

The News-Review

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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations

Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver

Published Daily Except Sunday by the NEWS-REVIEW COMPANY, INC.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$15.00; six months, \$7.50; three months, \$4.00. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$18.00; six months, \$9.00; three months, \$5.00.

By News-Review Courier—Per Year, \$18.00 (in advance), less than one year per month, \$1.50.

Counter and Roseburg P. O. Boxes

1 Month \$1.50—4 Months \$5.00—1 Year \$18.00—Per Single Copy 10c

Mail Subscriptions Must Be Paid In Advance

Entered as second class matter May 7, 1950, at the post office at Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

FACTS ASSURE THE FUTURE

By George Castillo

The job of controlling Douglas County's water resources can't be done without reams of data from which to work.

This was dramatically pointed up this week at an informal hearing conducted by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers at Reedsport.

In the late 1940s, the Corps of Engineers constructed a series of six dikes along the edge of Smith River above Reedsport to hold back high waters from land fringing the river.

A series of high waters followed in the 1950s and lapped over the tops of the dikes, quickly eating holes in them. Now both the dikes and land are practically useless. To make the situation even more tragic, the Corps is now completing a study of the lower Umpqua area to determine what flood control works might be necessary and can offer no help.

An informal hearing this week in Reedsport revealed no rehabilitation of the dikes can be arranged by the Corps because the cost-benefit ratio is not favorable. This means the cost of reconstruction would be greater than the money benefits which could be derived.

Ratios Are Poor

Henry Stewart, chief of the reports section of the Portland district, said the benefit to cost ratios ranged from .3 to 1 to .8 to 1. In order to be feasible, the ratio has to be 1 to 1.

Stewart said he was unfamiliar with the reasons behind the original construction, but he said the errors in height of the dikes was probably due to lack of enough information to know how high the water can go. Reinhard Jaren, a member of his staff who made the study, said the dikes were as much as three feet too low to hold back the water.

In effect, it was money tossed away. It is this type of error which likely can be averted as more information is gathered about the Umpqua basin and its waters. And that is the function of the Douglas County Water Resources Advisory Committee and the Douglas County Water Resources Survey.

The efforts of these two agencies cannot be under-rated. Had they been in operation 15 years ago, says E. J. Watson, engineer for the State Water Resources Board, the dikes would either not have been built or been built to effective heights.

The two agencies are dedicated to the jobs of gathering water resource information to be made available to agencies which can build protective and improvement works. And they also serve as a clearinghouse for information among the agencies making studies in the county.

County Pioneered Job

The county pioneered with the establishment of the two related agencies and set a pace that other counties of the state will not soon overtake.

But more importantly, their spadework paved the way for more watershed management investigation than any other county could possibly expect. Under way now are these studies:

(1) A basin-wide study by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers on possible projects for flood control and multiple purpose water resource use and development. This study was started in 1938 and interrupted by World War II and the Korean War. Without further interruptions, it should be completed within a year.

(2) A basin-wide study of the water needs of the county by the State Water Resources Board. This is the first such study conducted by the board. Without interruptions, it will be completed within three months.

(3) A reconnaissance study of a site for a multiple-use impoundment on Olalla Creek. A basin-wide study of irrigation needs in the county was completed by the Bureau in 1956. Another reconnaissance study, this one on the South Umpqua above Tiller, is already planned to start in July.

(4) A study of a possible small impoundment in the Sutherland area by the Soil Conservation Service to control flooding.

All these were launched with the help of the advisory committee and Water Resources Survey, and all agencies involved have paid high praise to the county pioneers for their assistance.

The economy of the county depends on them and the members of the two groups are dedicated to the responsibility. Support of their data-gathering activities will pay off with a county with a future.

—Bruce Blossat—

This weekend you may hop into the car to take the family for an early spin in the country, or get out into the garden while your wife does spring cleaning, or get the screens in shape.

While you're doing that, 200,000 individuals will have been added to the population of the world. For the current rate of increase—births over deaths—is somewhat more than 100,000 a day.

