

# The News-Review

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## IMPROPER CONCEPT

By Charles V. Stanton

The editorial column of the *Grants Pass Courier* recently carried a statement to which I, as a long time member of the Izaak Walton League of America, must take exception. I don't believe my good friend Frank Streeter, writer of the comment, who has had a long and active career in conservation, meant exactly what he said. But his statement, in my opinion, should not go unchallenged.

By way of explanation, Editor Streeter, in 1947-48, supported Plan A for flood control, power and irrigation development on the Rogue River. The program, contested vigorously by sports interests because of proposed dams on the main stream, was abandoned. It has since been revived because of recent flood damage.

The *Grants Pass* editor reports that a spokesman for local chapters of the Izaak Walton League announced the IWLA would support any plan which a survey found essential to flood control. He was, however, overruled by the state IWLA president, who, according to Streeter, declared the organization had no intention of giving blanket endorsement, although it would approve flood control measures provided they do not involve main stream dams.

Streeter's statement, to which I make objection, is as follows:

Nationally, the Izaak Walton League of America was created by sportsmen to further the interests of sportsmen wherever agricultural or other interests conflict with sportsmen opportunities.

### Wise Use Of Resources

The Izaak Walton League, as I understand that organization, was not created to further the interests of sportsmen. It was created to bring about the "wise use of natural resources" which frequently is further qualified as the "greatest good, for the greatest number, for the greatest period of time." Far from promoting sportsmen opportunities, the Izaak Walton League has sponsored stricter regulation of sports activities, where those activities were damaging to a resource. It has attempted to bring about orderly development of all natural resources, and in that effort has been harder, perhaps, on sportsmen than on any other group or activity.

It is true, obviously, that the Izaak Walton League of America was created by sportsmen. Conservationists are lovers of the Great Outdoors. Consequently they are, for the most part, participants in outdoor sports. But the IWLA was created to safeguard resources from damage, destruction and unwise use by all factors and factions, including sportsmen.

The Izaak Walton League insists that resources be evaluated for their best uses. It objects when a resource is put to a single use when it could be serving a multiple purpose.

Recreation and scenic values have had virtually no consideration in power, flood control and reclamation planning. Recreational and scenic resources all too often have been unnecessarily damaged or destroyed by such projects. Thousands of acres of wetlands, pot hole areas, etc., have been drained, completely destroying wildlife habitat, only to have the land prove worthless for agricultural production. Consequently much of the IWLA effort has been devoted to the protection of the recreational resource.

### Rogue Is Public Property

The Izaak Walton League is not attempting to exercise a selfish hold over resources. It asks only that recreation, scenic values, water uses, watershed protection, forest and range utilization, all be given equal consideration in determining resource development.

I sense in Editor Streeter's comments a resentment against interference from people and powers outside the area. But if people of the Rogue River Valley believe they should be free from outside interference in their planning, they should recall that they "sold" the Rogue River, only a few years ago, to sportsmen of America. It was the appeal to the sportsmen of the country, the exploitation of the wonderful recreational resource of the Rogue River — a resource that still exists — that saved the area from financial disaster. Having sold the river to the country's sportsmen, residents of the Rogue River Valley should not object now if the sportsmen display a proprietary interest.

But the Izaak Walton League and the organized sportsmen of the state and nation are not a selfish group, as non-conservationists all too frequently are led to believe, nor are they blind to resource use other than sports opportunities. They are, as may be quickly shown, a most unselfish group, for few of those who labor in the cause of conservation will ever benefit personally from the projects to which they devote their time, money and efforts. They are working for the benefit and welfare of future generations.

NEW YORK (AP) — The condemned man ate a hearty British supper.  
The condemned man was me.  
Philip Harben, a portly, bearded man who is Britain's best known chef, is touring America as a culinary ambassador. His purpose: To prove "that the art of good cooking has returned to Britain, and now visitors may eat like kings."

When an agent of the empire apprised me of this news, I expressed considerable doubt. I remarked that, like many Americans, I was convinced British cooking had never progressed beyond the Neanderthal stage.  
"Why don't you let Mr. Harben come to your house and cook you a meal," suggested the empire agent. "He'll bring the food."  
Well, you know how it is when a columnist is offered a free meal. I thought the offer over for a fraction of a second and agreed.  
"Do you have any particular preferences?" asked the empire's man.  
"Tell Mr. Harben," I replied, "that if I had been condemned to death by an English judge for saying British cooking was among the worst in the world, I'd like him to prepare the kind of a meal I should have just before going to

