

Contestants for Orville Short Starts As Weather Improves

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

On EASTER Sunday—Our Washington officials formally announced that the United States will resume atmospheric tests of our weapons this week. The target area will be in the neighborhood of Johnston Island, about 800 miles southwest of Honolulu, and British-owned Christmas Island, about 1300 miles southwest of Honolulu.

The tests will include the firing of a nuclear-armed Polaris missile from a submarine below the surface of the South Pacific. The missile will be fired under simulated war conditions. Its detonating device will be set for a high altitude air burst.

Its warhead will be equivalent to about 600,000 tons of TNT. It will be the world's first LIVE firing of an atomic missile.

Why these tests? The answer is quite simple. If we are to pin our faith to the nuclear-armed missile, if we are to depend upon it as the weapon of the future, we must know that it will work when the time comes—if ever—to USE it.

American military men, some scientists, and many members of congress have long contended that unless the U.S. puts to test its atomic LABORATORY findings this country's lead in nuclear weaponry is in danger of being dissipated.

Which is to say: How can you know that a new weapon will work unless you have TESTED it?

The tests that have just been announced are expected to stir an international storm. British newspapers already are urging Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, who is due in Washington the latter part of the week, to pressure President Kennedy into postponement of the tests on the slim hope that a test ban agreement can be reached at Geneva.

There will be communist-inspired protests from all neutral nations. But common sense tells us we'd better stand pat.

From Geneva this morning: The Americans propose to add another to the list of "hot" telephones that all chiefs of state in this nuclear age keep on their desks for instant contact with their military commanders. This additional "hot" phone would make it possible, for instance, for President Kennedy to telephone Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev on a moment's notice.

The idea of a top priority telephone line linking the White House in Washington to the Kremlin in Moscow is contained in the detailed U. S. disarmament plan presented to the Geneva disarmament conference last week.

Well, the purpose of this special telephone is to enable our President to phone Premier Khrushchev instantly in any suspicious circumstances. Suppose a Russian missile fell on Hawaii. It might have been an accident.

The presumption is that K'roosh might use it in the same way if one of our missiles went astray in testing. It is an attempt to avoid the danger of touching off a war by accident.

It's an interesting idea. But one wonders: Suppose the commies loosed all their nuclear weapons at us in one grand burst designed to destroy us before we could fight back. Suppose we took time to phone Mr. K'roosh before loosing our retaliatory forces.

Seconds are precious in such circumstances. The seconds wasted in calling up Mr. K'roosh might be fatal. These are perilous times.

Tracheotomy Performed On Child In Ambulance

GRANTS PASS (AP)—A bean became lodged in the windpipe of a year-old child visiting from California Sunday night. An ambulance started rushing her to a hospital at Medford.

Dr. D. G. Mackie, Grants Pass, was at her side and midway on the 30-mile trip, had the driver park alongside the highway. And there, in the stationary ambulance, he performed a tracheotomy, opening the child's windpipe so she could breathe.

The child, Donna Brakeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jim D. Brakeman of Arcata, Calif., was reported recovering today.

EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Tues., April 24, 1962

RIVER CAPACITY

By Charles V. Stanton

Recently I expressed a lack of enthusiasm concerning stream clearance and fish planting. A considerable project in this regard is in progress in the western part of Douglas County. I feel that the work being done there is to be commended. My expressions pertained to the main Umpqua River and its two chief tributaries, the north and south forks.

Stream clearance and plantings on the upper watershed of the Umpqua, in my opinion, offer only stop-gap relief. It is my theory that the decline in fish populations in the North Umpqua has resulted in large part from a decline in the volume of food. This food shortage stems from several factors, chief of which was the loss of food production in Diamond Lake because of the introduction of trash fish. Another destructive condition was overfishing, principally with gillnets, of the spring chinook salmon.

