

The News-Review

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SALMON THREATENED

By Charles V. Stanton

The United States has many treaties from which it doubtless wishes it could withdraw. If it could get its name off some of the agreements signed at the end of the Second World War, the existing international situation could be eased considerably.

One of the less known treaties, but one that is a source of never-ending negotiation is the three-nation Pacific marine fishery treaty. It is a treaty between the United States, Canada and Japan and concerns the salmon fishery in which the three nations participate.

The Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission, an organization of the fish commissions and agencies of Washington, Oregon and California, is greatly concerned with the dwindling population of chinook salmon. Although British Columbia is not a member of this commission and frequently dissents from desires of the three organized states, it currently is in agreement that something must be done, and at once, to give salmon greater protection.

But, in any attempt to regulate, Japan enters into consideration under the terms of the three-power agreement.

Boundary Line Sought

Concerning the treaty, the Astorian-Budget recently commented:

One of the sequels of the war with Japan was establishment of an international agency to locate a line of demarcation in the north Pacific ocean between areas frequented by salmon which spawn in North American streams and those which spawn in Asian streams.

Research to try to locate this line has been in progress in recent years and is still going on.

The purpose of this study is to fix the line as the boundary between ocean fishing activities of Canada and the United States on one side and Japan on the other. The hope behind this inquiry is to end the complaints by North American fishermen that Japanese over-fish the runs of salmon that spawn in American streams.

These complaints, which were frequent and bitter in prewar years, have arisen again, resulting in a protest by the Pacific Marine Fisheries Commission against unrestricted high sea salmon netting by Japanese, which the commission says is depleting stocks of the salmon which spawn in Bering Sea streams.

The complaints are justified, because ocean fishermen from North America are restricted in their fishing operations to conserve the salmon stocks. Trolling is limited as to season and netting at sea is forbidden, by action taken just last year.

Obviously such measures are vain if they merely save the salmon for Japanese netters to take.

Japanese fishing with nets have made heavy inroads on salmon population. They use seines, one or more miles long, with which they surround huge schools of fish. Some U. S. fishermen also adopted the practice but it was quickly outlawed insofar as U. S. and Canadian fishermen are concerned.

Interpretation Involved

One of the provisions of the three-power treaty is that if one country fails to make full use of its resource, either or both the other signatories may enter into the harvest. An interpretation of full use of the resource has been a constant source of argument.

Up where the Japanese current, after swinging along the Pacific Coast, meets the cold water of Bering Sea, the ocean is in great turmoil. The meeting of warm and cold currents causes huge boils which carry an abundance of food from ocean depths to the surface.

Salmon from Pacific Northwest, Alaskan and Asian streams collect there in tremendous schools and while they are so congregated they are sought by the fishermen of the three nations.

Any attempt to establish a line of demarcation between fish of geographic origin is a physical impossibility. It can only be an arbitrary boundary dividing as equally as possible the fish populations.

North American fishermen are becoming deeply concerned about the dwindling resource. They want elimination of the Japanese method of fishing with nets, regulations to prevent over-fishing of the resource and protection for the spawning runs native to American streams. Already, it is pointed out, the Alaskan fishery has been greatly impaired, causing heavy economic losses to the Territory.

The Pacific Marine Fisheries can impose no regulations. It can only recommend. It now is urging that the U. S. State Department enter into negotiations to set up regulations for the 1958 season.

—Bruce Bioassat—

Some Venezuelans enjoying the fruits of the revolution against Perez Jimenez are now saying some harsh things about the United States for having dealt with his regime. And certain American observers appear to be taking up the theme.

Among the latter are some who in the past have indicated that, for very practical reasons, it might be wise for us to recognize the Communist dictatorship which rules mainland China.

The reasons are, of course, that the Reds are in firm, effective control of the country and there is no other way to deal with the hundreds of millions of Chinese except through them.

Well, these same practical reasons led us to deal with the Venezuelan dictator, as they have guided us into working arrangements with other well-entrenched autocrats in Latin America and elsewhere.

Most Latin American nations have not had a substantial tradition of democracy in government. This is particularly true of Venezuela. If we wished to pursue economic and defense goals of mutual benefit to all within the Western Hemisphere, we had no choice but to negotiate with the dictatorial

governments so often in power in so many places.

We could hardly have dealt with rebellious elements as an alternative. Even if they were identifiable, which usually is none too likely, they have seldom coalesced into an effective unit until the very eve of a revolt.

To have ignored the established rulers would have been to have endangered hemispheric solidarity and to the successful development of our respective economic interests in the two great western continents.

We are happy to deal with free governments whenever we can. But if we were to refuse all dealings with the many autocratic regimes that abound in the world, we would be gravely handicapping not only ourselves, but all the millions of free men who are served by our strength and security.

