

The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the
News-Review Company, Inc.
Entered as second class matter May 1, 1920, as the post office at
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.
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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago,
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.50;
three months, \$3.25. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$13.00; six months,
\$7.00; three months, \$3.50.
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$13.00 (in advance), less than one year,
per month, \$1.25.

IT'S OUR GOVERNMENT

Charles V. Stanton

"Do you know what interested me most in Eisenhower's speech?" asked a visitor in our office, following the State of the Union message to Congress.

"It was his emphasis on the importance of government at the local level," our visitor said.

Then he added:
The President urged local communities and states to do things for themselves. If they can't handle their jobs alone, the federal government will help. It would help them build their hospitals, possibly their schools.

He doesn't propose junking all the social advances made in recent years. No one really wants that. But some of us are scared of Socialism. Eisenhower's approach reduces the socialistic trend, but still does not deny federal participation with local government when help is needed. It encourages people to do things for themselves. I like that.

People should be brought to realize that government begins in their city halls and their courthouses; that the farther government gets away from the city hall and the courthouse the greater the danger to the individual rights of the people, and the more burdensome government can become.

Need To Reverse Education

Our visitor could well have added that we must reverse the trend of political education, if the importance of local government is to be brought to the realization of the public.

For many years we have been drifting towards a paternalistic dictatorship. We have seen a breakdown of individual morale. We have been content to let "Uncle" do everything for us — build our homes, regulate our crops, run our business, hand out a dole, feed our kids at school, pay us for not working or producing, built our power plants, run our railroads and collect our insurance.

We've been so hypnotized by big pay checks, made possible by borrowing money, that we've been perfectly content to become wards of government.

A great many people, who confuse comfort with security, are willing to continue in a state of dependency. They say: "Why worry when 'Uncle' will take care of everything for us? We've never had it so good!"

Many worthwhile social reforms have been achieved in recent years. We know, however, there has been much chiseling, corruption and graft associated with some of these reforms. We should know, too, that the undesirable features could be greatly relieved if administration were to be handled at the local level.

Prestige Of Congress Undermined

Congress now is in session. We will hear and read a great deal about Congress during the next few weeks. Much of what we hear and read will be critical.

For many years there has been a studied plan to lower the prestige of Congress. A dictatorship cannot exist if the people have a representative part in government. We came dangerously near a complete "rubber stamp" Congress at one time in our history.

We often become exasperated with Congress. Few items of legislation are considered on their merits. Action more frequently is influenced by political expediency. Seldom is a bill acted upon without serious consideration of its influence on party politics. Legislation is jockeyed and maneuvered for purposes of party politics.

Yet, in the long run, Congress usually succeeds in keeping our government on an even keel. Our legislation is achieved through the process of compromise. Compromise prevents government from going to extremes.

Congress is the people's protection. Government begins in the city hall and the courthouse. It reaches full flower in Congress. If Congress were to be kept as responsive to the people as is the city council and the county court, we would have little danger of bad government.

If Congress is not responsive to the will of the people, it is the fault of the people.

During these next few weeks we should realize that every criticism of Congress comes back to each of us personally. We must accept criticism of Congress as criticism of our own acts, because we elected the Congress. It is the part of the federal government closest to us. The closer we can keep government within our own hands, the better off we will be.

Hal Boyle

by HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — While the rest of America's mighty motor car industry was pondering how to make autos out of plastic, young Lew Glaser did something about it. He built them.

It is true they were only small plastic models of old style cars, but a fellow has to begin somewhere, doesn't he? And today, a tycoon of the toy industry at 36, Glaser turns out more cars than General Motors and the second Henry Ford put together — and he's stepping up production for 1954.

"I look for it to be a better year than 1953," said Glaser, who pyramided a \$750 investment into a five million dollar annual business in only 13 years.

Here's how Lew, a Brooklyn-born boy who took Horace Greeley's advice to go West while he was still in rompers, did it:

"I had a radio repair store in Los Angeles when the war came on, and I decided I'd better get into a different field. But what? I picked plastics because nobody seemed to know anything about it, and I felt my ignorance wouldn't be too much of a handicap."

For \$750 he bought the equipment of a plastic novelties manufacturer who had become disillusioned. Glaser set out to get government contracts for airplane and radio parts, and also made compact, picture frames and cigarette cases from plastic scraps.

His volume mushroomed from \$32,000 the first year to more than a million dollars, then collapsed with the end of the war. He had to find something new to survive — so he turned to toys. His first gadget, a toy plastic washing machine that really worked, saved his business.

