

The News-Review

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FISHERY ECONOMIES

By CHARLES V. STANTON

The Oregon Statesman, Salem, and the Evening Budget, Astoria, are critical of statements made in this column recently concerning tax subsidy for commercial fishing. We pointed out that the Columbia River Packers Association made a profit in excess of a million and a quarter dollars in 1947 and that the people of Oregon paid thousands of dollars to help make that profit possible.

We are accused of giving misleading information, in that CRPA profits did not come entirely from fish taken from Oregon streams but included fish taken offshore, in Alaska and elsewhere, with a large percentage coming from the tuna pack.

An opinion that we were claiming all CRPA profits came from the tax subsidy program could have been formed, we believe, only by very hasty reading of our statement. Perhaps we should have been more specific, but we referred definitely to "net-caught" fish, and attempted to show that the Oregon taxpayer had an interest in those fish taken from Oregon waters.

We objected to a subsidy of the commercial fishing industry on the grounds that commercial fishing fails to put a public resource to the best economic use; that recreational fishing results in far greater revenue to the state per pound of fish taken, and that commercial fishing "depletes our streams of fish that should be attracting tourist dollars."

Both the Statesman and the Budget point out that the state provides subsidies for agriculture, timber and mineral industries, and that subsidy to the commercial fishing industry therefore is justifiable.

We could accept that argument if it were not for the economies involved. Why should we continue to subsidize private industry which must live off a public resource while constantly losing ground, when the same resource could produce far more revenue if used for recreation, with wider distribution of the profits, and with much less depletion of the resource?

Thinking Still In Terms Of Food

In drawing a contrast between revenue from commercial and recreational fisheries, we said: "We still follow the antiquated theory that fish have only food value and we continue to shell out tax dollars to subsidize a commercial fishery * * *"

The Oregon Statesman says in proof of our argument of antiquated thinking:

This paper believes the state has a stake in helping the commercial fishing industry, both for its economic value as an industry and for the food which the industry provides. The vast majority of people who eat salmon get it from the commercial fishermen. They do not catch salmon themselves. They have an interest in this business as well as the sports fishermen.

This last point answers the argument of the News-Review editor that "salmon and steelhead are many times more valuable as sports fish than as a commercial product." It is not just the tourist dollar but food which is involved. Only through commercial channels will the masses of the people get salmon to eat.

How are we to continue to get fish for food if we kill off all the brood fish? How long can we maintain salmon in the ocean if we permit runs to become more and more depleted? How does the above statement square with criticism of this writer when we were charged with misleading information in embracing all CRPA profits whereas, as our critics point out, the Oregon fish take was only the smaller part of the CRPA pack? If the bulk of the fish food supply is coming from outside Oregon waters, then why not use our limited state fishery resource to its best economic advantage? Our last legislature appropriated \$750,000 to subsidize commercial fishing. Poundage fees for the biennium are estimated at \$250,000. Is this good economy?

The Oregon Statesman adds:
The Statesman has gone along with sports fishermen in their programs for conservation, for restricting or abolishment of commercial fishing in the lesser coastal streams. But it likewise is a firm friend of the commercial fishing industry and does not want it put out of business by sports partisans, by over-zealous dam-builders.

Nor do we want to see the commercial fishery put out of business. In fact, the commercial fishery would, we believe, improve its take if our coastal streams, with the exception of the Columbia, were to be completely closed to netting for game fish. More fish would be able to reach spawning beds, and runs should at least be preserved if not increased, thus improving the offshore trawl, from which the Statesman and Budget claim the larger part of the take comes. Furthermore, we would be increasing our revenue through improved sports fishing, because of the fertilizer effect of salmon runs on other species, and would save thousands of tax dollars now required for support of a waning resource.

It might be different if our coastal streams were capable of supporting BOTH commercial and recreational fisheries. But they are not. Despite our great outlay of tax dollars, we are losing ground. Therefore, we believe, our resources should be put to the best economic use for the benefit of the public at large until such time as the capacity of our streams is rebuilt to permit resumption of limited commercial fishing.

Draft Law Upsets Plans For Future Schooling

FOREST GROVE, Ore., Aug. 19 (AP)—The dean of students at Pacific University reports the parents of young men believe the new draft law is making "bums of their sons" because of uncertainties about the future.
Dr. D. D. Darland said his talks with high school graduates and parents indicated many young men are not going to go ahead with their schooling this fall. "Young people don't care about

their future since they cannot plan a career or their education," Dr. Darland explained. "Many believe their future is almost entirely in the hands of the government."
Dr. Darland said he believed military preparedness is essential, but he said the social repercussions among the young men appear to have been ignored when the law was set up.

"To read the military recruiting advertisements, one would think the military was taking over the job of higher education in America," he added.

OUT OUR WAY

By J. R. Williams



"Thunder and Lightning," as we sometimes dubbed our two boys when they were at a certain age, had been turning over the pages of the big Bible, looking at the Dore engravings. One in particular seemed to interest them. How pleased their mother was to note such interest. . . . It never occurred to her their interest might be for quite another reason than the one she fondly imagined.

