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CONSERVATION MEASURE

By Charles V. Stanton

When opponents of the initiative measure which would close coastal streams south of the Columbia to commercial fishing say that removal of nets is not a conservation move, they deny conclusive evidence from the Umpqua and Rogue Rivers.

These two streams, once famed throughout the world for their sports fishery, are the only two major streams now free from nets.

The Rogue was closed in 1935. Since then it has suffered great abuse in the form of watershed damage, high water temperature, irrigation, pollution, etc. Despite all these factors it has retained a high-level sports fishery. Late years furnish evidence that, with screening of irrigation ditches, elimination of racks, and other improvements, the downward trend of spring salmon migrations has been reversed.

The Umpqua River was not closed until 1947. The spring salmon run had dropped to slightly more than 2,000 fish as tallied at the Winchester counting station. The 1948 run of 2,493 salmon spawned the 1953 migration of 4,831 fish. The 1949 run of 2,593 is now being tallied and already is in excess of 8,000 fish. This year's migration, however, includes the first return from hatchery plants. Planted fish are estimated to be about one-fourth of the total, which would give the natural survival a figure of around 6,000.

Fall Fish Endangered

One of the most pitiful features of the coastal fishery at present is the plight of the fall chinooks.

The fall chinook was once one of the most abundant species in all our coastal streams. Whereas the spring chinook has a five-year cycle, the fall chinook is a four-year fish. In those streams remaining open to commercial fishing the fall chinook is down to a mere remnant.

Here again we can turn to the Rogue River for proof of the conservation benefits of net removal.

During its last four years of commercial fishing, the Rogue River supplied an average of 4,419 fish to the commercial fishery. Estimating that the nets took 40 per cent of the fish, the total run was in the neighborhood of 10,000 fish. By 1949, the count had reached 17,646 fish and in 1952 it was 26,831 fish.

The Umpqua River once had a tremendous fall chinook migration. Spawning beds were black with fish. But by 1947 the fall chinook had almost completely disappeared. In the last four years of the commercial season, an average of 557 fish were taken.

In 1953, however, a few fall chinooks were tallied over the counting station at Winchester. Some were seen on upriver spawning beds. There is good evidence they may be reestablished.

Silver Salmon Saved

If nothing more was accomplished by the Umpqua River closure than the saving of the silver salmon run, the act has proved its conservation value. The Umpqua still had a fairly good silver salmon run when nets were prohibited. The 1948 run, protected from nets, showed a gain of 107.6 per cent in the 1952 return. Many silvers are being counted at Winchester where very few were observed prior to the closure.

Closing the Umpqua River to net fishing has very definitely shown conservation value. At the same time it has been of great economic benefit. A commercial fishery, returning only a few thousand dollars per year on game fish, has been supplanted by Winchester Bay's exciting Salmon Harbor development with returns to the community estimated in excess of \$1,000,000 annually. The assessed valuation of the Winchester Bay community has more than quadrupled.

From evidence furnished by the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers there is every good reason to believe that streams now in an alarming state of fishery decline would recover at least some measure of former abundance if nets were removed. Species now threatened with extinction would be saved. Development of a sports fishery would far more than offset the meager economic losses involved in eliminating the commercial fishery.

Escapement figures on the Alsea River's silver salmon shows the ocean troll have taken 45.8 per cent of the total run, the river gill nets 31.3 per cent, and the sports fishery 4.3 per cent. This left an escapement of 18.6 per cent. These figures show that removal of nets would bring escapement to 49.9 per cent of the total run.

Certainly there can be no argument that the increased escapement would not be a good conservation measure.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Everything has to have a new twist today, and the pretzel is no exception.
Since this National Pretzel Week (as if you didn't know!) I went to a national convention of the industry and found that pretzels are flourishing like crabgrass.

The hand-twisted pretzel is a slowly vanishing art form. Lady pretzel twisters are crowding out the men from the field, and new pretzel-making machines are replacing them both.
"Only about 20 per cent of our pretzels are now made by hand," said Alex V. Tisdale, executive secretary of the National Pretzel Bakers Institute.

A real expert can still twist pretzels as fast as a machine can. But the machines seem to like the work better. Human pretzel twisters sometimes get knots in their stomach after a few years. The best pretzel twisters are usually nervous people, and the more pretzels they twist the more nervous they often become. They get the knots.

The industry had a \$6 million dollar output. This year America's 90 pretzel manufacturers expect a 60 million dollar business, next year 70 million.
That means about 18 billion pretzels, or a pound and a half for every person in the United States," said Tisdale happily.
"People sometimes get the idea

that pretzels are only for beer drinkers. That isn't true at all. Housewives and children are a big market.

