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A SECRET WEAPON

Charles V. Stanton

A military and political crisis exists in Indochina. A debate involving all peoples of the world is in progress in Geneva. The defense of western Europe hangs in the balance. Relations between Russia and Australia have been ruptured. Tornados deal damage in southern states. Earthquakes are reported on the Pacific Coast. Senator McCarthy and the Army are locked in mortal combat in Washington. A disastrous strike is threatened in the Pacific Northwest.

It is a time of crisis piled on crisis. Decisions of greatest import are in the making. But where do we find public interest centered today? Where do we find executives, workers, farmers and everyone who can get away from his desk or job? Gone fishing, of course!

Oregon's trout fishing season opened today. Many other states open fishing season on the same date. The Oregon Game Commission reported it expected 300,000 anglers to be beating fishing water today. Millions will be similarly engaged throughout the nation.

And it's about time we went fishing! Perhaps as millions get out of doors and have time to spend a few hours in relaxation and contemplation, we'll be able to put the mounting tensions of the country and the world into proper perspective.

Source Of Secret Power

We read of secret experiments to develop power from the atom and power from solar rays. But ask an angler about the source of secret power, and he'll tell you it is to be found by going fishing.

An angler will tell you that the reason we have a great country, productive capacity, and inventive genius is because we are a nation of fishermen.

Give a man a rod and reel, put him on a stream or lake, and let him match wits against poor fish, and he returns home physically exhausted, bruised and sore, wet and hungry—but happy. He tosses the cares of the world into the nearest wastebasket and proceeds to attack his personal job with renewed vigor. And when everyone is busy at his own task no one wants to fight.

If we are looking for secret weapons, let's start producing more rods and reels. Let's parachute fishing tackle into the countries of our political enemies. Convert the Communists into fishermen and they'll be too busy fighting among themselves over preservation of minimum flows, high dams, commercial fishing, bag limits, seasons, hatcheries and game commission policies to bother about such things as political ideology.

CORDON AT WORK

W. M. Tugman, editor of the Eugene Register-Guard wrote recently in his editorial column of his visit in Washington, while attending the convention of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

Tugman said:

In a dingy room under the Capitol, we found Oregon's Senator Guy Gordon conducting a hearing of his subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Appropriations. We saw Senator Gordon save the taxpayers probably \$150,000 in 30 minutes—out of the budget of an oil and gas agency operating mostly in Texas.

"How come you have to have all these inspectors to go into the field to enforce a law the State of Texas passed and is supposed to enforce for itself?"

The attempted explanation was bumbling.

"Doesn't the State of Texas have inspectors covering the same ground?"

"I suppose so."

"Don't you know?" Don't you have access to the State of Texas reports on oil violations?"

"We've never seen them."

"Get them at once! Come back to this committee with a detailed report on what force the State of Texas employs and exactly what they do, and what your men do that Texas doesn't do or can't do. Doesn't make sense for the federal taxpayers to support an agency to enforce an internal state law."

Later at lunch, with Interior Secretary Douglas McKay, we remarked that we saw one of his agencies getting "cut off at the pockets" by Gordon. Said McKay:

"That's fine with me. We inherited a lot of bureaus and agencies that seem to have no reason for existing at all. Most of them protected by civil service. No way to weed them out except by slow elimination."

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn are different in one very important way from the average married couple. They get paid for acting like married people.

Twelve years after they wed they have become one of the top husband-and-wife teams of the American theater. The public likes to see them together—and they like sharing a career as well as a home.

"We have no formulas for marriage," said Hume, as they were the living room of their beautiful 14-room duplex on the upper East Side. "Our happiest times are when we are working hard."

"And we are happiest when working together." Interposed Jessica, Cronyn grinned and nodded. The two have played the role of a married couple in movies, on Broadway in "The Fourposter," and in a radio series called "The Marriage." The latter will be turned into a television show this summer, and next fall they will tour together in a program of readings called "Face to Face."

They both believe that married life is too often treated either in a burlesque or a condescending manner by entertainers.

"We don't believe in treating married people as if they were 14-year-olds," Hume said. "Every married couple has problems, and the problems are serious."

When I asked what were the real life problems of two people who spend most of their time playing out the problems of an imaginary married couple, Jessica said lightly:

"I'm his constant problem."