Leaving the big Book open they went out to play. After a bit there came occasional yelps and sometimes a howl, but nothing that warranted leaving the task the parent was engaged in.

Then the game appeared to reach an impasse. The same old story!

Seeley, loudly protesting that it was, too, his "urn, stood on the lawn looking up at his brother. Ernest was standing on the picnic table, in the midst of a miscellany of blocks, rocks and other odds and ends collected from the yard. He was trying his best, with his usual air of sweet reasonableness, to prolong his turn.

In the Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

Germans had to do was to walk over the line and ask for it. Very few of them did so.

Now they are offered coal on the same terms.

WHAT is the scheme? Well, it's like this:

Russia wants Germany, because Germany is the industrial heart of Europe. WITH INDUSTRIAL GERMANY ON HER SIDE, Russia will feel strong enough to tackle the rest of the world.

WITHOUT GERMANY, she may feel that this isn't the auspicious time.

THIS question probably occurs to you:

Why doesn't Russia just reach out and GRAB GERMANY without all this monkey business?

She certainly has the power. If the Russians moved in in force, shooting as they came, our little handful of troops couldn't even stage another Bataan. They'd be wiped out in no time.

BUT—

In such a case the Germans would be sullen and rebellious. They wouldn't co-operate willingly. They would work for Russia only to the extent they were COMPELLED to work.

The master minds in the Kremlin are smart enough to realize that slave labor is never as efficient as free labor. Hence this effort to WIN THE GERMAN OVER with bribes of food and coal. If they can be convinced that their future with the western democracies is drab and hopeless whereas with Russia they could get somewhere and be somebody their hearts would be in their work and Germany would become a real asset to Moscow in the job of communizing the world.

WE MIGHT as well be realistic. This battle of Berlin is the BATTLE OF BERLIN. It is WAR. It is just a war of a different sort. For the present, it is PSYCHOLOGICAL war. Any student of military matters knows that in its way the strategy of

psychological warfare is as important in winning battles as the strategy of shooting warfare.

ANYWAY, that is what is going on in Germany.

By any peace-time PRACTICAL standard our effort to supply Berlin with food and coal by means of costly aerial transport would be absurd. We KNOW that by such a standard it is absurd. We aren't morons.

BUT—

If we can convince the Germans in Berlin that we're going all out to feed them and keep them warm in the face of this cold-blooded Russian effort to starve them into submission, we may be able to keep them from going over WILLINGLY to the Russian side.

MAYBE we don't think too much of the Germans, whom we've fought twice. But we're certainly not anxious to see them go all over to Russia as the world now stands.

Strike at Atomic Plant Not Settled

LOS ALAMOS, N. M., Aug. 20 (AP)—There were no signs of a return-to-work movement today among more than 3,000 idle construction and maintenance workers at this atomic weapons project.

This was the third day of the work stoppage which the Atomic Energy Commission has said threatens "serious damage to the nation's atomic weapons program."

The men attended a mass meeting last night at Espanola, where union leaders reiterated their grievance that one contractor—Brown and Root of Houston, Tex.—has been importing non-union labor. Participating in the walkout are most members of the AFL building trades unions. Exceptions are men employed on emergency maintenance crews whom union representatives have urged to stay on the job.

The men have scheduled another rally at Espanola Sunday afternoon. In the meantime, their leaders cautioned them to "watch their behavior" and refrain from passing on rumors about the walkout.

They urged them, however, to make it as difficult as possible for non-union employees to find living quarters.

Cong. Ellsworth Wife Arrive Here

Congressman and Mrs. Harris Ellsworth arrived home last night from Washington, D. C., after a motor trip across the United States, via Chicago and the north route, through the (Bad Lands) and Black Hills of South Dakota.

Their daughter, Jane, remained in Washington. En route they stopped at Chicago to spend a day with their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Donald Dittmann (Mary Margaret Ellsworth).

Congressman Ellsworth said he plans a trip up the North Umpqua for a few days rest and then will be in and around Roseburg, probably until the first of the year, after Labor Day. He will spend a week in each of the seven counties he represents, checking on matters of interest to the Federal government and getting up to date on various projects.

Editorial Comment From The Oregon Press

A WISE POLICY Astorian Budget

The International Fishermen and Allied Workers union seems to be following a policy of keeping right on fishing while a price dispute is in progress.

The Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union, an IFAW affiliate, fished through many weeks of the spring salmon season while the price to be paid for the season was still in negotiation.

Now the pilchard fishermen are engaged in a price dispute, but are following the same policy of keeping right on fishing.

Fishing seasons are so short that there is an irreparable economic loss when one is interrupted by a strike. The IFAW seems aware of this and hence does not permit a dispute to tie up fishing if it can avoid it.

This is a wise and commendable policy, one which might well be emulated in other industries. Almost all strikes end in compromise negotiations anyway, so why not keep on working and get the same results?

WHAT WOULD LEWIS AND CLARK SAY?

Astorian Budget
The Oregonian has been inspired by discovery of Fort Clatsop's actual location to dig up the Lewis and Clark journals and peruse them. The Oregonian has reached the conclusion that the explorers, were they here today, would tell the diggers to "leave it laye."

