

The News-Review

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NEW LIFE FOR A LAKE

By Charles V. Stanton

Today, we hope, will be a memorable day as it affects Douglas County's recreational resource.

Scores of men started this morning the largest trash fish poisoning project ever attempted, as Game Commission technicians directed distribution of rotenone in the waters of Diamond Lake.

Diamond Lake was once one of the Pacific Coast's famed recreation spots. This gem of the Cascades, nestled between the peaks of Mt. Bailey and Mt. Thielsen, and only a few miles from that grand spectacle, Crater Lake, was once the world's largest rainbow trout egg-taking station.

The lake abounded in food. Aquatic life teemed in the small crevices of the lake floor and the thick beds of underwater vegetation. Fat trout would not squeeze into these mats of vegetation, or into the small crevices, to destroy the lake's food sources. Yet there was so much food available that the trout grew big and fat. Trout weighing around 30 pounds were not uncommon in the "good old days."

The Game Commission maintained an egg-taking station from which they gathered millions of eggs each year for their hatcheries without diminishing the lake's fish population.

Trash Fish Introduced

One of the finest lures for a big rainbow is a crippled minnow. To catch the "granddaddies" that inhabited Diamond Lake, anglers from Klamath Falls started bringing in pairs of roach, a species of minnow prevalent in the Klamath lakes.

Some of their minnows wriggled free from hooks and managed to survive. Often fishermen, at the end of the day's sport emptied their bait cans into the lake.

The roach family is exceedingly prolific. The spawning rate is fantastic for such a small fish. Within a few years Diamond Lake was teeming with trash minnows.

These small fish could work their way into the crevices and masses of vegetation the trout could not reach. Trout began going hungry. They could not compete with millions of minnows. The Game Commission spread poison in shallows in an effort to gain a measure of control. But despite all efforts the roach continued to multiply.

Instead of taking trout eggs from Diamond Lake, the Game Commission had to plant fish.

Federal Government Aids

A few years ago the federal government, through an act of Congress, authorized distribution to the states of a share of excise tax money levied on fishing tackle. Congress has proposed at several times to reduce the rate of tax, and each time has met a storm of protest from sportsmen, willing to be taxed to provide money for improved fishing.

So with money from the Dingell-Johnson fund, plus money set aside from the state game fund over a period of years, the Game Commission is today reaching the climax of a project which is attracting the attention of scientists all over the country.

In accordance with carefully engineered plans, the lake's water level has been lowered approximately eight feet. This also has reduced the water area. The lake has been marked off into sections. Along the shallows, boats towing racks of poison will be operated by cooperating sportsmen. In the deeper water, specially designed devices will be used to distribute poison. This poison, obtained by reducing a South American root to powder, paralyzes the gills of fish. Thus the fish die from suffocation. Edibility is not impaired.

Within a few weeks the effects of the poison will be dissipated. The lake then should be barren of all fish life. New food sources will be introduced and given time to become established. Fish now being held in hatcheries will be planted in the lake next spring. It is expected they will find improved environment and restore the lake to its once high place as a leading recreational attraction.

Hal Boyle

BY SAUL PETT

For Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Charley Butterfield — you know the byline as "C. E. Butterfield" — is retiring as radio-TV editor of the Associated Press.

Around here, that's a little like saying the RCA building is going to be torn down for a parking lot. Matter of fact, most of us were happily convinced that Charley would still be writing about radio long after NBC became a faded dividend memory in the minds of David Sarnoff's descendants.

But Charley says he's tired and wants to go down to Florida and raise chickens. I don't know why. The kid doesn't deserve a rest. We were just getting him broken in.

After all, he has only been writing about radio for more than 30 years. He has been radio editor for only 27 years. He has done his column for only 22 years.

With all that, the boy is only 62. He started young, at 14, on his family's kitchen table in Champlain, Ill. Charley built an amateur wireless station in 1908.

"In those days," he recalled, "there were no commercial stations. All I got was coded signals from the government stations. I couldn't understand the code but it was fun for me, anyway. It wasn't for the rest of the neighborhood."

You see, I used an electrostatic rectifier to run in on the house current, which was A. C. Every time I pressed down on the telegraphic key, it dimmed all the lights in the neighborhood. You should've heard the squawks."

