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NOW FOR THE FIREWORKS!

Charles V. Stanton

President Eisenhower's slow pace down the middle of the road is plainly expressed in his budget message. He proposes no drastic changes, although suggesting moderate reductions in some lines, minor increases in others; shifting more government functions away from Washington and back to state capitals, readjustment of the tax burden, and simplification of tax procedure.

In an election year we can expect the President's budget proposals to arouse a storm of political oratory directed to the galleries. Certainly Ike is aware of the political ammunition furnished by his proposals. But the fact that he adheres so firmly to the policy of moderation set up for his administration makes the message particularly significant.

His administration is exposed to criticism from those factions long concerned in building up a huge federal bureaucracy. His proposal to ease corporation taxes, lower the schedule of taxes on dividends, liberalize depreciation allowances and relax regulations governing small corporations will draw fire from the "Soak the Rich" advocates. His suggested cuts in Army and Navy appropriations while increasing money for the Air Force will undoubtedly stir up a hornet's nest in the armed services, where jealousy with regard to appropriations is traditional. Proposed reductions in foreign economic aid will not suit the professional "do-gooders," although they will be partly mollified by the call for more money for slum clearance at home.

More Economy Wanted

The budget message will be most unsatisfactory to the "economy bloc" in Congress. It fails to bring the budget into balance, as demanded by many congressmen of both parties. Nor will it suit the "agricultural bloc" which wants more money for price supports.

It seems that in every department of his message the President has exposed himself to criticism.

Yet the message is in keeping with the policy the administration has set for itself. It continues the program of gradually whittling down the size of the overgrown federal bureaucracy, built up over a long period of time, squeezing waste out of defense expenditures, encouraging other nations to help themselves rather than depending on handouts from Uncle Sam, while attempting to improve domestic conditions, insofar as consistent with the demands for federal revenue.

Continuation of social reforms is observed in proposals to liberalize tax allowances for medical expenses and provide more money for slum clearance. Yet he would restore responsibility for housing to private interests, as indicated by the suggested cut in defense housing appropriations from 31 million to one million.

Would Ease Tax Load

Eisenhower's message will disappoint taxpayers, although he suggests ways of shifting the burden to make it a little easier to carry. He would permit more earnings by children, provide allowances for baby sitters, give farmers credit for soil conservation activities, and make other modifications concerning personal income taxes.

In the business field he would make it easier for corporations to pay their taxes, although there would be little reduction in total amounts. Minor change in the tax on dividends is proposed, an issue of much economic importance because dividends are subject to double taxation.

The message indicates exhaustive study of domestic needs. It particularly suggests aid to employment and production in advocating more money for access roads, permitting better management of resources, salvage of damaged timber, thus creating more jobs and payrolls. Yet he proposes no "new starts" on river and harbor projects, while cutting substantially the money for flood control and multi-purpose dams.

As a whole, the message will be pleasing to those who agree with the president's middle-of-the-road program, but will be heatedly attacked by special interests, extremists of both parties, political propagandists, etc.

Of one thing we may be certain. No word, sentence or paragraph will be acceptable to Oregon's vocal senator, "Junior" Morse.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—If you were fitting out a new submarine, what kind of pictures would you hang on the walls?

A portrait of Whistler's mother? An autographed photo of Adm. Bull Halsey and maybe one of Marilyn Monroe? Or perhaps a water color of Pike's Peak during a snowstorm at sunset?

This was one of the problems faced by a commercial designing firm called in by the U.S. Navy to make the Nautilus, the world's first atom-powered submarine, a comfortable underwater home to the sailors who man her.

"We thought pictures of peaceful country scenes would be more restful," said Walter P. Margulies, partner in the firm of Lippincott and Margulies. "But some Navy men figured pictures of famous fighting ships would be more inspiring."

"No final decision has been made," said Margulies.

Margulies previously had designed everything from motor cars to cocktail lounges, from vacuum cleaners to soup and beer can labels, and one of his firm's beer can labels won first prize in a national contest.

But he found his two-year job of making the new submarine more habitable one of the most challenging of his career. And the result would amaze the shade of John Paul Jones. It is a submarine's dream.

The Nautilus is able to stay submerged for two months and sail around the world in that time. But men in close quarters often get on each other's nerves, and fighting efficiency falls off with lowered morale.

"Our task was to use color and

design to fight monotony, improve living conditions, and provide as much privacy and variety as was possible," said Margulies.

In the battle control areas of the Nautilus the colors are crisp and sharp, the lights brighter, and even the equipment control knobs are rough to the hand—to keep the crew alert.

In the relaxation areas the reverse psychology is employed. Colors are subdued, noise is minimized, and there are no plaid patterns—as complicated patterns have been found to increase seasickness.