CROSBY'S SON TO WED

LAS VEGAS, Nev. — Bing Crosby's son Dennis, 23, and show girl Pat Sheehan, 26, plan to marry here sometime in April. The ceremony will be performed at the same Roman Catholic Church where Bing and actress Kathy Grant married last fall.

—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK — Most American husbands know more than their wives.

These truths, long secretly suspected by men themselves, have been more or less scientifically proved by two young producers, Dan Enright and Jack Barry.

The pair produce two NBC-TV quiz shows, "Twenty-One" and "The Price Is Right," on which some 1,500 contestants have won \$120,000 in the last 18 months.

During that time 17,000 aspirants took a preliminary general information quiz of 100 questions. So, if you want to know what your chances of getting on such a program, here is your answer: The odds are better than 10 to 1 against you.

The "weeding out" written examination has led to some disclosures that might interest psychologists as well as educators. "For one thing," said Enright, "although housewives make up the largest single group to apply as contestants, they do the poorest."

"They simply don't have the range of knowledge that men do. Housewives usually can answer only 60 per cent of the 100 questions."

Men Answer 70 Per Cent

"Men, on the other hand, get about 70 per cent correct answers—and so do career women. The reason that career women do so well is probably because they have to compete with men in the business world, so they have to keep better informed."

But Enright, wary of stirring up the wrath of housewives, readily admitted they have a realm of knowledge all their own—the art of homemaking—which is rarely investigated on quiz shows.

"They simply don't have the time to run their homes and still pick up all the general information their husbands know," he said. "In their free time, they like to escape from their cares. They want relaxation and entertainment, not heavy reading about world affairs."

But women generally, whether housewives or career gals, don't do quite as well as men even if tests show they are of real constant caliber. Enright isn't sure why.

Adverse To Challenge

"One psychologist explained it was because women are naturally more adverse than men to being challenged and placed in a position where they might publicly

Budget Director Believes U. S. Recession Ended

WASHINGTON — Budget director Percival F. Brundage told openly doubtful Democrats Monday he is confident the country will pull out of the recession "before July."

Under critical questioning before the Senate-House Economic Committee he testified: "I don't think we are going to have any extended recession—I personally don't feel concerned."

He defended President Eisenhower's budget estimate of \$74,400,000,000 in receipts for fiscal year 1959, and asserted: "We are pretty safe in this figure."

Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.) contended Brundage was being "optimistic" in estimating that individual income taxes for the current fiscal year 1958 will reach \$37,300,000,000, or \$1,600,000,000 more than fiscal 1957, in view of increased unemployment and other factors.

Douglas expressed doubt that the Senate will raise the postage rate of out-of-town mail letters to 5 cents, as the administration has requested, and said that would reduce receipts estimated in the budget by 175 million dollars annually. Douglas said the Senate may accept the four-cent letter passed by the House.

Army Scientists Feared Satellite Shot Too Far Out

WASHINGTON — Satellite Explorer gave the Army-scientist team an anxious seven minutes by flying out farther from the earth than had been estimated.

The tense drama in a Pentagon office, where scientists and Army officers kept a second-by-second check on the launching of Cape Canaveral, Fla., Friday night, was described today by an Army spokesman.

The satellite experts had calculated Explorer would go out as far as 1,200 nautical miles from the earth at the farthest point of its elliptical path—the "apogee." A nautical mile is about 1.15 statute miles. The estimated time needed for orbiting the earth was 106 minutes.

Instead, it sped out as far as 1,600 miles, and came down to 186 miles instead of about the 250 to 300 miles estimated for the low point. The actual time of orbit proved to be 115.1 minutes. Instead of arriving over the West Coast of the United States at 106 minutes on its first trip around Explorer showed up at about 113 minutes.

Accountant Disputes Expense Listing Rule

WASHINGTON — A Detroit accountant has disputed the legal authority of the Internal Revenue Service to require the listing of expense account money in filing income tax returns.

Wallace M. Jensen, chairman of the Taxation Committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, said federal tax laws do not authorize the inclusion of reimbursed expenses as gross income except in instances where the sums represent indirect pay.

Jensen, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee, said Congress should amend the tax laws to make this clear.

Truman Denies Offering Help To Eisenhower

NEW YORK — Former President Harry S. Truman says he never actually offered to back President Eisenhower for the presidency.

In fact, he said in a televised interview aired Sunday, he had warned Eisenhower against seeking the office.

In his book "Crusade in Europe," Eisenhower wrote that at the time of the Potsdam conference in 1945 Truman, then president, told him: "General, there is nothing that you may want that I won't try to help you get. That definitely and specifically includes the presidency in 1948."

Eisenhower said that at the time he treated the remark as "a very splendid joke" and replied: "Mr. President, I don't know who will be your opponent for the presidency, but it will not be I."

