

Compensation Payment Drop

Compensation paid to Oregon's unemployed workers during 1951 dropped to \$10,486,924, lowest in three years, but doubling of the weekly claims load during December gave indication that this winter's payments would be well ahead of last year.

Last month's benefits reached \$1,313,455, against \$807,660 in November and \$1,132,778 in December, 1950. It was the second highest December on record and the first million-dollar month since last March. Average weekly check now is \$21.59 as compared with \$20 last year.

December Claimants Up
The state unemployment compensation commission also reported nearly 57,000 claims on file since the start of the benefit year last July. This compares with 55,260 a year ago. More than 15,000 claimants registered at local offices last month, nearly 4,000 more than in 1950.

Seasonal layoffs from lumber, logging and construction industries account for about half of recent claims. Western Oregon timber areas have been most affected, although plywood mills and other operations around the state also have been hit by the cold weather and lagging market.

Unemployment reserves rose \$4,631,000 during the year, reaching \$78,963,000. Tax collections from employers were \$13,265,000, while interest on the fund from the federal government added \$1,606,703. Contributions are expected to be considerably lower in 1952 because of lower rates.

Sharply Increased Liquor, Gambling Violation Penalties

The following statement was issued December 26 by the Oregon liquor control commission:

Elimination of the sale of alcoholic beverages to minors and of gambling on licensed premises will continue as the two most important objectives of Commission policy in 1952. Further emphasis on these objectives has been ordered in the form of sharply increased penalties for violations.

Effective Jan. 1, 1952, a court conviction for gambling in connection with the operation of licensed premises will result in suspension of the license for a period not to exceed 60 days on the first conviction and revocation of the license on the second conviction.

Also effective Jan. 1, 1952, the period of suspension of a license for sale to a minor will be doubled. License suspensions for this cause vary according to the nature of the violation.

GIVE Voluntarily TO MARCH OF DIMES

DAIRY CORNER

New State Milk Regulations Given

New state regulations for grade A milk have been adopted and became effective January 2, 1952.

These were promulgated following a hearing held recently by the state department of agriculture, division of foods and dairies. A complete copy may be obtained by writing that office for administrative order No. 431.

These major changes and additions are announced by Kenneth E. Carl, assistant chief of the division in charge of milk enforcement.

STANDARDS OF IDENTITY (new) — Half and half is defined as pasteurized and homogenized fluid milk containing not less than 10 per cent butterfat. Vitamin A milk must contain at least 2000 vitamin A USP units per quart. Non-fat, fat-free or defatted milk — similar terms implying all fat has been removed — must contain one-half of one per cent or under of butterfat. A concentrated milk standard is also included for the first time. Other identity standards are as before.

MILK LICENSES (revised upward to meet increased inspection costs) — For producers, \$10 plus \$1 for each cow or goat in the milk herd with a \$35 maximum. For producer-distributors, \$15 for each cow or goat up to \$35. For milk plants, \$35.

The new schedule becomes due one year from the date of the existing license. For example, a grade A producer whose current license is dated August, 1951, will not be subject to the new license schedule until August, 1952.

FARM HOLDING TANKS — Regulations include specifications on installation and construction of tanks. Construction is subject to approval by the department, and all tanks that meet 3A standards will be approved. Sides of tanks must be at least 2 feet away from walls and the top must be at least 2 feet from the ceiling. Also, bulk holding tank users must have a concrete platform adjacent to the milk house area where the hose comes through for loading the milk pickup truck.

COOLING TEMPERATURES — Due to every-other-day pickup, a 50 degrees F. cooling standard is established for bulk milk tanks. Temperature requirements on milk shipped in cans is 60 degrees F.

PASTEURIZATION — Continuous pasteurization temperature is increased to 161 degrees F. which must be held for at least 16 seconds. Both these items are up one point.

