

The News-Review

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COMMENDABLE EFFORT

Charles V. Stanton

Roseburg citizens should be extremely proud of the achievement of senior high school students in their March of Dimes effort.

Students of Roseburg Senior High School have set out to raise more money than in any other high school in Oregon. It appears at this time that any competitor will have his work cut out for him.

It is pleasing to observe students taking such an aggressive part in a civic enterprise. Projects so far undertaken show remarkably efficient planning and organization, plus a lot of downright hard work.

We have in the past been somewhat critical of failure on the part of our school administration in impressing the importance of civic activity upon the minds of our young people. One of our big problems in this community is to find manpower for this situation is to be found in failure to cultivate a sense of civic responsibility among young people.

The March of Dimes, probably because of its appeal to sentiment, seems to be the one project having an ample supply of workers. For that reason it is each year the most successful campaign.

The response from our high school students indicates we may be in error, at least partially, in our feeling that students are not being sufficiently inspired with the importance of community cooperation. We may also be mistaken in attributing failure to the school administration. Maybe the community itself is to blame.

Projects Show Imagination

Students have exhibited a great deal of enterprise and imagination in their campaign. Especially professional was the public dinner held recently at the Elks Terrace Ballroom. The work was carefully planned and conducted, even to a fine program for the entertainment of diners. Behind the scenes were scores of students who peeled a mountain of spuds, set up tables, washed dishes and cleaned up the hall.

Numerous other activities have been sponsored by various classes and groups, contributing to a most worthwhile effort. Participating students are deserving of the highest commendation.

It is our hope that our high school students can be given opportunity for wider participation in civic affairs. We believe they are interested in the community and its activities and will contribute their enthusiasm if afforded a chance. At the same time, the community itself should take more interest and give better cooperation to school activities.

We have been deeply concerned in the past with the fact that we see so little of our high school bands. Roseburg High School has long had an outstanding band program. Few bands of comparable ability are to be found anywhere. These bands do a fine job at concerts and school events. We feel the bands could do much in pepping up community life.

Municipal Band Lacking

That there is some lack of inspiration is evident from the difficulties encountered in trying to maintain a municipal band. Although we have trained hundreds of excellent musicians over a period of many years, we find very few young people interested in donating their talents for public benefit and enjoyment after leaving school.

Perhaps the fault lies in failure to get suitable enthusiasm and demand for a municipal band. We can recall, however, that in the past some of our bands were established by young musicians so thoroughly interested in music that they promoted their own organization. We would like to see that spirit restored.

The March of Dimes effort has given proof that high school students can perform a most valuable service when properly inspired. The Mother's March is another demonstration of how voluntary effort can be organized for community betterment. Somewhere along the line we are missing the inspiration that will bring more people both young and adult, into cooperative effort for equally worthwhile campaigns and services. It is our hope that the example set by our high school students will stimulate improvement in community effort in the future.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — If Socrates, that wise old Greek, should be resurrected here, he would probably become a taxi driver.

He was a great street talker in Athens, and the greatest street philosophers in New York are its cabbies. Their life on wheels puts them in a position to learn more about human nature than even the cops. And even Socrates might add to his wisdom by taking out a hack license.

People here love to collect the funny remarks of taxi drivers, but one cabbie told me:

"If I repeated the stupid things I have overheard some prominent people say in this cab—well, heads would roll."

Cab drivers rise and fall in public esteem here like politicians. One year everybody thinks they are wonderful, and the next year—for no particular reason—everybody is down on them.

"I figure it's just tension," a hack pilot said. "In good times the passengers want to gab back and forth. But if times get tough and they're worried, they snap your head off if you try to just pass the time of day. Good times or bad times, I treat 'em all alike—like they were crazy kids."

"You can find any number of college graduates among cab drivers here. You can find guys who used to be cowboys, guys who are part time actors, guys who write and sell television scripts, old guys who used to drive horse cars, young guys working their way through law school."