Story Career Begun
In 1918, he came up to Chicago to do general bureau work for the AP. Within a few years, he was finding stories to write about radio at a time when many people still couldn't spell the word. For ex-

ample, he wrote about Chicago's "silent nights."
On those nights every station in town closed up so radio owners could begin whirling their dials to see how many long distance stations they could pick up. On a good, clear night you could get Los Angeles.

Charley came to New York as AP radio editor in 1927. This was at a time when radio fans were just switching from battery sets, which frequently spilled over and burned a hole in the living room rug, to receivers using house current.

The big attractions then were the A & P Gytractions, the "Cluq Club Eskimos" (an orchestra), Graham McNamee, and the Revellers Quartet, of whom only Frank Parker is still singing. Charley also tuned in on the first broadcast by a couple of fellows known then as "Sam and Henry." When the boys left Chicago they had to leave the name behind with the local radio station. In New York they became known as "Amos 'n Andy."

Plugs For Television
In 1932, Charley made the front pages with an exclusive story. It was the first trans-atlantic short-wave interview on record. The man on the other end in Vatican City was Guglielmo Marconi.

Even in those days, Charley was firing questions at the experts about a fantastic bit of nonsense known as television. In that interview, Marconi told Charley television's chances were "rapidly" improving.

Charley was writing so long ago

Return of the Prodigal



Bruce Blossat

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Republicans who may have thought they would get thousands of lush, top government jobs in the switch-over from 20 years of Democratic rule have been sorely disappointed. Outside of postmasterships and armed service promotions, fewer than 3000 presidential appointments have been submitted to and confirmed by the Senate in the 83rd Congress. They were divided about equally, 1455 the first session and 1464 the second.

This shows there was no great housecleaning in the political change of administration. Many of these appointments were transfers of career employes and some were replacements for the first round of Republican appointees who resigned.

On postmasterships, which are non-political, only 75 nominations were confirmed by the Senate first session. In the second session, after re-examining all applicable cases, the number of postmasters confirmed went up to 177.

ATOMIC ENERGY Commission doesn't yet have to worry about a "Ph.D. union" — a labor organization made up of doctors of philosophy. But labor relations experts in this field believe that it might come some day. Some of the graduate engineers are already organized into a labor union and it's only a step from this to a union of physicists and chemists.

They do have their professional society now in the Federation of Atomic Scientists. Tightened security regulations and the withdrawal of clearance for Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer have changed the nature and purposes of this organization, however, and it is more and more placed in the position of battling for the scientists' rights.

A COUPLE of stories which have but recently leaked out of last summer's UN disarmament conference in London show how careful the anti-Communist negotiators have to be in dealing with the Russians.

The conference had no more than opened when U. S. General Alfred M. Gruenther, supreme commander of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, came to London to make a speech. In it he said that it wouldn't be long before the U. S. would have atomic weapons in quantity to back up NATO forces.

The Russian delegate, Jacob Malik, picked this up immediately and used it as evidence that the U. S. intended to wage atomic bomb warfare. That almost wrecked the conference, and it took some time to get the disarmament

about TV the headline writers hadn't even had time to catch up with the name of the new medium. One head over a Butterfield story was: "Sight-seeing by radio."

Charley was not only writing about the new gadget in the early thirties; he even built his own first TV set out of a kit of parts. His first receiver used a neon lamp instead of a cathode ray tube. Thus the picture was dark red and light red instead of black and white.

Picture Produced
You didn't have to be a grasshopper to enjoy the first experimental programs that came over Charley's set but it would have helped. Even with a magnifier, that set provided a picture only one and a half inches wide and one inch long. To see anything, he couldn't be any more than two feet away.

In those days, about all there was to watch was experimental pictures transmitted by NBC. Charley particularly remembers one in which all that happened was that a wooden figure of a cat kept revolving around a turntable.

But he watched that postage stamp screen and he watched and reported on everything that came about the bigger and better screens developed since.

Now he says he's going to retire in November, which just goes to show you how tough it is to hold on to help these days.

VOTES ALSO SPENT TOO MUCH MONEY IN ORDER TO GET VOTES.

