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ROACH IN THE RIVER

Charles V. Stanton

Becoming violently excited when a rumor reached us that roach from Diamond Lake are being drained into the North Umpqua River, as the lake's water level is being lowered preparatory to a trash fish poisoning project, we made frantic efforts to contact local game department officials. When we finally located Bill Pitney, biologist in charge of the Umpqua River studies, he calmed our fears, so we pass along his information before our angling friends begin besieging us with their complaints.

We heard through Copco workers that roach, the trash fish which have ruined Diamond Lake's sports value, were appearing behind the new Lemolo dam. Our informant was wrathful, and we quickly reached the same boiling point. "Why clean up Diamond Lake by dumping the trash fish into the river to ruin all our sports fishing?" our informant asked. We couldn't answer the question but promised to find out.

There is no history of roach surviving in streams, Pitney tells us, exposing our ignorance on the subject. The roach is strictly a lake or pond minnow. Although very prevalent in Klamath Lakes, it is not found in the Klamath River.

Have Had Access To River

If roach were a threat to the river, the North Umpqua would have been damaged long ago, Pitney believes. Roach frequently have been seen in Lake Creek, the outlet from Diamond Lake into the North Umpqua. These trash fish have had access to the river during the many years they have been taking over the lake, yet there is no evidence of their sustained survival after moving into fast water. While they may live for a time, they are not apt to reproduce, Pitney contends and there is little danger that they will become a pest in the river.

He has some concern that they might survive longer in the quiet water of Copco's impoundments at Lemolo, Toketee and Soda Springs, but believes that if survival is discovered extermination can be achieved.

We had expected that rotary screens would be installed in the drainage canal to prevent the escape of trash fish. In fact, we were advised of such plans when we were discussing lowering the level of the lake some months ago at a meeting in Medford.

Perhaps the fishery experts feel that the safeguard was not necessary; that roach soon will perish in the river. They'd better be right!

Tagging Gadget Devised

Incidentally, trying to contact Bill Pitney we had to track him to the counting station at Winchester dam, where he was engaged in tagging summer steelhead. Bill showed us a new gadget devised at Oregon State College for fish tagging purposes.

Pitney reports that several months ago he read an article telling of a new system for the use of plastic tags, fastened with stainless steel rivets. With other fish scientists he devised a program whereby these colored discs would be fastened to the bony gill cover rather than to any fleshy part of the fish. It was the opinion that tags secured in such manner would not injure the fish in any way and that they would stay in place for years.

Some tool was needed, however, that would do the tagging job quickly. Several styles of plier-type tools were devised. Ross Newcomb, who formerly held the job at which Pitney is working and who now is in the fish experimental department at Oregon State College, took the designs to the engineering department of the college. Mechanics there came up with a tool patterned somewhat on the style of vise-jawed pliers. The tool grips the tiny rivet and colored tag. The jaw holding the rivet is inserted under the fish's gill cover, the handles are squeezed, a neat hole is punched through the gill cover, the rivet inserted, the tag affixed and the end of the rivet peened down solidly all in one quick operation.

By tagging a percentage of steelhead passing through the counting station, it will be possible to study their migration, count them on the spawning beds, follow their return to the ocean and tally them as they return to the river in future migrations.

It is hoped this tagging procedure will enable scientists to improve their knowledge concerning the diminishing summer steelhead population.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (CP)—Denise Darcel, who once sold canteen on the streets of Paris, is now weary of American cheesecake.

Not cheesecake, the food—but cheesecake, the art form. She says she positively no longer will pose in the chesty postures that first won her attention when she arrived here in 1946, billed as "the most beautiful girl in France."

Denise thinks that kind of publicity almost busted up her career. She feels there are at least 1,000 girls in America who could match her in the cheesecake realm merely by drawing a deep breath. "At first I do this because they told me, and I do know better," she said. "Now I know better."

"I have something else. I have talent. I want to perfection my career. I like to be the dramatic actress and to do the comedy. When you can make the people to laugh, you can also make them to cry."

Denise has proved her point. After flopping in Hollywood initially, she got a job behind a sales counter in Beverly Hills and started working her way up in show business all over again. Today she gets up to \$5,000 a week in night clubs, co-starred recently in the film, "Very Crazy," and now has a top spot in the Friday night DuMont TV network show, "Gambles on Love."

But if you want to be her bosom buddy, don't praise her figure—even though she has trimmed off 25 pounds. Praise her historical

Shucks, You're In Good Hands—Why Get Hysterical?



Bruce Biassat

WASHINGTON (NEA)—President Eisenhower's proposal for a \$50-billion, five-year, federal-state highway program wasn't just something pulled out of a hat to impress the governor's conference. The estimate has been some time in preparation as a secret White House project, with the help of Francis W. du Pont, commissioner of the Bureau of Public Roads in Department of Commerce.

