

The News-Review

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OREGON HAS HEAD START

By Charles V. Stanton

Reliable estimates indicate that by 1975 this country will require an increase in current water supply of 145 per cent, according to a report by the House Committee on Public Works. The report is made in connection with the Blatnik bill to extend and strengthen the national Water Pollution Control Act.

The needed increase in water, the report points out, is equal to the supply of 120 New York cities. It would be the equivalent of eleven Colorado rivers, or the continuous flow over Niagara Falls.

One method for gaining at least a part of the water supply expected to be necessary by 1975 is to reduce pollution, the committee contends. Pollution, it states, is "waste of water." The greater the degree of pollution the greater the waste. "Pollution can be just as effective in reducing a water resource for use as drought."

The committee adds that "as our economy expands, leisure time increases and population grows, it will become necessary to provide more and more waters suitable for recreation, fish and wildlife, and other legitimate uses."

Oregon Has Good Start

The Blatnik bill, now before Congress and given a good chance for passage, would extend the existing anti-pollution activities of the federal government, and would give several added features. The bill is given strong endorsement from conservation interests. These interests, however, would prefer to see more teeth in the bill. To date the government's activity has been confined largely to cooperation with states in water pollution control programs, technical assistance, research, matching grants, and various planning activities. There has been little regulation. Industry, for the most part, while giving lip service to anti-pollution efforts, has been slow in taking care of its wastes, while municipalities have lagged equally in eliminating their pollution.

There are, however, notable exceptions. Oregon is one of those exceptions.

Oregon is far advanced over the nation as a whole in its water conservation and control program. We have long had a state campaign to remove pollution from our streams. It has been a hard and difficult struggle. Growth has been rapid, adding waste to our streams almost as rapidly as older sources could be eliminated.

Despite handicaps, however, and provided with pitifully inadequate funds, the State Sanitary Board has made exceptionally fine progress. Furthermore, it now has aggressive, favorable public support in place of the opposition and general indifference which marked early efforts.

Water Supply Studied

Oregon, fortunately, started to clean up its waters before conditions became as acute as in many other parts of the country. We now are striving to keep growing industrialization and expanding population from adding to the load of pollution.

At the same time, we have embarked on a statewide program of water conservation, regulation and control. Our last legislature created a State Water Resources Board which now has almost exclusive jurisdiction over our water supply. The Umpqua River Basin has been selected by that board as the place to start its first large scale river management study.

Although Oregon is a well watered state, we already have reached shortages in many areas. These shortages will grow much worse. But we can be grateful for the fact that the people of Oregon have recognized the need for water control, even though belatedly, and are giving serious thought to their problem.

Despite our late start, we're still ahead of many other sections of the country and will experience neither the costs nor the hardships which may be anticipated elsewhere.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Things a columnist might never know if he didn't read his mail:

That in some European countries a bride by law must pass a cooking test before she can get married. And why not here?

That it was Mark Twain who said, "it usually takes me three weeks to prepare a good impromptu speech."

That one chain of supermarkets, featuring Beethoven as well as beans, is now selling long-playing classical records at 99 cents each. Rock 'n' roll selections are available at the same price.

That, if you forgot to give dad a gift on Father's Day, you can still surprise him with a complete skin-diving set for a paltry \$4,000. It includes a waterproof camera, rubber suit, floating knife and other necessities of underwater travel. (If you want an umbrella, that comes extra.)

That there is now available a hearing aid weighing less than an ounce which men can wear as the clasp or lapel pin and women as a brooch or necklace pendant.

That a timber expert estimates porcupines are causing more damage than fires to the forests of southern Oregon.

That California mill workers recently found in the heart of a Redwood tree a hoard of acorns deposited there by a squirrel sometime before Christopher Columbus discovered America. (That's the trouble with squirrels — they can pile it up, but they don't know how to take it with them.)

That some of the old-time pirates made Boston's Brink's case bandits look almost like petty thieves. After one expedition against Spanish ships, Francis Drake presented Queen Elizabeth I of England with looted treasure valued at more than five million dollars.

That Samuel Goldwyn, the famous producer, was born Samuel Goldfish.

That in 1915 Goldwyn started

Tito, Soviet Brass Reach Agreement On Red Good Will

MOSCOW (AP) — President Tito of Yugoslavia has reached agreement with Premier Bulganin, Nikita Khrushchev and other top Russian leaders on strengthening relations between Communist parties in the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

A spokesman for Tito told reporters Monday details of the new agreement, which is a definitive arrangement wiping out the eight-year estrangement between the two parties, will be contained in a joint Soviet-Yugoslav communique to be published Tuesday night.

The spokesman said Tito discussed this subject for 2 1/2 hours with Khrushchev and Bulganin behind the Kremlin walls Monday morning. He declined to give further details. Soviet Foreign Minister Press-ur said Tito said it had come up previously during chats among the leaders, but not so extensively as Monday.