"But the trouble with most toy novelties," he said, "is that they will go over big one year — and the next year they go blowie. It's a fleeting business. You live on the edge of a cliff."

Three years ago he began turning out his "Highway Pioneers," a series of put-them-together-yourself kits that enabled normal children and bright adults to assemble the toy industry's most famous old American cars. They were an instant hit. Customers began to demand more and more kits so they could assemble a collection of the models.

"It was a jackpot idea, and I'd like to be able to say we realized it," he proudly admitted Glaser. "But the truth is we thought we had only a one-year toy when we started."

"It took us a little time to understand what we had — an inexpensive way for people to build something with their hands they could be proud of. It seems to satisfy a big need in people today."

"The market was always there, but nobody had stumbled on it. We did."

Glaser has found half the model kits are bought by children between the ages of 7 and 14, half by grownups over 21. To his model car series he now has added a series of famous fighter planes and naval vessels. He sold 10 million kits last year, hopes to market 15 million this year, plans to add a line of plastic models that will appeal specifically to girls.

Lew, whose headquarters is in Venice, Calif., is still a bit dazed over the speed with which success came to him, and hesitated when I asked him what explained it.

"Well," he said, "I suppose a fellow ought to keep his mind plastic enough so that if he does trip over a good thing he'll have sense enough to do something about it besides criticize the condition of the pavement."

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

istration has been, social security has taken a lot of the grimness out of that ancient and awful fear.

There is unemployment insurance. Who would do away with it, even if he could? I wouldn't. Throughout the centuries the fear of losing one's job and seeing one's family go cold and hungry has haunted men's minds and cast a shadow over their brighter hours. Unemployment insurance has been imperfectly administered, and there have been too many cases where it has been permitted to degenerate into a racket. But it has helped to make life brighter and happier for millions of honest people.

And there is the modern concept that in times of emergency and stress and misfortune we are no longer going to let people STARVE.

AREN'T going to. You know it. I know it. Every person who possesses a reasoning mind knows it. The United States of America, at least, has simply grown past the cruel and heartless time when such things could be permitted.

President Eisenhower, as a sincere and dedicated middle-of-the-roader, charts a course in his thinking that is midway between the excesses and the extravagances of the New Deal and the Fair Deal and the hard-boiled each for himself and the devil take the hindmost philosophy of the extreme right-wing conservatives.

That is what his State of the Union message says to us in clear and unmistakable language.

His message leaves both partisan Republicans and partisan Democrats confused and uncertain. They don't know quite what to think of it. It is too New Dealish for the partisan Republicans and not New Dealish enough for the partisan Democrats.

To understand President Eisenhower's philosophy, you must understand his background. He started with a good mind. He was educated to be a professional soldier. At West Point, he was trained to consider first and always HIS COUNTRY'S WELFARE. HIS teaching has stayed with him. In his mind, his country's welfare is STILL FIRST. He gives little thought to pure partisan advantage.

That is President Eisenhower's background. It helps to explain what President Eisenhower IS.

Comparisons help us to understand situations. Let's make one here.

Ex-President Truman says this morning: "President Eisenhower's message contains a great many New Deal recommendations. In so far as it contained New Deal recommendations, IT WAS A GOOD MESSAGE."

Harry Truman was trained in the rough-and-tumble of partisan politics. His philosophy is to do whatever HELPS YOUR SIDE WIN. Dwight Eisenhower was NOT trained in that school. His philosophy is to do whatever is best for your country and its people.

White House Telegrams Favor Eisenhower Talk

WASHINGTON (AP) — The White House said Friday that public reaction telegrams being received on President Eisenhower's State of the Union message to Congress are "overwhelmingly in favor" of his program.

James C. Hagerty, presidential press secretary, said in response to questions that the reaction has been particularly favorable to two Eisenhower proposals — his recommendation that convicted Communist conspirators be stripped of citizenship and his call for making 18-year-olds eligible to vote.

Washington Senator Bills Democratic Talk

PORTLAND (AP) — State Sen. Albert D. Rosellini of Washington will be the main speaker at the Jan. 16 meeting of the Willamette Democratic Society here.

Mike DeCicco, president of the society, said the organization may elect a "Democratic man of the year" at the session. Rosellini recently was given that title by King County Democrats.

Rosellini also is scheduled to be in Vancouver, Wash., next Saturday for a session of the Washington State Legislative Council.