"They feud with the traffic cops endlessly, but in emergencies they have saved many a cop's life. About the only thing they agree on is that women can't drive as

well as men—and doctors can't drive as well as women."

"Doctors shouldn't be allowed out in a car alone," one said emphatically. "They may be able to operate on a human head, but put them behind a wheel, and they don't know how to operate at all. You never know what they'll do next. And that doesn't seem right, as most of them have gone to college, and got educated."

One of the cabbies I remember best was the man who liked to drive at night.

"I can't take it at home," he said. "We lost our only kid in Korea. My wife had kept his baby shoes, and she sets them out now and looks at 'em. I can't sit there and look at 'em. I'd rather be out working."

"You know, sometimes late at night when hardly no one's on the street, and I'm cruising around feeling my kid, I get a funny seat beside me, just like he did when he was a boy. Somebody it doesn't make me feel sad at all. It's just like it was before he grew up, and they gave him a uniform. He keeps me company."

The city has its dwindling quota of lady drivers, most of whom got

Solomon, in All His Wisdom, Had No Such Problem



Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

O & C GRANT TIMBER SALES

Salem Capital Journal

Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay's report on the administration of the O & C grant forest lands in Western Oregon the past 15 years should silence the critics clamoring for drastic changes that would upset the region's apple cart. It cost nearly \$8 million to run the forest but they returned nearly seven times as much money.

Timber sales have brought in \$32.5 million, of which \$29.6 million went to the 18 counties where the timber is located. The federal government has spent only 14.5 per cent of O & C revenues on administration, although the law permits 25 per cent to be used for management purposes.

The lands have been under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management since 1937. There are 2.5 million acres, once given to the Oregon and California Railroad, but later re-taken by the government because the railroad violated its agreement with the government.

Land Grant Oregon counties have been entitled to 75 per cent of the sale proceeds, but legislation in the past two years has required the counties to pay the cost of access road construction without which the timber cannot be marketed.

So the counties got \$6,422,026 in the year ended last June, while \$1,238,000 went for administration and \$2,750,000 to access roads.

Edward Woolley, BLM director, states he expected sales to increase from the record 511 million board feet sold in the past fiscal year. Those sales brought in \$12,229,368, of which \$1,819,342 went to the U. S. Treasury. Recent sales have been at record prices.

—G. F.

Much Oregon Wheat Under Federal Loan

PORTLAND (AP) — More than 17 million bushels of Oregon's 1953 wheat crop was under government support loan on Jan. 15, Arnold the state stabilization and commodity executive assistant for the service committee.

The total of 17,726,845 is made up of 15,041,242 bushels under warehouse storage and 2,685,603 in farm storage. It is a little over half the estimated crop produced last year.

into the business during the last year, I rode with one the other day, an elderly woman 12 years on the job.

"Don't know how much longer I can take this," she said. "I used to be a schoolteacher until I got married. When I lost my husband 12 years ago I bought me this cab with the insurance money."

"It is hard work but I couldn't afford to go back to teaching. Not enough money in it. Besides it doesn't take as much patience to drive a cab as it does to teach children, and this way I get more fresh air."

A cab behind us honked, and the lady explained:

"Listen to that hornblower. He's trying to rattle me, trying to get me into an accident. Those men drivers are jealous because they know I can drive better than they can. They're dogs, and that's just what I call them—dogs."

The hornblowing cab suddenly swerved around us, and the young driver leaned out, grinned, waved at the old lady and shouted, "How's it going, honey?"

The old lady peered uncertainly at him through her spectacles as he drove off, then looked at herself in the mirror and said grudgingly:

"Of course, you understand I don't mean to say that all men are dogs. Some are nice—but just a few."

PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

His American friends found little in McLoughlin's attitude that was British. His youthful background paralleled that of the average American youth of those times. He was born into a pioneer community in Canada, not far away from the present boundary between the United States and Canada. A counterpart of the community of his childhood and early manhood could be found in many American frontier settlements. Perhaps there was something of a common bond between himself and Jason Lee, the missionary whom he befriended, but who later betrayed him. Both were born in Canada, not far from Quebec, south of the St. Lawrence river.

McLoughlin's family and his early experiences probably created within him an attitude lukewarm toward British rule. His ancestry was English, Scotch and French, while his maternal grandfather was Irish. Her name was Short. Incidentally, the American who caused McLoughlin much embarrassment in later years at Fort Vancouver, bore the same name, but there was no relationship.

One grandfather, John McLoughlin, was a native of Scotland, who

Large Surrender Seen If Chinese Reds Attack

By SPENCER MOOSA

TAIPEH, Formosa (AP) — The strong man of anti-Communist Chinese war prisoners predicted Wednesday there would be wholesale surrenders in China's Red armies if they attack again in Korea.

"There is only one life and one way to live—to kill Communists," declared Wang Sun-Ching, 27, in a talk with newsmen.

Wang, a former Nationalist soldier taken into Red China's army, is now head of Taini (great lake) village, one of four built outside Taipei to house the 14,000 Chinese who came back from Korea this week.

Wang, only five feet five, is tough, wary and cocky. His comrades have honored him with the nickname of "Iron Guts."

"If the Korean War starts again," he said, "large numbers of Kung Pei (Communist) bandits will surrender at the first opportunity."

He also predicted that if the Nationalists return to the mainland the Communist regime "will be doomed for the people will rise in support of the Nationalists and Red troops will surrender in droves."

Wang was a second lieutenant in the Nationalist army when he was captured by Communist forces on the big south China island of Hainan in May of 1950.

Given four months of retraining, Wang said he was sent into North Korea in October of 1950 as an ammunition carrier with the rank of private. The next month he carried out a carefully laid plan and surrendered.

"My mother and 12-year-old brother were executed in one of their purges of the landlord class," he said. "My father, who was the owner of a grocery store, was spared this fate by dying of natural causes."

Wang said he was elected leader of a camp near Pusan because he organized a successful revolt against North Korean prisoners who ran the camp.

SHORT COURSE SLATED

CORVALLIS (AP) — The Oregon Dairy Industries Assn. will hold its annual convention and short course here Feb. 15-18.

Experts will present the latest information on equipment and methods of butter, ice cream and cheese makers from the state's 200 processing plants.

Congress Chat

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M. C., 4th Oregon District

The President has sent his budget to Congress. This sets in motion the rather complicated process of taking money out of the treasury for the purpose of paying the government's bills. The budget itself represents a vast amount of work. It is the total accumulation of items of anticipated expenses as gathered from all agencies, bureaus and departments of the executive branch of the government. When accumulated, these items are screened by the Bureau of the Budget which is in the President's own office.

The budget is simply a carefully itemized request to Congress to appropriate from the treasury the money the President thinks will be necessary to operate the government for a year. The twelve months for which the new budget is prepared will begin July first of this year and end June 30, 1955.

The Appropriations Committee of the House and Senate now have the budget figures in their hands. They will proceed to examine the various items. Many weeks of hearings will be held in which the various agencies and departments will appear and endeavor to prove to the Congressional committees that they need and must have the amounts asked. The House Appropriations Committee will then prepare the appropriations bills and bring them to the floor of the House. All such legislation must originate in the House of Representatives. The bills are debated and usually amended somewhat on the floor. Then they go to the Senate where similar and independent treatment is given them. Finally, when passed by both Houses the appropriations bills are sent to the President for his signature. Not until then can a single penny be taken from the treasury and spent.

My feeling is that this administration is anxious to say they will do what they WILL do. No one doubts that. But what of FUTURE Presidents? What of FUTURE secretaries of state? Will they refrain from negotiating treaties that may conflict with our constitution?

