

# The News-Review

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Charles V. Stanton

Editor

George Castillo

Addy Wright

Assistant Editor

Business Manager

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## EDITORIAL PAGE

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### FISH WAR THREATENS

By Charles V. Stanton

It would seem that decks are being cleared for action in preparation for another round of Oregon's prolonged "fish wars."

Being an old and battle-scarred veteran, I will have trouble, I fear, if I try to sit this one out on the sidelines. It was long my objective to get the gillnet pressure off our dwindling salmon runs before they were completely destroyed. We succeeded in eliminating gillnet fishing in all Oregon coastal streams other than the Columbia. But now there's a big argument about regulations on the Columbia.

Washington prohibits the taking of steelhead trout commercially. But Oregon lets gillnet fishermen take steelhead. Washington spends large sums of money to propagate steelhead in its tributaries and is very unhappy because it contends that Oregon commercial fishermen are profiting from expenditures by Washington sportsmen, while Washington commercial interests are denied the right to take fish propagated in their own state.

On the other hand, Washington allows sportsmen to take salmon from the Columbia with virtually no restriction. But sportsmen in Oregon are very closely regulated, limited to two fish and forced to buy a special salmon license. Oregon police arrest Washington fishermen if they get across the center of the stream.

#### Parley Urged

The Oregon legislative interim committee on Natural Resources has recommended an attempt to get the two states to adopt uniform regulations. Gov. Hatfield is seeking a parley. But there probably must be some radical changes before any sort of compromise is reached.

The interim committee also recommended a merger of Oregon's Fish Commission and Game Commission, with personnel increased from five to seven. One section would be set up for commercial fishing.

The two commissions were created originally because sportsmen felt they were getting a raw deal from the one commission, which they held was controlled by commercial interests. Now we find commercial fishermen fighting the proposed consolidation because they fear sportsmen would hold the upper hand.

A real hot issue is in the making in the Medford-Grants Pass region where a proposal has been made to build a high dam at Copper Canyon on the Rogue River. Such a dam would stop all fish migrations and would mark the end of the Rogue River as the Pacific Coast's most famed salmon and steelhead stream.

Advocates of the high dam, however, ask in effect, "so what?" They contend we need power more than we need migratory fish; that trout fishing in the impoundment, boating, water skiing, etc., would be more valuable recreational resource.

#### Umpqua Dam Proposed

Then we have a dam proposal closer home. We propose to store water on the South Umpqua River upstream from Tiller, where we would create a large regulatory reservoir. The south fork has a tremendous winter runoff, but goes almost dry in summer. Irrigation withdrawals considerably exceed the stream's minimum flow.

Some people contend that an increase in summertime flow would be beneficial to fish life. They claim the stream's fishery is virtually non-existent.

"Not so," says Game Commission representatives. They proclaim that the river, once high ranking as a sports stream, can be restored, and that a high dam would be very detrimental.

But the need to conserve water for summer time use, the demand for boating and various water sports, coupled with the possibility for improved flood control raises many arguments with which to combat fish conservationists. Then, too, some say that there presently are few fish in the river but a reservoir would insure fishing. But that fishing wouldn't include salmon and steelhead, Game Commission biologists assert.

There is room for compromise on this Umpqua project, I believe.

Migratory fish, under existing plans, would be led into a cul-de-sac in the narrow canyon where the dam would be built. That would mean that migrating fish would die before spawning. The Game Commission insists on a fishway. The cost of a fishway would be enormous and would probably blackball the possibility of a reservoir.

But it would be possible, I believe, to select a tributary stream below the main dam, and to construct a low dam or racks which would turn fish into the tributary. The tributary then could be improved, given a gravel floor and made suitable for spawning. Cost of diversion, plus creation of spawning grounds in the tributary stream, would be only a fraction of the financial outlay for a fishway over a high dam.

Anyway, the "fish war" is threatening. I smell smoke!

### Mrs. Kennedy Is 'Best-Dressed' On Clothes Designers' Totem Pole

NEW YORK (AP)—Mrs. John F. Kennedy tops the best-dressed in the world of women's fashions, but her president-elect husband is low man on some clothes designers' totem pole.

The lovely first lady-to-be was selected here this week by the New York Couture Group, Inc., to head the list of the world's 12 best-dressed women. Couture annually consults some 2,500 style experts and society leaders before announcing the winners.

As for the president-elect, his current supply of suits was viewed with some anxiety by members of the International Association of Clothing Designers who gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Thursday for their 30th annual convention.

Some opinions on Kennedy's dress: His coat lapels are of the old-fashioned, wide variety. The shoulders of his suits are much too broad.

There are only two buttons on his jacket and the two buttons are too low on the suit.

After Mrs. Kennedy, the official 1960 list of best-dressed among the world's women names the following: Vicomtesse Jacqueline de Ribes, of Paris.

Mrs. Norman K. Winston, of New York and Paris.

Doña Marella Agnelli, of Turin, Italy.

