer comes by the property. This can be paid at once, or at the rate of \$25.00 per month for 3 months. A monthly service charge of \$3.50 gives this total for the first year:

Two semi-annual payments of \$11.25 = \$22.50
12 monthly service charges at \$3.50 = \$42.00
Increase in taxes = 10.32
Total for first year = \$149.82

From the second to the tenth year, the cost will be \$74.82 including the monthly service charges. After the tenth year upon termination of the bond issue, the monthly charge will be the monthly service charge. We believe that the service charge and the tax will grow smaller each year as the area grows and more and more people assume their share of the cost. With a working sewerage system, this area will grow. Those persons who believe that the Roseburg area is in a state of decline should consider the great business increase in the past eighteen months. Seven well-known chain stores have moved into Roseburg. Would they do this if the area was in a state of decline?

The last cost the home owner will have to assume is the home service cost. This cost was quoted in the article in "Readers Opinions" previously referred to as: "the joker for a lot of people." This article gave the cost as \$1.75 per running foot. However, let us consider these facts: The map of the proposed sanitation district shows us that in as many cases as possible, the sewer line will run through the backyards of home owners. This was done purposely to shorten the length of the service line as much as possible. It is a well-known fact that drains from houses usually come out at the rear. Further investigation discloses that Orangeburg pipe, generally considered the best for service lines, ranges in price from 30 to 42 cents per foot, depending on where it is purchased. There is no law which says that a home owner cannot dig this ditch needed for the service line, himself. By so doing he can save the difference between \$1.75 and \$0.42. Of course, those who don't have time, and those who don't have the inclination to take shovel in hand must expect to pay somebody else to have this work done for them. The depth to which this ditch must be dug is not phenomenal, nor is the mathematics involved in incorporating a one inch slope in every thirty two feet of ditch.

At the present time, the Green District is condemned for building. Not only is it condemned for building, but it is impossible even to obtain a loan for home improvements. Let us face facts, and admit that the reason for this is the lack of adequate sewerage facilities, and not because the people who live here do not bring home a big enough pay check. It is absurd and insulting to say that the salaries of those in the Green District are lower than those in other areas.

Let us also face the fact that the septic tank situation here in the Green District is dangerously unhealthy. It is a medical fact that such a situation can create epidemics of polio, infectious hepatitis, dysentery, typhoid and others. Doctor and medical bills can cost more money than the cost of the sewerage system. When you vote on November 22, put the health and welfare of your children against your individual costs, and let your conscience tell you how to vote.

This article signed by the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Leger
Mr. and Mrs. LeRay V. Wackerbarth
Mr. and Mrs. Jean G. Ed-

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Thoroughly alarmed by the political dangers of sagging farm prices, the Republican administration is now planning to spend hundreds of millions of dollars to win back the farm vote.

This is the real significance of the six-point supplementary farm program announced by President Eisenhower at Denver after his conference with Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson.

Politically, this new Republican farm program has the effect of being a counterproposal to offset the stand taken by Democratic leaders Adlai E. Stevenson, Gov. Averell Harriman and others in favor of 90 per cent price supports.

SO WHILE SPOKESMEN for both parties may deny it, the race is on to see which party can promise farmers the most. It is a shameless bid by both to buy the farm vote. That this rivalry comes a year ahead of next election day is a record.

It is the decline in farm income and the rise in the cost of things farmers buy that spark this early political auction. Republican leaders realize they can't afford to sacrifice a single congressional seat next year—even for a principle.

Details of the new program will unfold gradually. The full program won't be known until Congress reconvenes in January.

SOME ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS believe that the Secretary of Agriculture has ample authority under present law to put new policies into operation. Benson himself does not think so. He will therefore wait on congressional approval before getting too far out on a limb.

Any new program requiring additional money will, of course, require a congressional appropriation. This year Congress thought the secretary didn't ask for enough money and forced more on him. What Congress will do with new farm legislation if present law is thrown open for amendment is anybody's guess.

The grand total of all money available to Department of Agriculture this year is, in round numbers, a staggering 3.7 billion dollars. It includes a two-billion-dollar increase (to 12 billion dollars) for crop loans and 388 million dollars for electrification and farm home loans.

It also includes 30 per cent of all customs receipts, an estimated 195 million dollars for purchasing temporary surplus perishables that affect the market. The 85-million-dollar pork purchase money comes out of this.

The Department of Agriculture's other programs get 787 million dollars in direct appropriations for this year.

UNDER THE NEW PROGRAM, the million-dollar research program will be stepped up by an as yet unknown amount.

The 295-million-dollar soil and agricultural conservation programs will be stepped up. If this involves taking 10 per cent of America's 550 million acres out of production for a study of \$10 an acre, it would cost 550 million dollars more a year.

Expanding aid to low-income farm families can cost as much

as Congress want to put into it. The government now has over seven billion dollars' worth of surpluses. This includes 2.6 billion dollars' worth of wheat and 1.4 billion dollars' worth of corn.

Nobody has estimated the cost of trying to get the "suitcase" farmers out of production on marginal lands in the dust bowl.

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Bishop Predicts He'll Attend Mass In Kremlin

BOSTON (AP)—Bishop Fulton J. Sheen told more than 4,000 Catholic worshippers at Holy Cross Cathedral last week that one day he would celebrate mass in Moscow's Kremlin.

Bishop Sheen, who celebrated a mass in the Byzantine (old Slavonic) rite which was dedicated to the conversion of Russia, said that in the Kremlin is a chapel dedicated to the assumption of the Blessed Virgin centuries ago, long before this belief was made a dogma of the church.

Bishop Sheen said "some day Bishop Elia (head of the Byzantine rite) and I will go to Russia and we will say mass in this chapel in the Kremlin."

The bishop wore a gold jeweled cross, designed by one of the Czar's jewelers a century ago for a Russian archbishop.

wards.
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Mr. and Mrs. Raymon Sumpter
Mr. and Mrs. Casey M. Johnson
Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Allen
Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Van Atta