That seems to take care of the situation for the present — for President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are men of their word. What they say they will do they WILL do. No one doubts that. But what of FUTURE Presidents? What of FUTURE secretaries of state? Will they refrain from negotiating treaties that may conflict with our constitution?

The other day I was asked to make a one-minute statement on a national radio network regarding the first year of the Eisenhower Administration. The program was the anniversary of the inauguration. That afternoon I had been talking with Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay who was in Oregon not long ago and addressed a Republican meeting. He had remarked that several people told him they would like to make talks supporting the Eisenhower Administration but they did not have any condensed summary of speech material available. That gave me an idea.

I endeavored to boil a summary of the first year of the administration into one minute. Here is the full text of what I said on the Mutual Newsweek program:

"Long before a year has elapsed after a person has undergone a major surgical operation he has forgotten just how sick and miserable he was before the surgeon did his work. In keeping with this trait in human nature, I expect most people have forgotten how things were just a year ago prior to the big political operation—the inauguration of President Eisenhower, and the convening of a Republican-controlled Congress. Then we were at war. Then we had before us a budget which was thirteen billion dollars more than was finally adopted. Then we were paying more taxes—ten percent more. Then we were wondering what the Russians were going to do next—were we to have them invading the cold war offensive lines with us. Then we had a staggering government payroll. It is still big but nearly 200,000 jobs have been eliminated. Then we had a disgraceful record of corruption in government and even the loyalty of many employees was clearly doubtful. There has been a clean up in Washington! Yes, much has been accomplished during the first year of our new Republican Administration. Some of the debts have been cleared away. We are now beginning to do some building."

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) — Four Ft. Richardson servicemen, members of the Alaska Mission of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, are in the post guardhouse for refusing to perform duties on Saturday, their religion's sabbath.

The Times said it learned a fifth military man, an officer "presumed to be the ringleader," was under "house arrest" and restricted to quarters.

The newspaper said it was first reported the men would be charged with mutiny but a military spokesman, confirming the arrests, said a lesser charge was thought to apply.

The case is being investigated to "determine if individuals concerned did take concerted action with a view to mass disobedience of orders," the spokesman was quoted in the Times.

The arrests followed the men's refusal to go into the field last Saturday to take part in a practice alert. They told their superiors they "could not" work on the sabbath, the spokesman reported.

IT DIDN'T PAY — Earlier this month Joseph Garske, 33, Creswell, was fined \$200 and sentenced to 90 days in jail by a justice of peace at Cottage Grove on a disorderly conduct charge.

He appealed. The case went to circuit court here and Tuesday he was fined \$300 and sentenced to six months in the Rocky Butte jail at Portland.

APPROVE HOSPITAL — The Public Health Service announced approval Wednesday of a 35-bed hospital at St. Helens, Ore.

Rep. Norblad (R-Ore.) said the action would make available \$169,500 in federal funds for construction of the \$485,500 hospital.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Before Dwight D. Eisenhower ever admitted to himself that he might consider being a candidate for the presidency of the United States, he made a speech at Galveston, Tex., in which he said, in effect, that if anyone wanted perfect social security, the place to get it was in jail.

General Eisenhower was jumped on for that statement. His critics declared that no man who thought that way could ever be elected.

In his campaign, General Eisenhower took considerable pains to express an opposite point of view. In his speeches at Columbia, S. C., Wheeling, Boies, Denver and Los Angeles, he told the crowds how much he believed in social security and what he would do to strengthen the system if he was elected. Every utterance was an attempt to live down that unfortunate Galveston speech.

The social-security message which President Eisenhower sent across the rights given to the people by the Bill of Rights of our constitution.

He adds that treaties actually proposed in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization would not be PROPER subjects for treaties and that he himself AS LONG AS HE IS SECRETARY OF STATE will not ask the senate to consent to them. President Eisenhower has simply agreed that he will negotiate no such treaties.

That seems to take care of the situation for the present — for President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are men of their word. What they say they will do they WILL do. No one doubts that. But what of FUTURE Presidents? What of FUTURE secretaries of state? Will they refrain from negotiating treaties that may conflict with our constitution?

