

# The News-Review

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## RECREATIONAL COASTLINE

By Charles V. Stanton

A few days ago we ran a clipping on the editorial page expressing the opinion of the *Grants Pass Courier*. The item had to do with the diminishing salmon migration in Oregon streams. It told, as you will recall, how sportsmen are thronging to Oregon bays and are fishing for salmon in the ocean.

It is indeed interesting to find another Oregon editor aware of what's happening to our coastline. During the past few years, thousands of people have taken to our salt water. More are coming. As our bays and beaches become better known, we'll find every fishing spot filled to the limit.

A good example is found at Salmon Harbor. Each year we find an increase in the number of boats and fishermen days, yet competition is springing up on every hand. Many people are being drawn to these rival resorts, but still we find our own resort growing steadily in demand and attendance.

The *Grants Pass* editor quotes an interesting source, apparently a former gillnetter, who put out the information so many people find plausible.

### Sportsmen Not To Blame

It was stated, for example, that the tremendous increase in outdoor recreation is threatening Oregon salmon. As one looks at the sport boats about the mouth of each bay and the hook-and-line anglers fishing with worms, eggs, spinners and flies from each rock, the wonder grows how any salmon survives.

Yet if we'll stop and think a minute we know quite well that all the boat fishermen combined, fishing along our coastline, won't take as many fish, as will two or three gillnetters during a season.

We know, too, if we'll use our heads instead of idly accepting what we're told, that not more than about 14 per cent of any migration can ever be lured into hitting any kind of sports tackle.

The *Grants Pass* editor raised complaint because sports fishermen were taking "small" salmon. He also confused salmon with steelhead trout, the latter seldom being taken except in fresh water.

Our *Grants Pass* friend was looking at silverside salmon, which run from 5 pounds up to 20, as compared with chinooks, which will go 25 to 50 pounds. The great majority of our sports fishermen are taking silverside salmon at this season of the year. A few chinooks, however, still are being brought in — and the man who gets one has a real prize.

### Comeback Hoped

The *Grants Pass* paper credits another misstatement to its "veteran fisherman." Commercial fishing has been banned in all Oregon streams except the Columbia "for a number of years," he is reported to have said.

Actually, aside from the Rogue and Umpqua, the ban on commercial fishing with gillnets is new — less than two years old. We've only had one migration.

The Rogue was closed in 1935. It has held up exceedingly well, especially when we consider that the commercial hatchery closed down, fish were spread out in irrigation ditches, thousands were killed by turbines, while warm water, resulting from irrigation, killed more thousands. Since irrigation ditches were screened, protection given against turbines, and other corrections made, the Rogue has been showing improvement.

The Umpqua was closed in 1949. We took quite a beating from floods. Despite that fact our run has been increasing steadily.

We have great hopes that closure of our coastal streams, using them for spawning and nursery purposes, will cause a return of big migrations. If that is true, both the sports and commercial fishing industries will profit.

Our Oregon coastline is scheduled to become a tremendous playground.

We can expect a great many deaths as people go out into the ocean with improper equipment and knowledge. Our Coast Guard is doing a remarkably fine job, but it isn't enough. The Coast Guard needs much more authority over people who insist upon killing themselves.

But, at all events, we can expect the tourist and recreational use of our coastline to pyramid in future years.

—Peter Edson—

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Though no one can predict the outcome of any of the Middle East developments which now threaten the peace of the world, the background of this situation is an open book.

Iraq was supposed to be the showplace of the Middle East. Seventy per cent of its 200-million-dollar annual income from oil was being allocated to internal development.

This was supplemented by 11 million dollars worth of U.S. grants in aid, about 1.5 million in loans and 46 million dollars worth of military assistance to strengthen the Baghdad Pact.

UNDERNEATH THIS VENEER of progress was a rotten core. Young King Feisal was under the thumb of his uncle and former regent, the murdered Crown Prince Abdul Ilah and the ruthless strongman Premier Nuri Es-Said.

Ninety per cent of Iraq's five million people are still illiterate. Many of the slowly emerging middle-class intellectuals were known to be in jail.

This is symbolic of what is considered wrong in the entire Arab world. It had its greatest culture from the seventh to the 13th century. Then the Mongol hordes swept in from the east. And the Middle East went into its dark age. It was to last another six centuries.

