

The Rogue River Fisheries

Proposed Projects Of Water Use Are Studied by Agents

(Editor's note: This is the 12th, and last, in a series of articles on the Rogue river fishery and its management. Today's article discusses dams and fish maintenance on the Rogue. The recognized need for additional summer flows for fish is described. The role that properly placed and operated dams might play to circumvent the inimical factors caused by the wild scramble for water is discussed.)

By COLE M. RIVERS
Fisheries Agent
State Game Commission

One of the primary responsibilities of the game commission is to assure the permanent welfare of our fish and game resources. The commission would be negligent in its duties if it did not, in this respect, any existing or proposed land or water is studied thoroughly to determine the influences on the welfare of the public's fish and game.

Because of this responsibility, the commission has been unjustly accused of assuming a "No" attitude toward any plan for dam construction or reclamation project in general. Such razor-edged accusations are without foundation, for on the contrary, approval of projects is common but seldom publicized.

It is only the proposed projects opposed by the commission that receive headlines, and people learn of the opposition when facts on irreparable damage that would occur are given publicity.

All Have Features
Every project, whether it be proposed by local, private, or federal agencies, has features that are good and/or bad for wildlife. The task of weighing the effects of a plan of development on fish and game falls upon the shoulders of the basing section of the game commission. This department studies all projects and makes specific recommendations.

Uses and storage of water present a critical problem in the Rogue basin. The runoff pattern is heavy in the winter and low in the summer. Because of the physical nature of the basin, feasible dam sites are generally too small to store the quantities of water in winter to satisfy all the needs for summertime use.

High costs for storage create projects that are marginal at the outset. Even the best proposed development cannot justify a balanced cost-benefit

Scientist Says Reds Want Disarmament

Washington (Science Service) — Dr. Jerome B. Weisner, President-elect John F. Kennedy's closest pre-election adviser on nuclear weapons and disarmament problems, told Science Service he is convinced that the Russians are "sincerely interested" in putting an end to the threat of nuclear war.

His confidence in Soviet good intentions is based on his experiences in Moscow this month at the Pugwash conference, he said. This is an international meeting of scientists interested in disarmament and in devoting the atom's energy to uses that will benefit mankind.

"In Moscow, I was heartened by the fact that the Russians got a better understanding of our position on arms control; and, I believe, we now have a clearer understanding of their position. One can be hopeful that if both countries are willing to make concessions and conduct experiments in a spirit of mutual trust, an agreement on arms control can be reached," the director of the research laboratory of electronics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology stated.

Sermon Proves to Be One-Half Effective

St. Paul, Minn. (UPI) — Edward Madigan, who tried to talk a pistol-waving youth out of stealing his watch and wallet, figures he should have made the lecture a little stronger.

The youth returned the watch and wallet, but kept the \$59 the wallet contained.

ratio without government subsidy of power, flood control and fishery benefits.

High Dams Impossible
Exhaustive investigations by federal agencies show that it is impossible to enjoy a high dam on the upper Rogue as big as the Shasta dam on the Sacramento river. There is no one site, or series of sites, that could be constructed within the limits of economic feasibility that could store "all the water we need" in the Rogue basin.

We are regularly asked the question, "Wouldn't a high dam on the upper Rogue be good for the fishery?" A yes (or no) answer would have to be clarified with many "ifs." The answer would depend upon the location of the dam

in relation to important spawning areas, the methods and times of storage and release, the quantities of release during critical low-water periods, the points of diversion, and many other factors that would benefit or adversely affect the fishery.

With the Corps of Army Engineers' present proposals for a dam in the headwaters of

the Rogue and/or its tributaries, attempts are being made to design a plan to benefit all water users. For one of the first times in the United States, fishery agencies are being afforded the opportunity to study the program through the planning stages of the project.

The U.S. fish and wildlife service, Oregon water re-

sources board, Oregon state game commission, fish commission of Oregon, and Corps of Engineers are cooperating with investigations to determine how much and what kind of water must be released at what time of the year to benefit the fishery.

These agencies have had 112 special temperature and flow stations in operations through 1960 to help analyze proposed storage projects and to determine what kind of releases to the Rogue are necessary to benefit fish. Best benefits would come from an operation that could increase minimum summer flows and control high temperatures in the lower Rogue canyon.

The classic example of a dam which has been beneficial to fish life is the Shasta dam on the Sacramento river in California. Often this dam and its benefits to fish is brought forth by proponents of reclamation and flood developments on the Rogue. Yet, there is no set pattern on dams and their possible benefit to a fishery. There are so many variables that under identical plans of development, a dam that is beneficial on one river may be extremely damaging on an adjacent river system.

The people and organizations that are now actively working toward plans for storage on the upper Rogue are sincerely interested in finding a plan that will be beneficial to the needs of flood control, irrigation, and fish life. They are pursuing the true concept of multipurpose development.

Can Not Fight Development
No one can fight development. The best any of us can do is to encourage the progress in an orderly fashion. A point of view that is being heard more frequently all the time is that unless development is orderly with respect to all resources, we are not realizing true progress.

The game commission will continue to exercise its full responsibilities in the protection and management of the Rogue's fishery resource. Whether it be power or irrigation developments, protection of stream bank and flow, stream clearance and rotary screen, pollution, artificial propagation, research, or the many other programs, projects and related factors affecting fish life, all will be pursued vigorously for the welfare of the fisheries.