"Pretzels are fine for stuffing poultry, making crumb pie and pretzel bread, and they go well with raw oysters."

"They have a relatively low calorie content—only about 16 calories to a pretzel."

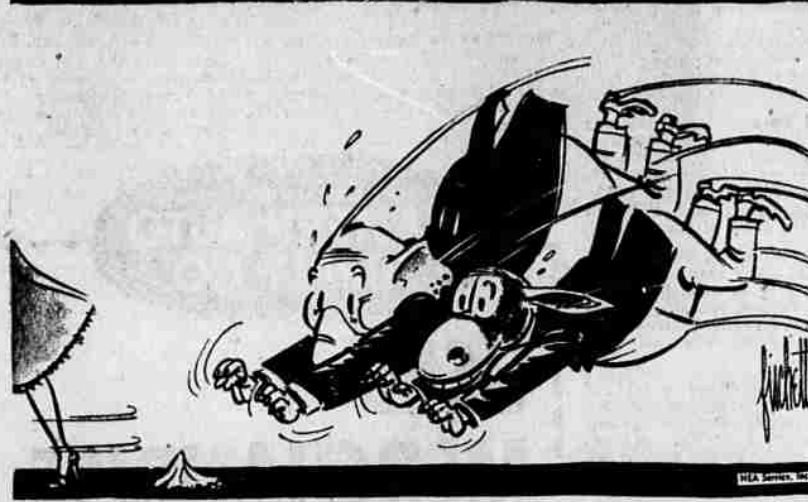
"If the beer drinkers were our only customers, we'd have gone out of business during prohibition."

In Philadelphia, known for its brotherly love, they even have a pretzel sundae—made of ice cream, thick chocolate sauce, and crumbled pretzels.

Here are a few historical facts about the pretzel:

It was invented, according to legend, by a monk about 610. He baked bites of dough, molded in the form of arms folded in an attitude of prayer, and gave them to children who had learned their lessons well. He called them "pretzels"—or little rewards. And Austrians converted the name

Indian Summer Romance



Uranium Prospecting Rush Reminiscent Of California Gold Rush Days Of '49ers

By EARLE L. JESTER

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—A rush which at times has brought memories of the California gold rush of a hundred years ago has scattered uranium claims across Utah and other Western states.

It has been marked by feverish searching for the A-bomb metal, with a modern Geiger counter replacing the old-time pan, by a surge of stock sales that took an estimated 14 million dollars from hopeful get-rich-quick speculators. The fever largely is gone but the boom continues.

And Milton H. Love, director of the State Securities Commission, says he is confident that a permanent, well-established uranium industry will result.

Love provides the estimate of 14 million dollars in stock sales. He predicts that 20 per cent—one in five—of the companies which have sold stock will prove profitable. But he emphasizes that it is still too early to speculate on their probable profit, with most still engaged in exploration and development work only.

There have been two phases to the uranium boom in Utah. The first was the rush of prospectors—many of them amateurs—to the barren hills and valleys, principally in southeastern Utah. The second was the marketing of stocks by new companies formed to enter the uranium field.

There are no accurate figures as to the number of prospectors. The Atomic Energy Commission says the peak came in the spring and early summer when literally thousands tramped the area in search of a strike.

Interest has waned somewhat but the AEC exploration office here says it still receives up to 300 inquiries a month from persons wanting to try their hand at prospecting.

What are their chances of hitting? There is no sure answer. One AEC official said, "Maybe one in a thousand."

Lure for the prospectors is a \$10,000 bonus offer. The AEC says it will pay that amount to anyone discovering and developing a mine producing 20 tons of ore of 20 per cent uranium content.

So far no one has earned that bonus. But the AEC, which at present is the only legal purchaser of uranium can return the purchaser

a profit. Payment for the ore is based on the uranium content. The stock sale surge came in early summer. Brokerage offices at times had to lock their doors to control the flood of prospective customers. Stock issues often were oversubscribed before certificates were issued. Sales boomed to as high as three to five million shares per day.

Now brokers say volume is a third to a half the average of the early summer boom. Purchasers are asking for information on a company's prospects before they buy.

Much of the buying now is by mail, particularly from residents living in the East and Southwest.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

BACK the Klamath transmission line at cost, less depreciation."

He added: "Only a small portion of the line was unfinished when the administration, with the approval of my opponent, sold it."

Who wanted the Bonneville-Shasta line (which would have brought BPA power to Southern Oregon) in the first place?

Well, according to the then Democratic Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Warren, testifying at a hearing in Washington, it was wanted by the department of the interior. He said: "It is a plan jointly sponsored by the bureau of reclamation, which is the representative of the interior department in the Northwest in the power marketing field."