The planning will be done under the direction of A. D. St. Clair, chief of BRP research. State highway departments will, of course, have all their plans incorporated. The completed report for carrying out the President's proposal must be submitted to Congress before Jan. 30, 1955.

Traffic surveys, under continuous study since about 1935, have already been completed. Highway engineers know where congestion is heaviest and where the most express routes would have to be laid out to free the bottlenecks and reduce accidents. The area between Washington and Boston, of course, has the worst jam in the country.

WHAT HAS TO BE done is allocate what the engineers call "efficiency ratings" to all projects, to determine which highways should be built first. Most states have such priority listings now.

Just how many miles of highway can be built for \$50 billion depends on many variables. What part of the costs will be met by federal funds and what by state and local governments? What part will go to rural roads, and what to national defense needs, to speed city evacuation in case of bombing attack?

What mileage will be in self-liquidating toll roads? Will the federal government's share be financed by special new taxes?

IF FEDERAL FUNDS are matched by state appropriations on a 50-50 basis, which is the present average east of the Mississippi, total expenditures will be doubled.

But the less populous western states with large public lands areas get from 60 to 80 per cent of their road-building money from the federal government.

Present estimates are that at the road-building site, about 27 per cent of the construction costs go to labor, the rest to materials. A \$5-billion annual road building program would therefore be a big

demure white collar, insisted she was really vexed about the glamor of her publicity buildup when she believes got her off to a false start in this country.

"I was very upset when I was printed that I said that if money grows on trees, then I would be weeping to marry an ape."

"I really want to marry and have babies, but I don't ask any husband to support me. All my life, since I am 12, I work. I much rather be happy in a small cafe with a man I love than in El Morocco with a rich man I don't love."

Somebody at the table sneezed; somebody else, murmured, "God bless you."

"Do you know why they say, 'God bless you'?" asked Denise. "A few hundred years ago when somebody sneeze it was a symptom of the bubonic plague. And people make the sign of the cross and say 'God bless you' because they think he is doing."

"I think I learn that in school—or was it in a taxi? I forget who told me. But when you make a hiccup, nobody say 'God bless you.' So why if you make a sneeze?"

Since Denise looked so svelte, I told her she really owed it as a matter of loyalty to the fans of her cheesecake past to let them know if she still felt in shape after dieting off 25 pounds.

"Well," she said, laughter lighting up the blue candles of her eyes. "I am a size 12 dress upstairs, a size 10 dress in the middle, and a size 12 dress downstairs—or do you say in the basement?... Anyway, where you wear the skirt. The blouse is upstairs."

Reader Opinions

Passed Budget Makes Many Things Possible

ROSEBURG—Now that the elections on the school budget are over and the budget has passed, several others, will be able to start their first year of school.

Since the budget was passed the kids that live far from school will be able to ride school buses instead of walking or hitch-hiking.

Now (maybe) I will be able to see a ceiling in the finish room in the woodworking shop at Senior High. Maybe I will be able to put a finish on a project without dust and dirt coming down from the floor above making the finish feel like sandpaper when it is dry.

Maybe, since the budget has passed, the beams in the shop building will be fixed. That building has been built for about a year and a half. The beams inside have settled from two to three inches. Water pipes broke and they had to call in some plumbers to fix them. If they had put laminated beams instead of green timbers they wouldn't have settled as much, or not at all. That's where your taxes go, into the building of schools poorly built that might need some fixing up very soon.

Yes, it will be a fine day when I walk into those "marble halls" of Mr. (or Mrs.) J. Miller's and see all of the "frills" of Mrs. Arnie Mentzer's. That will be the day.

BRADLEY WILES
Roseburg, Oregon

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page one)

If so, who is in the right? Who is in the wrong?

Welfare Funds Are Hard Hit By Lumber Strike

PORTLAND—Oregon's welfare funds have been hard hit and the demands on unemployment compensation commission funds have been heavier than expected, a legislative interim committee was told here Friday.

Mrs. Len Howard Mason, welfare administrator, said the lumber strike had resulted in "appalling" conditions in Coos County and at Tillamook and Garibaldi.

But even without the strike, she said, welfare payments were greater than had been foreseen. In June, \$225,000 was paid to 3,945 persons compared with \$192,000 to 3,231 in the same month last year.

New county welfare budgets, she said, need 10 million dollars more for next year and in addition the welfare burden on the Klamath Indian Reservation may have to be taken over by the state.

T. Morris Dume, chairman of the unemployment compensation commission, said payments of 23 million this year exceed income by 9 millions, but he added that the unemployment compensation fund is in sound condition with 60 millions in reserve.

However, he said, he thought the strike was costing perhaps around 3 million dollars a week in lost payrolls and lowered income tax receipts are in prospect.

