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SALMON HARBOR GROWING

Charles V. Stanton

This is the time of year when Lower Umpqua communities make preparations for their annual invasion.

Within a few more weeks Salmon Harbor will be in full operation. This year's activities will be approached with great optimism, inasmuch as there is encouraging news of further development, plus legislation favorable to the Salmon Harbor fishery.

The Douglas County Budget Committee has approved an appropriation in the sum of \$65,000 to be used in improving the basin at Salmon Harbor. Howard Hinsdale, chairman of the Port of Umpqua Commission, also reports that the Army Engineers are preparing to give high priority to a recommendation to Congress for appropriation of \$250,000 to further develop the harbor for both commercial and sports use.

The Salmon Harbor fishery is one of the most exciting on the Pacific Coast. During the season from May to November it attracts thousands of anglers. It increases in popularity each year because of the word spread by sports fishermen, who never know what they will catch but do know that whatever it is it will be big.

Salmon Harbor, for the benefit of anyone not familiar with it, is at Winchester Bay, the mouth of the Umpqua River. As salmon migrate along the coast, they feed on anchovies, candlefish, sardines and other small fish. Great schools of these tiny fish surge in and out of Winchester Bay with the tides. Following them are chinook and silverside salmon, striped bass, black bass, halibut and even sand shark.

Access Rights Secure

When commercial fishing for game fish was halted in the Umpqua River, immediate steps were taken to assure a sports income to replace the revenue lost by elimination of net fishing.

The Douglas County Parks Department acquired riparian rights to the entire bay front, thus preserving access rights to the public. The County Court and Port of Umpqua, working with the Parks Department, made funds available for a limited amount of dredging for a boat basin, installation of floats, creation of a parking area, rest rooms, launching ramp, etc.

These facilities now are totally inadequate to provide for the thousands of anglers who flock to Salmon Harbor each season. Much more money must be spent if full advantage is to be taken of the potential of this unique fishery.

An engineering study was made several months ago of a master plan for development of the harbor. The plan was divided into sections which can be undertaken progressively as money becomes available. One of the largest improvements under this plan was a breakwater which prevents the washing of the shore line during stormy weather. Another has been the use of dredged material in adding to parking space.

Can Develop Fleet Base

The sports fishery now is occupying a basin which should be used exclusively for commercial operation. The master plan calls for moving sports facilities to the south, while enlarging and deepening the main basin for use by commercial boats. If and when the change can be made, Winchester Bay should become the base for a very large fleet of commercial fishing craft. It is several hours closer, in running time, to the banks where offshore commercial trolling is concentrated. Many boats now using harbor facilities at Newport and Coos Bay will transfer to Winchester Bay when facilities are available, because of the saving in time and money.

But even before this condition is realized, Salmon Harbor is expected to enjoy a great expansion in its sports fishery.

Salmon Harbor has been at a great disadvantage. Being a sports fishery, the Parks Department has demanded conformity with rules and regulations laid down by the Oregon Game Commission. Even charter boats have been so limited. At Depoe Bay and elsewhere along the coast, however, boats operating outside the three-mile limit have not restricted the catch, permitting the angler to keep all the salmon he could hook and land, whereas at Salmon Harbor the angler was allowed only the two fish designated by the Game Commission as a daily limit.

In the future, however, a uniform landing law will be in effect along the Oregon coast, putting all operations on a parity. At the same time a special \$1 daily license is expected to interest many hundreds of people who would be attracted into a single trip, but who, perhaps passing through the state, or fishing only at rare intervals, would not buy an annual license.

Salmon Harbor has possibilities for an all-year fishing resort. Undoubtedly many species of fish — cod, bass, flounder, etc. — are present during winter months. A winter season doubtless could be developed. But, even though limited to the summer season, Salmon Harbor shows every promise of enormous expansion.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — The great fact of history 10 years after American and Russian soldiers shook hands gingerly on the River Elbe is that both sides now are shaking fists at each other.

The Allies whose handclasp in comradeship then sealed the doom of Adolf Hitler's ideology are now separated by mutually expressed doubts and fears. They say our ideology threatens them, and we say their ideology threatens us.