The result was a DEFICIT that added several billion dollars to the nation's already staggering debt. Every household in the land will have to HELP PAY OFF that added debt.

Adlai Stevenson, talking to the reporters in Indianapolis, unburies his system of this one: "The country not only NEEDS a Democratic congress, but we are going to HAVE one."

Regarding rumors that tickets to the \$100-a-plate dinner he is going to address in Indianapolis tonight are going begging, he remarks: "I'm delighted that after 20 months of the Republicans ANY of us Democrats can afford to pay \$100 for a dinner."

"I'll have to say this for you, Adlai: When you talk Tommyrot (as all politicians must from time to time) you managed to squeeze a good laugh out of it."

Michigan's glamorous (and well heeled) young governor G. Mennen Williams—known in his bailiwick as "Soapy," because on one side of the house he's related to the Williams shaving soap outfit, and on the other side to the Menmen's for Men people—is also campaigning in Indiana. In a Democratic pitch in Indianapolis, he puts this one over the plate:

"The cavalier way in which the Republicans disregard the facts of the industrial centers and districts on the farms is scandalous—but I'm sure there won't be a depression because we know the American people are going to put Democrats in office in November, and the Democratic party knows how to defeat depressions."

Answering one crack with another. Soapy, you see me. The Democrats put an end to one depression in early 1940's by going to war in Europe and they headed off another one in the late 1940's by going to war in Korea.

Where's this war you're talking about going to start?

Aw, shucks! Let's take it in stride. Back in the early days in Kansas, everybody was always talking about the TERRIBLE damage the grasshopper were going to do, and yet Kansas grew up into a great state.

Maybe we can weather the politicians just as the Kansas farmers always managed somehow to weather the grasshoppers.

Ford Motor Co. Hikes Dividend Payments

NEW YORK (AP) — Ford Motor Co. increased dividend payments to its stockholders last year by about \$15 a share, a calculation of figures in the annual report of its largest stockholders, Ford Foundation, disclosed Monday.

Ford had paid \$10 per share in 1951 and 1952. Ford foundation holds 3,089,908 shares, all of it non-voting. Its annual report listed dividend income of \$46,361,833. Nearly all of the rest of the 3,452,900 shares outstanding, including all voting stock, is owned by the Ford family.

The foundation began publishing its dividend income figures three years ago, so there was no way of comparing dividends with those in previous years.

SOUND SLEEP

ST. LOUIS (AP) — Adolph H. Bohm, snoozing in a rear room at his loan company, was awakened by a vigorous pounding on the door.

Sleepily, he admitted police who arrested a man found hiding in the basement. The police found Bohm that while he was sleeping a front window had been smashed, the firm's burglar alarm had sounded, and the handle on the company safe had been pounded off with a hammer and iron bar.

Heaving Motion Of Vessel Blamed For Seasickness

By A. ROBERT SMITH

WASHINGTON — The navy is trying to wipe out that most embarrassing of seagoing maladies, seasickness, and has notched another step toward success.

Navy doctors have singled out one specific type of motion aboard ship which they have linked with that green feeling that comes to many landlubbers who go to sea.

Now all the ship design engineers have to do is follow up by building vessels that won't heave. It's okeh for the ship to continue rolling, pitching, swaying, surging or yawing — just so long as it doesn't heave.

Capt. Christopher C. Shaw of the naval hospital at Oakland, Calif., reports that experiments carried out on voyages of U. S. transports carrying soldiers with little or no previous sea experience have disclosed six distinct kinds of motions performed by a ship as it dances along on the waves.

The innocent motions are rolling from side to side, pitching up and down, swaying, surging or a sudden motion forward, yawing or throwing the ship off course.

The guilty motion is heaving, which the doctors describe as "an oscillatory motion much like that of a cork bobbing on a wave."

Swaying, surging and yawing seemed to have no connection whatever with mal de mer, the doctors found. Accelerated pitching and rolling seemed to increase the tendency among the doughboys to head for the rail, but heaving was found to be the precipitating factor.

The navy is trying hard to lick the problem because in a six-year period it counted up a quarter of a million men admitted to sick bays for seasickness, each one of whom was laid up an average of eight days.