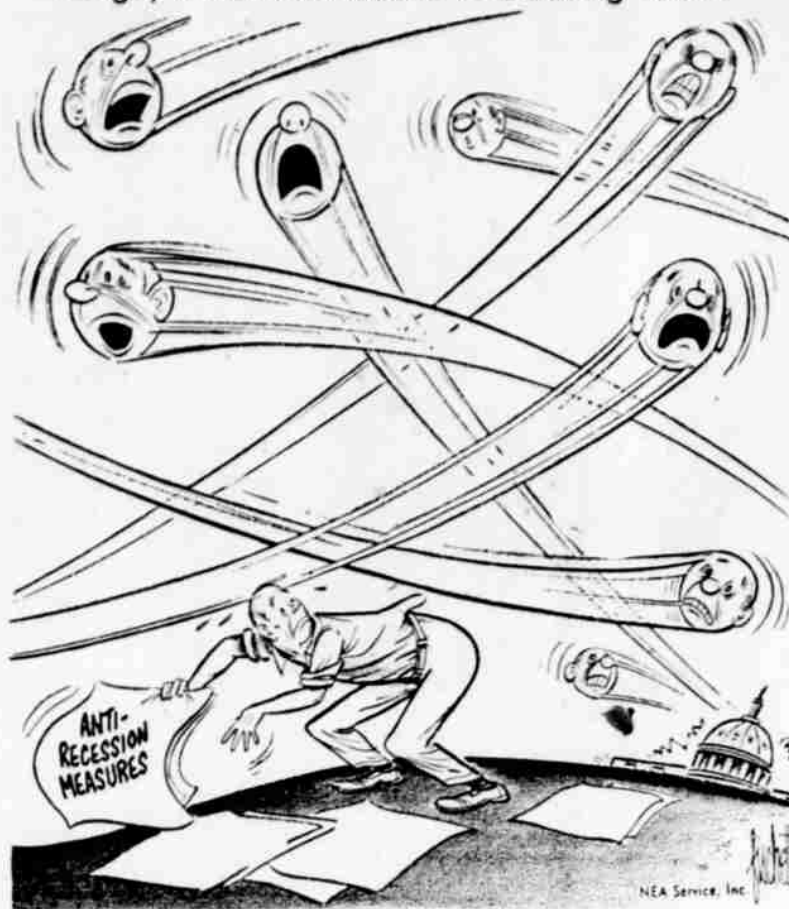
In the past ten years, 400 million additional inhabitants have swollen the earth's numbers. In the decade ahead, at least that many more will be added to the global total.

We hear much about the demands these rising numbers are making and will make upon the world's resources of food and other materials basic to living. Despite many efforts to minimize this problem, agreement is widespread that it is a grave one.

One part of it gets little attention. This is the fact that the great increase in population, because it is occurring largely in the cities, is actually tending to snuff out presently available resources in areas fringing the big urban centers.

This year's last year's potato development was last year's potato

Tough, When All Around Are Losing Theirs



NEA Service, Inc.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page 1)

dustry have considerable confidence in the future. They must not be VERY much afraid that the recession will turn into a depression.

Why? Well, when people are scared of the future they are inclined to sell. When they have confidence in the future they are inclined to buy.

Monday and Tuesday morning's situation on the stock market has an interesting technical background.

For weeks the so-called "short interest" has been very high. Let's see if we can explain here what a "short interest" is. When speculators think prices are going to go down, they "sell short." That is to say, they contract to sell shares of stock THEY DON'T OWN. They agree to deliver these shares at a certain price. If the price goes BELOW the figure at which they have contracted to sell, they can buy them at the market and DELIVER AT A PROFIT.

That brings us back to the situation that has developed in the stock market. The financial reporters tell us:

"The list closed yesterday with all the averages at new HIGHS for 1958. This brought in some NEW BUYERS and gave the bears ('bears' are stock market operators who are betting that prices will go lower) another scare."

These "short" sellers BEGAN TO BUY this morning. They began to buy because they feared that prices would GO STILL HIGHER, thus increasing their losses on the shares they sold but didn't have. This short interest buying tended to push prices up farther.

So much for the technicalities of the situation. What seems to boil down to is that buyers have considerable confidence in the future of business and industry in the United States of America.

That is highly important. If the people of this country retain their confidence in the future, our American economy will straighten itself out and come out all right in the long pull.

Boston And New Haven Ban Rock 'n' Roll Shows

BOSTON — Boston's ban of traveling rock 'n' roll shows today spread to New Haven, Conn., and Troy, N. Y.

Boston Mayor John B. Hayes took out his well-known "banned in Boston" stamp and used it Monday for the first time on rock 'n' roll demonstrators put out in public halls by promoters.

His action came after rising bands of rock 'n' roll followers spilled out of a jam session at the Boston Arena Saturday night and stabbed, beat and robbed 15 men, women and young girls.

Following Hayes' action, Mayor Richard C. Lee of New Haven banned the show's sponsors and city and the show's sponsors canceled its scheduled appearance in Troy, N. Y.

The show, headed by New York disc jockey Alan Freed, was scheduled for New Haven on Thursday.

Americans Told To Stop Destroying Red Posters

ROME — The U. S. Embassy today told U. S. military commands in Italy Tuesday to stop American soldiers and sailors from destroying Communist election posters.