The legislative committee was told that the state's development commission is at work on plans aimed at getting new jobs and new industries. Among the difficulties, said Leon Davis, committee member from Hillsboro, are high property values especially in the Portland area and the "tax inventory situation." George Ulett of Coquille, a plywood plant operator, added that labor rates are discouragingly high for new industry.

FAIR EXCHANGE

SANTA MONICA, Calif.—Three pairs of silk panties disappeared from Mrs. Dolores D. Stack's clothesline yesterday. In their place, attached to the line with a clothespin, was a dollar bill.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

MUST WE HAVE 100 PERCENT SOCIALISM?

Salem Capital Journal

Senator Morse's hatred of the Eisenhower administration, which seems to have increased since his hope of a depression with which to bat the administration on the head subsided, carries him to new heights—or depths of vituperation. His tirade in the Senate Saturday against the Priest Rapids dam bill is typical.

The bill, later passed by the senate is one of a series that will implement the administration's power partnership plan, which the anti at first charged would never be carried out. It provides for joint financing of a \$354,000,000 project on the Columbia by the government and a group of public utility districts in Washington. The government would provide certain flood control and navigation features, the utility district the power features. This is strictly a public ownership project, supposedly in line with the Morse philosophy, if his disjointed thinking can be called a philosophy.

But Morse fought the bill bitterly because, he said, it would set an evil precedent. Private companies might promote similar projects, as they almost certainly will, and as the government desires. He charged that the bill permits "non-federal agencies to get their head in the tent."

This statement is quite revealing. Morse wants the generation of power to be a federal government monopoly. He sees evil in state or local ownership and operation. Only the great white father should harness the streams. Here is a 100 percent socialistic attitude, and it calls for socialism only at the federal level.

For he pointed to the alleged evil of involving Northwest power in state politics, as if only federal politics are pure and undefiled. He added a crack about "piecemeal" development, by which he means one dam at a time, maybe two or three at a time as need presses.

Morse's thinking as here revealed is at complete variance with the thinking of most Americans past and present. "Non federal" agencies have had their "head in the tent" of American development since the Pilgrims landed. This is why we have the richest, most prosperous nation on earth. Our development has always been "piecemeal," meaning without general overall "five-year plans" such as dictators with the power to regiment everyone concoct.

Morse further charged the administration with a "sellout to the private utility combine of America." Here is an inference to deceive those who do not know otherwise, that America's hundreds of utility companies are one combine with one direction.

Actually these mutually independent companies are owned by millions of American investors. You probably own an interest in them yourself if you own a life insurance policy, for billions of dollars of life insurance reserves are so invested. And they pay 52 percent of their profits into the federal treasury, in addition to state, local and other federal taxes. Also, they are subject to strict regulation by federal and state agencies. The Morse effort to make private enterprise look like a greedy monster quite apart from the American public generally is as false as anything he has ever uttered. It is designed to frighten the people into embracing socialism.

It is becoming clear despite plenty of effort to obscure it that the basic issue being raised in the Northwest by Morse and his Democratic allies is one of traditional American free enterprise, now modified by cooperation between governmental and private agencies to push a big job faster than either could alone, and 100 percent socialism. Approve the socialist principle, as Oregon voters will be asked to do and there will be no good reason to refuse to extend it steadily to other phases of industry, transportation, commerce, etc., until we have a completely socialist economy ruled by a federal bureaucracy.

New Channel Outperforms Coaxial Cable

NEW YORK—The New York Times said Saturday the Army is developing a supercommunication channel that greatly outperforms the coaxial cable for multi-television network operations.

In a dispatch from Fort Monmouth, N. J., the Times said the new channel has reached a "high degree of efficiency." Quoting Army engineers and scientists, it added that the channel already transmits 30 programs at one time and "the limit still seems far away."

The newspaper said the new channel is expected to be of greatest use in the ultra-high frequencies which may be used some day by several thousand stations.

The superchannel is known as a "G-line," the Times said, and was invented by Dr. George Goubau. Unlike the coaxial cable, which carries programs on separate wires that make up the cable, the G-line carries all its programs on one single strand, the Times said.

Instead of traveling through the wire, the waves are carried on the outside of the G-wire, the newspaper said. Goubau was quoted as saying that many programs "may be thrown in together and sorted out again in their respective destinations."

The new channel is being developed at the Cofes Signal Laboratory of the United States Signal Corps Development Center here.

CHOU IN POLAND

BERLIN—Red Chinese Premier Chou En-lai left by plane today for Warsaw after a three-day official visit to Communist East Germany.

WILD RIDE
LOS ANGELES—Police say Jack Todora, 4, freed the family car from a curb and steered it downhill through three intersections. Reaching 50 miles and hour, it struck Donald Boudinot's auto, turned it over, killed Boudinot's Collie dog, and finally hit James Matthews' house, officers said. Damage to the car: more than \$1,000. To Jack: a cut lip and three loose teeth.

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