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WATER RESOURCES BOARD

Charles V. Stanton

Oregon now has a Water Resources Board. Governor Paul Patterson has announced appointment of the seven members authorized by the last session of the legislature to constitute the new state agency.

The governor has studied these appointments with great care. He told me during a conversation several weeks ago that he considered creation of the Water Resources Board one of the most important steps ever taken in Oregon's development. He wanted men thoroughly informed on the various factors involved in water management, men of high standing in their own communities, and men tough enough to stand the gaff of opposition, aggressive in their approach to the problem, yet conservative in putting the program into execution.

The individuals named to the board obviously meet those specifications. They were chosen after careful screening of a great many possible appointees, each of whom had qualifications for the task. The governor gave much time and study to formation of the board, because of his recognition of the hard task ahead and the critical importance of the program to the state of Oregon.

Opposition In Prospect

The Water Resources Board undoubtedly will have a stormy sea to sail. Opinions differ widely concerning uses of water.

Agriculturists want water for irrigation. Industry wants water for industrial purposes. Power advocates want dams. Sportsmen want water left in original state for production of fish and wildlife.

The State Game Commission and the State Fish Commission insist that minimum flows be preserved in every stream. Yet we find a great majority of our streams so overappropriated for irrigation and other purposes that some actually are dry in summer weather.

If the State is to declare prior ownership to minimum flows, it means that irrigation and industrial appropriations must be cut. Unquestionably minimum flows should be retained for every stream. But a program achieving that purpose will arouse intense opposition from those forced to give up existing water rights.

Oregon is rapidly developing as an industrial state. Industry uses great quantities of water. It also produces pollution. What will be the public reaction if the board sets up a program restricting industrial water uses?

The Water Resources Board also has control over underground water supplies. It can regulate the volume of water to be taken from wells for irrigation and industrial purposes. The plan is that removal shall balance storage, thus preserving water tables and supplies.

Tolerance Necessary

Right there the board will run head-on into demands of Eastern and Central Oregon for irrigation water, much of which now is taken from underground sources. Regulation will be accompanied by loud screaming.

In fact, every decision by the board doubtless will arouse opposition from some direction. Conflicts are so great and so varied that virtually everyone will be affected.

But management of Oregon's water supply is vitally essential. We have waited far too long for such a program. We have become a water-short state. Our expansion is being hampered by lack of water. Unless controls are forthcoming, coupled with action to improve our supply, it will not be long until the situation becomes far worse than at present.

Governor Patterson has appointed seven men to serve as a Water Resources Board. These men represent all sections of the state. They have diversified knowledge of water problems. They are men interested in water conservation. They have been selected with extreme care and in full recognition of the heavy responsibility being placed upon them.

It is to be expected that few of us will agree with each and every policy propounded by the board. Some of us doubtless will be hurt. But recognizing the responsibility of the board to base its decisions on the greatest good for the greatest number of people, we must use tolerance in our views of the program as it unfolds. I do not mean that the board should be free from public criticism. Criticism often furnishes needed ideas. But criticism should not be based on personal factors which ignore the common good.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — For as long as he could remember, 11-year-old Danny Essoyan dreamed of seeing America. Danny, whose grandparents were stateless refugees from Armenia, was born in Shanghai and raised in Hawaii. His father, Roy, an Associated Press newsmen in Honolulu, won his U. S. citizenship a few years ago, and it was hard to tell who was prouder that day, father or son.

This summer Roy came to New York in advance of his assignment to the Moscow A.P. bureau. For Danny this was exciting news. On the way to Russia he would at last get to see the United States.

He did see it. He saw it for three wonderful weeks. And then he died. Suddenly and unexpectedly. Death came to Danny on Aug. 21.

After he buried Danny here in the land of his boyhood dreams, Roy Essoyan went to his typewriter and wrote the saddest obituary of his newspaper career:

"This is a tribute to the most wonderful boy in the world, my son. He was unique, as every boy is unique, for each is the most wonderful child in the world."

"The great outdoors was his playground and the blue Pacific his swimming pool. He loved to romp in the surf. He was shy and slim but strong-chested and deeply tanned."

"Danny spent his first couple of days in New York City riding up and down the hotel elevator, making friends with the bellboys, running errands for his mother and baby sister, Catherine."

"He explored the 5-and-10-cent stores, the Central Park Zoo, the busy streets near the hotel. He went to the Museum of Natural History twice and wandered open-mouthed around the Hayden Planetarium. He went with us to the musical, 'Silk Stockings,' a special treat, and stood agog at Times Square at midnight."

"At times he baby-sat for Catherine, changed her diapers and helped feed her. He took time out from all the exciting things he had to do to play with her."

"Danny went to Rockefeller Plaza, rode the subway and the Staten Island ferry, saw the Statue of Liberty and walked down Fifth Avenue."

"A week after we moved out to Bayville, on the shore, he went aquaplaning in Long Island sound and stood up in the first attempt."

"The day before his allotted time on earth ran out he was a picture of sturdy health and boyish joy, as he had been all his life."

"It rained in the morning and he stayed indoors. Later he ran out to help with the boats that had

"Imagine! Me, a Beast of Burden!"



IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

blocks in central and Western Massachusetts to bar sight-seeing drivers from flood-stricken areas. They warned that only the most necessary trips should be attempted.

Nothing is more natural than the desire to see devastation and distress after a catastrophe—and nothing more greatly hampers the work of reconstruction.

Sidelight on the flood damage: The Connecticut Motor Club has this advice for motorists whose cars were submerged and FILLED WITH SILT in the big flood—which one writer describes as the "worst since Noah's time."

"Don't bother to get it fixed. Just make the best settlement available and forget it."

The club estimates the repair job might run as high as \$1,000 and there still would be no guarantee the owner wouldn't have trouble with the car. Silt-filled flood waters, it says, are car poison.

The Northwest pork industry will hold a conference on Sept. 26 and 27 at the Whitman County fairgrounds in the State of Washington. The meeting will be sponsored by Washington State College, the Washington Swine Breeders Assn., and the old Union Stockyards. Attention will be centered on current pork problems and possible solutions therefor.

Dr. M. E. Essinger, chairman of the department of husbandry at Washington State, says one trouble with the business is that pork coming on the market in recent years has been too fat. As a result, he claims, modern consumers—who, almost without exception, want to get leaner and slimmer, and therefore shy away from fatty foods—have been eating less and less pork as the years pass.

Recent consumer preference studies, he adds, show that higher prices will be paid for leaner pork. This, he says, is confirmed by the fact that for the past five years

been battered by the gale. "Mid-afternoon he came in, glowing with pride in the work he had done—and we were proud of him. Then he went with us for a drive to Sagamore Hill, President Theodore Roosevelt's old home. When we came back, he said he had a sore throat and a headache. He took an aspirin and went to bed. He had some temperature, but not enough to mar his usual cheerful singing bedtime ritual. Good night, sleep tight, don't let the bedbugs bite, wake up in the morning bright."

The next morning his fever was worse, but he looked out the window and asked if he could go outside and play soon. An hour later, the ambulance on the way to the hospital, Danny's life came to its unbelievably early end. Practically before we had time to be frightened, Danny and all the hopes and dreams that Danny was were gone.

"Danny lived always in the immediate future. What he could do tonight, where he could go tomorrow, what did we plan next week. He was a quiet boy and did not talk much of things far away, the life ahead of him, growing up and learning to be a man. And now... Danny will never be a man."

The doctor said it was a sudden overwhelming virus infection... but for some unexplainable reason this sturdy boy's immunity slipped momentarily."

"We know it is God's will. He gave Danny to us. And for some reason known only to God, he took him away. All there is of Danny now is what is in our hearts and the hearts of all who knew him."

"His sweetness and gentleness is now a part of all of us, and may God make us the better for it. For when you leave this world, what better heritage can you leave behind than the knowledge that you gave yourself to all who knew you?" As one dear friend said, we must all be thankful to Danny for he gave us all great joy."

the price of leaner pork has been rising, while the price of fatter pork has been falling.

Here in the State of Jefferson, with potato prices scandalously low and quite a lot of feed grade barley in sight, we need to be giving careful thought to feeding out more of our livestock.

It might be worth while to give some thought to producing more pork. Here in the West, we're HEAVY IMPORTERS of it. That is to say, we don't produce anywhere near as much of it as we consume. Therefore, the price structure is relatively favorable for as long as we import pork from the Midwest we get the Chicago-Omaha price PLUS the freight.

If we can learn how to produce pork that will equal the corn belt pork in quality and if we can develop feeds that will complete in costs and results with the feeds of the Midwest, we might be able to expand our hog production profitably.

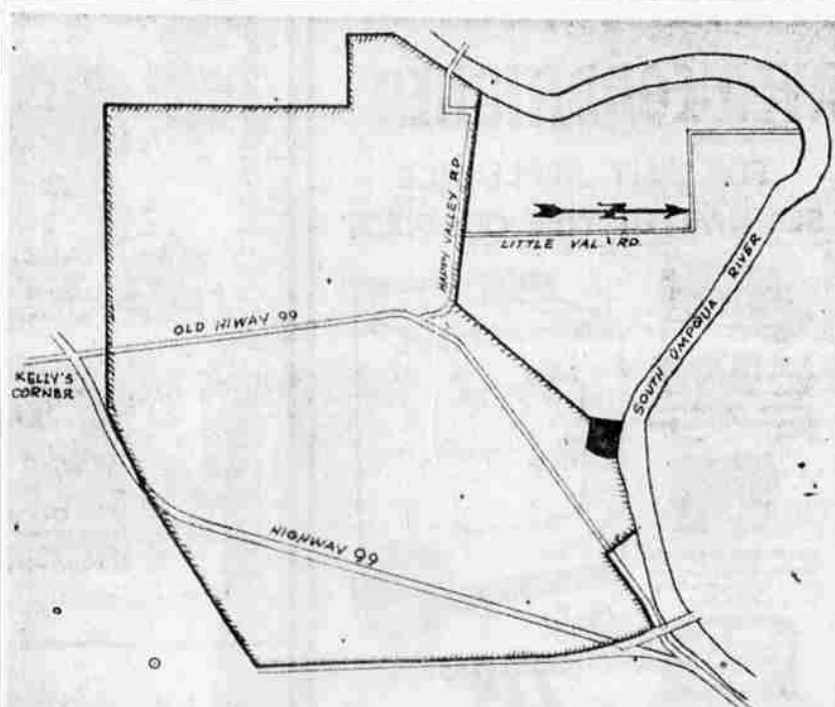
We're reaching the point where further diversification of our agriculture is advisable.