Meanwhile, it was announced the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party is giving a banquet at the Kremlin Tuesday night to honor Tito, one-time Communist heretic. This is the first time the committee has so honored a foreign visitor. Correspondents are barred from the dinner, where dramatic final reconciliation scenes are expected.

Despite official silence, it is understood the Yugoslav Communist Party is in no way to be subject to Kremlin discipline. It is understood further that the new relationship primarily consists of an exchange of information, delegations and ideological views, plus attempts to work out a joint approach with other Socialist and left-wing groups.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

back in 1789, when the constitutional convention assembled in Philadelphia to write our national constitution. Virginia had a plan under which members of both the houses of congress would have been elected on a population basis. The smaller colonies objected. They said that would give the larger colonies complete control of the congress. The debate went on for weeks—until Benjamin Franklin eventually produced the compromise that resulted in the present system of equal representation in the senate and representation according to population in the house.

Oregon's present system could result in exactly the situation that was feared by the smaller colonies. That is to say, its legislature could be dominated by a small number of the larger counties of the state. The purpose of the proposed "federal system" measure is to prevent such a situation from arising.

Let's take a look at the West. In general, it has been the U.S. senate that has brought to the West the development it has enjoyed. If the congress of the United States had been apportioned among the states according to population, it is probable that the West would still be a sagebrush area populated chiefly by jack-rabbits. Irrigation and reclamation in the West were at first opposed in the populous Eastern states. It was in the SENATE that they made headway.

Under the federal plan, every state has equal representation in the senate. In every battle for Western development, thinly settled Nevada's voice in the senate is equal to huge New York's voice. That fact has helped immensely in bringing development to the West.

Let's take a close look at the state of Oregon. The situation that exists here is not dissimilar to that which existed in the United States as a whole a couple of generations or so ago.

Oregon's population is concentrated largely in the Willamette valley. Southern Oregon and Eastern Oregon are as yet relatively thinly populated. In an Oregon legislature whose representation was apportioned in both houses by population only, the Willamette valley could dominate the entire state.

That is what was feared by the smaller colonies when the constitutional convention assembled back in 1789.

I don't want to intimate that the Willamette valley would be unfair to the rest of Oregon in a legislature so composed. Willamette valley people have been fair and reasonable. I think they will continue to be fair and reasonable.

But in Oregon a legislature controlled in both houses on a population basis is a lopsided affair. It is to cure this lopsidedness that the so-called federal plan is being proposed.

I hope the petitions, which are being sponsored by the Farm Bureau Federation, get signatures enough to get the measure on the ballot at the general election in November.

Forest Service Calling For Bids On Bridge

The U. S. Forest Service is calling for bids for construction of the Staples Bridge and approaches about 21 miles southeast of Cottage Grove in the Umpqua National Forest.

Bids will be received until 11 a. m. June 29 by the regional supply office in Portland. Plans call for a 120-foot reinforced concrete bridge and about three-quarters of a mile of approaches.

The bridge will cross Sharps Creek. Specifications can be obtained from the regional supply office in Portland or from the forest supervisor at Roseburg.

that they SPIT too much. They dehydrate themselves physically, mentally and psychologically, poor slob.

Who knows? She may be right. I'll ask my doctor.

Louis Shoulders Released From Federal Center

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (AP) — Louis Shoulders, former St. Louis police lieutenant who became a controversial figure in the mystery of the missing Greenleaf kidnapping ransom money, was released from the federal medical center here last week.

Shoulders was taken in a private ambulance provided by relatives to St. Louis. He had been in the center since July 15, 1954, on a three-year sentence after he was convicted of perjury in connection with the \$600,000 kidnapping ransom case.

Shoulders had suffered several heart attacks while at the center. Edmund J. Lloyd, acting warden of the center, explained that the ailing former officer was smuggled out of the institution to avoid newsmen and photographers who were waiting at the main gate. Lloyd said that action was taken because of Shoulders' heart condition.

Six-year-old Bobby Greenleaf, son of Robert C. Greenleaf, a wealthy Kansas City automobile distributor, was kidnapped and slain in 1953. Shoulders and patrolman Elmer Dolan captured the kidnapping-killers, Carl Austin Hall and Bonnie Brown Heady, in St. Louis the night of Oct. 6, 1953. After the arrests it developed nearly half the \$600,000 ransom was missing.

Pineau Proposes U. S. Channel Aid Through U. N.

WASHINGTON (AP) — French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau proposed Monday that the United States consider channeling part of its foreign aid through the United Nations.

He reported he discussed this plan with Secretary of State Dulles during a two-hour meeting at the State Department.

Talking to reporters afterward, Pineau also said he put forward "some practical solutions" aimed at increasing "the political and economic importance" of the 15-nation North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

The 31-year-old Socialist foreign policy chief emphasized he had only suggested the United States distribute a small part of its foreign aid billions through a United Nations agency which would be set up for this purpose.

