

The News-Review

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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

Published Daily Except Sunday by the

News-Review Company, Inc.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50; three months, \$3.75. 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.

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1920, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

GAME INFORMATION

By Charles V. Stanton

The last issue of the Oregon State Game Commission Bulletin contains a detailed explanation of how hunting and fishing regulations are compiled. The article, written by Phil Schneider, state game director, tells how the Game Commission holds a hearing to receive suggestions, afterward publishing a tentative schedule, then holding a second public hearing to obtain advice or hear complaints concerning the proposed rules.

It also is pointed out that the State Game Department has spent years compiling information on the various species of game fish, animals and birds, and that this information is used in determining how, when and in what quantity each of the species may be harvested.

This is the month in which the Game Commission sets hunting regulations for the ensuing year. In this connection the commission is receiving much advice — largely conflicting.

Hunters and anglers have one common characteristic — every man is an expert. No two of these "experts" will agree, but each, through experience and observation, has reached certain conclusions which he will defend to the end.

Cooperation Extended

The public hearings held by the commission prior to setting rules and regulations usually result in much argumentation. Individuals and groups appear seeking changes in policy or regulations. Often they have at least some measure of merit in their suggestions. All too often, however, the proposal is strictly local in character and does not fit into a program which must be made applicable to the entire state.

It might be entirely possible, for example, to open a fishing season in one section of the state weeks ahead of other sections provided angling intensity remained unchanged. But an early opening in one area would cause anglers from all parts of the state to flock to open waters and the increased intensity would clean out the fish.

The same is true of hunting. Seasons must be established with a view of keeping intensity level, while striving, at the same time, to keep range capacity and game population in balance.

Sportsmen generally are becoming better acquainted with the many problems connected with game management because of the cooperation shown by the Game Commission. The commission in late years has made a studied effort to keep hunters and anglers informed as to the basic reasoning behind policies. As a result, it will be found that much of the disagreement expressed at public hearings comes from groups which have failed to take advantage of the commission's information program.

Local Contracts Helpful

An example of how this system works is to be found in the close contact between representatives of the regional game department office, located at Roseburg, with the organized sports clubs of the region. The Roseburg Rod and Gun Club, in particular, is favored because department heads are located at the Roseburg office and are always available at club meetings for questioning or for volunteered information.

Because of this close contact, club members are kept informed of the studies made by the game department, the reasoning of field men, and the plans for management. Occasionally the debate waxes hot, but because club members have the advantage of intelligent information, it is found that the Roseburg club usually is in accord with commission policies. Objections ordinarily are raised chiefly by persons who have not examined both sides of the issue.

In addition to cooperating with sports clubs at their meetings, the game department conducts "Show Me" trips in which interested sportsmen go into the field with scientists to study game populations, habitat, range capacity, and other factors.

Oregon sportsmen, it seems to me, should be appreciative of the cooperation afforded by the Game Commission and its staff. The commission makes every effort through its bulletins, press releases, meetings with sports groups, educational camps, "Show Me" trips, films, radio and TV programs, and other such means to keep the public informed.

Sportsmen could do a much better job of assimilating this information if they would band together through membership in their local sports clubs. Then the information could be more easily transmitted and analyzed for merit.

IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued From Page One)

and built there what for that time was a quite large flour mill. But Alaska wasn't much of a wheat country.

About 1805, Sitka was swept by a scourge of scurvy, brought on by the fact that fruits and vegetables were scarce. So the Russians manned a ship with all the men able to work and sailed southward. They came eventually to the Golden Gate and sailed through it into the great bay, where they found vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables and found also accumulated stores of wheat.

Along with the fruits and vegetables needed to relieve the scurvy sufferers at home, they took on a cargo of wheat, which they ground into flour at Sitka.

Out of this expedition there grew up one of the strangest commodity exchanges in history.

When the Russians next went south for a cargo of wheat, they filled the hold of their ship with ice from the foot of the Taku glacier, insulating it with sawdust after the manner of the ice houses of a few decades ago — before mechanical refrigerators were invented.

