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WILDLIFE WEEK

Charles V. Stanton

National Wildlife Week starts today and continues throughout Saturday of this week.

Observance of National Wildlife Week has been sponsored annually by the National Wildlife Federation since 1938, the year that organization was established by proclamation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The various sportsmen's clubs in Douglas County are affiliates of the National Wildlife Federation through the Oregon Wildlife Federation. Until his recent resignation the executive secretary of the national federation was a former Douglas County resident, Carl D. Shoemaker, brother of Dr. B. R. Shoemaker of Roseburg.

The national federation, with affiliated state and local branches in all states, is pointing to water pollution control as its chief objective for this year's observance. It is endeavoring throughout the entire United States to focus attention on the following:

1. Promotion of adequate water pollution laws in every state.
2. Adequate appropriations for state pollution agencies.
3. Adequate sewage pollution treatment facilities in every community.
4. Adequate waste prevention or treatment by every industry.
5. Prevention of silt pollution through soil conservation practices.
6. Adequate appropriations for research and cooperative programs to be carried out on pollution.

These objectives undoubtedly will have the approval of every individual, except, perhaps, a few who will be affected financially.

Oregon Makes Progress

Oregon has made excellent progress in its water clean-up program. We have effective state laws governing water pollution. The anti-pollution work, however, was handicapped during war years. It actually has been pressed only in the last six years. Recently the State Sanitary Authority has been getting tough with laggards. It has been extremely lenient with municipalities and industries showing reasonable diligence in removing pollution. Those agencies exhibiting apathy recently have been subjected to harsher treatment. Several communities have been cited to the Attorney General, who has been asked to secure compliance with orders issued by the Authority.

The Authority's work is evident in cleaner water throughout the state. Tests have shown increasingly improved oxygen content in the lower Willamette River where conditions have been so bad that fish life could not exist during several months of the year.

Many of our streams still are carrying a heavy pollution load but sources of pollution are gradually being eliminated. Contributing communities, for the most part, are working on pollution abatement installations as rapidly as finances permit.

Siltation Problem Attacked
During the last few years we have seen increasing interest in plans for reduction of siltation. The Soil Conservation Service has been doing an excellent job in improving farm practices in much of the state. Forest removal technique also is being revised to eliminate siltation.

At the recent hearing of the Water Resources Committee in Roseburg, it was pointed out that major siltation comes from low lands rather than high lands. This means that farm practices should be improved to retain top soil and that lowland logging should be conducted to prevent siltation from roads and denuded lands.

Recent studies into siltation factors doubtless will lead to great improvements in the very near future. The trend already is well established.

Considering the six objectives listed by the National Wildlife Federation for its observance of National Wildlife Week, Oregon has reason to be quite proud of its advancement in all departments of the water pollution control project.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Life in the atom age is like living in a lion's den.

We have dwelt so many years on the fringe of terror that we have come to think of this as normal.

If a man were suddenly thrust into a lion's cage, he would cower against the bars in panic or blindly beat against them with his fists.

Every time the lion glanced at him with a terrible, yellow-eyed authority, the man would feel his death at hand — and perhaps would review his past life, as doomed men are reported to do.

But if the lion paid no attention to him, the man's panic would abate to a feeling of caution. Then as more time passed, he would become forgetful of his fears. He would even gradually begin to take pride in the lion and think of it as belonging to him.

"How do you like my watchdog?" he would brag to strangers passing by the cage. "Best lion this side of Africa. I'm teaching him to do tricks. Would you like to see him sit up and beg for a biscuit?"

Yet the man would still exist only by the tolerance of the lion, which could at any moment pounce upon him and bash his head in just out of plain curiosity, or as a morning exercise.

The average American today has reached the point where he treats the hydrogen bomb as if it were that lion. He has lived with fear too long to be afraid anymore.

Can you remember how you felt in the first years of the atomic era, so brief a time ago? There was a great wave of disillusionment and despair, a hopeless this-is-the-end feeling among many.

People had nightmares about the atom bomb. Children caught the fever of fear from their parents. No one knows how many people moved from the cities to rural areas in the search for a place safe from atomic attack. For a time some even stored food in their motor cars, so that whatever happened in an emergency they

at least could meet it with a full stomach.

But the atom bomb then was really only a lion cub. Now we are living with a rapidly maturing lion—the hydrogen bomb.

The first time they try it out it blows up an entire island. Word of this leaks out so gradually that the residents of Manhattan, which is an island also, are only vaguely impressed. The island that the bomb caused to disappear was, after all, far away in the Pacific and nobody ever heard of it anyway.

Last week they set off a hydrogen bomb 750 times as powerful as the bomb that destroyed Hiroshima, but it is still merely a bomb for dwarfs. It has only the explosive force of 15 million tons of TNT. The one that packs the muscle of 45 to 50 million tons of dynamite — history's biggest firecracker — won't be ready for testing until next month.

One would think these ominous explosions would startle the world, force all the races and nations that dwell on the globe to forget their differences in a mutual grab for peace.