Its Bedouin tribesmen are still living as they did in the day of

## House Built on a Small Rock



## Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

### COLLEGE POLICY CHANGED

#### Salient Capital Journal

Topsy's a grown-up. Portland State College, which 10 years ago was a night school for adult classes, now is a major university with a graduate school.

The State Board of Higher Education emerged from its hideout last week and announced that what was a junior college only five years ago is to be empowered to give bachelor's degrees in a number of specialized liberal arts and science fields and bestow master's degrees in education.

This gives booming PSC the same scope as the three teachers colleges — at Monmouth, Ashland and LaGrande — in education, and non-professional courses in competition with the two major universities at Eugene and Corvallis.

This puts the campusless new university just one gambol away from Oregon State and the University of Oregon. And we look for that leap in another three years. The specialized fields approved last week will be renamed as professional schools, and then one by one each will quietly be given graduate level components.

But this phenomenal growth is no surprise to those who have followed the precocious infancy, childhood and adolescence of Topsy State University. This was predicted by alumni and staffs of the old institutions who fought so hard to keep the extension center from getting college status. They said that in no time at all the rich pitiful soil of Portland would produce a willful youth no barriers could hold.

Knowing that the second step would bring protests, the State Board several weeks ago held a series of closed meetings, called "briefing sessions" to work out the details. The idea, and a shrewd one, was to make the plan public only when it was all worked out and scheduled for application. Then the hickering and pressuring would be avoided. There would be a few sour-grapes items such as this and it would all vanish. Then the third stage, the professional level, would be a pushover.

Incidentally, the board this past week held another session at which policy was set on athletics — Oregon State College can't go big time. Both these secret subjects are hot issues with much public interest. And on both the board has fled from the public, apparently believing that it knows better than people what should be done.

Two reasons were given by Chancellor John R. Richards for letting Topsy emerge, and he speaks for the board. First, a survey shows that many Portland students can't afford to go away from their hometown for advanced education. Second, this will relieve other institutions of some of their rapidly increasing enrollment and decrease their needs for new facilities.

This is all absolutely so. And with equal logic law, journalism, the natural sciences and physical education, now at the University of Oregon, and engineering, forestry, chemistry, agriculture and home economics, at Oregon State College, could be duplicated in Portland.

In fact, from the economics involved, it probably would be cheapest to scrap the five institutions in the hinterlands and concentrate everything in campusless Portland where half of the state's population could reach classrooms without leaving home. In Portland the state also can feel free to build box-like buildings without worries about integrated landscaping and design or about dormitories.

The State Board, unwilling to let the public in on its work, should not complain if we draw the obvious conclusion: That cheap education, not quality education, has become the goal.

### WINNEMUCCA TO THE SEA

#### Port Umpqua Courier

This piece will be in cold type (account of page deadlines) by the time the explorers from the Port Umpqua area return from their trip over the Diamond Lake to Sea route (highways 38, 225, 99 and the North Umpqua Road) of which we have about 12 miles to complete on Highway 225 with a price tag of \$2,100,000 of which

### Woods, Fish Lake, Fourmile Lake, Mt. McLoughlin area.

We have travelled the route several times in its present, unimproved condition, and it would appear that bringing it to a high standard forest highway would not be a major undertaking. We have heard no cost estimates, as yet, but it would be far less than cutting through an entirely new right of way.

This section, in many ways, is the most important to Medford of the whole Winnemucca-to-the-Sea proposal, for our economic ties with Klamath County are strong, and roads in other directions are mostly good.

But the other portions are of great importance, too. To the east, Highway 66 continues to Lakeview. But here one must go either north or south, for there is no decent east-west road. If and when it is cut through from Lakeview to Winnemucca, by the way of Adel, Ore., and into Nevada south of Denio, it will cut some 150 miles off the trip to Sall Lake City and points east.

In the other direction, the road to Grants Pass is fair, and soon will be good. But from there to the coast, and a seaport, the choice narrows. There is Highway 199, which from the California border almost to Crescent City, while beautiful is full of curves and grades.

To the north, the first westward highway is No. 42, which is one of the worst state highways in Oregon. The first decent route to the sea is No. 38, but one has to go all the way to Drain to get to it.

Someday, a new route to the coast will be opened up, either to Brookings or Gold Beach. And when that happens, Medford will take on an added importance as a major point on an east-west route, as well as a north-south artery of travel and commerce.—E.A.