Mrs. Loel Guinness, of Paris and Palm Beach.

Mrs. Patrick Guinness, of Lausanne, Switzerland, daughter of Mrs. Loel Guinness.

Princess Alexandra of Kent, daughter of the Duchess of Kent.

Mrs. John Barry Ryan III, of New York.

Mrs. David K. Bruce, of Washington.

Mrs. Stavros Niarchos, of Paris and New York.

Queen Sirikit of Thailand.

## In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

### World verdict on Cuba:

Castro's charge that the United States is readying an immediate invasion of its communist-plagued neighbor in the Caribbean reaches the Security Council of United Nations.

The USSR (Russia) votes with Castro. Ceylon and the United Arab Republic abstain from voting. Britain, Chile, Nationalist China, Ecuador, France, Liberia and Turkey agree with the United States and vote to discard Cuba's charge that she is facing immediate invasion from the United States.

Meanwhile Castro puts on a big military display to back up his invasion charges. He lines the Malecon, Havana's beautiful seashore drive, with artillery—a lot of which has been brought from Russia. He seizes guns all around his coastline. He alerts his militia.

Why is he doing it? Nobody knows why a madman does what he does. But the prevailing opinion seems to be that he is putting on a show for the Cubans—trying to convince them that the United States really is going to grab them.

That makes at least a little sense. Most competent observers agree that Castro's greatest danger is a rebellion on the part of the Cuban people. His economics aren't working out too well, and the Cubans are getting hungry.

But enough of Cuba. Let's change the subject.

Mrs. JFK tops the list of the

twelve best dressed women in the world. The decision is rendered by an organization known as the New York Couture Group, Inc.

NOW who says we're losing world prestige?

What of JFK himself? Well, he didn't fare so well.

While the New York Couture Group, Inc., was looking over the best dressed women in the world and rendering a verdict, the members of the International Association of Clothing Designers, who are gathered in New York for their 30th annual convention, took a look at the sartorial habits of the President-elect.

They weren't much impressed. Here are some of their opinions of JFK's clothes:

His coat lapels are of the old-fashioned wide variety.

The shoulders of his suits are much too broad—which is to say that he must have bought 'em back in the days when a lot of padding was THE thing.

There are only TWO buttons on his jacket—and they are much too low on the suit.

It's too bad, of course. But a lot of the men of America will agree that if no worse criticism ever faces the man who in a couple of weeks more will be President of the United States he will be doing all right.

A lot of the rest of us males are wearing out our old clothes, too.

### Cut In Payroll Withholding Tax Urged As Boost To U.S. Economy

WASHINGTON (AP)—Organized labor advocates cutting payroll withholding taxes as a quick prod to the nation's purchasing power if unemployment gets much worse.

The novel plan was spelled out by AFL-CIO leaders this week as part of a 20-point program recommended to the incoming Kennedy administration to jolt the economy out of its present lagging pace.

Specifically, the union chiefs proposed that Kennedy be empowered to trigger an income tax cut into effect if the rate of unemployment to the work force increases from its present 6.4 per cent level to 7 per cent or more.

This could easily happen this winter with the idle now over 4 million, expected to top 5 million. Under the AFL-CIO plan, everybody would get a \$10 a week reduction in his withholding tax payment for a 10-week period. This means everyone would have an extra \$100 to spend.

George Meany, AFL-CIO president, said in outlining the proposal that the plan would put \$500 million a week, or \$5 billion over the 10-week period, into hands of consumers.

It has long been a labor union theory that such spending can bail the country out of economic doldrums. However, the executive vice president of U.S. Steel Corp., R. Conrad Cooper, said here Thursday artificial stimulation is not a proper approach.

Cooper advocated tax relief for business generally, improved business depreciation allowances and an end to industry's rising cost spiral, including labor costs.

Cooper led a steel industry delegation into a meeting with President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers Union, who had invited the session to seek to get the half-die steel industry back into full production.

While both sides reported proposing to each other widely varying plans for accomplishing this purpose, there appeared a surprising degree of willingness by both to engage in further talks and try to reach some solution.

The union generally proposed what it conceded were pump-priming efforts, while the industry wanted tax relief and reduced

### Court Trial Prompts White-Negro Battle

ANNISTON, Ala. (AP)—Fighting between white persons and Negroes broke out in front of the Anniston police station here in the wake of picketing by Negro students.

Police drew their pistols and moved into the brawl, arresting two Negroes and one white man.

Police said that three or four white persons and one or two Negroes actually fought while a crowd numbering more than 100 white persons and almost 100 Negroes looked on.

The scuffle was brief, police said.

The Negroes started picketing an hour after a criminal court hearing opened for a white man charged with assault with intent to murder in the reported beating of two Negroes here over the weekend.

### Soviet Union Pledges Help For Indonesia

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Union has pledged itself to help Indonesia take over Dutch-held West New Guinea.

The promise was made by First Deputy Premier Anastas I. Mikoyan at a reception given by the Indonesian Embassy for Foreign Minister Subandrio and Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, who are in Moscow on an arms-buying mission.