Such is hardly the case. The hydrogen bomb may tear mile-long crevices in the ocean floor, but it seems to have created only a ripple of public interest.

The terror weapon no longer terrifies a generation that has grown up in the shadow of fear. People are awed by the power of the hydrogen bomb. Some respect it, some even admire it for its power, but few any longer seem to be actively afraid of it.

It is the lion in the cage of our time, and we take it for granted, because it is a fact of our lives and

There's a Bit of Irony in Here Somewhere, Folks



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—President Eisenhower's Commission on Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Clarence M. Randall, is issuing soon a 500-page volume containing 80 reports prepared by its research staff.

These studies constitute the second part of the so-called Randall Commission's work. The first part consisted of the majority report signed by 15 members with certain dissents, and a 20-page minority report signed by Republican Congressmen Dan Reed of New York and Dick Simpson of Pennsylvania.

The third phase of the job started by the Randall Commission will come a little later. It will consist of President Eisenhower's message to Congress on foreign trade policy and drafts of legislation to carry out the President's recommendations. To prepare this message and the proposed laws, Randall has been made a special assistant to the President and moved into the Executive offices. The commission itself goes out of business at the end of April.

The fourth and final step will be in what Congress does about all this. The present Trade Agreements law expires June 12. If the sentiment of Representatives Reed and Simpson prevails in Congress, the most that can be hoped for is a two-year extension of the Trade Agreements act while Congress holds hearings and takes its own sweet, deliberate time.

The Randall Commission did not hold hearings. It didn't allow every interested party to come in and speak a lengthy piece. But to have held these hearings might have taken five years.

As it was, the commission did receive lengthy and heavily documented "briefs" from 546 special-interest individuals and groups. These statements were read and digested by the commission's research staff of 20 economists. They worked under the direction of Alfred C. Neal of Boston Federal Reserve Bank.

The documents submitted by many trade associations and industry groups are said to comprise some of the most dismal economic reading ever assembled. They express prejudices formed years ago and unchanged to meet the conditions of today's world.

Agricultural interests insisted on high tariff trade barriers against foreign farm products. In 1913 they ignored completely the fact that U.S. agriculture must export from 10 to 12 percent of its production in order to survive.

Coal industry spokesmen insisted that Venezuelan oil exports to the U.S. be stopped. In the same document they demanded that Belgium trade barriers against the import of American coal be broken down.

Chairman Randall drove his point home. "The world is a marketplace," he said. "If we hope to conduct a successful foreign policy—is to learn a new habit of thought, a new attitude towards the problems of life itself."

So far we have never learned the tragedy, frustration and sometimes defeat which are ingrained in the memories of all other peoples. So when we encounter a problem in foreign policy, we naturally assume that it can be solved pretty quick, with enough force, determination and red cupules.

"Just pour in enough manpower, money and bulldozers, and we can lick it. If one diplomat can't come up with the answer, fire him and hire another—or better yet hire ten. And if that doesn't solve it, some Americans conclude that there can be only one explanation: treason."

Bill Would Close All Illegal Bookmaking
WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill designed to close up every illegal bookmaking establishment in the country is being considered by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Backed by the American Bar Assn. and the Department of Justice, it would prohibit interstate transmission of betting information on sporting events and horse races. Sponsors said, however, it would not bar news accounts from newspapers or radio-TV.

Rep. Keating (R-N.Y.), its author, said the proposal is aimed at nationwide criminal syndicates for which bookmaking is still "a happy hunting ground" unhampered by federal regulation.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

bill, of course. In these grave times, we need to reduce our national debt instead of increasing it. But to me getting reelected is more important than anything else in the world, and voting for this bill might help me. So the end justifies the means.

"Besides, I'm only talking now to GET ELECTED. After I'm elected, I can vote as I please."

There's a lot of that kind of thinking in Washington right now. Representative Michael Kirwan of Ohio, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee, says: "As a result of the GOP rejection of the boost in income tax exemptions, I have raised my estimate of Democratic gains in payment in November. Before the vote, I thought we would gain about 45 seats. Now I think we'll gain 60 seats."

Representative Simpson, Republican, of Pennsylvania, says: "The action of the house on taxes will bring votes to the GOP. I predict the Republicans will gain 25 seats in November."

That will give you an idea of what it's all about. So far as I have noticed in reading the dispatches, NOBODY HAS HAD ANYTHING TO SAY ABOUT WHETHER THE BILL WAS GOOD OR BAD FOR THE COUNTRY.

Speaking of taxes, a fellow in Buffalo sent in his income tax return (duly accompanied by a check in payment of the amount due) and enclosed with his remittance a joker from a deck of playing cards.

The collector at Buffalo, reporting the incident, says he presumes the amount of the tax had something to do with the inclusion of the joker. "The amount of the tax," he explains, "was TWO CENTS."