"No," countered Hume gallantly. "I suppose our problem is to find the time to enjoy one another. We keep too busy. Trying to do too many things has only one

catch—you get too greedy. I was a young actor that I could find no work. So now I pass up the holidays. We miss sitting in the sun together and watching the seasons change. But perhaps it's just as well. If we didn't enjoy working together, we probably wouldn't enjoy being idle together."

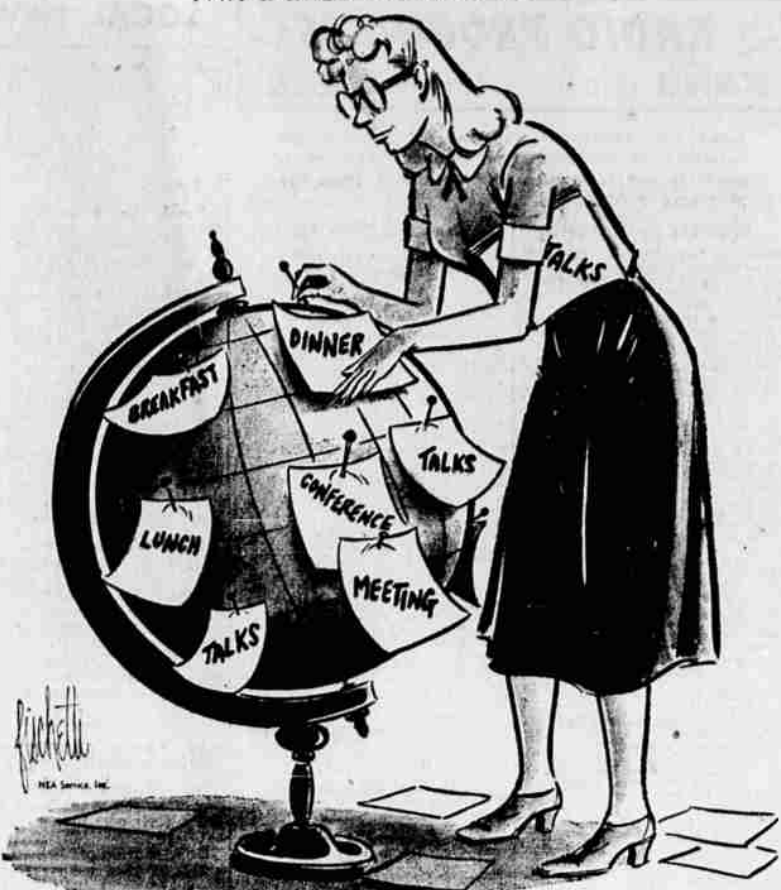
Both share the same hobby—collecting modern French and American paintings. The whole family—they have three children—share their rare vacations, and all live like to go together on underwater spearfishing expeditions.

Recently they achieved the dream of many young honey-mooners. They bought an island of their own in the Bahamas. The island is a mile long and has 3,000 coconut trees. Hume and Jessica come, but they have no immediate desire to retire there and live out an escaped-from-drama that might be called "Two on the Isle."

"I've got projects that will keep me busy at least 10 more years," said Hume, whom Jessica is the first to admit is the idea man of the pair.

Every wedded couple sometimes suffers from marital claustrophobia—the feeling of being shut up too close together. But this isn't much of a problem in a 14-room duplex. Cronyn, who likes to write

Mr. Dulles' Memo Pad



PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

(Editors Note: "Mink" wife has "Gwats" is number ten in the series of Umpqua Indian Legends told by Mrs. Ellen Crisp.)

A long, long time ago, the little animal children went to gather nuts. They left their tepees. Their mothers told them not to go to the river. When they got out of sight Little Bear said, "They will not know we do. We will go to the swimming hole. They are digging canals, those people. They will not look for us all day."

They went to the river. Those children knew they were doing wrong to do that thing. They sat on the bank. Below was deep water. They talked about that hole. They wondered how deep it was and what was on the bottom.

Little Coon picked up a rock. He threw it in that hole. It went "katung."

Little Mud turtle said, "What did you do that for? I was going to show you how to swim. Now the water is all dirty. If we swim in there our clothes would be all muddy, then our parents would know all about it."

They all talked. They sounded like bluejays, those young animal people.

Baby Squirrel squeaked, "O Look there."