Premier Khrushchev, looking cheerful and in much better spirits and health than he has been for a long time, stood by Mikoyan made the pledge.

Khrushchev himself made no speech. No mention of arms was made at today's party and the Russians themselves have been reluctant to back up the Indonesian statements that they will buy weapons from the Soviet Union.

## The Needless War -- Part Four

# Civil War's Great Tragedy Was That It Was Needless

Editor's Note — The greatest tragedy of the Civil War, argues historian Bruce Catton, is that it was not in fact necessary. In this last in a series of articles, he reports a conversation which indicates how easily men of reason and good will could have reached a compromise.

By BRUCE CATTON

Written For The Associated Press

One of the most tragic things about the coming of the Civil War is the fact that just before the curtain went up two men—possibly without quite realizing it—showed how the business might have been settled.

Late in February, 1861, 10 days or so before the Lincoln administration took office, William H. Seward of New York, who was about to become Lincoln's secretary of state, met at a Washington dinner

party with Justice John A. Campbell of the Supreme Court.

Campbell was a good Abolitionist, and when Ft. Sumter came under fire he would side with his state. But this might be and Seward, in friendship, discussed the great problem and agreed that the Union ought not to be allowed to break up over the slavery issue.

In their talk they said the things that someone ought to have been saying earlier, out in public—in the national political conventions, in the presidential campaign, in congress, or somewhere.

Slavery, said Campbell, was a transitory institution; it would inevitably be greatly modified or abandoned altogether in the course of time. Modification in fact was already taking place; for years slavery had been receding in the Upper South, and it was really flourishing now only in the

rich plantation area of the Deep South. There slavery was thriving, and it perhaps would be 25 years before that area's expanding needs for slave labor were fully met.

Seward interrupted him here to remark: "Say 50 years." Very well—50 years, in all, before the institution would have reached the limit of its development. Meanwhile, said Campbell, the most the slavery group could ask was the continued protection of slavery in the states where it already existed.

In the territories the battle was lost—New Mexico, for instance, had been open to slave immigration for a full decade and only 23 slaves had been taken there.

Again Seward interrupted: "Only 24, sir." Twenty four, in 10 years, under full protection of the laws. Was there any sense, asked Justice Campbell, in letting the Union be destroyed over the question of slavery in the territories when slavery obviously was not going to establish itself in the territories in any case? Seward agreed that there was not.

Now this talk ended in nothing better than friendly agreement between the Northerner and the Southerner over an after-dinner brandy. But can anyone doubt that if talk of that kind had been carried on openly, in convention and on the political stump and in newspaper columns, over the years, the tragic break-up of the Union might have been averted?

Two men, one from Alabama and one from New York, talking in a drawing room, could so easily agree that the issue could and should be handled; could agree that the very cause of the dispute was itself dying and would, if men approached it reasonably, presently reduce itself to manageable size. Was it not incumbent, somewhere along the line, on responsible leaders, politicians, editors and plain citizens to have said the same thing in public?

That is what our democratic machinery is for. It gives us the chance to handle problems which, left to the emotions, become unmanageable. The nation's enduring tragedy is that in 1860 and 1861 that machinery was not used. We have only this haunting record of a conversation between Seward and Campbell to remind us of what might have been done.

Make no mistake about that: The American Civil War was not the "irrepressible conflict." It need not have taken place. It settled nothing that reasonable men of good will could not have settled if they had been willing to make the effort. The record of the war has had a variety of meanings. Its most tragic meaning of all is that 600,000 young men lost their lives because their elders had been unwilling to meet a decisive issue with reason and forebearance.

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## S. F. Skid Row Hotel Fire Kills 19, Injures 38

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—An open, inside stairway that acted as a chimney was blamed today for the swift spread of the Friday morning fire which gutted a cheap hotel midway between the downtown shopping district and skid row, killing 19 and injuring 38.

Albert Hayes, head of the city's fire investigators, said the stairway near the back of the ancient Thomas Hotel at 971 Mission St. could not be closed off from the rest of the hotel because it had no fire doors. When the fire started in the mattress of a pensioner, Raymond T. Gorman, 61, whose room was near the foot of the stairway, it roared up through the stairway to all five floors.

Present fire safety laws are not retroactive and provide no means of forcing the owners of old buildings to correct fire hazards, Hayes said.

Gorman, only slightly injured, was booked by police on a charge of suspicion of manslaughter. They said another occupant had put out one fire in Gorman's mattress earlier in the night. Gorman denied he had been smoking in bed. The fire which broke out at 5 a.m. roared up through the tenement-like squalor where 135 people had been living — some for many years — in the threadbare anonymity of the poor, the pensioned, the crippled.

Police said that in some rooms they found several bodies where the hotel's register showed only one person staying — indicating that the elderly occupants had invited their friends from skid row in out of one of the coldest nights here in recent history. The thermometer stood at 36.

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