Their ice found a ready market in the hot valleys of Central California, and they exchanged it for wheat. They took the wheat back to Sitka and ground it into flour

and with their next cargo of ice they included a considerable shipment of the flour, which also found a ready market among the padres, who preferred the flour from the Sitka mill to that which they had been pounding out with mortars and pestles.

The commerce thus founded continued for many years — with both parties to the exchange highly satisfied.

I think there's a moral to that tale.

When the Russians were swapping ice to the mission fathers for wheat both sides were happy.

Down in their hot valleys, the padres loved the California wheat. When they ground it into flour, the padres loved the flour.

And the fruits and vegetables the Russians got in California in exchange for their ice and flour kept away the scurvy up in Russian Alaska. Both sides thought very highly indeed of each other.

If, in these days, we could build up a similarly satisfying and economically sound trade with the Russians — instead of spending all our time making faces at each other and calling each other names — it would be a splendid thing.

The Spanish padres and the Sitka Russians NEVER WENT TO WAR.

THE RUSSIAN SHAKEUP

Kaganovich Is Betrayed By Leaders He Assisted

(This is the second in a series about the leaders who are now being purged in the Soviet Union.)

By WILLIAM L. RYAN

AP Foreign News Analyst

Purged Lazar Kaganovich is a symbol of all in the Soviet political system that appeals the Western mind.

The Soviet history of bloody repression, treachery, betrayal and persecution can be summed up in his career. And now, the crowning irony, he finds himself betrayed by the men who owe him their political lives.

By any moral standards except the Communist, the current party boss, Nikita Khrushchev, and the present Premier, Nikolai Bulganin, should have been eternally grateful to Kaganovich. As iron commissar of the Ukraine, he started Khrushchev on his way to the top. As boss of Moscow, he raised Bulganin out of obscurity.

Highest Ranking Jew
For years, surviving purge after purge, Kaganovich was the highest-ranking Jew in the Soviet Union and the only one in the top ruling group of the Communist Party. But he was a Jew-hating Jew, who concurred in Stalin's persecutions of them.

Yet, for all his excesses in the name of "building socialism," Kaganovich probably did as much for the struggling U.S.S.R. as any other man. He was Stalin's faithful servant, one of the few Old Bolsheviks to survive the master's blood purges. Shrewd, able and hard as nails, he was almost a political carbon copy of his boss.

This correspondent got the impression, watching Kaganovich staggering drunk at a post-Stalin party in Moscow, that he was relieved the dictator was dead—but would retreat not an inch from his own rock-bound Stalinism. His thick-tongued cascade of boasts sounded like editorials lifted directly from the Pravda of Stalin's day.

Was Gossiped About

It was common gossip for a long time that Kaganovich was Stalin's brother-in-law. His sister, the comely Rosa, was said to be Stalin's third wife, though there is some question whether the dictator bothered with the formality of a marriage ceremony. But Kaganovich did not owe his position of power to this. He was and still is an iron man, and probably will remain a man of iron to the end.

Only 5 feet 7, Kaganovich gives one the impression of bulk. He has soft, liquid eyes, but there is nothing soft about him.

He was born of poor parents in a village near Kiev in the Ukraine

in 1893. At 14 he was a cobbler's apprentice, at 17 a Bolshevik revolutionary.

After the revolution he became mayor of Tashkent in Uzbekistan but his talents were obvious, and at 27 he was recalled by Stalin to become president of the All-Russian Leather Workers Union.

In 1925 he was sent to the Ukraine as party boss there. He built the giant Dneprostroy Dam, the Soviet Union's first big hydro-electric power project. For this he became a member of the ruling Politburo. He also became party boss of Moscow province. Under him was Bulganin, who served as mayor of Moscow.

Plunges Into Job
When Stalin decided on forced collectivization of farms, Kaganovich plunged into the job. The result was famine in the Ukraine, but by 1933 Kaganovich had crops coming in again and created a vast chain of collectives and machine-tractor stations.