Three such incidents occurred recently. Touring U. S. paratroopers stationed in West Germany burned a Communist election poster in Venice last week. Monday three American sailors were caught tearing down Communist election posters in Naples main square.

They were turned over to U. S. naval authorities for disciplinary action.

Last Friday charges were filed by the Communist Party against an American corporal accused of damaging a Red poster.

An Embassy statement declared "these activities are in violation of standing instructions to all American personnel."

—Hal Boyle—

By CARROLL ARIMOND FOR HAL BOYLE

CHICAGO — The high school class of 1927 reassembled in Milwaukee the other night to count gray hairs, compare waistlines and exchange lies such as, "You haven't changed a bit."

Reunions are good ideas for less obvious reasons. They help keep today's headlines in perspective. On occasion they must make social scientists feel uneasy, unscientific or both.

Teen-agers of 1927, as today, bedeviled and bewildered their elders who clucked at their behavior and forecast they'd never amount to much. They weren't called fancy names like juvenile delinquents or miscreants. They were just hell raisers.

We all raised our share of hell in varying degrees. The biggest shareholder of the class of 1927 was Ben who practiced his devilry right into graduation night.

Alarm Clock In Piano

Ben planted an alarm clock inside the grand piano in the school auditorium. No wartime submarine commander ever set a torpedo time fuse more accurately.

Just as our distinguished speaker was sending us out into the cruel world on a string of platitudes, the clock rang out with its best dollar chime.

Later, when Ben served as a missionary on an Indian reservation in South Dakota, some of us observed that the Custer Massacre finally was being avenged.

And what is Ben doing now? Benjamin V. Delahunt is making a nice serene living selling Bibles.

Our reunion speaker — that is, the only one accorded a modicum of silence — was Red, a name that hangs on although gray has

replaced most of the auburn of his youth.

Red and his family would be offended if it were said that he had lived in a tough neighborhood.

And what is Red doing now? The Very Rev. Edward J. O'Donnell, S.J., is the president of Marquette University, largest Catholic university in the United States, if not the world.

Frank, with whom I once played a clumsy bass to his deft treble in a piano recital duet, spent his teens driving a truck.

Corporate Secretary

What is Frank doing now? Frank D. Kelly is the corporate secretary of the Milwaukee Journal Co., whose papers he used to truck to news stands and carrier stations back in the '20s.

By simple projection Al should be doing time somewhere for forgery. At the reunion he whipped out a pen and wrote on the tablecloth the signature of the school principal. It looked as perfect as it did on the phony excuse slips we'd set up to escape "Jug," a short synonym for disciplinary detention.

What's Al doing now? Alfred F. Braun is a sales manager for the Wisconsin Telephone Co., specializing in large installations.

By the time John took his degree in business administration it was 1931 and there was little business to administer. In good times and bad, people get sick, John observed. So he enrolled in medical school.

What's John doing now? Dr. John S. Hirschboeck has coupled his business and scientific training and is dean of the medical school in Red's university.

And what am I doing? I'm yawning over today's paper with those black headlines over stories about our awful teen-agers, and writing:

"Don't count these kids out yet. Give 'em at least until 1980."

Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Diefenbacher, D.D. (Written for NEA Service)

Some shoemakers' children may not have shoes but many are well shod. Some parents may give more attention to their worldly jobs than they do to rearing their children. But God gives full attention to all who become as children and seek His way of life.

It is true that Christ came to minister more to sinners than to the righteous but He did not forget the righteous. The godly folk are given the attention of training. God teaches His own to go forth into all the world and preach the Gospel.

If every church member were to spend a few minutes a day in doing God's will in word and deed the world would certainly be a better place in which to live. One person living by the example of God's love can do more good than a multitude of critics, moralists and upholders of codes.

Many Fishermen Failed To Comply With Rules

PORTLAND — Many fishermen failed to comply with new boat regulations at the opening of the trout season, Oregon Game Commission officials said Tuesday.

Nuclear Scientist Finds 'Heaviest' Element Known

GALINBURG, Tenn. — A top-level Berkeley, Calif., nuclear scientist today announced the "heaviest discovery" of the heaviest element on record and at the same time challenged the findings of an international group which last year said it did approximately the same thing.

The element is nobelium, No. 102 in the roster of chemical elements. It is the 10th element heavier than uranium to be made by man. Uranium, No. 92 on the list, is the heaviest of the elements found in nature.

A tense 24-hour stretch of work with a new type of atom smasher at the University of California April 15 yielded the new results. They were reported in a paper before the Conference on Reactions Between Complex Nuclei by Dr. Albert Ghiorso.