Warren added: "This interconnection is urged by the Defense Electric Power Administration. It is also urged by the Federal Power Commission."

I can assure you it was wanted by Southern Oregon and far Northern California, for it involved the possibility of a big defense industry in this area.

Who DIDN'T want it? Assistant Secretary Warren was not too communicative on that subject. His testimony in 1951, he said, merely:

"There is considerable misapprehension as to the motive and as to the reasoning behind this Shasta-Bonneville interconnection. . . . Some have believed it was a bureau of reclamation, or a California plan. It is in fact that reason that I came down here to dispel the misapprehension that may be entering into consideration of the proposition."

Perhaps a couple of AP dispatches from the state of Washington will help to make the situation clear. One of them, dated February 6, 1951, from Ephrata (Wash.) says:

"The state power commission voted today to OPPOSE an interior department plan to build a power line linking the Pacific Northwest and California. The resolution, unanimously adopted by the commission, said the power line would hurt the defense effort and deprive the Northwest and the Columbia basin watershed of one of its most valuable resources."

The resolution added: "It seems unreasonable to plan for transporting power out of the Northwest while interior department representatives even now are searching for new power here."

Here is another dispatch, from Longview (Wash.), of the same date:

"Longview chamber of commerce directors joined Monday with the Olympia (Wash.) chamber in opposing construction of a transmission line via Klamath Falls to Shasta dam to send Northwest power into California. The directors felt that Northwest indus-

Germans May Get Spiritual Aid By Telephone

By TOM STONE

NUERNBERG, Germany (AP)—Germans whose troubles stack up too high can now reach for a telephone and get religious comfort.

The Rev. Franz Georg Warrburg, a gray-haired Jesuit priest, started the service here. It will be offered soon in other German communities by members of his Roman Catholic order, he said.

The 51-year-old priest gets an average of 20 telephone calls a night from persons who are despondent or confused and who want spiritual aid.

"Some of them are in real trouble," he said, "and I do all I can to give them comfort. There are others whose burdens are not quite so heavy, but who need someone to talk to."

A young German telephoned that he was unable to get work and was contemplating suicide.

"I talked to him a while and pleaded with him to 'hold on hope,' the priest said. "A few days later he called back and said he was working."

"Sometimes," he said, "they tell me their names, and I do not forget them. It is important."

Once in a while, he said, he is invited to give a talk on "The Value of a Good Life" to groups of people.

"Of course," he said, "I am glad to clear the matter up, and to help them."

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Reader Opinions

Inconsistencies Noted In Democratic Politics

ROSEBURG — It is amusing to note some of the inconsistencies in current Democratic politics.

First is our Junior Senator, who reneged on the party which elected him to the senate, and yet, refuses to resign from the party, or even to re-register until after Nov. 2nd. Just why, he has not explained.

He urges election of all Democratic candidates in order to assure full support of Pres. Eisenhower's program, yet he personally has opposed practically every suggestion advanced by the present administration.

Then we note quite a few bumper stickers reading: "Don't blame me! I voted Democratic." Maybe it's just a coincidence, but nearly every car we see so decorated is a Cadillac or a very late model Buick, Packard, Olds, or other among the high priced makes. We even heard of one family who had two late model Cadillacs so decorated.

Then the present aspirant to a U. S. Senate seat "views with alarm" the butter surplus and the inability of the Republicans to dispose of it. He says that their failure to solve this problem in nearly two years disqualifies them to run our "Government."

But he "points with pride" to his suggested solution. First, a return to high rigid support prices for butter. (Which, of course, would stimulate butter production, at the expense of the taxpayer). Again, he "points with pride," to the campaign headed by his wife legalizing colored vegetable oil butter substitutes in the last Oregon legislature, which makes "oleo" more popular, and turns the butter market over from Oregon dairymen to the producers of coconut and cotton seed oil from the tropics and sub-tropics.

Ho, hum

GLEN WELLMAN
Roseburg, Ore.

Hammaskjold Clarifies Loyalty Interpretation

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. (AP)—U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammaskjold says an employee's loyalty to the United Nations means "loyalty to the United Nations."

He said the statement was made in a letter to the U. N. secretary general, which was published in the U. N. Bulletin.

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Bruce Blossat

It is a well-remarked feature of the postwar democracies that the voting populace has generally declined to give ruling regimes the whopping majorities they like to have for working control in national legislatures. Not even the United States seems unaffected by this trend.

In 1932, the American voters of course gave the presidency to Mr. Eisenhower by a margin of 6,500,000 votes. But they approved a Republican House and Senate only by the narrowest edge.