TRANSPORTATION — Permanent bodies required except if milk is delivered within one hour of truck pickup or if milk is delivered to a plant where it is apparent to the department takes longer than one hour but that the quality of milk will not be adversely affected by the longer elapsed time.

Cans of milk in transit are required to be protected from dust and direct rays of the sun where deemed necessary by the department.

The regulations on transport

tation represent a compromise over those proposed at the hearing, when objections were entered by some Coos River and central Oregon producers.

PRODUCER - DISTRIBUTOR MILK HOUSES — New construction after January 2 must provide permanent solid partitions between the two rooms. A direct opening between milking parlor and milk house is now permitted in case of pipeline milk systems in which the milk flows directly from the milking machine to the milk house, provided that at no point between the cow and the farm holding tank is milk exposed to the atmosphere.

George Sennatt Now Partner

William M. Briggs announced yesterday the formation of a partnership with George M. Sennatt for the general practice of law in Ashland.

The new firm name will be Briggs and Sennatt (formerly Briggs and Briggs).

The latter firm was formed in 1919 when E. D. Briggs, a pioneer Jackson county lawyer, was joined by his son, William M. Briggs. Prior to that time, from 1886 to 1919, E. D. Briggs had engaged in the practice of law in Ashland.

E. D. Briggs who came to Ashland from Minneapolis in 1886, opened offices here and moved to the Pioneer building in 1890, where the firm has practiced ever since.

William M. Briggs, a graduate of the Valparaiso university law school in Indiana in 1917, joined his father in active practice in 1919. Although E. D. Briggs died in 1934, the firm retained its name.

The new partner joined the Briggs firm in 1949 after graduating from Willamette university's law school. Among his active participation in community affairs, has been work in the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Sennatt is married and has two children, George Jr., and Timothy.

GIVE Voluntarily TO MARCH OF DIMES
JANUARY 2-31

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Police Report ...

Continued from Page One

City of La Grande (pop. 8,635):
(The bureau of municipal research lists La Grande's police force at 10 men.)

"All the officers' salaries except the chief were increased at the beginning of the fiscal year (10 per cent). Our patrolmen now receive \$260 a month; sergeant, \$275; captain, \$300 and chief, \$340.

"This department has two patrol vehicles and one motorcycle which are constantly in use."

Lester J. Sater
Chief of Police

City of Grants Pass (pop. 8,116):

(The bureau of municipal research lists Grants Pass' force at 12 men.)

"At the beginning of the fiscal year, all city employees received a \$20 raise. This brought the patrolman's pay to \$290 a month. We have at our disposal two police cars and one service car equipped with radios and one solo-cycle with no radio. The city water department and the county sheriff's office have radio-equipped vehicles hooked in with our radio."

Carl M. Dallas
Chief of Police

City of Roseburg (pop. 8,390):

(The bureau of municipal research lists Roseburg's force at 11 men.)

"We have for our department, two patrol cars, one two-wheel motorcycle (traffic) and one three-wheel motorcycle for meter patrol."

"Last February we had a 10 per cent increase in salary. At this time, patrolmen are receiving \$300 a month."

Sincerely yours,
J. D. McAlpine
Asst. Chief

City of Baker (pop. 9,471):

(The bureau of municipal research lists Baker's force at 12 men.)

"We have two Chevrolet sedans equipped with radio. One car carries a siren and red light on the right front fender (looking at car) while the other is a 1951 two-toned green."

"The city manager's car is a business coupe... '50 Dodge and is also equipped with radio and we use this once in a while. There is another car, business coupe '49 Chevrolet, used by the superintendent of streets which is equipped with radio and now and then we use it."

"As for salaries... this was my first year in Oregon and when I made up my budget for the city manager I took some figures from the League of Oregon cities which I believed to be current. I took the average of all cities in the vicinity of the Baker population group and came up with \$260 for the patrolman per month. This was not a raise as such, as top salary was listed as \$260 but the men were receiving \$250. We furnish uniforms, \$100 per year and cleaning, and then rationalize that the men are receiving about \$270 per month."