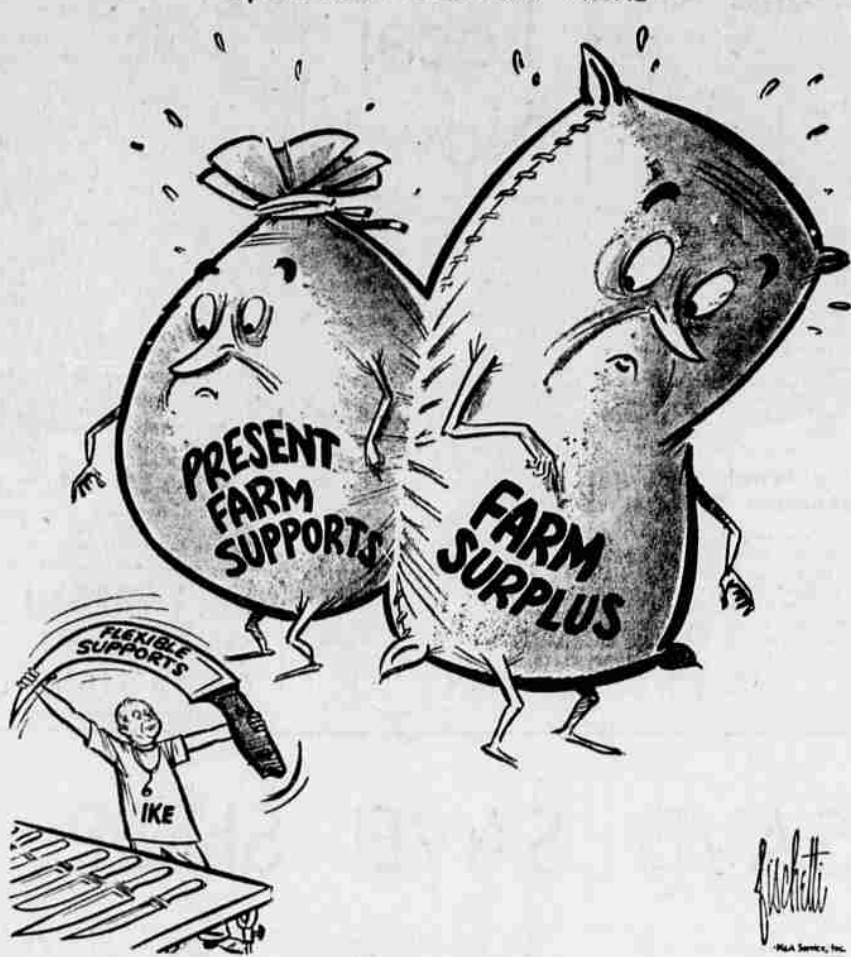
What does the Nautilus have that John Paul Jones lacked aboard his ships?

"Well, the crew quarters on sailing vessels in the 18th century were only about 4 1/2 feet high," said Margulies. "In the Nautilus there are separate decks for the officers and crew, and plenty of room to stand upright."

"The mess hall has yellow walls and red seats. Each sailor has a fluorescent bed lamp, and he sleeps on a foam rubber mattress. He can sit up without bumping his head on the bunk above him, and the men don't have to sleep nose-to-nose in the old days."

"There are outlets for electric razors, showers, a phonograph with plenty of records, a movie projection machine, and library

Operation: Siamese Twins



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Avoiding pitched battles over long-standing and highly controversial foreign policy issues should be a major objective for Republican leaders in this session of Congress.

New foreign trade policy, the Bretton Woods extension, mutual security and foreign aid programs and proposals for joint U.S.-Canadian development of the St. Lawrence seaway, are major matters over which knock-down, drag-out fights could arise.

Congress extended the old, reciprocal-trade agreements program until June 30, 1954. Before that time, President Eisenhower's commission on foreign-trade policy, headed by Clarence M. Randall, must make its report and the Congress must act on it. Long hearings and hot debate are in prospect, as this involves the tariff fight that has been a bitter political issue for over 100 years.

Ohio Sen. John W. Bricker's proposed constitutional amendment to make treaties and executive agreements binding on the U.S. is a highly emotional subject.

Sen. William F. Knowland of California has introduced a substitute amendment which merely restates present law. It has the approval of President Eisenhower, but not Senator Bricker.

Another showdown, which the Congress hopes it can avoid, is over the Foreign Operations amendment by Rep. James P. Richards (D-S.C.) which would require that half of the European arms aid must go to building forces.

The St. Lawrence seaway matter has been kicked around in Congress for years in a game of conflicting local and business interests. Final approval is still uncertain.

Ratification of the Mutual Defense treaty with Korea is a major matter of Senate consideration. Treaty was signed Aug. 7, 1953. Status of peace treaty negotiations, the conduct of South Korean President Syngman Rhee's government, or a new outbreak of hostilities could all have bearing on final Senate action.