Salmon previously had gone far upstream to spawn. After spawning they died. Their carcasses were to be found along the whole length of the river, fertilizing the stream and providing food for crawfish and other aquatic life which, in turn, served as food for the fish population. Previously I said that the South Umpqua River offered a very different problem. The South Umpqua not only lacks food, it also lacks water. It is my opinion that planting of silverside salmon, as recently advocated at Reedsport, will do little good unless something is done to improve conditions on the South Umpqua.

Better Nursery Needed

The South Umpqua River is the nursery section for the greater part of the runs of fall fish.

The upper watershed of the South Umpqua River is low, as compared with the North Umpqua which heads in the snow-clad Cascade summit. The water of the South Umpqua is comparatively warm. It thus attracts silverside salmon, fall chinooks, winter steelheads on their spawning migrations.

Old-timers can well remember when Mary Moore ruffled at Round Prairie was black with spawning salmon in the fall of each year. Any number of men were arrested for spearing salmon on that spawning bed. (And there is no way of knowing how many poachers got away with their act.)

Farmers up Days Creek and Cow Creek once fertilized their fields by tossing salmon out of those small streams with pitchforks.

Today the South Umpqua supports a very limited population of salmon. But it has a big run of winter steelhead.

Why? The answer, I believe, is evident.

The South Umpqua has been greatly abused. It has a heavy run-off in the winter. In the summer months it nearly stops running. Checks show that the winter floods come in large part from agricultural lands.

Logging Not To Blame

A good many people will probably disagree with me and say that logging is to blame. But let's recall that the biggest floods ever known on the South Umpqua came before a stick of timber ever was cut. At the same time there was far less agriculture and so-called improvements on the valley floor.

Studies of water flow indicate little change in the flow of the South Umpqua above Tiller from patterns of previous years, but there is a very great increase in runoff in the valley area, resulting it is believed from land clearing, cultivation, drainage and other factors.

Then, in the hot months, the authorized withdrawals for irrigation are more than the total flow of the river.

As a result, the winter floods wash out great quantities of food. In the summertime the water temperatures are too high for tolerance by the fingerlings. There is a lack of food. The river is polluted. Because of the light runoff, there isn't enough oxygen.

Consequently, the South Umpqua River, which once was the principal factor in maintaining fall fish populations, no longer is contributing in any great amount to the main river's fish life.

If something can be done to average out the water flow in the river, giving more water in summer and less flooding in winter, and if the food situation can be improved, such work, in my opinion, holds far more promise than does planting.

Hal Boyle

Medicine Cabinet Is Now Civilization's Hope Chest

NEW YORK (AP)—The medicine cabinet has become the hope chest of civilization.

A man is no longer judged so much by the company he keeps as by the number of pills, potions and lotions he stocks in his bathroom storehouse of health and beauty.

There was a time when a bathroom was a place where you went to take a bath. Today a bathroom is a combination clinic, drugstore and beauty parlor.

"The desire to take medicine," said wise Sir William Osler, "is perhaps the greatest feature which distinguishes man from animals."

Medicine used to be merely the candy of the middle-aged and the elderly. Now it has become a compulsive passion with us, and we all seem to be in the grip of a kind of pharmaceutical voodooism.

We no longer take medicine merely to cure what ails us. We can't wait that long anymore. We swallow all kinds of medicines now to forestall all kinds of ills, real or imaginary, that might even possibly afflict us. We coat our insides with medicine as if it were an interior protective blanket.

Many a man now alive can remember when the family medicine cabinet contained only some

iodine and castor oil for the children, some aspirin for Dad and Mom, and some baking soda and laxative tablets for the old folks. One wonders how they all managed to live so long and feel so well amid such bleak medical pauperhood. Not even a single wonder drug in the entire house!

Today the two-bathroom home is a necessity not because the average family requires two bathrooms—but because it simply has to have two medicine cabinets in which to stack all the boxes and bottles containing new miracle lotions and ointments for everything from athlete's foot to eczema.

As a matter of fact, practically every part of the modern home has become something of a disaster area. You'll find medicines from the kitchen refrigerator to the drawer in the bedside table. Sometimes they even get abscondingly swept under the living room rug.