He pointed to a brown animal that came out of the water and stood on the bank. He looked mad. He was strange to the children. No person said a word. They were afraid. That strange person said many mean things to them. They wanted to cry. They wanted their mothers. Some more of the strange animals came up on the bank. They looked mean like the first one. They were her children.

The strange little animals said, "Did you come to play with us?" They said that to the little birds and animals.

Little Coyote said, "No. We came to swim."

The old animal said, "You cannot swim in this place. This is my tepee and this is my water. You go away. Never come here again."

All the young animal people but Little Bear wanted to go.

Little Bear said, "No. I am going to swim down and tear up that person's tepee."

Little Deer said, "No we will go home. We will tell our parents."

Little Bear said, "No. I am going to tear down their house. I will eat all of the food of those strange people."

He jumped into the water. He stayed under the water a long time. He came up. He could not find that tepee.

They went away, those children. They came to the tepee of Little Bear. Mother Bear was busy making soup. Father Bear was asleep. They all talked at once those little animal people. They told Bear's wife about the mean person they had seen and the unkind things she had said. They talked so fast she could not understand them.

Mother Bear said, "Are you all here?"

Little Bear said, "Yes, we are all here."

Mother Bear said, "I am working. Do no bother me. Go tell my husband. He will want to hear what some other woman said."

They called her husband. Bear would not wake up. Little Coyote chewed his toes. Little Squirrel tickled his toes. They could not waken that person. He growled. He stretched and yawned. Then he went back to sleep again.

Little Deer jumped on his head. She hit him with her fore feet. He sat up and roared that bear. He cuffed all the little animals he could reach.

When he saw how bad they felt, he was sorry that Bear. He asked them what they wanted.

Then they told him about the

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

there here to discuss these problems.

In its basic technology, the newspaper has stood more or less still for nearly a century. The linotype machine and the rotary press were the last revolutionary mechanical developments in newspaper production.

In the past half century, an utterly revolutionary development has come to American industry in general. We call it mass production. The chief tool of mass production is the assembly line. In assembly line production, the product is first broken down into its component parts.

These component parts are placed in bins along a moving belt. Workers stand beside them. The belt is started at one end of the belt. As the emergency product passes him, each worker adds a part. When the product reaches the end of the belt, it is finished.

As you can readily imagine, this system has vastly speeded up production. As production was speeded up, costs came down and as costs came down it became more people. AND—as the productivity of the workers was increased by mass production based upon the assembly line system it became possible to increase wages greatly without decreasing profits.

You will realize, I think, that the assembly line system of mass production, by increasing hugely the capacity of American industry to produce, in itself posed a problem. The problem was potential OVERPRODUCTION.

Would the system result in producing more goods than people would—or could—buy?

Fortunately, at about this time, the great and distinctive American development came into being. The development was MODERN ADVERTISING.

As new wants were created by advertising the output of industry rose the productivity of the workers rose and it became possible to go increasing wages.

The higher incomes of the workers made it possible for STILL MORE people to buy STILL MORE things.

Assembly line mass production and modern advertising have gone hand in hand in developing and perfecting what we term the American System—which has brought to the average run of the American people a greater share of the good things of life than common, average people had ever had before.

Hitherto the lion's share of the good things of life had gone to the FEW at the top. The American System—based fundamentally upon assembly line mass production plus mass markets created by modern advertising—changed all that and made America one most favored country on earth.

In another column in this series, I will attempt to sketch briefly why the newspaper has not been able to keep up fully with this amazing development in American industry which has been based primarily upon assembly line production.

RECEIVES APPOINTMENT

At the annual meeting of the Convention of the Diocese of Oregon of the Episcopal Church, Bishop Dargatzis appointed the Rev. Alfred S. Tyson, rector of St. George's Church, Roseburg, to be dean of the Southern Convocation of the Diocese. As one of the four rural deans in the Diocese, Fr. Tyson will be responsible for the promotion and welfare of the local missionary work of the Episcopal Church in this southern area as well as calling and presiding at meetings of the Convocation of the parishes and missions of southern Oregon. Under his direction within the past year, missions have been started at Myrtle Creek and Sutherlin.

The Russians were called home when Moscow broke relations with Australia last week over the case of Soviet diplomat Vladimir Petrov, who fled communism and brought Australian officials details of alleged Red spy activities.

The Australian embassy staff in Moscow scheduled to leave the Russian capital by train Thursday night for Helsinki, Finland.