the scaffold—my last meal on earth."  
The challenge stirred the artist in Harben, who is known to millions in his own country for his cooking demonstrations over BBC-TV. In due time he, his wife and the empire's advance scout arrived loaded down with bottles and bundles.  
"My wife collaborates in all my professional work—including the washing up," said Harben.  
Donning a striped butcher's apron, he disappeared into the kitchen. A great clattering arose, and soon a haunting fragrance emerged.  
The dinner, when it was served, was fit for any king, including Henry VIII, whom the jolly Harben resembles.  
First came pink slices of Scotch salmon, the tenderest I've ever

tasted, washed down with Amontillado sherry.  
Then sweet-flaked Dover sole and a glass of Chablis wine.  
The traditional British "joint of beef," a vast rib roast, was a crisp and juicy brown masterpiece. With it came Yorkshire pudding—Harben had let the beef drip into it to give it more flavor—followed by a bottle of beautiful Burgundy.  
There was a tense moment when one of the guests asked for catsup.  
"If there is anything wrong with American food," sighed Harben, "it is your tendency to smother it with catsup."  
No catsup it seemed a fair exchange. Harben, after all, had refrained from submitting us to the ordeal of Brussels Sprouts.  
Then followed fresh strawberries and cream, a vast chunk of Stilton cheese, a glass of port.  
As we relaxed comfortably over our coffee and a pinch of brandy, Harben asked, "well?"  
"I take it all back," I told him. "If that's a sample of honest British cooking, I must admit I never had a better meal in my life."  
Harben's beard rose and flew as proudly as the Union Jack, waving at full staff.  
"Any food is good food if it's well prepared," he said generously.  
"If you were on your death bed," I inquired, "and could take only one last bite of food, what would it be?"  
Harben puffed thoughtfully on a long Havana cigar. It was a hard question for a connoisseur.  
"I believe it would be a slice of bread and butter," he said finally, then added—"Spread with a bit of caviar, naturally."

## Congress Review Asked Of Proposed Land Withdrawals

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congressional review of all proposed military withdrawals of public lands in excess of 5,000 acres was advocated this week by 10 House members.

Chairman Engle (D-Calif.) of the House Interior Committee said the group is seeking "a reasonable method of control" to prevent unnecessary exclusion of mining, grazing, lumbering and recreational activities in large areas of the West.

The 10 almost identical bills introduced in the House Tuesday represent the Navy's application last year to withdraw two million acres in Nevada, and a similar large area in California for gunnery ranges.

During an investigation by the House Interior Committee, Interior Department officials conceded they are in no position to weigh military necessity against economic results in acting on defense department applications for large tracts of public domain.

The Interior Department, meanwhile, has been heeding a House Interior Committee request that action on all military withdrawal applications be suspended until the committee has had a chance to study the over-all problem thoroughly.

The proposed legislation would bar withdrawals of more than 5,000 acres in the United States and Alaska without specific congressional approval.

Engle said the military already controls 14 million acres in continental United States and has pending applications for another six million acres.

The area, he said, is greater than one-half the British Isles and equivalent to a strip 16 miles wide from New York to San Francisco.

## Heavy Damage Seen If Columbia Flood Develops

SPOKANE (AP) — A Columbia River flood this year on the scale of that of 1894 would cause 300 million dollars damage along the river's lower reaches, Brig. Gen. Louis H. Foote said here.

Gen. Foote, chief of the North Pacific Division of the Army Engineers, said only 50 per cent of water storage facilities needed for an effective flood control plan appears probable of development.

He said the lower Columbia contains 52 improved drainage and diking districts protected by some 207 miles of levees but that its "highly improbable" a major extension of the levee system would be a satisfactory alternative to a control plan including dikes and storage.

Foote, addressing the Northwest Public Power Assn., said there would be a "tremendous expense" in constructing sea walls for extensive water fronts at Portland and Vancouver, Wash.  
William A. Pearl, chief of the Bonneville Power Administration, said that so-called "interruptible power" will assume growing importance as new federal plants are completed on the Columbia.

## Navy Amphibious Forces Plan To Visit Crete

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Navy said Thursday amphibious forces of the U.S. 6th Fleet are due to visit the Greek island of Crete in the Mediterranean early next month.

This, the Navy said, may have given rise to reports published in Athens that Marines would be based on the island. It was explained that Greece had been asked to clear the visit, a move customary when American units stop in a foreign country.

A reinforced battalion of Marines is attached to the 6th Fleet. The Navy's statement said that Navy and Marine forces have "visited and trained" on Crete "many times in the past."

Earlier, State Department press officer Lincoln White had said he could "find no basis" for the report this country had asked Greece for permission to base 1,000 Marines on Crete.