"The great majority of American aid would be distributed by present organizations," he said.

It would not be necessary, he added, for the United States to scrap existing bilateral agreements with countries to whom it gives aid directly or in conjunction with several other countries.

Pineau said that during his initial talk with Dulles, the first of three scheduled, east-west relations were discussed also along with European unification problems.

The French leader declined to spell out what "practical solutions" he suggested to bolster the Atlantic pact, saying he would talk about these in more detail after his talks with Dulles end Wednesday.

He likewise declined to give any clue as to Dulles' reaction to his proposal for using the U. N. for aid.

Quiz Producers Ignore Emcee's Slip Of Tongue

NEW YORK (AP) — The producer of a TV quiz show decided Monday to ignore a master of ceremonies' \$64,000 slip of the tongue. The decision by Producer Louis G. Cowan let stand the award of \$32,000 each Monday night to Actor Vincent Price and Jockey Bill Pearson.

The two had fought each other to a draw on the CBS-TV program, \$64,000 Challenge. They answered art questions.

Cowan's decision was made after viewing a film of the broadcast. The film showed that master of ceremonies Sonny Fox had indeed let slip the answer to a Question to Pearson.

But Pearson said he didn't hear the answer—he was concentrating so hard and the sound in the booth he was in was poor.

Price said he was sure Pearson didn't hear the answer.

Japanese Girls, Burned By Bomb, Return To Homes

HIROSHIMA, Japan (AP) — Still bearing some of the scars etched by the atom bombing of Hiroshima but in high spirits, nine Japanese girls came home Sunday night after 13 months of plastic surgery in the United States.

The girls had hid their ravaged features when they left for New York in May, 1953, but they were smiling as they got off a U. S. Air Force plane at Iwakuni Naval Air Station to greet 300 waiting relatives.

They were the first to return of 25 who made the trip. Fifteen others are still undergoing treatment in New York.

Their families seemed to sense that the girls had gained a new outlook on life.

"I believe the mission was a success because they were educated not only materially, but spiritually, from the operation to face the world," said Dr. Sadamu Takahashi, who accompanied the girls and participated in their treatment.

Takahashi came back to comfort the parents of Tomoko Nakabayashi, 26, who died of a heart attack during the final stage of treatment. The girls brought their dead companion's ashes back with them in an urn and presented it to her weeping mother.

Determined Mother Learns Airman Son In Russ Prison

BERLIN (AP) — A determined American mother got encouraging word Monday that her long missing airman son may still be alive in Russia.

Mrs. Ida Mae Reitz Stichnoth said she had found a German former war prisoner who said he spent two years with her son in a Soviet labor camp from 1952 to 1954, and heard from him as late as last year.

He was reported missing in action with a 10-man bomber crew after an air raid on the Ploesti oil fields of Romania Aug. 1, 1943. Tech. Sgt. Lawrence E. Reitz was at the time 23 years old. His mother says he first was imprisoned by the Germans and later fell into Russian hands.

Mrs. Stichnoth arrived in Berlin late last month, traveling halfway around the world from her home in Fontana, Calif., to press her search.

The West Berlin newspaper Morgenpost, which reported her unwavering search, received scores of letters from Germans released from Russian prisoner

camp last year and early this year.

One of them, identified by the newspaper only as Hans-Joachim B., was contacted by Mrs. Stichnoth and told her:

"Reitz? Yes, I knew him well. I was with him and two other Americans in the Vorkuta camp, shaft one, from August 4, 1952, until the spring of 1954. As camp barber, I shaved Reitz twice a week and cut his hair once a month. He taught me a few bits of English."

Mrs. Stichnoth has appealed by letter to President Eisenhower, congressmen and scores of other officials. In 1947, she had a fruitless interview with the Soviet ambassador in Washington. In 1953, the U. S. State Department made inquiries to Moscow on her behalf without result.

In Berlin, she applied at the Soviet embassy for information and said the Russians promised to help.

After hearing the new word of her son, she said, "Now, I'll stay in Berlin until I can go to Moscow to fetch my son."

fore this: In World War II, flying the Pacific under the Air Transport Command, he made the first landing at Okinawa when the shape-up for the occupation of Japan started. He landed at Tokyo on the first day of the occupation.

After the war he handled United's first San Francisco-Hawaii flight in 1947. Altogether he was at the controls for more than 1,000 crossings on this route. His very last trip took him from the islands to the mainland.

HUKING IS SAID to be the nation's senior airline pilot.

Certainly his lifetime in the air—seven million miles of it—is about as colorful as anyone could ask.

Probably there are many other commercial pilots with long, fruitful and exciting personal careers. The door to the cockpit closes off most of these stories, and the heroes go largely unsung.

It's good they've named a plane for Huking. It will help us to remember that, for all the electronic gadgets they bear, today's planes do not quite fly themselves.

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He was an experimental flier for a time in the 1930's, helping to develop bi-d-flying techniques.

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