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THE FISH CAME BACK

Charles V. Stanton

Bill Pitney, game department field agent in charge of Umpqua River studies, has about worked himself into a state of exhaustion since the opening of the salmon season.

This is Bill's big year. Facts gathered on the Umpqua River this season will have national interest. This is the first year to measure the value of experiments started five years ago. From this year's studies scientists expect to learn a great deal concerning possibilities for rehabilitating depleted streams.

With the extreme caution of the true scientist, Bill is venturing no predictions and tries to preserve a strictly analytical frame of mind. But, as he discusses the outlook, his optimism creeps out and it can be sensed he is extremely pleased with prospects to date.

The Umpqua River's spring chinook salmon run was commercially fished almost to the point of extinction. When studies were inaugurated by the Game Commission in 1946, only 1,914 salmon were tallied at the Winchester counting station. From 1946 through 1951 no season had a tally in excess of 3,000 salmon—and this from a river that once swarmed with huge spring-run chinooks.

Net Fishing Halted

Commercial fishing for salmon was limited in 1947, and an amendment to the closure bill in 1949 took the nets out of the stream entirely, insofar as game fish were concerned.

The effect of net removal became apparent in 1952 when the count jumped to 4,700. The 1953 tally from a smaller parent run was 4,310 fish.

In 1949 the Game Commission took eggs from the Rogue, Imnaha and Umpqua Rivers and hatched them at Rock Creek. Some scientists had held that salmon could not be kept in fresh water beyond the period they normally would return to salt water. But the fish hatched at Rock Creek were kept there for 18 months and were released in 1951. By that time they had sufficient size to increase chances for survival. This is the year when fish from the 1951 plant will return as adults. From the return, scientists will be able to measure the success of the hatchery experiment.

That is why Bill Pitney has been working night and day to obtain all data possible.

Although Bill is keeping his fingers crossed, the present outlook is bright.

The run to date is far ahead of all past years. Checkers at the Winchester station Monday counted 462 salmon—488 of them adults—over the board at Winchester. That is by far the largest one-day count on record.

New Trap Is Used

A newly installed fish trap is being used at Winchester to aid in gathering data. After passing through the counting station, fish are led into a trap. This trap has a canvas bottom which, by means of a winch, can be raised to the surface of the water, permitting examination of the trapped fish without necessity of handling and without danger of injury. The trap is used one day each week. Statisticians at Oregon State College have advised Pitney that by checking 20 per cent of the run one day each week he will be able to figure his data within 98 per cent of accuracy.

Three samples have been taken to date showing slightly more than 25 per cent marked fish. As all fish released in 1951 were marked, it is possible to identify hatchery-reared fish, as well as establishing which of the three rivers the eggs came from.

Fish hatched from Rogue River eggs numbered 35,000, Imnaha River fish 12,000 and Umpqua River fish 5,000. In samples taken so far Rogue River transplants predominate. A few Umpquas have been seen. No Imnaha fish have been discovered to date.

Pitney is disappointed in one fact. The hatchery-reared fish are running small in all samples made thus far. They average mostly between 15 and 20 pounds. If, however, the salmon can be restored in number, and permitted to spawn naturally, larger size may result in future migrations.

Pitney expresses great appreciation for the cooperation being received from anglers. He has had a very gratifying number of reports from anglers who have caught fin-marked salmon. Many people, he says, "have gone out of their way" to furnish information.

By balancing angler reports against sampling from the trap at Winchester he will be able, he states, to compile much more accurate information as an aid to future management.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — A Pavement Plato views the news: Science is always handing man a new drug to make himself feel better — or a new weapon to destroy himself, so he won't have any feeling at all.

The latest magic pellet, reported to a convention of psychiatrists in St. Louis, is a pill to cure the blues. It is reported to lift people out of mild depressions caused by broken hearts, retirement and family problems.

The pill is said to lack the bad side effects, such as sleeplessness, of other drugs used for the same general purposes. But it would still seem only a half way measure.

Men have leaned on man-made cure-alls for the blues over the centuries—such as liquor, tobacco, coffee, tea, bromides, aspirin, opium and marijuana. And all let him down in one way or another. He has gained more actual serenity from three palliatives of physical and spiritual unrest that science had no part in developing—sleep, marriage and religious faith.