Dr. Ghiorso spoke for a team of Berkeley scientists, including Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Nobel Prize winner; Torbjorn Sikkeland, Norwegian nuclear researcher; and John R. Walton, Berkeley research chemist. These four comprised the Berkeley discovery team.

Process Described

The Berkeley group used curium 246, one of the various forms of element 96, as the basic material for producing the new substance. They bombarded this with the nuclei of carbon atoms, using both ordinary carbon 12 and carbon 13, which is a heavy variety.

Out of this, they said, they got a variety of element 102, or curium 254. This new material, they added, is so radioactive that it decays into fermium or element 100 in a few minutes. The rate of decay or half life is three seconds.

Because the decay rate is too fast to permit direct chemical identification, Dr. Ghiorso said, the team used an indirect method. It measured the amount of fermium, the decay product, and from this deduced the presence of nobelium 254.

Twin Product Also "Good"

Last July an international team of researchers said they observed nobelium 252, a twin of nobelium 254, after bombarding curium 244 with carbon 13 in a cyclotron at the Nobel Institute of Physics at Stockholm. Scientists of the British Atomic Research Establishment at Harwell, England, and the Argonne National Laboratory at Chicago participated.

Dr. Ghiorso said the Berkeley group tried to duplicate the Stockholm experiment, using the same kind of curium and with a much more intense bombardment with carbon but were unsuccessful.

Dr. Paul Field, Argonne staff physicist who participated in the Stockholm experiment, said in Chicago that, although he has not seen data on the Berkeley process, "our own data looks good."

6 Calm Robbers Hold Up Truck

LONDON — Six robbers intercepted a money truck Tuesday. One of them drove it to a London bank and in no time at all had 43,000 pounds (\$120,400) inside the truck — also a cashier and a guard.

The money truck was on its way to the bank as the robbers stopped it, bound and gagged its driver and shoved him into the back seat of their car.

One of the gang then got behind the wheel of the money truck. He drove it to the Westminster Bank where a cashier and his guard were waiting. The robber calmly got out, opened the doors and the two bank employees got in with the money. The robber slammed the doors, locking the pair in, and drove off to his rendezvous with the other gang members.

After clubbing the cashier and guard, the robbers dumped them into the street, transferred the money to their car and made their getaway.

Red China Would Propose Far Eastern Conference

LONDON — Red China said Tuesday it would propose a Far Eastern conference to settle the Korean question if the United Nations withdrew its forces from South Korea.

The proposal was made in a note delivered in Peiping to the British charge d'affaires, A. D. Wilson. The United States and its allies in Korea have repeatedly rejected the Red demand for troop withdrawals.

Radio broadcast the text of the note it sent in answer to Britain's note of April 9 calling for U. N. supervised free elections in divided Korea.

"The Korean and Chinese governments consistently maintain that only a complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Korea will provide the necessary condition for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, including the question of holding free elections," the note said.

Lebanese Fruit Grower Flies Via Polar Route

SAN FRANCISCO — A Lebanese fruit grower arrived this week via the polar air route for a reunion with his brothers he hadn't seen for 45 years.

Elias S. Doumit, 56, stepped from the Pan American Clipper into the arms of Philip Doumit, 60, Portland, and older brother, Najib, 63, Alameda, Calif., both shoe store owners.

They recognized him immediately but had a hard time understanding him. Elias speaks Arabic, Turkish and French, but no English. He told an interpreter in French.

"They promised to come and see me, but after waiting 45 years I decided to come and see them."

He planned a two-week stay in the Bay area before going to Portland for his big family reunion. The brothers said 85 relatives are expected to congregate there.

Columbia River Diversion Would Cost U. S. Heavily In Electric Power Losses

WASHINGTON — Canadian proposals to divert Columbia River water into the all-Canadian Fraser River could result in a loss of electrical energy worth more than 50 million dollars a year at downstream power plants in the United States, a Senate interior subcommittee was told Tuesday.

Maj. Gen. Emerson C. Hachner, chief of Army engineers for civil works, testified this estimate was based on the assumption of development of the Columbia River in the United States to a point where all stream flow could be used for power generation.

He said other losses might occur on the Kootenai River in this country from other proposed diversions from Canada's Kootenay River.

In reaching his 10 million dollar estimate, Hachner assumed a power value of 3.32 mills a kilowatt-hour which he said is the present estimated incremental cost of energy generation at steam plants such as would be required to utilize the river's flow fully.

Loss Estimated

At the present stage of Columbia River development in the United States, including projects built and under construction, Hachner said the loss from diversion of the Columbia into the Fra-

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