

The News-Review

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CONSERVATION CREDIT

By Charles V. Stanton

A program which originated with the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club promises to go into operation, at least partially, in the very near future.

The program recently was announced by the State Committee on Natural Resources and the Oregon Game Commission, following conferences with various state and federal agencies dealing with natural resources and with representatives of the timber industry.

Fourteen points to protect streams and watersheds, fish and wildlife are involved in the new program.

These fourteen points include such items as a buffer strip of undisturbed soil and vegetation between a logging show and a stream, road and culvert construction designed to reduce damage from siltation, repair of streambed when changes are made in connection with logging, clearing debris from streams, keeping equipment out of streams as much as possible. The program spells out the methods to achieve these purposes.

Recognizing that much damage was being done to watersheds by careless logging, the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club two years ago began studying methods of controlling stream damage, excessive erosion, etc. A bill was prepared for the 1957 session of the Oregon Legislature.

Desiring a thorough exploration of the plan, the club submitted its proposal to the Oregon Wildlife Federation, of which it is a member, and a panel to discuss the plan was held a year ago at the annual meeting of the Federation in Corvallis.

Approval Given

The discussion was quite vigorous. Appearing on the panel were representatives of the State Department of Forestry, Game Commission, Association of American Foresters, large timber companies and others.

The conservation purposes of the program were given unanimous approval. It was the opinion of industry representatives, however, that to achieve the program by law and regulation would impose much cost on the industry while offering difficulty of enforcement. Industry representatives contended that the essential parts of the program could be achieved through voluntary cooperation. The Roseburg club was asked to withhold its legislation to permit further consideration and the development of a plan for voluntary compliance.

The Roseburg proposal outlined the objectives now listed in the plan announced by the Committee on Natural Resources. The local proposal would have required the State Department of Forestry to issue a booklet setting forth required conservation practices and would have given that department's inspectors police powers over enforcement of the code.

Objectives Achieved

The newly announced program, if carried out as outlined, will achieve most of the objectives originally proposed in the outline offered by the Roseburg Rod and Gun Club.

Dr. John H. Raynor, chief of the fishery division of the Oregon Game Commission, reports that the four most common causes of fish problems on forest lands, now proposed for correction, are:

1. Removal of bank cover, resulting in cutting down of shade, raising water temperatures, diminishing food supplies, and accelerating erosion.
2. Improperly laid culverts.
3. Siltation from road drainage or erosion.
4. Logging debris resulting in jams and impassable barriers.

News releases concerning the new program gave no credit to the Roseburg Rod and Gun club for its early endeavors. It is quite evident, however, that the legislation proposed locally, and the consideration given at the Wildlife Federation meeting a year ago, influenced to a large extent the voluntary code now being advanced. The Roseburg club, I am certain, requests no credit but will be very pleased to know that a solution is in sight for many of the problems that have been disturbing in this area, where erosion, siltation, water pollution, and damage from debris have caused serious concern.

Church Advised To Serve People Out Of Towns

COLUMBUS, Ohio

— The church—especially the city church—must go out into the community around it and serve the people it finds there, the final study session of the United Church of Christ's convocation was told Thursday.

The three-day convocation—first nationally since the Evangelical and Reformed and Congregational Christian churches merged in 1957—is studying the problems of churches in cities. About 600 ministers and laymen are here.

The Rev. David D. Wright of Chicago discussed the social work available to a church.

He said the "ordinary" services of a church are important channels of help to those who are "least capable, or even incapable, of being helped by professional services."

The services include corporate worship, preaching, teaching, counseling, group work, calling and visiting, he said.

A neighborhood rehabilitation plan was discussed by A. Hurford Crossman of the self-help housing program of the American Friends Service Committee.

Under the "self-help" plan, he explained, families build their homes by "only a swapping of labor."

NORBLAD NAMED

WASHINGTON (R-Ore) — Rep. Norblad (R-Ore) has been appointed to a seven-member congressional committee to watch over activities of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Fire Badly Damages McMinnville Gymnasium

McMINNVILLE

— Fire heavily damaged the Cook Grade School gymnasium and caused other damage that closed the school Thursday.

An insurance agent estimated the damage at \$40,000. The school carried replacement cost insurance.

The fire apparently started in a boiler room under the gymnasium about two hours before it was discovered at 3:17 a. m. by a police man on his rounds.

Flames destroyed the gym floor, wall coverings and ceiling in the gym, and spread into a storage room where it destroyed visual aid and athletic equipment. It also burned through a door to the main building, but flames did not penetrate the building. There was damage from smoke and water, however, in the main building.