Legislation is required to implement a new international copyright convention with 40 nations. The convention can't be ratified until corresponding changes have been made in U.S. law. There's a legislative jam over which will be done first.

In connection with this, bills have been pending in Congress for two years to restrict imports into the U.S. of books printed in English in other countries. This matter was given no attention by the last session of Congress.

Ratification of the North American regional broadcast agreement.

shelves. Each man has a personal locker by his bunk, instead of a duffel bag. There is even a place inside the locker compartment where he can hang a picture of his favorite pinup girl—and keep her to himself.

"The crew messroom can be cleared and hold the entire ship's company for Sunday church services. It can also be used as a gym for boxing matches or equestrianism. No, there isn't space to play basketball, but it is big enough for table tennis."

"Our aim was to have a well-rounded pattern of comfort so that a sailor could leave a dirty post, take a few steps and enter as homelike an atmosphere as possible. Cutting down the hardships reduces the tensions of undersea life in crowded quarters."

"Paying attention to human needs pays off in higher morale, and we have only scratched the surface so far in making fighting machinery more adaptable to the men who fight with it."

Naturally, the Nautilus will carry an ice cream freezer. As any infantryman knows, the modern Navy rarely steams into battle without a full supply of ice cream. But the doughboy would like to do it, too, if he could just figure out a way to carry it.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—ment is another sticker. Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic and United Kingdom, acting for the Bahamas Islands, are involved. U.S. broadcasters now having clear channels are fighting allocation of these channels for use in the other countries.

Something will have to be done to reconstruct the International Claims Commission. It was created to handle claims of U.S. citizens for property seized under nationalization laws of foreign countries. A kitty of \$400,000 from Panama and \$17 million from Yugoslavia has to be divided up.

lion dollars for federal projects in the Pacific Northwest. That's a sharp reduction from previous spending in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

A lot of us will howl. We'll say it ought to have been MORE—that we'll be ruined if we don't get MORE from Uncle Sam.

But—Suppose that as a result of decreased federal spending the federal taxes levied on the Pacific Northwest states should be materially reduced (decreased federal spending is the only way they CAN be reduced).

Suppose that instead of first TAKING IT AWAY FROM US and then giving our own money back to us (less Washington's cut) Uncle Sam should leave MORE OF OUR OWN MONEY IN OUR OWN POCKETS, to be spent on our own projects in our own way—

In that event, might we not be just as well off in the long run? Maybe we'd be better off!

Something to paste in your hat: In the fiscal year that ended on June 30, 1953, the federal government collected in Oregon alone, from all sources, the staggering sum of \$570,509,000.

That's better than a HALF BILLION dollars.

I'm willing to bet that if we'd had even half of that half billion dollars to spend on ourselves here in Oregon, in our own way, we could have done a better job of it for ourselves.

In closing, here's some Washington comment on Ike's budget: Speaker of the House Joe Martin (he's a Republican and his political fortunes are all tied up in the success of the GOP):

"It (the budget) is a masterpiece of statesmanship."

Senior minority member of the house appropriations committee Clarence Cannon of Missouri (he's a Democrat and his political fortunes are all bound up in DIS-CREDITING the Republican administration):

"It (the budget) is as phony as a wooden nutmeg."

That's POLITICS for you. It's one reason why we should take everything a politician says with at least a teaspoonful of salt.

Glide Tops City In Precipitation

By MRS. RUTH SELBY
George Churchill, Glade district forest ranger, has kept a record of the rainfall since 1947 by the government rain gauge located at the Glade ranger station.

Wishing to make a comparison of Glade and Roseburg rainfall, he contacted Mark Lander, in charge of the U.S. Weather Bureau station at Roseburg to obtain such data.

Glade's wettest month was October 1950 when 13.73 inches fell; Roseburg had 12.53. The wettest day for Glade was Nov. 22, 1953, when 3.85 inches of rain fell in a 24-hour period; Roseburg had 3.71 the same day. Glade showed 59.06 more inches during five of the six years than Roseburg. The 1953 Roseburg figure is still unofficial.