Science, it would seem, would do better to quit searching for a pill to cure the blues and seek one that would prevent them altogether. The goal should be a simple capsule that would enable a man to win the girl of his choice, get the job and salary he deserves and enable him to pick the right horse at a race track. Naturally it ought to be a small capsule. Some of us have difficulty swallowing a large capsule, even for a worthy purpose.

The late Ernest A. Horton, the Harvard anthropologist, liked people but came to feel that the race

of man, while it looked forward, actually was in peril of walking backward into its jungle past. Tremendously learned himself, he became a kind of Will Rogers among the scholars. Here are a few samples of the dry wit with which he questioned the follies and institutions of the human race.

"A normal young man's worst problem is his parents."

"Fat men make the best husbands."

"If marriages were made in a Ford factory instead of in heaven they would probably last longer and turn out more efficient products."

Arthur Godfrey gave us the word-of-the-year in 1953—"humility."

The repeated interruptions by Sen. McCarthy and others in the current hearing in Washington have presented us with the phrase-of-the-year—"A point of order, Mr. Chairman." It has the nation laughing.

But both 1953's word-of-the-year and 1954's new phrase-of-the-year appear desperately needed in the

The New New Look



Bruce Bioassat

When anyone views juvenile delinquency or crime in general with great alarm, he can always count on some earnest second-thinkers to arise and say:

"Now just wait a minute. We've always had these problems. It's no different today from what it was 20 or 30 years ago. You simply don't remember the old days. Let's not agitate this situation. Let's keep it in perspective."

Well and good. Perspective and balance and caution are fine things. But, taken as a whole, statements like the above are just not accurate any more. It is not true that the crime problem is no worse than in years gone by.

The latest FBI figures on major crimes in America are offered in evidence. If crime totals were shown to be rising at roughly the same rate as the population is increasing, the crime problem is a substance to a contention that the problem isn't changing much. But the statistics don't show that.

What they do disclose is that since 1930 the population has risen five per cent, but crime has gone up 29 per cent. In other words, by a ratio of 4 to 1, it is increasing faster than the population. There is small comfort here for those who want to insist that the problem isn't any worse than it used to be.

Except for murder, all categories of crime rose in 1953. But there were nearly 13,000 cases of murder or negligent manslaughter, which is not much to cheer about.

Youths under the age of 21 account for slightly more than 59 per cent of all the nation's major crimes against property—robbery, burglary, larceny, automobile theft, and so on. Since there were in 1953 more than 1,000,000 such crimes, that means our young people were involved in some 590,000.

No one can say that there are not many Americans who are alert to both the general and the juvenile crime problem, though it is perhaps a question whether enough of us grasp the full seriousness of these matters.

But the real point made by these shocking statistics is that we do not seem to have found suitable answers, or, if we have, we are not applying them with sufficient vigor and breadth. The problem is not being licked. It is getting worse. And it's no good blaming it all on "postwar reaction." That doesn't stop it.

A lot of people scoff at presidential commissions, but there might be genuine value in one devoted to crime.

Twilight grope for international security now under way at Geneva. Certainly it is only through the exercise of more humility all around that diplomats negotiating there ever will establish a point of order in a world that weeps for peace.

Romantics who dream of a pleasant life on an island far away might as well strike Ball off the list.

Before the last world war the Balinese, at least to the eyes of a visitor, were among the happiest, least sophisticated people on earth.

Riots might sweep through the rest of Indonesia, but a Dutch official said:

"It won't happen in Bali. These people aren't interested in politics. They are unspoiled and want to stay that way."

But politics did come to paradise. One of the first things the politicians told the beautiful, bare-chested ladies of Bali was to cover up and look more civilized.

Envy also seems to have come to Bali, too. Samph, a famous male Balinese dancer who made a big hit in New York, was murdered recently. He had made the error of returning home loaded with civilized loot—a fountain pen, a camera, enough money to buy himself a rice field.

Yes, anyone looking for a land of lost delight today might as well forget Bali. It is only another port of call for the bubble gum and brasserie salesman.

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH,
M. C., 4th Oregon District

It seemed to me that the testimony presented in the public hearing held by the Flood Control Subcommittee of the House Public Works Committee on the bill to permit the Eugene Water and Electric Board to join with the government in building and operating the power facilities at Cougar Dam on the McKenzie River clearly proved the necessity and the desirability of the legislation. The Committee seemed to be pleased with the fine way in which the case was presented.