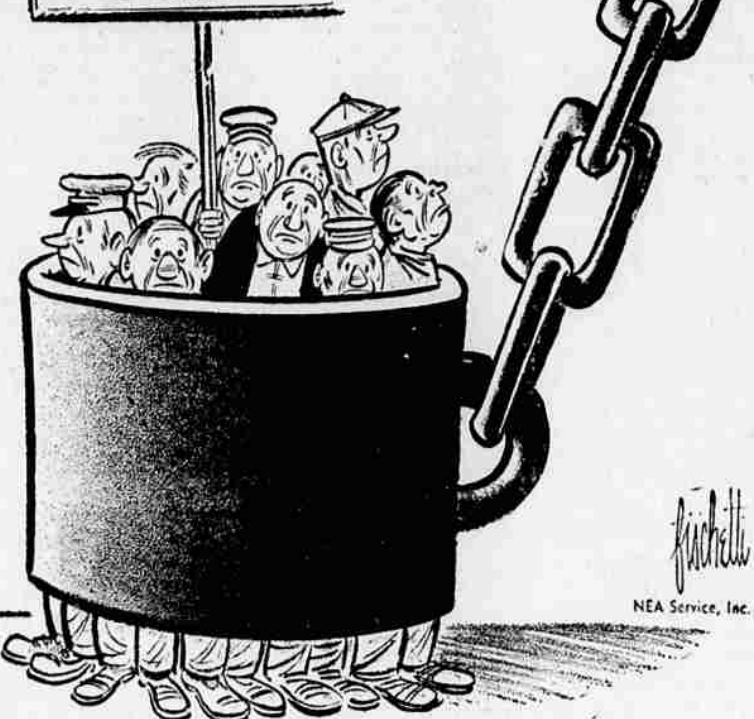
The dismal regret in the long view of time is that the wartime unity of the two greatest hemispheric powers has evaporated in a tug-of-war.

For the brief moment of that handclasp at Torgau there was one world, one common victory. All the blood and sweat and tears it cost were repaid in a splendid bright second.

And then everybody on both sides went back to being himself.

In Satellite Unity There Is Soviet Strength

COMMUNIST COUNTERPART OF NATO



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Authority to establish full economic controls over prices, wages and credit in case of emergency war mobilization will be requested from Congress by the Eisenhower administration within the next month.

The occasion for this reversal of Republican policy will be Defense Mobilization Director Arthur S. Flemming's appearance before Banking and Currency Committee.

He will ask for extension of the Defense Production Act, which is due to expire June 30, 1955. Amendments will be offered to give the government broad new authority for emergency economic controls.

The government has not had this authority since the economic stabilization sections of the Defense Production Act of 1950 expired in 1953.

ONE OF PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S FIRST acts after coming to the White House was to end price and wage controls. This was in compliance with the Republican platform pledge of 1952. The Administration was committed to a free economy.

Last December, however, Edward F. Phelps, Jr., was brought into ODM as Director for Stabilization. His assignment was to develop plans for stepped-up or all-out mobilization.

Mr. Phelps had served as director of the Food Price division of OPA in World War II. During the Korean emergency he was director of Price Operations in OPS.

While most of the officials who had anything to do with either of these unlauded organizations got burned, Mr. Phelps is back for more. His experience in two wars

day by day in the harsh discoveries of the differences between us.

We were an army that ate our own sanitary packaged and dehydrated food and we moved in the vehicles that our own people back home had built for us.

The Russians moved across Germany like locusts, living on the land as they traveled, taking whatever they needed. They took bread from this house, a horse from that farmer, a wagon here, a car there.

They were people two generations behind the Americans in every way but one. Each soldier carried a modern snub-nosed multi-fire weapon. He was a hobo in a dirty raggy suit—but he had fire-power, the firepower that had destroyed the numerous but better-trained German army.

When we met, we met warily. I suppose the average Russian soldier's first thought on seeing the first American soldier was, "This guy looks pretty much like another German."

And I do recall a young American officer saving after his first disbelief of sight of the Russians swarming across the landscape: "Is this a riot or an army?"

But we shook hands, and broke bread and beans, and drank long draughts of whatever spirits our hoarded stores or the German countryside provided, and trusted each other enough to hand our weapons back and forth.

It was all done with friendly gesture and sign and pantomime, the eternal language of strangers. The war was done and we were one together.

What a brief high cliff of world goodwill we stood on! Such a peak of ecstasy. But when the bread had been broken, the wine drunk, and the relief of victory and weariness slept off, we woke up.

Ivan Ivanovich and GI Joe looked at each other and realized one was a Russian soldier and one was an American soldier, and that men may be men but armies are armies.

There was a gap between us in a new cold world—and the gap remains, despite the exultant handshake that linked our hearts and goals on the River Elbe. It is only 10 years ago.