Ancient Russian Proves Prowess, Kills Animals

LONDON (AP) — Moscow Radio told proudly Saturday of a hunter named Otto Geiker who at 126 still is killing wild animals in the rugged Khabarovsk area in the Soviet far east.

Geiker's kills include more than 200 bears, several tigers and countless wild boars, oaks and other animals, the radio said. He has a young brother Kamban, only 83, who is a hunter, too, and Moscow said he has over-filled his fur trapping assignment by almost 300 per cent.

Chiang Calls Assembly To Elect New President

TAIPEH, Formosa (AP) — President Chiang Kai-shek today issued a mandate summoning the 3,045 man National Assembly to meet here Feb. 19 to elect a new president and vice president of Nationalist China.

The election is expected to take place in the middle of March after administrative matters are settled. Chiang's re-election to a six-year term is a virtual certainty. Premier Chen Chun is the leading candidate for the vice presidency.

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BOOM TOWN, PA.

Lesson Held For Pacific Northwest, Writer Hints

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Roseburg, like every Pacific Northwest city, is striving for expanded, diversified industrialization on which it can fasten a steady, prosperous economic condition for its citizens. But the process is tediously slow and the outcome is never inevitable. Some cities go forward, some backward, and some stand still, usually depending upon their approach to the task. York, Pa., is a city that is leaping ahead — and so the News-Review's Washington correspondent went to York to look for the secret of that town's recent success in attracting new industry. This is the first in a series of articles on his findings.)

YORK, Pa. — This city is quietly but peacefully booming.

If uprooted and set down anywhere in the Pacific Northwest, York would be the envy of the entire region. For York has got what the Northwest is trying desperately to learn — the knack for luring new industry and obtaining the steady payrolls that undergird its spanking, trim prosperity.

But the kind of boom York is experiencing is not the kind that withers into tomorrow's bust. It is the steady kind of expansion which keeps the labor supply tight but not exhausted; which keeps the city water works and the local electric utility busy extending lines not strangled by swollen new demands; which finds many new streets cut through former pastures and lined with trim new bungalows, but not a condition that brings trailer villages and jerrybuilt housing that are tomorrow's slums.

In short, York's boom is of manageable proportions, unfolding as though according to plan, which is just about how it all has happened.

YORK SITS in the heart of fertile farmland. President Eisenhower's Gettysburg farm is 25 miles west of here. Neighboring Lancaster County to the east is said to be the most productive non-irrigated county in the country. This picturesque Pennsylvania Dutch country, 80 miles west of Philadelphia, 100 miles north of Washington, D. C. Many of its citizens have never seen a coal mine

for which this state is widely known.

But look first at the evidence of York's industrial circumstances, as this reporter did by driving about the area to see new factories springing up in the outskirts where corn, peaches and potatoes only recently grew.

East of town rises a branch plant of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. which will employ over 1,000 workers when completed. To the west is an addition to the S. Morgan Smith Co., builder of more of the hydraulic turbines used in Pacific Northwest dams than any firm in the country.

On other nearby sites new plants are underway or recently finished for Bendix Radio Co. (350 workers), Bowen-McLaughlin, Inc. (employing 300 in reconditioning army tanks), Cole Steel Equipment Co. (600 office equipment makers), Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. (employing 300 to make radio and television parts), Standard Register Co. (300 workers making business forms), Drawalloy Corp. (20 workers turning out welding rods), and Edgcomb Steel Co. (50 workers wholesaling steel).

THE PLANT INVESTMENT alone for these few factories amounts to \$11½ million, all acquired by York in the past year or two. These new plants brought 4,140 new jobs carrying an estimated annual payroll of better than \$11 million. People in these parts rate that as pretty brisk progress for a city of 80,000 population (city, 60,000; suburbs, 20,000; county, 212,000).

But that's not all. Existing industries — and York has several hundred — are also expanding to the tune of \$15 million to create 3,400 additional jobs. They are stepping up their output of wallpaper, vacuum cleaners, air conditioners, tire chains, television cabinets, roofing material, turbines, false teeth.

A prime example is S. Morgan Smith, which is working round-the-clock to deliver on schedule the turbines for McNamara near Pendleton. Recently it won a contract for six turbines at Chief Joseph Dam north of Wenatchee. Contracts received by the firm for these two projects alone run to \$22 million. But the world's most productive company in modern waterwheels takes these North-

Machine Shown For Translations

NEW YORK (AP) — A new mechanical translator may ultimately hurdle the language barrier in the twinkling of an electronic eye. Introduced publicly for the first time yesterday by the International Business Machines Corp., the 12-machine collective "brain" has a vocabulary of 250 words. But with improvements to come, the device could run the gamut of all language dictionaries.