But the real miracle of our times is this—why, with all this medicine taking, doesn't every man get more fun out of life than his grandfather did?

A fellow now who wakes up in the morning feeling good has an almost irresistible impulse to rush into the bathroom and swallow a tranquilizing pill. We are so used to chasing health that when we actually gain it we suspect something is wrong with us.

NO WASTE

LINCOLN, Neb. (AP)—A "clean plate" campaign at the Nebraska Men's Reformatory is saving from 75 to 100 pounds of meat a day, and reducing coffee consumption by a couple of hundred pounds a month, Supt. Clarence Keller reports.

Inmates are fed cafeteria style and may take as much food as they want, but are required to eat it all.

James Marlow

Kennedy Is The Youngster Among Top World Leaders

WASHINGTON (AP)—The elderly and the aged—with one exception, President Kennedy—are leading the world.

Kennedy at 44 is the only major world leader under 60. The rest range up from there to West Germany's Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, 88.

No wonder, then, Kennedy seems so full of bounce while the others, as the years slide by, appear more and more withdrawn.

Most of them may be gone by the time Kennedy finishes a second term, provided he seeks and wins re-election. If they are, the world will be in for some rearranging which may make these days, disturbed as they are, look tranquil by comparison.

Here are some of the other leaders and their ages and the problems their passing can bring: Soviet Premier Khrushchev, 68; British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan, 68; French President Charles de Gaulle, 71; India's Prime Minister Nehru, 72; Red China's leader, Mao Tse-tung, 68; Nationalist China's President Chiang Kai-shek on Formosa, 74; Yugoslavia's President Tito, almost 70; and Spain's Generalissimo Francisco Franco, 69.

Under Khrushchev the Soviet Union has made gigantic industrial, scientific, and military progress. He has been a hobgoblin for the United States. He is no less dedicated than Joseph Stalin to world domination by communism.

But he scrapped the crudities of the dictator and Stalin's barbarisms; he rattles missiles, but he also preaches "peaceful coexistence." And he has always stopped a good bit short of precipitating war.

His passing could mean a shuddering experience inside and outside the Soviet Union, particularly if his successor wants a return to Stalin's tactics, at home and abroad.

De Gaulle has been a one-man show and a one-man boss in France for four years. The people, confronted with civil war and political chaos when he took over, gave him a blank check to save them all.

He has so far. Resentment

Peter Edson

Administration Maintains A Rosy Economic Outlook

WASHINGTON—(NEA)—Chairman Walter W. Heller of President Kennedy's Council of Economic Advisors went "on the record" for a change to give Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg's conference of writers and editors his size-up of present business conditions.

Unless it's for a carefully prepared speech or a statement before some congressional committee, Heller usually talks "for background" only, and doesn't allow himself to be quoted. That gives him the opportunity to claim he was misunderstood or misinterpreted if something goes wrong.

BUT THIS TIME he admitted for direct attribution that it is "the unfinished business of economic policy," not the accomplishment of lifting the rate of output by \$50 billion in the past year, that is of most importance.

The disappointing performance in economic recovery so far this year is analyzed by Heller as due to several factors:

1. Consumers do not seem to have measured up to their postwar recovery performance. They are buying about the same amount of consumer durable goods that they did in 1959-60, in spite of the fact that their disposable income after taxes is about 10 per cent above what it was two years ago.

2. Similar conditions are cited with respect to business investment outlays and inventory build-ups. Corporate profits for the fourth quarter of 1961 are expected to surpass the previous \$31.5 billion peak rate when final figures are in. (Late Commerce Department figures give a \$32.4 billion figure for the yearly rate during fourth quarter '61.

The housing situation, on the other hand, has made life miserable for economic forecasters. Housing starts dropped 20 per cent, October to February. (They scored 23 per cent advance in March.) But housing permits have risen 11 per cent, indicating possibilities for a good 1962 total.