Its objective is not one of standing still or to just maintain fishery levels in a static condition. Its objective is one geared to increase and build these runs throughout the Rogue river system to a high recreational and economic level. We have the river and the basic stocks of fish. But success depends entirely on the public's understanding and assistance toward this goal.



SPAWNING BEDS — Salmon redds (spawning beds) are counted from an airplane to determine distribution of spawning in relation to proposed dam sites. The picture shows a number of redds which were counted on one spawning bar in the Rogue river near McLeod.

UPI Photographer Critical of Jail in Havana; Denies Spying

(Editor's note: Frank Beatty, United Press International newspaper manager in Miami, Fla., tells in the following dispatch of the six days he spent in a Cuban jail, accused as an American "spy" for taking pictures of the Cuban national capital.)

By FRANK BEATTY
Miami, Fla. — (UPI) — My experience with jails is pretty limited, but I like to think that somewhere in the world, there is a better jail than the one I have just left in Havana. Six days in this jail were bad enough, but the five nights were worse.

In the first three nights, I slept on a concrete floor — in shifts, and sideways. There were 30 of us in a room so small there wasn't space for everyone to stretch out at the same time.

I had new accommodations on the last two nights, in a small cell with three-decker bunks covered with slim mattresses.

Infested With Bugs
The mattresses were so infested with bed bugs that I threw mine on the floor and slept on the bare springs. Compared with the concrete floor, it was luxury.

I will admit here and now that I reached the breaking point yesterday morning. I didn't know that my release had already been ordered. I didn't even know what I was charged with.

In three, seemingly never-ending days and nights in the new cell, I had come to regard my 10 Cuban cellmates as almost old friends. When the guards walked in yesterday morning and hauled six of them away, I suddenly realized what people meant when they said "sheer despair." Everything suddenly seemed utterly hopeless.

Not until I got out did I learn that the Cuban government had charged me with being an American spy. They claimed they had found military pictures in my room. Even if I had taken military pictures — which I hadn't — they couldn't have found them because I had mailed all my undeveloped negatives to Miami.

Received Permission
Another fact is that I asked and got permission before I took any picture in Cuba.

When I strolled over to the national capital, I went up to a military policeman who seemed to be in charge and asked if I could take a picture of the building, which was being guarded.

He said yes, and even called over three young militiamen to pose for me.

I took a couple of shots, put the camera in my pocket and turned toward the UPI office. I hadn't gone 50 yards before another military policeman grabbed me by the arm and told me to come with him.

Then began 10 hours of questioning at five different intervals. Every time I was moved, there were about four guards with snub-nosed sub-machine guns poked at me.

I was questioned first in the police office at the capital, then taken to army headquarters for another two hours of questioning. Later they took me to the downtown office of G-2 or military intelligence for another three hours of questioning.

The session was fairly friendly and I was brought a

plate of beans and rice. I was still hopeful of being turned loose.

Taken To Headquarters
But later they took me to G-2 headquarters — it looked like a former villa — on the outskirts of Havana. For two to three hours, the military men asked me everything — who were my parents, how long had I worked for UPI, who had I worked for before that, what was my military service, was I an American spy, had I been sent to Cuba to photograph the so-called invasion, wasn't I really a secret worker for the FBI, etc.

Finally they put me in a room about 15 by 50 feet — it looked like a former dining room with a broken chandelier hanging from the ceiling.

We were fed plain rice on tin plates twice a day, at around 11:30 in the morning and 4:30 in the afternoon.

Our bathroom looked as if it was once a back porch. The toilet was a hole in the floor with a drain. On the wall was a single faucet. If you crouched low enough, you could use it for a shower.

Divided Into Groups
Later, the guards took all of us out, divided us in three groups of 10 each and put each group into smaller cells at the rear of the same building. This was the cell with the three-bunk beds with the portable mattresses.

The guards spoke as much English as I do Spanish, which is none at all. Everytime I asked for permission to telephone my office or at least send a note, they replied "pardon!" Even to a non-Spanish speaker, their gestures made it clear what this one word meant — "to the wall" or "to the firing squad."

One of my cellmates was a Cuban of 23 who was charged with counter-revolutionary activities, too. This is a very useful charge to the authorities; it covers just about anything. One day he was taken away. Before leaving, he slipped me his remaining supply of soda crackers and his last five pesos. He urged me to try bribing my way past a guard.

Before I left yesterday, I turned the money over to one of the cellmates I left behind.

I couldn't quite believe I was being released even when a Swiss embassy official came to escort me to the airport last night. I kept my fingers crossed until I got aboard the plane.

The stewardess was a very discerning young lady. "You look like you could stand something to eat," she said.

She was right. I had forgotten just how good a ham and cheese sandwich and a coke could taste.

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Stipends of \$75 per week for each of the eight weeks of the Institute will be awarded participants. Funds, which come from the National Science Foundation, will also cover travel and dependency allowances.

Program of the Institute is designed to enrich the mathematical backgrounds of the participants. Moursund explained. It will acquaint them with the modern developments which influence high school mathematics curriculums.

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FRANK BEATTY
Better Jails Somewhere

Institute Planned At University

Eugene-Fifty high school teachers of mathematics will study at the University of Oregon this summer at a National Science Foundation financed institute.

The Institute for Teachers of High School Mathematics, directed by Dr. Andrew Moursund, head of the university mathematics department, will run for eight weeks, from June 19 to Aug. 12. It will be one of 400 summer institutes for science and mathematics teachers which will be held at universities throughout the country during the summer.

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