Construction Resumes At Johns-Manville Plant

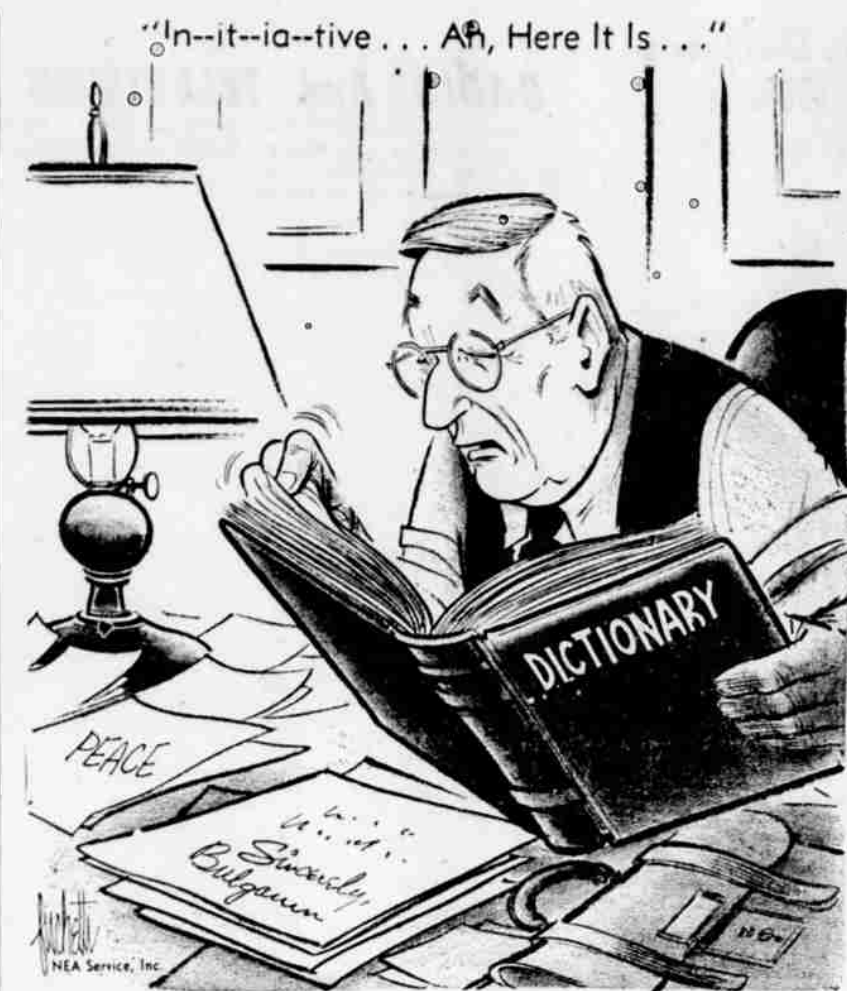
KLAMATH FALLS

— Construction work resumed Thursday at the Johns-Manville Co. plant, where an eight-day labor dispute ended late Wednesday.

Union and management officials said they had reached agreement for the plant's 250 employees to go back to work.

The dispute began Dec. 31 when the company hired four non-union men to work on the boilers of the fiberboard plant. A picket line went up around the plant. Other workers refused to cross it.

The plant is expected to begin production early this year.



Dry Zone Ruling Difficult To Crack, Chairman Declares

PORTLAND

— The dry zone around the University of Oregon can be cracked—but it will be difficult, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission said here Thursday.

OLCC chairman Hugh Kirkpatrick said each application to sell alcoholic beverages within the dry zone will be judged on its individual merits.

Requirements will be stiff, Kirkpatrick said at the commission's regular meeting here.

Kirkpatrick said that the OLCC is willing to continue the dry zone until an applicant comes forward who meets all requirements.

Such an agreement for a dry zone, he said, was reached several years ago by the OLCC, the university and the Eugene City Council.

Zone Ruled Illegal

At the same time, Kirkpatrick said he agrees with the ruling of Atty Gen. Robert Thornton that such a dry zone is illegal.

Kirkpatrick also termed the dry zone improper.

He added, however, that "the purpose of the Knox Law was not for the convenience and benefit of prospective licensees, and whether their economic survival is at stake is not necessarily of concern to the commission."

"We are interested," he said, "in whether the issuance of a license will serve any usefulness to the public on the basis of convenience and necessity."