The early steel strike settlement removed a major source of uncertainty about the present recovery and greatly strengthened the prospects for continued price stability. In the face of these conditions, Heller is still sticking to the council's earlier forecast for a \$50 billion gross national product for the full year.

February manufacturers' sales were up 2 per cent over January levels, and retail sales were up over 1 per cent. Automobile sales of 616,000 vehicles in March is at a seasonally adjusted rate of 6.8 million cars for the year. Continued sales at this rate would make 1962 second only to 1955.

CONFIDENCE in the vigor of the present recovery, Heller declares, is strengthened by recent developments: February manufacturers' sales were up 2 per cent over January levels, and retail sales were up over 1 per cent.

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Editorial Comment

HEALING THE WOUNDS
Coos Bay World

A continuing news story that goes a long way toward balancing the foreboding headlines of mankind's nuclear news subjects is the story of the Southwestern Oregon stream clearance program. It is a story being recorded, from month to month, jointly by such cooperating organizations and agencies as private forest products industries, the Oregon State Game Commission and the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

A new chapter is getting under way this week in the magnificent Smith River country. There, the International Paper Company, the State Game Commission, and the Bureau of Land Management are joining forces, organically and financially, in a mighty program of restoring the spawning ground streams, tributary to the Smith River, which have been damaged through neglect and the now outmoded logging practices of yesterday.

Foresters and others trained scientifically for the management of our natural resources speak, casually, of the "healing" of the earth. The new growth timber over a logged-off, cutover area, is the earth's "healing."

But more than the earth, the streams of the earth, and the natural habitat of salmon and trout, are undergoing a healing in the operations which are removing the accumulated debris, logs and slash from the streams which are the natural spawning grounds of anadromous fish. Along with the physical healing of the earth's resource in the restoration of the damaged stream beds and clogged streams is a renewing of society's faith in all that is creative and constructive in mankind.

The debris which has choked the natural channels of the migratory fish in its reproductive drives has come from many sources. Some has resulted from the outmoded logging practices of the past, when western America was young, and the land and the timber boundless and seemingly irreducible. Much experience has gone into the relatively few decades since those days when the cry of "timber!" was a reckless, lusty and arrogant challenge in the woods.

Mankind, and the component interests and segments of it, have faced some humbling realities. Industry, in recent decades, has achieved a dignity and stature of responsibility which accepts as a moral responsibility and as sound business economy, the obligations of stewardship of the natural resources. Industry now accepts in tangible, real practice, a concept of stewardship over the privately owned timber lands, not unlike the stewardship of the BLM, the State Game Commission, and other federal and state resource management agencies over the publicly owned lands and resources.

During the winter months, the combined efforts of the State Game Commission, private industry and the BLM have accomplished such a transformation in the Coquille watershed. The streams, which had been clogged by mountains of debris, have been restored to something close to their natural function as a habitat for fish. The restoration of the Smith River tributaries is now just beginning.

In terms of lasting significance, no development, no event is more important to every man, woman and child in our communities than this program which demonstrates and symbolizes the indivisible relationship of our natural resources and the united concern of all men for their future.—Dawn Pesseau.

STEALING MORSE'S THUNDER

Republican members of the House conducted a six-hour anti-administration talkathon the other night. This sort of thing is Sen. Wayne Morse's specialty. Maybe he will be inspired to attempt a one-man six-hour reply in the Senate. Morse, many people will believe, ought to be able to out-talk the whole Republican House delegation without really pushing himself.

Blue Star Mothers Hear Talk On Visit To Turkey

Mrs. Ella Hutchins, recently returned from Turkey, was the speaker at the recent meeting of the Blue Star Mothers Chapter 4 held at the home of Letha Bryan.

Mrs. Hutchins recounted some of her experiences while in Turkey and described places visited. At the meeting members arranged to send a potted plant to Mrs. Laura Beal who is hospitalized in Canyonville following surgery.

Besides the hostess, nine members were present. Place for the next regular meeting will be announced later.

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