Special Elk Hunt Said—One Of Most Successful

PORTLAND (AP) — The recent Sled Springs special elk hunt was one of the most successful ever tried in Oregon—from the hunters' viewpoint.

Of the 176 hunters who went into the Willows County area, 85 bagged elk. That was 48 per cent of them, one of the highest ratios on record, the State Game Commission reported Tuesday.

The special hunt was set up to reduce elk damage to farm land in that area. The six-day hunt closed last Thursday.



Three Lives Believed Lost In Bering Sea Storm

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP) — A Bering Sea storm is believed to have claimed the lives of the three crew members of a tugboat from the Arctic village of Kotzebue.

Searchers of the 7th Air Rescue Squadron reported Tuesday the finding of pieces of wreckage from the tug, which vanished in a storm last week. There was no trace of any of the crewmen, but a watch is being kept on the Arctic beaches on the chance some one might have survived.

Funds Diversion Charged To Agent

EUGENE (AP) — A complaint charging diversion of \$4,186 in public funds was filed here Tuesday against Ellsworth L. Morten, 46, former agent for the State Liquor Commission at Florence.

The complaint was signed by Dist. Atty. Eugene Venn and filed in district court. A warrant for Morten's arrest was issued and bail set at \$1,000.

Morten was promptly arrested at Florence and was being brought here for arraignment.

Venn said he received an oral complaint against Morten from the liquor commission several weeks ago. After a conference with commissioners he asked state police to aid in an investigation. He said an audit of Morten's books at Florence for the three-month period ended July 12, resulted in the commission's termination of its contract with Morten on that date.

Morten had operated the Florence agency since 1949.

Venn said Morten still lives at Florence, but recently has been working in Newport.

Pioneer Suffragettes Ask New Amendment

WASHINGTON (AP) — A dozen or so suffragettes of the early part of this century were guests of honor Sunday at a conference marking the 35th anniversary of the constitutional amendment which gave women the right to vote.

Talk of past triumphs shared the agenda with discussion of a new goal—adoption of a constitutional amendment that would state simply:

"Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

The meeting was attended by some 40 representatives of various women's groups which have been urging action on the "equal rights" amendment, first proposed in 1923.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — It is still touch and go whether the United States will get by without a major epidemic of infantile paralysis this year. U. S. Public Health Service officials say it will take another month or six weeks to tell. A lot may depend on the weather. An early, cool fall might cut down the incidence greatly.

The historical pattern shows a sharp rise in the number of new cases of poliomyelitis — to give the disease its proper name — from mid-May to mid-September.

This is followed by a correspondingly sharp decline to the end of December. From January to May the number of new cases reported each week runs under 250.

THE PEAK NUMBER of new cases reported in a single week for the entire U. S. was 4179 for the third week of September, during the 1952 epidemic. The next week there was a drop to 3542 new cases. This period, by the record, marks the end of the worst danger every year.

Here are the PHIS figures on new cases, week by week for this year, for the corresponding weeks of 1954 and the all time highs of 1952, when there were nearly 60,000 cases:

Wk. Edg.	1955	1954	1952
June 4	251	224	219
June 11	293	309	294
June 18	266	421	419
June 25	277	495	582
July 2	331	562	618
July 9	406	767	1044
July 16	555	1053	1390
July 23	811	1169	1673
July 30	1098	1301	2398
Aug. 6	1409	1608	2643
Aug. 13	1781	1904	2105
Aug. 20	2204	2501	
Aug. 27	2205	2562	
Sept. 3	2101	3817	
Sept. 10	2119	4052	
Sept. 17	2342	4179	
Sept. 24	2605	3542	

It is pointed out that the number of new cases reported in June this year was lower than in both 1954 and 1952. This was attributed to a mild spring in most parts of the U. S. The totals went up in the July heat waves, but stayed below previous years.

In the first two weeks of August this year's new cases rose to within 200 or from 10 to 12 per cent of last year's figures. This year's figures are still 30 to 40 per cent below the 1952 highs.

TOTAL NUMBER of cases up through mid-August this year is 9720 as compared to 12,035 for last year. The one most serious outbreak of new cases in Massachusetts.

In one sense, the July-September increases in new cases are as much due to geography and population distribution as to weather. The great danger of the next six weeks, therefore, is in outbreaks in the thickly populated sections of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan.

President Eisenhower's signing of the polio vaccine assistance act on Aug. 12 probably came too late to do much good this year. This new law makes 30 million dollars available for allocation to the states for vaccinating children under 20 and expectant mothers. No allotments of Salk vaccine have been made under this act so far. It may be several weeks before they can begin.

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