Give the "brain" a sentence, lights flash, there is a subdued clinking and clanking, and in 10 seconds you've got the translation.

In addition to its language work, the machines take seconds to do equation which might take years of mental calculation.

The "literary" part of the system is credited mostly to Dr. Leon Dostert, chairman of Georgetown University's Institute of Languages and Linguistics, and Dr. Cuthbert C. Hurd, director of IBM's applied science division.

west projects in its stride — with the aid of a new plant — for its business is international now and growing rapidly as the world awakens to the wonders of harnessing its mighty rivers for power and water.

THE MEASUREMENTS of York's boom are these:
Increase in annual payroll — \$14 million.
New school rooms needed — 350.
New retail stores — 420.
Additional autos — 7,000.

Boost in annual retail trade — \$70 million, for a 34 per cent increase.

TO MARSHALL these facts about York, Pa., in 1953 is to annihilate the notion that the industrial east is losing its factories to the cheap power producing valleys of the Columbia and Tennessee rivers.

Nevertheless, more than a few members of Congress from this section have charged in recent years that the south and the west were reaping the advantage of hydroelectricity at the expense of the east, particularly New England. York stands as a prosperous rebuttal to their contention.

York, however, is not typical of its state or region. It is away out front in the competitive game of luring new plants to locate in its area. And many of its neighboring cities of Pennsylvania have suffered industrial recessions that are all the more worrisome to their congressmen for the fact that unrivaled prosperity has been abroad in the land for the past three years.

(NEXT—What Is York's Magic?)

Bruce Biossat

The first thought that comes to mind in reaction to the announcement that two American Army divisions will be withdrawn from Korea is: Can we afford the risk?

The question is natural because the Communists cannot be trusted to maintain the present truce. They show no signs of eagerness to translate the truce into more lasting peace arrangements. They are notorious in Asia for using a truce as a blind for a new military build-up.

We could not, of course, base our disposition of troops on any fragile assumption that this time things are going to be different. And this decision to cut down our forces in Korea does not imply a sudden surge of faith in the Reds.

For one thing, the South Korean army has been increasing steadily in size and effectiveness. From the time President Eisenhower first began appraising the Korean outlook, he planned a mounting emphasis on native forces as they became trained and equipped. This is the first important fruit of that policy.

In the second place, our government and the other United Nations belligerents have indicated that any Communist breach of the truce most likely would mean expansion of the war beyond Korean soil and the use of more devastating offensive weapons.

The clear import of the warning delivered to the Reds on this score is that we would bank more heavily on growing air power in any renewed conflict. And there is at least a hint running through the various official statements that we would consider using atomic weapons in the hope of smashing the enemy decisively.

Thus, not by a foolish taking of a risk but by a careful calculation of the military probabilities,

U. S. authorities have concluded they can now re-deploy two divisions.

The swelling ranks of trained and outfitted South Koreans are the reliance against a swift overrunning of free Korean soil. Even assuming a large build-up of Red armies above the truce line, there is unlikely to be a repetition of July, 1950, when North Koreans brushed aside the frail opposition south of the 38th Parallel and swept down until held by hastily assembled American forces.

As a back-up for the now stronger South Koreans, the United States will still have four divisions on the peninsula, and others in reserve on nearby Japanese islands. This ought to discourage any ideas of a quick Red thrust to Pusan.

On the other hand, should we have to think again of conducting offensive war in the Korean area, obviously we do not intend to depend so much as formerly on ground troops. We will be thinking in terms of more advanced, air-delivered weapons.

The move to pull out two divisions makes eminent good sense. It is wholly consistent with our own maximum security and our determination to protect free soil in Asia. At the same time, as the President said, it gives us a chance to show the world our intentions are peaceful and that we want to create a climate of good will.

Do the Communists dare to offer a similar show of good faith?

LINCOLN SPEAKER
PORTLAND (AP) — Goodwin J. Knight, governor of California, will be principal speaker at the Republican Lincoln Day program here Feb. 12.

His topic will be "The Challenge to the Republican Party in 1954."

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VENETIAN MIRRORS

Chiang Calls Assembly To Elect New President

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FORCED TO LIQUIDATE

AT OR BELOW COST

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