That brings up a story. A resident of our State of Jefferson, after wrestling manfully with his income tax return, finally got it figured out and sent it in. He mailed it two days ahead of the deadline. On the day AFTER the deadline, he got the envelope back with a request for an additional three cents postage.

The delay thus involved cost him \$14.95 in penalties.

That's big government for you. In private business, the clerk would probably have realized the circumstances and would either have passed the postage-shy envelope without challenging it, or maybe would have put up the three cents himself.

In government, with scandals and investigations going on all the time, HE WAS AFRAID TO. He might have got hauled on the carpet for cheating.

Indictment Is Faulty; Accused Again Jailed

KLAMATH FALLS (AP)—A faulty worded indictment against Raymond J. Bodinet, 31, Portland, charged with armed robbery in a bawdy house shooting here Jan. 8, resulted Saturday in his going back to jail to await a fresh indictment.

When he was brought before Circuit Judge David R. Vandenberg, his attorney argued that the indictment said Bodinet and his companion, Edwin Coyle, shot to death by police, were each armed with

Congressional Committee Says Sensational Headlines Not In U. S. Best Interest

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News Review Correspondent
WASHINGTON—Chairman Sterling Cole (R-N.Y.) of the congressional committee on atomic energy believes the sensational headlines generated by a press conference held by Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) concerning missing documents at Hanford, were "not in the best interest of the public."

Cole gave this opinion in writing Pelly this week to say his committee had found no breach of security at Hanford nor even any "poor housekeeping," although he said a small number of papers—some misfiled, some destroyed without record—have been missing since 1943. None were top secret, however, nor did they provide information about atomic material specifications, Cole explained.

While complimenting Pelly for turning his report of missing papers over to the atomic energy committee, Cole indicated he thought it could have been done without the drama of Pelly's having called in reporters to tell them about it. What angered Cole was a headline in the Columbia Basin News of Pasco, Wash., which declared that "top secret papers" had been "stolen" from Hanford. Other newspapers gave their readers similar versions.

Pelly had said in his press conference that he assumed some missing documents were top secret. He said he understood a substantial volume of documents were involved. He lent authority to his report by saying without qualification that it had been confirmed to him verbally by officials of the Atomic Energy Commission, and that the congressional committee had promised to investigate the whole matter.

Why did Pelly broadcast this sensational announcement to the press? He explained that on Feb. 25 an AEC official personally confirmed his report of missing documents, promising AEC would detail in writing what action it was taking.

Pelly waited two weeks, but got no word. Then he said he learned a letter had been drafted but rejected by AEC Chairman Lewis Strauss who ordered it rewritten. At this point, Pelly said, he decided to break the story to the press.

This had a two-fold result. It got the immediate attention of the congressional committee which called in Hanford Manager David Shaw to testify Tuesday. Shaw brought with him the Pasco newspaper as an example of the other result—the false impression spread from coast-to-coast via newspaper headlines that Hanford's guarded atomic secrets had been rifled.

Public reaction was electric. Letters flooded into Pelly's office, many thanking him for helping save the country from subversives. A Californian claiming to be an ex-Communist wrote that he was ready to "tell all" to a committee of Congress. Another said he knew all along that Hanford security was lax.

At his press conference, Pelly conveyed the idea that he had gone into this matter thoroughly with both the AEC and the committee on atomic energy, pointing out that he had given it some three months consideration from

Guided Missile Squadron Arrives At Europe Base

BREMENHAVEN, Germany (AP)—America's first guided missile squadron assigned to strengthen Western defenses in Europe arrived aboard an Army transport Saturday.

The squadron, composed of 600 U.S. Air Force officers and men, crowded the rails of the U.S.S. General Taylor as the ship moved down the Weser River into the harbor.

The Air Force said earlier that the missiles, known as B61 Matador bombers, were not aboard the transport.

The Matadors—pilotless, expendable and launched with the aid of rockets—are capable of carrying atomic warheads or the conventional explosive type. They have a speed of 600 miles an hour and a range of more than 300 miles.

"guns." The charge actually was that each had only one, so the plural was not correct.

Dist. Atty. Frank Alderson said that was correct and the judge then said he had no course other than to remand Bodinet to jail and to put the matter up to a new grand jury. Bodine is being held in lieu of \$10,000 bail.

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Little Consolation In Retaliation, Says Sen. Wiley

WASHINGTON (AP)—Sen. Wiley (R-Wis.) said Saturday Russia has the potential power to "track up a terrible toll on our country" and there is "little consolation in our powers of retaliation."

Mentioning the controversy over the "massive retaliation" program outlined by Secretary of State Dulles, Wiley said he was not going to attempt to spell out its effects.

But the Wisconsin senator, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a speech prepared for the Military Government Assn., that America cannot afford "smugness and self-satisfaction" because its scientists have perfected the hydrogen bomb.

"Of course," he said, "we feel somewhat more secure, knowing that we are proceeding, all-out as we must, in order to equip ourselves with the most vital means of offense and defense."

Wiley said that the highest sort of leadership is needed now to avoid war and to attempt to bring world peace.

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