### Thinking It Over

By Robert L. Dieffenbacher, D. D.

(Written for NEA Service)

Dual personalities disturb our personal judgment of a people generally. We become suspicious of perfectly normal persons. We wonder whether our best friends may not have hidden faces which they show in some sinister sectors of their living.

There is no way to erase doubt from our thinking until we learn about faith in God who orders the universe. After we know for certain in our minds and souls that there is a Supreme Being we can begin to have faith in His creations. Our belief in the precision of the movement of the heavens with its myriad stars and planets gives us confidence in other constancies.

Ultimately we accept most people at face value. Most people justify our belief in them.

### Employment Services Counselors Class Set

SALEM (AP)—Twenty counselors of the employment services of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Alaska have begun taking a four-week course at the University of Oregon.

It is part of a federal program to increase the knowledge and efficiency of the employment service counselors.

Six hours of academic credit is given in the course.

Instructors will include university faculty members, teachers from other institutions and businessmen.

Those from Oregon who will take the course are Ruth Young, Joyce Gorham and Charles R. Fullerton, Portland; Lois Peterson, Ontario; Charles Page, Oregon City; Loyal Henderson, Salem; Reginald Thomas, Klamath Falls, and George Monroe, Bend.

It is expected that the courses will be given every summer.

# Unworldly Architecture Keynotes Belgium World's Fair At Brussels

This is the second in a series of articles pointing out similarities between planning for Oregon's Centennial Celebrations of 1959 and planning for the Brussels World's Fair now under way in Belgium. The series is written by Rolla Crick, Oregon newspaper man, who has just returned from visiting the Brussels World's Fair.

The palaces and pavilions of the World's Fair in Brussels, looking like "a host of strange, exotic blossoms," have transformed Hysel Park, four miles from the city, into another world.

Before the construction began two years ago, the site was similar to that selected for the Oregon Centennial Exposition and International Trade Fair. There were a number of permanent buildings in the Hysel, left from previous international fairs, but these have been blended into the present exhibition just as the Pacific International Livestock exposition buildings will be utilized in the Oregon show.

The great "Centenaire" halls erected for the 1935 exhibition in Brussels include five buildings with an overall area of 500,000 square feet arranged around a court of honor. The court is the Belgium square of today's fair and in it are located beautiful fountains and floral gardens which at night are illuminated in multi-colored lights.

In the center of the fountains rises a four-foot-high pillar of flames fed by gas and controlled here. It will burn continually for the six months of the fair.

### Old Buildings Saved

When the 1935 exhibition was over, the buildings around the central square were converted to house annual events. Now new permanent buildings have been added to the group for the 1958 Universal and International Exhibition.

The central hall of the group is the reception center for the fair. The architects created a building of huge dimensions—500 yards long and 45 yards wide—without any intermediate supports.

To the end that the construction of some of the buildings at the World's Fair may give ideas to

groups planning buildings for the Oregon Centennial Exposition, a discussion of the architecture is in order.

Surely no other place in the world today has as many strange and yet breathtakingly beautiful buildings as Brussels.

Much use is being made of the recently developed technique of the suspended roof. Pre-stressed concrete, plastics, glass and ceramics are utilized to a surprising degree. Critics have said that many of the buildings of the fair are as many as 20 years ahead of time.

### Glass Walls In Use

There is a five-story circular column with clear glass exterior walls so that interiors can be seen from outside.

There are pyramids, hexagonal pavilions, a keyhole-shaped building, globes like the Pan American World Airways exhibit which has been promised to be located here for the Centennial Exposition.

Almost every conceivable type of solid material has been utilized in construction of the palaces. Aluminum is widely used, both for its decorative values and as support for windows and walls.

The cupola of the United Nations and specialized agencies is flanked by two wings. The cupola is 50 feet high, about 160 feet in diameter and is reinforced by a double coating of special latex paint. Drain pipes are of plastic and were imbedded in the bases of the cupola before the concrete was cast.

### Framework of Wood

The space inside the building is circumscribed by a framework in natural wood. Exterior walls of the wings and the auditorium, with seating for 166 persons, are of varnished wood.

The Palace of Switzerland is actually a number of small hexagonal pavilions set together around a pathway encircling a large pond. Each of the small pavilions, created with aluminum and glass sides to capture a maximum of light, are dedicated to a specific type of activity typical of Switzerland.