Kirkpatrick also said, "We are concerned whether the issuance of a license in any given location will tend to create a nuisance to the normal well-being of a community."

The commission also announced at the meeting here that it estimates 1957 liquor sales in Oregon will fall 1.3 per cent below the 1956 volume of 45 million dollars.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

some grim ones. Personally, I refuse to believe that our people have lost their courage or their resourcefulness.

More from the day's news—as reported by the clicking teletypes:

Every day about 800 East Germans (East Germany is a Russian satellite) cross into West Germany, fleeing from communism. They risk armed guards, minefields and barbed wire to get away from the "people's paradise."

Death stares them in the eye at every step, but still they seek to GET AWAY.

For a long time, the communists toward the refugees, declaring that their departure was good riddance—that most of them were elderly, sick and generally of no value to communism.

But the picture is changing. First the farmers, driven out by collectivization schemes, and now the young men, on whom the communists have pinned their hopes, are fleeing westward.

After 12 years of communist indoctrination, designed to turn school children into flag-waving, slogan-chanting automatons, East German youth is still unconvinced. They show it by taking to their heels, crossing the heavily guarded border where armed "people's police" patrol with dogs and guns.

It is an ancient saying that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof."

After 12 years of eating it, the people who are compelled to live under communism JUST DON'T LIKE THE PUDDING.

That's a weakness the Kremlin can't laugh off.

—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK — The Army is supposed to build men. It did even better for Cy Leslie, a big ex-sergeant in the Signal Corps. It gave him the initial idea that led to multimillion-dollar-a-year business.

Cy, who is 35 and has the height and the heft of a professional football tackle, is known as "the king of the kiddie records." Last month his firm pressed its 100 millionth record for children.

"Looking back, I guess I owe a lot to the Army," he said.

At the time—during the Second World War—Leslie didn't figure, however, the Army was doing him much of a favor by sending him to such faraway places as New Guinea and the Philippines. He was lonely, as all soldiers are.

Then, one day, he got a greeting card from his mother, back in Brooklyn. Gazing at the greeting card, Leslie mused:

"Boy, if this thing could only talk!"

If only a greeting card could talk, Cy brooded over the thought. Well, why couldn't a greeting card carry a vocal message? He decided it could.

Released from the Army in 1946, Leslie gambled his savings on creating a line of recorded two-bit greeting cards.

"I had only \$1,100—and I put every penny into it," Cy recalled. "We wrote our own lyrics and music. I slept on the desks at night because I was too tired to go home. My mother even helped by trimming the paper-based records with her scissors."

Cards Catch On Fast

The cards caught on fast. The first year we took in \$25,000, the second year \$300,000. Then we couldn't give them away. The

Cattleman's Assn. Criticizes Crop Lands Diversion

OKLAHOMA CITY

— The Oklahoma Cattleman's Assn. Thursday criticized the diversion of crop lands in the soil bank to grazing land.

The 2,000 cattlemen said as their convention closed that the practice was mainly responsible for increasing the surpluses of beef "which have confronted the industry in the past critical year."

They urged in a resolution that all drought emergency clauses be stricken from the soil bank program.

Omaha was selected for the 1959 meeting and G. R. Milburn of Grassroots, Mont., was elected president.

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Reader Opinions

Senator Dimick Favors Compulsory Insurance

To The Editor —

Your editorial pointing out the weakness in the Oregon financial liability law should be reprinted at the beginning of the next legislative session.

Some additional facts may be of interest to your readers:

There is no law in Oregon requiring a car owner or operator to have liability insurance. Indeed, there are more than 85,000 Oregon cars operating on our highways that have no insurance. In most cases the drivers of these cars are financially irresponsible. The person who is maimed and the families of those killed through the fault of the driver of one of these 85,000 cars must pay the doctor, the hospital and the funeral bills. All too often these tragic cases become charity cases. Friends, relatives, neighbors and public welfare must shoulder the burden.

It is a sad commentary on our laws when lawyers many times each year must say, "There is no way I can help you. There was no insurance on the car and the driver has no money or property."

At the regular session I introduced SB446 to remedy this defect in the law. Representatives Kelsay and Elgren were co-sponsors. By the terms of this bill no person could get a car license unless he could produce, at the time he applied for the license, a paid up liability insurance policy. This is the procedure used when an Oregon truck owner applies for his PUC license. Otherwise he cannot operate the truck on our highways.

The powerful insurance lobby fought this bill and killed it in committee. The insurance companies claimed it wouldn't work. But it is working in other states and it is working in Oregon on trucks having PUC plates.