It seems somehow like a tale about other people in another time where only ghosts gather in invisible reunion now.

It was said then, and it is said now to recall, how the purpose that had made us one disappeared

makes him a natural choice for the new stabilization planning.

He has, however, had to start from scratch. The authority for the Korean war price and wage stabilization program was allowed to expire in 1953.

THERE IS NO LAW ON the books now which would permit the President to freeze prices and wages and credits, though some people think he might do it under his inherent, constitutional powers.

Also, Mr. Phelps is faced today with an entirely new set of conditions in trying to draft stabilization legislation for a future emergency.

The U. S. economy was running at a rate of under \$100 billion a year gross national product in 1940. Today it is \$365 billion. Controls today would have a far greater impact on the economy.

A second new problem is created by the atomic bomb threat. Trying to discover what the economic consequences of an H-bomb blast would be, and trying to make allowances for them in stabilization laws involves some brand new calculations that even an electronic brain can't make.

One of the political principles that Mr. Phelps has to consider in his planning is that the Eisenhower administration would like to use indirect controls, primarily.

THIS MEANS USING TAXES and credit controls to prevent inflation, rather than direct price and wage controls which deal more with the effects of inflation.

It is fully recognized, however, that for all-out war and mobilization, indirect controls will not do the job. The nation's tax bill is now over \$90 billion a year. Adding \$50 billion a year to this to finance a war and control inflation has its limitations.

Waiting till the shooting starts and then trying to improvise, as in 1950, won't work. And any idea that the Republican administration won't go for stand-by price and wage controls is wrong, says Mr. Phelps.

ARMY SAYS PROBE Being Carried Out In Normal Order

WASHINGTON (AP) — An Army spokesman said Monday night the case of Army reserve Cpl. Walter William Kulich of Aberdeen, Wash., is being handled under usual regulations governing investigation of possible security risks.

Rep. Magnuson (D-Wash.) brought up the Kulich case in the House earlier Monday. Magnuson said Kulich had been threatened with an undesirable discharge because of unproved allegations—denied by Kulich—that his father is a Communist.

At the Pentagon an Army spokesman said regulations provide for an investigation of action in regard to military personnel, including reservists, who have sympathetic association with a member of a subversive organization, or who currently maintain a close association with anyone believed to be engaged in activities of a group cited as subversive or disloyal.

The regulation says if a screening board recommends continuing action in any case, the Army adjutant general must prepare a "letter of allegations" containing sufficient detail to enable the person to prepare his defense.

Within five days of receiving the letter, the person involved may request discharge. In the case of an enlisted man, the discharge under these conditions would be "undesirable."

The person against whom allegations have been placed, however, may promptly request a personal appearance before a field board.

The appearance would be at the person's own expense, if he is a reservist, but he would be furnished military counsel on request.

Findings of the field board would then be submitted to the Army review board for final action.

Fire Destroys Brooder House

CORVALLIS (AP) — Fire destroyed the brooder house for the Oregon State College turkey farm Tuesday at a loss estimated by the college poultry department at \$60,000.

The building, located a mile west of the campus, burned to the ground. Also lost were 1,400 poult, all less than a month old.

The Corvallis Fire Department did not go to the blaze, city officials explaining that the building was a quarter-mile beyond the fire district boundary.

The cause of the fire was not determined at once. The poult loss were being used in nutritional studies. After eight weeks, the poult were scheduled to go to the larders of the state hospital and penitentiary at Salem.

The fire was discovered at 3:30 a. m. by the wife of the turkey farm foreman. The building was erected in 1947 and 1948. It was valued at \$40,000. Another \$20,000 was lost in equipment and feed.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

prices. So, you see, in the final washout we all pay our share of taxes.

In California, WATER overshadows every other problem before the legislature that is now in session at Sacramento.

Action on tax bills has been delayed. The state budget is still under study. Oil legislation remains in a preliminary phase.

The legislature has only until June 8 to consider 6,000 bills. But, dispatches say, the California lawmakers are taking time out to talk about WATER. Everything else must wait.

Two key problems are under consideration in Sacramento: 1. The Trinity-San Luis project. 2. The 1½ billion dollar Feather River project.

The Trinity-San Luis project contemplates diversion of a considerable part of the flow of the Trinity from the watershed of the Klamath River to the Sacramento watershed.

The upper Klamath Basin in Oregon is only academically interested in this diversion because it will occur BELOW the point at which Southern Oregon will be through with the waters of the Klamath. We are concerned with it only as setting another precedent for diverting water from one river valley to another.