Glade Roseburg

1947	48.15	33.68
1948	48.36	36.45
1949	53.42	46.44
1950	42.96	37.54
1951	33.32	29.05
1952	60.25	43.57

DIES IN GARAGE
PORTLAND (AP)—Because of ice and cold, Jesse L. Joe, 45, was putting chains on his car Thursday morning in a closed garage. The car engine was running. He was found dead and the coroner's office said it would ask an autopsy to determine whether carbon monoxide or heart attack was responsible.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

SPRAGUE MOURNS 'PASSING OF THE BUCKWEATS'

Eugene Register-Guard

From time to time, many people have tried to analyze "what's wrong" with "the new generation" (or at least what makes 'em different). The causes of human change are always complex, and there is never any single simple answer to any human problem from wars to wamble-snitching. Nevertheless, we want to add our loud Amen to Charley Sprague's diagnosis of at least one spreading cause of deterioration—the decline of the buckwheat cake. Says Mr. Sprague in the Statesman (Salem): "They are going the way of the Congress gaiter and the detachable cuffs" (and he speaks of the time when buckwheats were the major breakfast item "preceded by a whopping dish of oatmeal, accompanied by liberal servings of country pork sausage and fried eggs, washed down by heavy drafts of Arbuckle's coffee or, for the juniors, milk, fresh from the crock").

To be sure the grocers still sell buckwheat—that prepared stuff that comes in boxes, all adulterated with cornmeal or whatnot. Let's forget what real buckwheats were like, let us quote from Charley:

If buckwheat cakes were an institution, making them was a rite. Come the fall of the year when the mornings were nippy and when jugs of fresh molasses and just come home from the milk, the housewife reached for the stone jar and proceeded to prepare batter, for the buckwheats. First the yeast must be given a chance to supply the "rising" for the batter, and for a morning or two the cakes tasted of the yeast. After that the supply was continuous, enough left of each day's batter to provide a starter for the next. Overnight the jar would be set near the heating stove whose warmth stimulated the yeast—perhaps it was put behind the hard-coal "base burner" whose dull-red glow seen through the eisenglass added cheer to the steady warmth which pervaded the "sitting room."

It was a minor tragedy if by some mischance—the fire going out for instance—the batter turning sour. Then the chore of restarting the mix had to be endured. Barring that, buckwheats were the steady diet from fall until the frost was well out of the ground in the spring, and the time came to dole all members of the household with sassafras tea or sarsaparilla as a sort of a purge of the winter's accumulation of possible ills.

Orange juice, toast and coffee? Mr. Sprague mentions them with proper disgust. Feeble substitutes for a feeble generation (although we can't help wondering just how he and some of the rest of us would stand up under buckwheats now "larded with butter and drowned in sorghum molasses, brown sugar syrup, or maple in season.")

There was one feature of

Montana Records Low Temperature Of 53 Below Zero

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—The Weather Bureau said "chances are" that Montana had the lowest temperature on the North American continent Wednesday with an official -33 at Tiber Dam.

A spokesman said that government charts indicated here -25 to -40 in latitudes 75-80. The North Pole is at latitude 90.

The Arctic air mass over Montana Wednesday was rushing out across the great plains.

No relief for Montana was in the 36-hour forecast.

The Weather Bureau reported Jan. 20 cold records shattered in several communities. The all-time official low is -66 in 1933.

Glasgow in the northeast had -47 officially at 8:30 a. m. and it was falling.

The mercury plummeted to -36 in Helena for the Montana capital's all-time low of any Jan. 20. The previous record was -34 in 1949.

Little snow accompanied the shivering cold. Skies cleared but 10-14 inches of snow remained from a six-day storm.

Several Montana rural schools closed.

All major roads were kept open, but slickness made for tricky driving.

Strong winds and snow accompanied the icy blasts, leaving up to nine inches of snow on 9,680 foot Rabbit Ears Pass, a few miles south of Steamboat Springs in Northwestern Colorado.

Tax Commission Denies Violation Of Secrecy

PORTLAND (AP)—A charge by a group of business men that Oregon Tax Commission policies are "stripping income tax returns of their secrecy protection" was denied Thursday by Samuel B. Stewart, commission chairman.

The group, including F. H. Young, manager of Oregon Business and Tax Research, said last week that tax commission agents and the county assessor here are exchanging confidential information.

I wish to reiterate that no information is furnished the assessor from income tax returns filed with this office, either by ourselves or by members of our respective staffs," Stewart said. "We feel that the taxpayers citizens should be apprised of this fact."

Second Freddy Rice Suffers With Polio

CANBY (AP)—Seven years ago Freddy Rice had polio. The physician who diagnosed his illness, Dr. Val Chronovsky, said Wednesday it was all happening over again. "He had another Freddy Rice with polio."

The one who had it seven years ago now is an athlete in Canby High School. The latest victim is only 11 months old. They are not related.

the buckwheat ritual which Mr. Sprague has forgotten to mention. That was Paw! Paw at the foot of the stairs bellerin' to the kids. Paw places, sometimes by one to a kindly slap on the rump. Paw tucking his head and white napkin under his chin and presiding over the hush while Maw and the "hired girl" toted in the platters and found their places. Paw ducking his head and saying the word of Grace... to start the day right!

Life goes too fast in this motorized age. One of the prime causes of mental and emotional disturbance is the disorganized family buckwheats, symbols and substance of a nation's youth and strength.

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