One reason the insurance companies were so violently opposed to compulsory car liability insurance was because they felt they would sell less collision insurance.

You are right, Mr. Editor, when you say, "It is my opinion that no person should be granted a license, either for a motor vehicle or for operation of a same without a show of financial responsibility."

Dan Dimick

State Senator

Pacific Bldg.

Roseburg, Ore.

Prospects Of Industry In Black Walnuts Seen

Editorials in The News-Review brought to my mind the fact that I set out 24 black walnut trees on a mining claim where I lived south of Canyonville, about 20 years ago. Three years after they were set out on a hillside in the timber they were growing nicely. I have not seen them since then.

I am wondering why other people do not set out black walnut trees. It is very easy to plant a short row of nuts, then transplant the little trees in a person's spare time. Black walnuts have a tap root and should be transplanted very young. Care should be taken not to damage the tap root. Dig the hole deep. Get the root set straight.

I think the forest supervisor and other foresters should emphasize the need to raise this valuable species of lumber and that more people would cooperate. When I set out the walnut trees I did it for the benefit of the future generation. I was too old ever to profit from the trees.

I will be glad to show where the trees were set out to any forester who may wish to protect the trees when the fir lumber is taken out.

Speaking of mineral resources, Douglas County has an enormous supply of kalin, a white clay used to make the finest chinaware. It can be used for a great many other things and I believe it will be quite an asset to the economy of the county at some future date. I will be glad to show anyone interested where there is a whole mountain of kalin.

"Cap" Morgan

425 E. Broadway

Myrtle Creek, Ore.

Retail Merchants Favor Closing Stores On Sunday

NEW YORK

— The nation's largest association of retail merchants has come out in favor of closing major stores on Sundays, a movement which has spread in several parts of the U.S.

The National Retail Merchants Assn. (NRMA), in a resolution adopted at its annual convention here, declared:

"We urge that all stores be closed on Sunday except those primarily engaged in selling articles absolutely necessary to the health and welfare of the community."

George W. Dowdy, new president of the NRMA, announced that the organization, representing 8,200 department, specialty and chain stores, also adopted resolutions to:

1. Oppose taxes on advertising.

2. Oppose "at this time" actual or standby wage, price inventory or consumer credit controls.

3. Urge that "economies in less essential government activities be implemented without delay, because of the necessity of increasing defense expenditures immediately."

Dowdy, executive vice president and general manager of Belk Bros. Co., Charlotte, N.C., was elected president of the association Wednesday, succeeding Richard H. Rich, president of Rich's Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

The 47-year-old organization voted Tuesday to abandon its old name of National Retail Dry Goods Assn. (NRDGA).

HERTER FILES

BOSTON

— Christian A. Herter Jr., son of the undersecretary of state, has announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for governor of Massachusetts Wednesday.

Herter, 34, is a member of the state Rep. Shirley Field of Portland, at Hood River, state Rep. Joe Rogers, of Independence, at Coos Bay, and former state Sen. Philip S. Hitchcock, of Portland, at Corvallis.

Similar dinners will be held at the same time throughout the nation. President Eisenhower will address them by television.

Japan Airlines Would Remove U. S. Airplanes

TOKYO

— Japan Air Lines have launched a drive to move the U.S. Air Force out of Tokyo's Haneda International Airport, a U.S. air transport base since the end of World War II.

"In view of the expanding operational activities of commercial airlines including Japan Air Lines," said a JAL petition to the Japanese government's Civil Aviation Bureau, "the Tokyo International Airport should be restored to a full-scale commercial airport."

State Penitentiary Farm Lacks Labor Troubles That Plague Many Farms Today

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM — One of Oregon's largest farms, producing milk, eggs, hogs and beef in assembly line operations, lacks the labor problem that plagues most farms.

It is the state penitentiary farm of 1,500 acres, which has the free labor of 136 inmates. Its staff includes 11 correctional officers and nine civilian farmers.

This farm produced \$224,000 worth of commodities last year for the prison, and some other state institutions. That value is conservative, as those products would have brought more than that if sold at retail.

Prison Warden C. T. Gladden takes a deep personal interest in the farm, partly because he often wishes he had been a farmer instead of a prison administrator.

Production Triples

In the past four years, production at the farm has tripled, largely by using the latest developments in agricultural science.

The inmates at the farm are trustees—under minimum supervision. They put in a full work week and are rewarded by additional time off from their sentences.

They live in dormitories, instead of cells. They have the most prized jobs of the prison and live about five miles away from the main prison.