The lower end of the valley of the Klamath River has a more direct interest. In the years to come, water will be a primary raw material in the conversion of the FIBER in trees into all the various products that are made from wood fiber.

The Feather River project, which has already been authorized as a state of California undertaking, contemplates the funneling of the Feather River from a dam five miles above Oroville to as far south as San Diego.

In effect, it sets apart that much Northern California water for use in far Southern California. Water, you see, is already a commodity that CAN be shipped around from one area to another.

A Dutch scientist — Professor Wilhelm F. M. Krul, from the Technical University of Holland at Delft — told a reporter in Albuquerque that mechanical means have been perfected for extracting fresh water from the salt water of the sea. All that is missing, he says, is the necessary power to make the process of extraction cheap enough to be feasible.

Krul says that four main methods have been used in the attempt to find a way of getting potable water from the sea. He lists these as distillation, purification by electricity, purification by chemicals and use of the sun's rays for evaporation.

He says it is possible to make soft water from medium-brackish water at a cost of about 20 cents per 1000 gallons.

More power to him!

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

TREES BRING TALL PRICES

Medford Mail-Tribune

Oregon's tall trees are bringing tall prices these days. Only a few weeks ago the high bidders on tracts of Douglas fir offered by the Medford office of the Bureau of Land Management paid record prices for this species of timber.

One tract, located on Upper Cow creek and containing 4,000,000 board feet, went for \$44 per thousand; another, on Powell creek, with 1,307,000 board feet, was knocked down at \$33.75 per thousand, and the Medford corporation bought 1,500,000 board feet north of Butte Falls with a high bid of \$26.50.

The Roseburg office of the B.L.M. sold 22,700,000 board feet of timber in nine tracts with even higher returns. Bids, which went far over the expected figures, ranged from \$29.10 to \$47.75 per thousand feet, while the appraisers had valued the trees at \$12.70 to \$21.45.

Lumbermen say the skyrocketing prices being paid for logs are principally due to two fairly recent developments — the current building splurge which is creating a heavy demand for all kinds of lumber, and the rapidly expanding manufacture and use of plywood.

More and more ply makers are getting away from the former idea that only the very best logs should be used for their product. Now they are turning to timber which while not so perfect makes plywood suitable for the new building practices and brings a price far better than lumber.

Since the end of World War II per capita consumption of fir plywood has jumped from about 10 feet to 24 feet. The gain is significant when considered along with the rapid increase in population during the same period, and the evidence it carries as to the inroads fir plywood is making against competitive materials in the building field.

Those in the plywood industry are confident that 1955 will see far greater production than the record-breaking 3,828,629,000 board feet turned out last year.

MAKE PUNISHMENT FIT THE CRIME

Oregon City Enterprise-Courier

An Indiana judge showed Solomonese wisdom in making the punishment fit the crime. He sent a young fellow, a college football player, guilty of discarding an empty beer can on a highway shoulder.

Instead of plastering a fine on the fellow, the judge said sentence would be continued until the miscreant had picked up 200 empty beer cans from along the highway and brought them to the judge.

State police wouldn't need to arrest many motorists each day for discarding wastes along the highway, if our judges would make such penalties routine, before the litterbug problem would be solved completely.

For instance, and not that we propose to date any court's system of penalties, anyone caught throwing away a gum wrapper could pay his debt to society by gathering up 100 of them for the judge. Or, cigarette smokers wouldn't be so careless with empty packages if they had to pick up 200 of them when caught tossing one aside on a public street or highway.

Such a procedure would serve many purposes, all of them good. The person littering public places would be taught a lesson that would stick; our streets and highways would soon be cleaned of debris; public cost of policing places would drop; persons tempted to discard waste would think twice before risking public ridicule and an obnoxious chore, etc.

RED CHINA'S Air Power Growing With Russian Aid

By RUSSELL BRINES

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gen. Nathan F. Twining advised Congress in February that Red China's air force could be doubled or tripled "overnight" from Russia.

In testimony given Feb. 9 and made public Monday, A. I. Force chief of staff said Red China's "rapidly expanding system of bases" gives the Communists the ability to move in aircraft rapidly from the Soviet Union.

"We cannot ignore their capability to double or triple their air strength in the Far East overnight," he told a House Appropriations subcommittee.

He did not publicly locate the new Chinese airfields nor discuss their relationship to the Formosa Strait.

Early this month, President Eisenhower, in discounting predictions of a possible Red attack on Quemoy and the Matsu islands by April 15, said the Communists still lacked sufficient airfields and supply bases to support such an assault.