While the political sages try to fathom Vice President Nixon's future, it might be interesting to see how vice presidents have fared in the past. The historical record contains some surprises.

Altogether, excluding Nixon, the United States has had 35 vice presidents. Of this total, just six served two terms. The other 29 had but one.

Two of the six, George Clinton and John C. Calhoun, served their two terms under different presidents.

Clinton was elected first with Thomas Jefferson and then with James Madison.  
Calhoun held the office under John Quincy Adams and Andrew Jackson.

ONLY FOUR of the 35 vice presidents served two terms with presidents who themselves were elected for two or more terms.

The four were John Adams under George Washington, Daniel Tompkins under James Monroe, Thomas Marshall under Woodrow Wilson and John Garner with Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It should be noted particularly that only twice since 1825, at the end of Monroe's second term, have vice presidents been re-elected with incumbent presidents.

And one of those, Garner, was dropped after two of Mr. Roosevelt's four terms.

THIS COUNTRY so far has had 11 presidents who were elected for two or more terms.

Thus the vice presidential score is 4 out of 11. If Garner is left out because he was dumped by an incumbent president, it would be 3 of 11.  
Some might be inclined to argue it should be 3 out of 12, since Henry Wallace, Mr. Roosevelt's vice president from 1941 to 1945, had two chances at the job but

## Reader Opinions

### Reader Compares U.S. Schools To Those Abroad

ROSEBURG — Perhaps it was the book, "Why Johnny Can't Read" that shocked many parents out of their lethargy. The articles on schools that followed in the furor were very disturbing. Even when writers felt the book was unfair, the fact seemed to remain that our Johnny and Janes are lagging behind their western European counterparts. We are told, for example, that an American college graduate would have a rough time trying to answer a problem in mathematics that a high school student in western Europe would be expected to know. We are told that Russia is completely outstripping us in the production of scientists. All this is very little to do, I am sure, with the size or cost of the plant where the student is educated.

American schools came to their own defense by saying that they spend their time in teaching children to get along with each other, teaching them the nature and responsibility of citizenship in a democracy. But with murder five times higher in the United States than in any country in western Europe, with juvenile delinquency, dope addiction, and most of the more violent and repugnant crimes much higher per capita in our country, how well are our schools succeeding?

I don't blame the schools for these deplorable conditions. The teaching of morals and manners is the responsibility of the home. Parents have been all too willing to let the schools take over their duties.

An English judge recently traveled through our country to study our juvenile problem. He made the statement that in almost every juvenile court in the United States he saw a child involved in a more serious and violent crime than any he witnessed in England in 33 years on the bench. Two of the things he felt were responsible were (1) the American school which gives a child so much freedom so early that, instead of learning self-discipline, he learns a dangerous philosophy, "I see, I want, I take"; (2) the American home where the child completely runs the parents.

Personally, I like the European method of education, although I can't see how it would be practical in America. The children are given their elementary training, which is followed by a very comprehensive test. If they fail this test, they are allowed to study for a few months more and are then given another. If they again fail, they are sent as apprentices to learn a trade. With only the middle and high mental levels in the classes, the teachers can more easily teach comprehensive studies and develop initiative and spontaneity.

In America we do it differently. We have twenty-two schools for training teachers to help the exceptional student and twenty of them are to help the exceptional handicapped. It is all to the good, one wonders, and democratic to have these handicapped children to be normal, but aren't the exceptionally talented just as important? It seems that the American school system has succumbed to (or did it originate?) the national favorite pastime of glorifying the mediocre.

Many of us parents have sat back a little awed, perhaps, by the degrees behind the names of our school administrators. We have overlooked the fact that they are mere frail humans and can be, and sometimes are, wrong — dead wrong. Some of them seem to have the smug, complacent idea that they, and they alone, know what is good for our children. They seem to overlook the fact that we pay the bill.

Angelina W. Stephens  
Roseburg, Ore.

### Fluoridation Costs To People Inevitable

It is indeed heartening to learn that not all big corporations are heartless. It braces us up no end to learn that the Oregon Water Corporation will "absorb fluoridation costs."

Their manager further pointed out that "Fluoridation would not mean rate increases for water users in the local area." We were elated to find the corporation so altruistic!

But, let's not be naive. Further along the corporation says: "As is usual procedure, when expenses get too high the company might ask the PUC for permission to increase, etc."

In looking back over some old water receipts, we find that it has already been found necessary to ask the PUC for permission, etc., and rates have been increased from \$1.20 in 1948 to the present \$1.75 after all, the corporation is in business, and couldn't give anything away, even if it did feel benevolent.