"Everybody in life needs them."

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—It's entirely possible, though not likely, that the much-publicized U. S. Army Private G. David Schine could be assigned to guarding the President of the United States.

Pvt. Schine is now stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. This is only a few miles from Augusta, where he plays golf. Pvt. Schine is a base military policeman. MP's from Camp Gordon are frequently assigned to helping the Secret Service guard the President.

Reports from Camp Gordon indicate that he is turning out to be a good soldier. He hasn't asked for or received a single special favor since being assigned to Camp Gordon.

THAT BAD SPILL which Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey took while horseback riding at his Mentor, Ohio, farm, Easter weekend, probably saved his daughter, Mrs. Royal Firman, Jr. from an even worse accident. Mrs. Firman had wanted to ride the three-year-old, named Big Trim. But her dad felt that the colt was not sufficiently trained to be safe, and decided to break him in a little more himself.

A mile from the house, the colt reared, lost balance and fell with the rider. As the horse scrambled to get up, one hoof struck Mr. Humphrey about six inches above the left ankle. He was able to remount, however, and rode back with blood splattered all over his clothes. Two stitches had to be taken in his leg. He returned to Washington on crutches.

THAT INTRIGUING black patch which burly new Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes wears over his right eye covers an infection, not an injury.

At National City Bank in New York, where Mr. Hughes has worked since the day he was graduated from Brown university, it is explained that the infection set in about two years ago and has not responded to treatment.

But even with this handicap, Budget Director Hughes is said to be a sharper man on a column of figures than most men with normal vision. That's what made him a natural choice to succeed Detroit Banker Joseph M. Dodge, when he resigned as head of the Budget Bureau.

IT WILL TAKE the U. S. State Department about six months to comply with a request for information on all international agreements entered into by the U. S. from 1943 to 1954 which have an effect on internal law. The request was made by senate Republican leader William F. Knowland of California.

There are about 1500 of these agreements—1300 made since the end of the war. Every one must be examined by a lawyer competent to judge if it has effect on U. S. Federal or state laws.

The examination was begun in February. It won't be concluded till August. That could mean no action on the George sub for the Brecker amendment until next year.

UNITED NATIONS Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld came to Washington for his first appearance before the National Press Club and proved to be a nimble evader of embarrassing questions.

Capital reporters threw him a lot of fast curves like "Is there any hope of ending the Arab-Israeli conflict?"—which he ducked entirely—and "Is there more to be gained or lost by admitting Communist China to the United Nations?"

On this latter question Secretary Hammarskjöld answered for both sides of the argument. He said it doesn't make sense to reduce the United Nations club to like-minded members only. On the other hand, he wouldn't say that everyone was entitled to membership.

Another Japanese Catch Radioactive

TOKYO (AP)—Another Japanese tuna boat has been found radioactive and some of its catch has been condemned. Kyodo News Agency reported Friday.

Health authorities boarded the ship Thursday at its home port just south of Tokyo. They reported intense radioactivity on parts of the ship and clothing of the crew.

Fifty-four of the huge fish, rated dangerous for human consumption, were destroyed. The rest of the 100,000-pound catch was cleared.

The ship was the 100-ton Koyu Maru. Kyodo said it was operating about 500 miles southeast of Bikini March 26 when the United States touched off its second hydrogen bomb blast.

More than 20 Japanese fishing boats have been found radioactive.

The first, the Lucky Dragon, was showered with radioactive ash from the March 1 hydrogen bomb explosion. Its 23 crewmen still are hospitalized, suffering from radiation sickness which affects white blood corpuscles.

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GOLD SENTENCED
WASHINGTON (AP)—Union leader Ben Gold Friday was sentenced to one to three years in prison for falsely swearing he had no ties to the Communist Party. U.S. District Judge Charles T. McLaughlin, who imposed the sentence, allowed Gold to remain at liberty under \$10,000 bail pending the outcome of an appeal.

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4:30 P.M.

KRRR - 1490

Chamber of Commerce MEMBERSHIP FORUM

Monday Noon Umpqua Hotel
CIVIC ROOM

SUBJECT:

"Administration of Federal Aid Funds for Highways"

Speaker:
Mr. B. J. McClarity
Public Relations Official
Bureau of Public Roads

Included in the discussion of this subject will be a complete report on our NORTH UMPQUA ROAD PROJECT.

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