One-Time Isle Of American Friendship Now No. 1 Critic

By WILTON WYNN

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Once an island of American friendship in a hostile Arab world, Saudi Arabia is fast becoming this region's No. 1 critic of the United States.

In the past year, the Saudis have expelled America's Point Four program, have publicly rejected America's offer of military aid, and have signed the famous "Onassis deal" discriminating against American tankers. And in Arab League circles, the Saudis have urged Arab states to follow a neutralist policy in the cold war.

This is a far cry from the days when the late King Ibn Saud built his country's foreign policy on the basis of American friendship and was willing to give America bases on any strip of his desert sands.

Among the reasons, qualified observers here list the following as important:

1. American indifference during the Saudi dispute with Britain over the Burami Oasis. This territorial dispute looked like a little thing to outsiders, but it became the big international issue to the Saudis. They expected American diplomatic support and were embittered when they failed to get it.

2. American military aid for Iraq. The Hashemite royal family of Iraq hated the house of Saud because of a long family feud, dating back to the 20s when Ibn Saud drove the Hashemites out of the Hejaz in Arabia. The Saudis consider aid to Iraq as aid to their enemy.

3. America's attitude toward Palestine. This has made a particularly strong impression on Prince Feisal, brother of King Saud and foreign minister. Prince Feisal led Arab delegations to the United Nations during the crucial days of 1946 and 1947, when the United States backed the General Assembly decision to create the state of Israel. It was the Arabs' most crushing diplomatic defeat.

4. A group of anti-Western advisers around King Saud. This group includes such Arab nationalists as Rashid Ali Ghalani, an Iraqi exile who led a pro-Axis rebellion in Baghdad during World War II. Rashid Ali has devoted his life to fighting foreign influence in the Arab world. His influence reportedly has grown since the death of Ibn Saud. Another adviser

California Deer Season Preceded By Gun Death

SACRAMENTO, Calif. (AP) — The California deer season, not yet open, claimed its first victim yesterday.

The sheriff's office said Lyle E. Haislet, 34, Sacramento printer, was killed by the accidental discharge of his rifle as he sighted it in preparation for the season which opens Saturday.

A WAY WITH WOMEN

LONG BEACH, Calif. (AP) — Michael O'Malley, 6, told his girl chum, "Come on, let's go over to our house and play."

"Can't. My mother won't let me cross the street," the little girl said.

"Let me handle it," said Mike. Women go for me."

He entered the house and returned in a few minutes. The little girl's mother opened the door. "Okay, you can go," she said.

WCTU Head Assails Beer's Alcohol Content

LEXINGTON, Ky. (AP) — Elizabeth A. Smart, legislative director of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Monday assailed the brewing industry of fostering misleading advertising.

She said Americans spurred on by brewers' advertising now consume more alcohol in beer than they drink in so-called "hard liquor."

Miss Smart told the 80th anniversary convention of the temperance union that facts refute the myth promoted by the beer industry that beer is not intoxicating.

She said one of the "unsocial things" that brewers' advertising has done, is not mentioning the alcoholic content in beer. As a result, she said, we now have a growing number of women beer alcoholics.

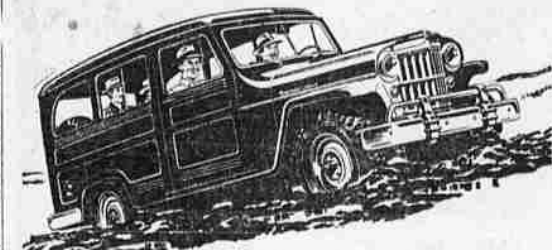
"It is time we ended the brewer-created illusion that beer is not an alcoholic beverage, since a bottle of 3.2 beer contains about as much alcohol as a shot of whiskey," the legislative director said.

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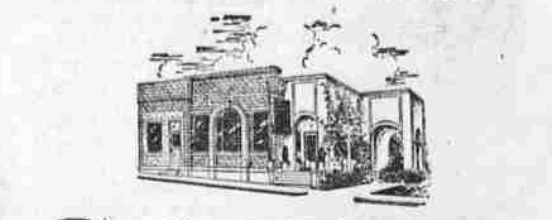
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