The Army Engineers described the project and in the name of the Secretary of the Army, urged the passage of the bill. The Federal Power Commission formally expressed its approval. A favorable report from the Bureau of the Budget was read into the record as was a statement from President Eisenhower expressing his personal approval of the Cougar project and the "partnership" plan.

Governor Paul Patterson of Oregon made a statement for the record in which he incorporated a general statement favoring such projects made by the governor of Idaho. Mr. Carvel Linden of Portland, president of the Pacific Northwest Trade Association, and Mr. Thomas A. Delzell, representing privately owned power companies, each presented testimony favoring the Cougar project. Dr. T. Oberg of Eugene, representing the Eugene Chamber of Commerce, presented testimony on the need of Cougar dam as a flood control dam.

Several top executives of the Eugene Water Board were present. The testimony for the Board was presented by Mr. Byron Price, who gave the Committee a complete report as to the way in which the partnership plan would be worked out.

At the conclusion of the hearing on the Cougar Dam project I urged the Committee to give early consideration also to the bill for the construction of the Green Peter Dam on the South Santiam River. That bill also includes the partnership principle but is different in that no designation of the local participant is made. It merely provides that the government may make a participating contract with whatever local utility—publicly or privately owned—is licensed by the Federal Power Commission to construct and operate power facilities at the dam. Under the terms of that bill an application for such license must be made within one year, otherwise the entire project will be Federally constructed and operated.

The Public Works Committee has a very full hearing calendar for the next several weeks but the chairman assured me that he would endeavor to set the Green Peter bill for hearing in May if he could possibly do so.

Last week I took a copy of the Bureau of Reclamation favorable report on the Talent Division of the Rogue River Irrigation Project down to the executive in the Bureau of the Budget who reviews such projects. I gave it to him informally with the explanation that in doing so we might save a little time in his consideration of the report when it finally reaches him officially. Although both Senator Gordon and I have introduced bills to authorize the construction of this Rogue River project, Congressional committees can take no action until the favorable report of the Bureau of Reclamation, which describes the project in detail, is finally printed and sent to Congress as what is called a public document. The law requires that before this can be done the views of the eight other interested government agencies and the Bureau of the Budget, together with statements from the governors of both Oregon and California, must be obtained and incorporated in the document. This is almost entirely a routine procedure but it takes time. I am endeavoring to speed up this time-consuming operation as much as I can.

McKay Comments McCarthy-Arm Hearings Harmful

SALEM, Ore. (AP) — Interior Secretary McKay said Wednesday the McCarthy Army hearings "are very unfortunate. They aren't doing anybody any good."

McKay, visiting at his home in Salem for several days, gave his comment in answer to a press conference question as to whether the hearings are hurting the Republican Party.

McKay also said that his radio and television speech next Monday night "will answer all the questions that anybody's asking about the administration's power policies."

The secretary said he's pressing hard for approval of the proposed 250 million dollar Libby Dam on the Kootenai River in northwestern Montana.

"This dam, which I hope the federal government will build, will provide enormous power and flood control benefits."

"But we can't do anything until we negotiate with Canada, because the lake behind the dam would extend 17 miles into Canada," McKay said.

McKay added that his department is working hard on studies of the proposed Mountain Sheep Dam on the Snake River.

As to his program for eventual freeing of the Indians, McKay said progress is very slow.

"There are many problems about the Indians," he said, "and one of them is that the older Indians don't want freedom, because they don't want to have to pay taxes."

"We've been 100 years getting into this mess with the Indians, and it isn't easy to get out of it."

"One of our first jobs is to educate the Indians, and we're starting it. We're putting in trailer schools on the Navajo reservation, where thousands of children have had no schooling."

McKay said that the National Park Service is badly in need of more money to keep the parks in good condition.

"Forty-six million people visited the parks last year," he said, "and that's a 112 per cent increase over 1946. We need 30 million dollars for capital investments in the parks, as well as more rangers."

Small Boy Stirs Turmoil On American Destroyer

SYDNEY, Australia (AP) — A small boy visiting the U. S. destroyer O'Bannon took only three minutes to throw the warship into turmoil Monday.

The boy—one of 10,000 visitors—wandered to the vessel's bridge and pulled every lever within reach. In rapid succession he:

Sounded the general alarm, calling the crew to battle stations. Sounded the chemical alarm, used only for atom bomb attacks. Ordered full speed ahead all engines with the ship's telegraph.