The GOP is now engaged in an election campaign aimed not simply at holding control but at strengthening it. Yet signs are beginning to accumulate that this may prove an extremely difficult, if not an insuperable, task.

Door-to-door vote researchers like the able Samuel Lubell have been learning that a good many voters are not particularly disposed to give the President the improved majorities he seeks, though most of these people still like Mr. Eisenhower.

Soundings suggest that many are going to vote for Democratic candidates for the Senate and House. Whether enough will do this to give the Democrats control of Congress may not be easily predictable. But it does seem safe to say that if the GOP hangs on to control, its margin will not be much greater than now.

Far from worrying about this, a lot of voters appear to think it is the wisest thing. Some would deliberately try to produce a split, with the Republicans in the White House and the Democrats in the Congress. Indecision on voters' part accounts for some of the straddling. They are torn between the parties, favoring one on certain issues and another on other

questions.

If the Democrats should take Congress, they will paint it as vivid repudiation of the Eisenhower administration. To some extent, it would be that. But the signs are that it would be more an expression of great caution.

Voters have developed increasingly in recent years the technique of playing one party off against another, of using one to check the other. That technique can be practiced without any great upsurge of resentment, and it could be way wide of the mark to interpret a possible Democratic victory in such terms. For if feeling were really running deep, it would leave Mr. Eisenhower untouched—and he is just about as popular as ever.

It was common to say after 1952 that the election results showed people trusted a national hero but did not trust the Republican Party (hence the small margin). That judgment may have been accurate. But the coin had a reverse side which too often has not been looked at.

The 1952 outcome showed that the voters did not place full trust in the Democrats either. They turned them out of the White House and all evidence suggests they would not let them back in if the presidency were at stake today.

So the odd truth would seem to be that Americans, like other westerners, do not wish right now to place full confidence in any single major party. They find issues too confused with no one party appearing to have all the answers.

This mood may not produce ideal working government, but evidently it is the only kind of government people are willing to put faith in at this troubled time.

Service, the National Wildlife Foundation, the Western Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, Hugh Woodward of Albuquerque, N.M., recognized as one of the country's outstanding conservationists, and others.

Neuberger statement: "It would impede the authority of U. S. Forest Rangers to protect the range from erosion and overgrazing."

Congressional Record, Administration bill: "Nothing in this title shall be construed to restrict the authority of the Secretary in his discretion to limit or discontinue the occupancy and use of any such lands for the purpose of preventing injury to such lands."

Cordon's vote in the Senate was the Anderson amendment to the bill which was supported by the groups listed above and which was carried in the Senate by a bipartisan vote, senators on both sides of the aisle supporting the measure. Some of the authorities quoted as being against the bill, if not most of them, were against the original form of the bill, not against the Anderson amendment, on which the vote was recorded.

In going back through the many charges against Cordon which Neuberger reels off so glibly we can find a number of other examples of like nature, which Cordon's vote when considered with the circumstance of that vote—has been misrepresented consistently by his opponent.

It would be much better if Mr. Neuberger would stick to the facts.

Adams Says Ike Hasn't Forgotten Northwest Area

WENATCHEE, Wash. (AP)—President's assistant Sherman Adams says the Eisenhower administration has a "complete determination" to continue development of hydroelectric power in the Pacific Northwest.

Adams, addressing the Pacific Northwest Trade Assn. Monday night, said contrary to recent critical attacks on the administration, the President has not forgotten the Northwest.

"The federal government has invested about 1 1/2 billion dollars in the Pacific Northwest project," he declared, "and is committed to investing another 1 billion dollars to complete projects now under construction."

"The people of your region can be assured the federal government will continue active participation in the development of the Columbia River and its tributaries."

Adams said the Reclamation Bureau, the Bonneville Power Administration and the Army Corps of Engineers are presently at work on construction budgets of 152 million dollars.

These partnership expenditures of an additional 64,000 kilowatts of generating capacity in the line by next June 30 and assuming the same rate of construction another 618,000 kilowatts in the next fiscal year.

"This means there will be an additional 60,000 acres of land brought into irrigated production on the Columbia Basin next spring and more each spring for many years to come."

Adams added, however, maximum development will depend upon a partnership program including the federal government, state, public and private agencies.

"If you here in the Northwest wait for tax dollars to be collected from citizens all over the United States and to be appropriated by Congress," he said, "much of the work you want done will not get done, either on the scale you want or in the way you want."

SWINGEROOS MEET
Swingeroos Square Dance Club will meet Saturday at 9 p.m. at the Woman's Club, with Hal Haskins caller. Mr. and Mrs. John Todd will be in charge of refreshments, and women are asked to bring sandwiches.

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