"The sergeant's salary is \$270 per month and with uniform allowance and cleaning he also

Shasta Area Spawning, Hatchery Operations Told ...

Continued from Page 1

yon; and (3) removal of all dams and obstructions now impeding movement of fish up and down stream.)

As a result of reservoir operation, Sacramento river below Shasta dam has become much cooler in summer and somewhat warmer in early winter. The run-off pattern of Sacramento river has been drastically altered.

Beneficial Effects

The changed ecological complex in Sacramento river has had the following beneficial effects on salmon and trout production: (1) water temperatures are at or near the optimum range; (2) higher river temperatures during late fall and early winter have accelerated development of salmon eggs and fry and increased the production of fish food; (3) more efficient production of young salmon has been made possible by the control of major floods; (4) the danger of silting has been ameliorated; (5) reduction of predator and competitor fish species has followed the lowering of river temperatures; (6) the survival and possible increase of spring-run salmon has been insured by the water temperature regime. Neither plan to relocate the spring run can be considered successful under present conditions; (7) with the exception of volume of flow, operation of Shasta reservoir has created headwater conditions in Sacramento river for at least 50 miles downstream from Shasta dam.

As nearly as can be determined, the average percentage of females spawned from lots of salmon transferred to Coleman hatchery 1943-1945 inclusive, is 48.8 for spring run and 60.7 for fall run. The average mortality from the green-egg stage to the fry stage approximated 7.6 per cent; that from the fry to fingerling (release) stage is about 2.7 per cent.

receives about another \$10 a month.
"Chief's salary is \$375 per month with the uniform and cleaning allowance amounting to about \$10.
"From all information I have received I believe we are very low in the salary scale."

Very truly yours,
Fred R. Hunt
Chief of Police

Racks Unsuccessful

None of the racks installed in Sacramento river as units of the main river plan functioned properly. They were not usable during the 1946 season.

Shasta reservoir will fluctuate much more in the future than it has to date. An operational study made by the bureau of reclamation indicates that the reservoir will be drawn to dead storage level about six times in every 100 years. Under such drought conditions Sacramento river will be warmer, lower in flow, greatly influenced by air temperatures in Central valley and subject to invasions of undesirable fish species. The possibility of using Coleman hatchery as a salvage station in years of drought is very remote.

CONCLUSIONS:

On the basis of operations to date and the meager positive evidence now available, it is concluded that: (1) present ecological conditions in Sacramento river below Shasta dam are greatly improved for the natural production of salmon-oid fishes. (2) The main river spawning plan is producing large numbers of seaward migrant salmon and presumably adult salmon in some measure of abundance. (3) The improvement in river conditions has compensated, as nearly as can be determined at present, for the loss of spawning grounds above Shasta dam. (4) Racks in Sacramento river similar to those used are not satisfactory as means of blocking or controlling salmon migrations. (5) The main river has not been overcrowded with spawning salmon. (6) The numbers of salmon accommodated in the Shasta Salmon Maintenance plan were far in excess of expectations. (7) The spring run of salmon is more likely to be per-

petuated if left undisturbed in Sacramento river. (8) Ultimate success of the program depends on the maintenance of presently favorable river conditions. (9) Hatchery operations have been successful except for the problem of holding adult salmon, especially the spring run, until ready for spawning. (10) The Deer creek program offers little hope of ultimate success without some changes in present conditions (noted above). (11) Experience has been insufficient to establish definitely the success or failure of the salmon maintenance work and observations and studies need to be continued. Criteria for Shasta dam operation will change as new units for both control and storage of water in Sacramento river and the Sacramento valley are built and integrated into the Central Valley project. Continued evaluation of the effects on the fishery will be necessary as long as changing conditions may be anticipated.

(Next week: An evaluation of similar operations in connection with Grand Coulee dam on the Columbia river.)

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