Fourth In World Power

Twining testified that in the last four years the Communists "have created a whole new air force in Red China and have made it the fourth most powerful air force in the world."

Apparently the others are the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain.

The buildup, he said, is continuing and "includes many jet aircraft."

He said the U.S. Air Force is continuing "important studies" to develop "a hard-hitting, self-protective combination of fighters and light bombers" capable of delivering tactical, or close-range, nuclear weapons.

"We already have units of this type in position overseas," he said, and "we will continue to improve and organize additional tactical atomic forces."

Air Power Compared

Twining gave this additional information: 1. Of an estimated 20,000 Soviet combat planes, thousands of jet fighters and bombers now can reach targets in Western Europe, Alaska, Japan or the Philippines.

2. The United States plans a total of 23,000 planes. By early 1956, all medium bomber units will be equipped with powerful jet B-47s.

3. The Soviets are "putting vast resources" in the race to develop a workable 10,000-mile-an-hour intercontinental missile "with sufficient range to destroy targets in the United States."

4. The United States has given top priority to the development of these missiles "with intercontinental ranges present a defense problem more difficult than any faced before in history."

Morse Questions Navy Concerning Air Base Plans

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Morse (D-Ore) asked the Navy Tuesday to what extent it sampled local opinion before pushing plans for its naval reserve air station at Hillsboro, Ore.

The Navy has asked Congress to appropriate roughly \$1½ million dollars for land acquisition and other improvements in the year beginning July 1. Total cost of the project is more than 12 million.

Morse said he has received protests from property owners in the area asking him to oppose the project. The writers contend it would lower property values and be a safety hazard.

The senator said he has not yet taken a position for or against the project. In a letter to Secretary of the Navy Thomas C. Higgins, he asked to be supplied with a report as to the status of present Navy planning and information as to what groups, if any, were consulted prior to the decision to locate in Hillsboro.

Morse said his protests have come from persons living near the airport side but outside the city of Hillsboro. City residents voted 1,348-538 last week approving the Navy proposal.

Musicians Ask Relief From Amusement Tax

PORT ANGELES, Wash. (AP) — The Northwest Conference of Musicians called for relief from the wartime 20 per cent amusement tax Monday, after hearing it criticized by Stanley Ballard, vice president of the AFL American Federation of Musicians.

In convention here are delegates from 27 locals of the Musicians' Union of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and one from Anchorage, Alaska.

Ballard, of Minneapolis, said the amusement tax has reached the point of diminishing returns. He said reduction or elimination would help business and give employment to thousands of musicians.

He said now are idle the 20 per cent tax objected to applies to such activities as cabarets or dances where musicians are employed.

Publisher Says ITU Funds Were Loaned To Competitor

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Glenn C. Lee, Kennewick, Wash., newspaper publisher said Monday that International Typographical Union officers have confirmed loaning \$490,000 to a rival paper since starting a printers' strike against Lee's paper five years ago.

Lee said his lawyers got the statement at ITU headquarters Monday in depositions to be used in his lawsuit against the rival paper claiming ownership of some of its stock. He said the depositions were given by Woodruff Randolph, ITU president, and Don Hurd, secretary.

Lee, who is publisher of the Tri-City Herald in Kennewick, contended the ITU put money into the rival Pasco News to try to force him out of business. The

Herald has continued publishing during the ITU strike.

Lee has a civil suit pending in a court in his home state, asking that he be declared legal owner of 170 shares of common stock and 78 shares of preferred stock in Columbia Basin Publishers, which publishes the News in Pasco.

Floyd W. Burns, of Indianapolis, an attorney for Lee, said Lee learned that the stock he bought in the rival paper had been pledged as collateral on the ITU's original loans of \$37,875 in 1950-51.

But Lee contended stockholders weren't consulted about the subsequent loans made by Unitypo, the ITU subsidiary set up to publish rival papers in ITU strikes.

The dispute between Lee and Howard W. Parish of Seattle, President of Columbia Basin Publishers, dates back to March 1950, when Parish agreed with ITU on higher pay and shorter hours for printers on the News. Lee said he couldn't meet the same terms on the News, and ITU started its strike March 3, 1950.

Burns said the Columbia Basin stock, after two reissues, is now being held by Unitypo as collateral for the original loans. But he said the later loans would have to be repaid too, before the stock could be released.

Randolph and Hurd could not be reached for comment about the dispute.

Parish also could not be reached for comment.

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