Truman made his comment in a See It Now report televised last evening over the CBS network. The interview, moderated by Edward R. Murrow, was filmed a year ago in the Florida Keys.

Truman maintained that he told Eisenhower at Potsdam that "it was my opinion that a man at the top with a military reputation could only have that reputation smeared if he went into politics." Asked if what he said he told the general could be taken as almost an offer and warning at the same time, Truman declared: "It could be taken as that."

"No," said Enright, smiling. "I don't think most contestants would do very well on horseback."

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

READJUSTMENT IN LUMBERING

Salem Oregon Statesman

How economic pressures are forcing integration in processing of timber is shown again in the closing of the Row River lumber mill at Dorena. It is owned by Booth-Kelley of Springfield, where the company has a more complete forest products manufacturing plant. Logs from Row River forest will now be hauled to the Springfield plant for milling either as plywood or lumber, with waste utilized in nearby plants. In the present state of the lumber market, with the continued high cost of stumpage and relatively low price of lumber, the old-fashioned sawmill finds it hard to compete with plants which diversify production.

Another mill, the E. K. Wood mill at Reedsport, recently went out of business. It was an old sawmill. Its owners, rather than remodel and install additional equipment, shut the mill down. However they found a buyer in Cascade Plywood of Lebanon. It acquired extensive timberlands from the Wood interests and is going to build a veneer plant at Reedsport using logs from those lands. A million feet of veneer a day will be shipped to the Lebanon mill for the glue-up into plywood.

This process of readjustment has been going on for some time, and will continue. There still will be many sawmills, and they will make money under favorable operating conditions. But both the timberlands and the manufacturing enterprises they sustain are gravitating into fewer hands able to finance diversified production of forest products.

St. Paul Folks Again Reading Home Newspaper

ST. PAUL, Minn. — St. Paul residents Tuesday were reading the first issue of the Pioneer Press since Dec. 17 after the weekend settlement of a strike by members of three unions.

The first issue of the Dispatch, the evening paper, which also was shutdown by the walkout, was also being published Tuesday.

A spokesman said both newspapers would start to publish on Friday four-page supplements for the next several weeks to bring readers up to date on serial comics missed during the shutdown. Next Sunday's Pioneer Press will carry an eight-page supplement detailing national, international and local news that has occurred since Dec. 17. The same issue also will bring St. Paul vital statistics up to date.

Publication of the 109-year-old Pioneer Press, Minnesota's oldest daily newspaper, was suspended the night of Dec. 17 when mail room employees left their jobs in a dispute over a new work contract. Members of the Typographical Union and the American Newspaper Guild followed.

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D.D.

(Written for NEA Service) When someone stares at us as we become very self-conscious, we wonder whether there is something wrong with our appearance. We brush our clothes with our hands. We erase imaginary smudges from our faces. We grimace and blush. We are sure that there must be something unusual about us. It is strange that we become so deeply concerned when another human being studies us.

God studies us all the time. He sees our errors. He stares at our sins. He recognizes the evil of our ways. We know that He constantly looks at us. Yet we do not seem to be self-conscious. We do not brush the sins from future living.

It might be well to stare at ourselves until we blush. We might go something about the blemishes which God sees. We might correct our ways if we became conscious of His view of us.

In The Day's News

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that statistics prove women not only are stronger than men but are getting MORE SO all the time.

He added: "The average length of life of women now is 73 years while man's average span is only 67. Since 1900, the life expectancy for women has risen 25 years while for men it has gone up only 20 years."

Problem for mathematicians: At the rates quoted by Dr. Dublin, how long will it be UNTIL THERE AREN'T ANY MEN LEFT?

Teletype chatter: The janitor of the Iowa state historical building in Des Moines has a bad day the other day. Nothing seemed to go right for him. First he awoke and ran up the state flag ABOVE Old Glory.

Then he raised the Stars and Stripes and a short time afterward got a sharp reprimand for putting the flag of his country UPSIDE DOWN.

How come? Well—

There's this stanza from a famous Iowa song of a couple of decades ago:

"The corn she grows,
"Here's how it goes:
"Forty-four gallons to the acre,
By Gosh!"

Crown Zellerbach Has \$38 Million Net Income

SAN FRANCISCO — Crown Zellerbach Corp. has reported its 1957 net income of 38 million dollars, off 24 per cent from 1956. Earnings amounted to \$2.66 a common share compared with \$3.33 the previous year.

Sales of 460 million dollars were one per cent under 1956. Paper and paperboard production of 1,617,000 tons was slightly below the firm's 1956 record of 1,660,000 tons.

"Production, sales and earnings were adversely affected by the industry wide work stoppage in British Columbia during the final six weeks of the year," said president A. B. Layton. "Without this work stoppage, earnings would have been substantially less than the previous year since the general slowing of the economy made it impossible to sell the full output of the company's new capacity."

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