That is the thought that is in the minds of Senator Bricker and the 60-odd other senators who have joined with him in making a treaty which the President provides that "a treaty shall become effective as internal law of the United States ONLY THROUGH LEGISLATION which would be valid in the absence of a treaty."

President Eisenhower's reasons for opposing the Bricker amendment are understandable. He is charged with the responsibility of conducting our nation's foreign relations. If, when he enters into negotiations with other governments, it is known that he does not have a wholly free hand his effectiveness will be limited. He can hardly be blamed for wishing to keep himself free from such limitations. A good argument can be advanced that he SHOULD be kept free from such limitations.

Still, this is a complex world. The United Nations, of which the United States is a member, brings into our foreign relations a situation which the Founding Fathers did not even dream when they were putting together our constitution.

None of us, I'm sure, wants his children or his grandchildren to wake up tomorrow and learn that through the ineptness of some future President and a two-thirds majority of the senators PRESIDENT and voting for ratification some of our fundamental personal liberties (such as freedom of speech and the press and the right of public assembly) have been bartered away in a treaty that has become the supreme law of the land regardless of the guarantees contained in our constitution.

That is why the Bricker amendment is creating such a stir.

Senator George Offers Substitute For Bricker Bill

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. George (D-Ga.) proposed in the senate Wednesday a substitute for the Bricker treaty-power amendment. It would make presidential executive agreements and treaties invalid if they conflicted with the Constitution but drops some language in the proposal by Sen. Bricker (R-Ohio) which has drawn fire from President Eisenhower.

In a surprise move, the Georgia senator jumped the gun on administration leaders who planned later in the day to offer a substitute of their own for the constitutional amendment proposed by Sen. Bricker.

George told reporters his proposed amendment would leave untouched the present division of state and national powers, one of the issues raised by Eisenhower in objecting to the Bricker proposal.

Eisenhower has said a provision of the Bricker amendment which says "a treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States only through legislation which would be valid in the absence of a treaty" would give the states power to repudiate treaties. Bricker said that was not true.

As a partial substitute for this disputed clause, George proposed the following language:

"No international agreement other than a treaty shall become effective as internal law in the United States except by act of Congress."

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Public Health Service announced approval Wednesday of a 35-bed hospital at St. Helens, Ore.

Rep. Norblad (R-Ore.) said the action would make available \$169,500 in federal funds for construction of the \$485,500 hospital.

Humanity Will Rule Dickenson Case, Say Ike

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower said Wednesday sympathy and humanity will be guideposts in dealing with returned prisoners of war whose actions as captives are under official scrutiny.

Eisenhower told his news conference sympathy will be used in the cases of those who made germ warfare confessions under Communist pressure.

The Marine Corps has ordered an inquiry into the case of Capt. Frank H. Schwabe who signed such a confession while the Reds held him in Korea. The Marine flier repudiated the confession after his release.

Eisenhower also told questioning reporters that he was so disturbed by news of court martial proceedings against Army Cpl. Edward S. Dickenson that he got in touch with Secretary of Defense Wilson about the case.

Wilson announced Tuesday that he had decided to let the case of the Army's action was in accord with normal procedure. He said the corporal, who once refused repatriation and then changed his mind, will get a just hearing this week on charges that he dealt illegally with the enemy in order to get better treatment for himself.

The President told newsmen he is sure that a measure of humanity will be applied in Dickenson's case.

He said Wilson will keep in close touch on the case to see that justice is done. We mustn't punish a man for a simple mistake, made under trying circumstances, he said.

In that connection the President recalled the parable of the prodigal son who returned home penitent after wasting his substance and was welcomed and feasted.

Eisenhower said he concurred in the decision to give dishonorable discharges to the 21 Americans who remain behind with the Communists.

He said Dickenson will be given a full hearing.

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