The Oregonian discovered that Lewis and Clark were perhaps the worst spellers who ever went to school and that they apparently had little love for the hunger, wetness and cold of Clatsop.

We of course resent any implication in the Oregonian's story that this country is not a good place to live. Had Lewis and Clark been able to enjoy good food and a comfortable spot during their winter here, they might have looked upon Clatsop county with a more favorable eye.

Spilled elk meat is not a diet to build a cheerful outlook upon life.

The Oregonian reproduced Lewis and Clark's map of Clatsop county to accompany its story, adding modern names to those given by the explorers. But the Oregonian mapmaker apparently doesn't know much about geography down this way, for he mislabeled several streams.

Vice-Presidential Mansion Asked In Bills in Congress

By JANE EADS
WASHINGTON—The current move in Congress to get a "little White House" in which the vice-president of the United States can live rent free is not new. Efforts to get a home for the V. P. are as old as the republic, but it has been nearly 20 years since the subject was last broached. That was when Mrs. Henderson, widow of Senator John B. Henderson, famous Civil War General and statesman, offered her huge mansion on sixteenth street as a vice-presidential residence.

Completed in 1929, a couple of years before Mrs. Henderson died at the age of 90, the home cost \$300,000, had 30 rooms and 10 baths. Replete with turrets, towers and battlements, it is known as "Henderson's Castle." Mrs. Henderson, in a letter to the House committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, wrote that "Ex-President Coolidge in his autobiography calls attention to the need of a permanent home for the vice-president and approves its establishment."

Lawsuit Blocks Project
At the time, Rep. Gibson (R-Vt.) introduced a bill to accept the mansion, to appropriate \$30,000 for furnishings and \$25,000 a year for maintenance. Congress never acted on the measure. Newspaper files show that Mrs. Henderson's granddaughter, Mrs. Beatrice Henderson Wholean, went to the District Supreme Court in April 1931 to block the transfer of the property on the grounds that the aged lady was incapable of managing her assets.

Mrs. Henderson retaliated with the revelation that Mrs. Wholean was an adopted child. Then she drew up a new will which disinherited Mrs. Wholean. However, after a long court battle Mrs. Wholean was restored as an heir. That was after Mrs. Henderson's death. This business seems to have discouraged any attempts to house the vice-president officially until the subject came up the other day on Capitol Hill.

Then companion bills were introduced in the House of Representatives Gearhart (R-Calif.) and Gregory (D-Ky.) asking Congress to appropriate not more than \$2,500,000 for the entire project. Mr. Gearhart, who thought up the idea, pointed out that many vice-presidents have not been wealthy enough to live in the style to which Washington is accustomed. In introducing the legislation, he pointed out that Vice-President Garner lived in a "couple of rooms" at the Washington Hotel and that Charles Curtis made the Willard Hotel his quarters.

CARE Packages Reaching Needy In 15 Countries

By JANE EADS

WASHINGTON—The CARE packages you send to Europe are your own little Marshall plan. They reach the hungry individual personally and each one knows he has a friend in America. This is what officials of the Economic Cooperation Administration believe. They hope the programs of CARE and other voluntary agencies engaged in foreign relief will continue.

There has been some confusion on the part of many individuals as to the extent of the ECA program, and CARE officials say the sending of food packages abroad dropped about 50 per cent when ECA went into action.

"ECA is not distributing relief," C. Tyler Wood assistant to Paul G. Hoffman, ECA administrator, explained recently. "We are bankers for recovery using normal channels of private trade to the maximum possible extent. ECA seeks the partnership of individual Americans in the great undertaking of European recovery. The individual American, through the voluntary agencies, can do the supplementary relief job. He can also supply the personal touch, as contrasted with the necessarily impersonal character of government programs."

More Than \$50 Million Sent
More than \$50,000,000 in packages has been delivered in 15 countries through the CARE organization since it was founded. About 85 per cent of the packages are still sent to friends and relatives, but about 15 per cent are now being sent on group-to-group basis or as "general relief."

Paul Comly French, executive director of CARE, reports that the students and teachers of America's grade schools, high schools and colleges have sent \$600,000 worth of CARE packages to similar groups in Europe. The AFL and the CIO have sent close to a million dollars worth of packages to trade union families in Europe, and numerous religious, rural and civic groups have also participated in the program.

"CARE's operation is feasible only if \$10 worth of food or textiles in the United States exceeds that value in any country served," Mr. French explains. "When \$10 will buy equivalent food abroad, in commodities which contribute to health and welfare, CARE's service will no longer be needed."

Mr. French adds that CARE is a service organization that responds to changing conditions. Similarly, he says, changes in the basic food packages are made

this country—in the summer-time particularly—they would be rather pleased and would appreciate the discovery and marking of their old winter home.

from time to time. Beginning Aug. 1, rice was added, for instance. The world shortage was abated sufficiently to permit it to be included in packages.

The grave of the Rev. Josiah Henson, the original Uncle Tom of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin" is in Dresden, Ontario.

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