Portugal has a striking two-level building with the upper windows being placed behind colorful yellow ribs which resemble the slats of a vertical Venetian blind. Yugoslavia's building also is two-level with most of the upper level one solid window. There is a laminated wood facade over the entrance on which the name "Yugoslavia" is printed in raised block letters.

The French pavilion, possibly one of the most ambitious projects of the fair, resembles a huge butterfly just landing. Two sweeping wings arch skyward in opposite directions from a central pillar which supports a long cement beam that seems to defy gravity as it soars away from the building in a third direction. The front walls of the

building are of glass with thin metal ribbing.

### Pier Supports Weight

Perhaps the main feature of the French building is that most of its structure weight rests on a single, but massive, pier where the two wings of the building meet. The roof is suspended, like so many of the exhibition buildings, but the shape makes its structure unusual by light.

Much has been written of the Russian and U. S. pavilions and both are striking in their own way. Architecturally, the U. S. pavilion, constructed as a huge glass round house, is perhaps the most beautiful building in the fair. The Russian pavilion to some extent resembles the Bonneville Power Administration building in Portland, although there is an even greater use of glass.

The pavilion of the British government has as its main feature three 70-foot high crystal-shaped, pointed structures. The sides are of plywood pierced with a multitude of colored glass apertures which give a strikingly modern stained glass effect.

The pavilion proper is an L-shaped building with a roof resting on columns around its perimeter. The roof is supported by a steel meshing made of prefabricated square units.

One problem facing the architects at Brussels will not be a problem at the site for the Oregon Centennial show. The land at Hysel Park is rolling and many buildings have to be designed to fit on and around hills.

### Oregon Land Flat

At the Pacific International Livestock Exhibition grounds, where the Centennial show and International Trade Fair will be held, the land is flat.

There have been persons both in and out of Portland who have criticized location of the Centennial Exposition at the PI grounds. They have expressed the opinion that the big show would do better in a location closer to the center of Portland or in the center of the state.

Such was not the feeling in Belgium. From the very beginning, once it was decided that Brussels was to be the site for the fair, everyone was unanimous in believing the event would be a success no matter where in the nation it was held. Because the entire country was to benefit, all have been working together on the big project.

Competition was started between the principal towns and boroughs to see which sections could be made the most beautiful. Special festivals were planned in communities where none had been organized before; existing festivals were made larger.

The result has been that all of Belgium is in her best dress, not just Brussels alone.

Forgetting the millions of tourist dollars which are being left behind all over Belgium, the fair has been good for the country if for no other reason than it caused it to "spruce up a bit."

—Hal Boyle—

NEW YORK (AP) — Unlike many professional comedians, Henny Youngman doesn't discourage newcomers from trying to find a career in the yuk industry.

"People say 'cut out the comedy,'" he remarked. "But don't believe them. There's a million dollars in it if you can make enough people laugh."

"In what other business can you make a million dollars — and carry your inventory in your head?"

Youngman, celebrating his 25th year as a one-man gag factory, has long been known in the trade as one willing to help a talented young beginner find his way around.

What does it take to get started as a comedian today? "It was tougher in the old days," he said. "The main thing you had to have was a willingness to starve while you hung around comedians who worked — and learned how they did it."

"Now nobody wants to starve anymore, not even beginners. 'The thing you need most today is wealthy parents, or a do-it-yourself comedy kit consisting of \$50,000 in the bank."

Start Telling Jokes "You start out by telling jokes until you become the life of any party you attend. Then someone will tell you, 'You're a riot. You ought to be on the stage.'"

"After that you go to a dictation school and learn to talk with your mouth full of marbles. Each day you drop one marble. When you've lost all your marbles, you'll be a comic."

"The first time you see \$50,000 out of the bank and spend it buying fresh jokes, costumes, building a number of routines, and finding an agent. By the time you've spent the \$50,000 you should be working — or else you'll never laugh again."

Henny has an unfair advantage over most comedians. He was born in Brooklyn. But he insists he became a comic in self-defense.

"I was a fiddler in a dance band, and a lousy one," he admitted. "The couples used to make comments on my playing as they danced by, and I started to wisecrack back. Things just went on from there. I used my low lousy and less-and-my mouth more."

### Standup Comedian

Henny is what is known as a standup comedian. They have one of the toughest jobs in show business — to go out cold on a stage, without props or plot, and make an audience of strangers laugh, whether they want to or not. This

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