He was just about to send a message on the destroyer's heliograph to the U. S. carrier Tarawa moored astern when the O'Bannon's deck officer sprang onto the bridge to find out what was going on.

Alaska Election Outcome Watches As Barometer Of Possible Swing To Demo

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP) — There were special reasons for the strong Democratic trend in last week's Alaskan primary election, according to the territory's leading newspaper editor, Robert B. Atwood of the Anchorage Daily Times.

Both parties are trying to evaluate the Alaska voting because it may offer a clue to public sentiment across the nation where primaries are coming up, but Atwood says anything of the general election in November.

Alaska has been a reasonably accurate political barometer for many years, which is what raised Democratic hopes last week. Like the nation prior to 1932 for many years, Alaska was strongly Republican for the first time and stayed Democratic, like the nation, until 1946 when the Republican 80th Congress was elected.

Alaska foretold the '46 trend to the GOP by giving Republican candidates in the primary many more votes than the Democrats got. In 1948 it swung the other way, and so did the 48 states. In 1952 it went Republican once more, installing a legislature that was GOP-dominated 20-4 in the House and 13-5 in the Senate.

The prominent exception to this political pendulum action in Alaska is its popular Democratic Delegate in Congress, E. L. (Bob) Bartlett, who survived both the 1946 and 1952 swings into the Republican column.

Alaska's primary gives a fair measure of public opinion because it uses blanket ballot on which the names of all candidates for all offices for either party are listed—and each voter puts his X mark in whichever column he chooses.

Why did Alaska swing heavily Democratic last week?

Atwood feels certain it was a protest vote against the Eisenhower administration's handling of federal programs for Alaska and its unsympathetic attitude toward statehood.

"Alaskans think this is a 'do nothing' administration compared to what they've been having in the past," declared Atwood, who is a Republican.

As president of the Alaska Statehood Committee, Atwood has been in Washington, D.C., the past few weeks seeing everyone from President Eisenhower on down in a drive to smooth the way for enactment of statehood legislation which has already cleared the Senate.

The editor said Congress has been slashing government spending on projects vital to the territory's economic progress, while anti-statehood politics claim non-support for Alaska on grounds it is not adequately developed economically.

Atwood pointed out the roads problem as an example. He said the recently approved federal highway aid bill includes additional authorization of more funds for the 48 states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico—but not Alaska, which must get

its road money in the Interior Department appropriation bill.

"While Congress was increasing road allowances for all the states and Hawaii and Puerto Rico, it gave us the lowest road budget we've had since before World War II," declared Atwood.

These are the prominent reasons Alaskans protested against the Republican administration, in Atwood's view, when they went to the polls last week.

Does the outcome of that halting portent trouble for the GOP nationally this fall or even a return to Democratic control of Congress?

"From what I hear around here, there is a good chance the whole nation is going to do the same thing Alaska did," Atwood concluded.

Convicted Red Plotter Decides To Drop Appeal

SEATTLE (AP) — Mrs. Barbara Hartle, convicted Communist conspirator who renounced her party membership and was sent to the FBI last month, was reported by her attorney Tuesday to have dropped her appeal.

Alfred H. Lundin, her lawyer, said Mrs. Hartle hopes to begin serving her prison sentence as soon as possible.

"She wants to get completely away from any possible contact with her former associates in the Communist Party," Lundin explained.

Mrs. Hartle was one of five Pacific Northwest Communist leaders convicted recently on charges of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force. She was sentenced to five years in federal prison.

Unofficial sources said that by dropping her appeal Mrs. Hartle might be eligible for parole after serving 18 months of her sentence.

A leading Communist functionary in the state for 21 years, Mrs. Hartle was questioned both by the FBI and a subcommittee of the House Un-American Activities Committee after her break with the party.

Atomic Dust Draws Suit Against United States

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Two residents of San Bernardino, Calif., have filed in federal court a joint \$200,000 damage suit against the federal government, charging that they suffered injuries from atomic dust generated in tests at Yucca Flats, Nev., last year.

Edna Mackelprand, who said she was living in Wamblin Valley, Utah, and Dewey A. Hott, who said he lived in Mesquite, Nev., at the time of the atomic explosions between March 17 and May 25, 1953, alleged that the atomic dust caused them serious physical injuries, nervous shock and disability.

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