So why not face facts. Inevitably fluoridation will increase costs, and the corporation will have to raise rates to cover the same costs. So why equivoicate?

Glen Wellman  
Roseburg, Ore.

### School Board Member Clarifies His Position

ROSEBURG — I have been asked by certain people who have been supporters of the present policy, to clarify my position as being both a member of the budget board and of the Association for Better Schools, and as to what my actions would be if the present proposed budget is successfully defeated.

First, may I point out that there does exist a great amount of dissatisfaction within the district. Four of the last six budget elections have gone down in defeat. There is widespread opinion as to why they have not been approved.

I am one who believes that, by and large, the voters are willing to pay the bill if they have confidence that they are getting what they desire at the lowest possible expense. The voting record of recent years indicates to me that they do not have such confidence.

During these recent years, individual board members and administrators have agreed at various times, with certain interested persons that these matters should and would be investigated. Their intentions, however, have failed.

Thus the Association for Better Schools is asking for an evaluation of our schools for the purpose of finding out where we are, if we are on the right course, and if we have enough fuel to get there with a reasonable margin of safety. Is this an unreasonable demand? I think not. Many people believe that the district may be off course, using fuel too fast and only hoping for some miracle before our supply is exhausted. Some people seem to think that we as an association are out to scuttle the ship (our schools), but just remember that we are on this ship too.

If the budget is successfully turned down on April 19, I assure you that I will be the last to request malicious and reckless cutting of any part of our school program. Time will not allow for the results of an evaluation to be used in this year's proposed budget. I do not mean to imply that it should not be trimmed, as I do believe that it can stand some "dressing up" and a "few rough edges polished."

It is my opinion that a "yes" vote will only mean continued and greater dissatisfaction, whereas a "no" vote can mean continuation of our school program plus an evaluation, which if properly carried out should lead to a more unified district with confidence to move ahead in the task of taking care of our rapidly increasing enrollment.

Ray E. Doerner  
Roseburg, Ore.

## In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

our most valuable resource. With that statement, I think, all of us in Southern Oregon and Far Northern California will agree.

The U.S. News and World Report (one of the nation's leading business magazines) in a recent issue devoted several pages of text, pictures and maps to this huge project. Among other things, it said in its interesting article: "America's last frontier, the arid Upper Colorado river basin, may become a mountain oasis for millions. After years of argument, congress has approved construction of dams and storage reservoirs to provide water and power for the upper basin of the Colorado. At least 700 million dollars will be spent on projects now approved. Eventually billions probably will be poured into the region (by private investors developing the resources made available by the project)."

The magazine adds that over the years a "new land of opportunity" is expected to open in the Colorado's upper basin, it adds: "Water—liquid gold to the West—is counted upon to provide the base for this new inland empire."

Under the heading "What's Coming in the Upper Colorado Basin," the U.S. News says: "WATER: The yearly water supply of Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming will RISE (because of storage that will save water) about one and a half million acre feet."

"POWER: About 900,000 kilowatts will be added to the Upper Colorado Basin power capacity. IRRIGATION: A total of 395,000 acres in the Upper Colorado Basin will get water from the first 11 projects."

"INDUSTRY: With more water and power, Upper Colorado Basin states hope to attract big new industries (to develop their existing raw materials, chiefly minerals.)"

This word in conclusion: "If water will do all that for the Upper Colorado Basin, it will do all that AND MORE for Southern Oregon—for here in Southern Oregon we have plenty of water, if we handle it right, and we have natural resources and native raw materials to equal those of the basin of the Upper Colorado."

Keep your eye on Southern Oregon. It's going places in the future.

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## Famous Dancers To Be In Eugene

The internationally-famous Azuma Kabuki Dancers and Musicians from Tokyo, Japan, will appear in Eugene Tuesday as part of the Eugene Civic Music Assn. series.

Their concert for ECMA members will start at 8 p.m. at McArthur Court. It is under the management of S. Hurok and the Japanese Imperial Government.

The term Kabuki includes dance and drama. The Japanese theatre world is filled with dynasties ingrained in Kabuki and passed on from father to son. Each dynasty has its own dancing and acting.

There are several Kabuki dynasties: Azuma, Fujima, Onoe, etc.

The Kabuki theater, by tradition, bans women, but not children of the female sex. Takubo Azuma, star of the company, visiting Eugene, appeared in the grand Kabuki dramas with her father, Uzaemon XV.

Kabuki dance, unlike Kabuki theater, is open to women. The theater is distinct in style, such as Elizabethan, Greek or modern drama. Broken into parts and translated into English, Kabuki becomes — Ka (song); bu (dance) and ki (skill).



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