As commissar for railroads in 1935 he made the trains run on time by a simple solution—involving the death penalty for interrupted schedules. Stalin then made him commissar for heavy industry as the U.S.S.R. smelled war in the offing. In 1942 he joined the inner war cabinet. In 1945 he was head of the Ministry of Building Materials, accomplishing a huge reconstruction job.

In 1945 he had to rescue Khrushchev from a tight spot. The Ukraine, where Khrushchev was boss, was in devastation from the war. Inside a year, Kaganovich ruthlessly stamped out seething opposition to Moscow, whipped farming and building into shape, reopened mines, rebuilt the Dnepro dam. Then he went back to Moscow and let Khrushchev take over again.

'Best Administrator'
"Kaganovich," said Walter Bedell Smith, former U.S. ambassador to Moscow, "is the best administrator in the Soviet Union."

In mid-1955, Kaganovich was back at his old specialty—trade union labor problems. He became head of the Soviet Wages and Labor Committee.

This unreconstructed revolutionary clung to his position longer than any of the other original Old Bolsheviks. V. M. Molotov lost the job of foreign minister in June. A week later Kaganovich lost his Wages and Labor job.

The most successful of Soviet industrialists, he is now accused of sabotaging production. The last of Lenin's corevolutionists, he is now accused of being anti-leninist.

Bruce
Biossat

The inside stories of the purge of top Russian leaders suggest that Messrs. Khrushchev, Zhukov and Company moved against Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich and Shepilov to avoid being jettisoned themselves.

There never was any real doubt that the purge was a development in the Kremlin power struggle that has been going on, inevitably, ever since the death of Joseph Stalin in 1953.

Whether the opposition was crushed simply because it existed as a general threat or because it was, as some stories now state, actually plotting to seize power, we cannot really be sure.

We do know that dictatorships seem to demand dictators, that totalitarianism without a Stalin is close to being an unworkable contradiction. It is not a system of government meant to accommodate rivalries at the top.

THEREFORE, what has happened probably was inescapable. It was merely a question of when the time would be right for action.

To those of us on the outside, the delicate problems of timing facing the power seekers in Moscow look to be tantalizing in the extreme.

When a man like Khrushchev or Zhukov decides to act, he takes his life in his hands. For if he does not have the strength he believes he has, then the opposition will thwart his move and in turn may crush him.

Again and again the would-be dictator and his principal backers must make that decision as to whether he has the means to conquer and is using them to exact the right moment.

STALIN confronted this dilemma not only up to the time when he purged his last evident rivals in the late 1930's but even beyond, as he sought always to keep new foes from emerging to challenge his authority.

It will be the same for the present rulers. If, as most seem to suggest, Zhukov's helping hand to Khrushchev was decisive, then sooner or later these two would appear destined to battle it out for the top.

Obviously, the Kremlin is no place for a man with shaky nerves. Even if you sleep in the dictator's bed, you never know on what waking day a challenger may not arise to plot successfully your downfall. Among other things, democracy is clearly more restful.

DESERVING LEGEND

The late Grace Coolidge, widow of this country's 30th president, was a warm-hearted lady who lent an especial graciousness to the White House during her husband's tenure of office.

She never pressed herself into the limelight, nor commented upon public affairs. To her, that was Calvin Coolidge's province. The story goes that when she was a school teacher she walked through the White House on a guided tour. In the famous East Room, she slipped away from the group a moment to try the piano. Quickly a guard rushed up and steered her away, advising her that visitors could only look.

The next time she sat down at the piano she was the wife of the president of the United States. If this is the truth and not legend, then it deserves to be legend. For it is of such stuff that democracy is made.

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FERRY ARRIVES
SAN FRANCISCO — Western Pacific railroad's new train ferry, costing \$1,300,000, can carry 28 loaded the Las Plumas, has arrived from Portland, Ore., where she was built.

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Catholic Library Assn. Meeting Draws Some 60

PORTLAND — The Rev. Vincent Conway of Seattle University will preside at the annual convention of the Catholic Library Assn. at Maryhurst College here July 20.

The Rev. Father Conway is the organization's regional chairman. The session is expected to attract about 60 librarians.

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