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IKE STANDS HIS GROUND

Charles V. Stanton

President Eisenhower has set political tongues wagging. Many politicians, including some leaders in his own party, have had the opinion that the President was indecisive; that he could be pushed around. There has been criticism that he lacked firmness in leadership.

Politicians holding those views are showing surprise at the vigor with which Ike has slapped down the Bricker amendment.

A few weeks ago, it was generally believed that the amendment would go through Congress on greased skids. It is now quite evident that the amendment, in its original form, is both dead and buried.

The President has demonstrated that he hasn't lost his touch for quick and complete victory and that he can apply his skill at politics as well as on the field of battle.

What his critics mistook for weakness was the President's program of cooperation. He has studiously endeavored to take Congress into confidence, to discuss issues, and cooperate in legislation. He has now shown he can be tough when necessity arises.

Undoubtedly a revised estimate of Ike's capabilities will go far in keeping Congress on the right track.

Treaty Restriction Needed

We anticipate a compromise on the Bricker amendment will be reached. Any compromise, of course, can be expected to provide a political issue for future wrangling. Nothing can be worked out that will please extremists at either end.

The principle enunciated by Senator Bricker, however, is deserving of serious study and enactment of protective legislation.

The Constitution was set up as the controlling law for the United States. The Constitution and the Bill of Rights limit the powers of the federal government, preserve rights for the states and protect the rights of individuals.

But even as the Constitution was written the federal government set aside state laws by a treaty with England honoring private debts owed British subjects, although some states had passed laws that such debts need not be honored.

Article 6 paragraph 2 of the Constitution says:

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made pursuant thereto; and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

In other words, a treaty, can set aside state laws and even the Constitution itself.

Now that we are a part of the United Nations, where treaties can take the place of laws, we need tight restrictions to prevent loss of guaranteed federal, state and individual rights.

Should Preserve Balance

We also need protection against executive agreements. The secret agreements at Yalta and Potsdam have led to unnecessary complications and have caused a bad mess in Europe.

While working out a plan for protection, however, we should not upset the balance between the three divisions of government. The executive branch should no more be made subservient to Congress than the legislative branch should be made a rubber stamp for the executive department. The President's treaty-making powers should, we believe, be retained but with legislation tightening ratification and prohibiting secrecy.

Eisenhower has shown he is willing to go more than half way to obtain harmony, but will not be stripped of authority without a fight.

The battle over the Bricker amendment, by drawing Ike into an open conflict in which he has revealed vigorous qualities of leadership, undoubtedly will have a beneficial effect on future legislation and programs.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Many thoughtful wives today are asking themselves, "What can I do to show my husband how much I appreciate him?"

I heard of one wife recently who surprised her husband on his birthday by handing him the paid-up deed to a lot in an ultra exclusive cemetery—a lot with a fine view and plenty of sunshine, all for his very own self.

"Honey," she told him, "After you're gone, I want you to know you'll be in good company. There isn't a better location in the whole cemetery, and I want to tell you from my heart that I feel there isn't a man in town who has earned it more than you."

Well, this particular husband was so touched by this evidence of his wife's solicitude he broke down and cried, and later went out and bought her a fur coat.

However, all husbands are not as high class as this man. To put it bluntly, they feel, as one told me recently, "Just once I'd like to get something from a woman while I'm alive."

What can a conscientious wife do to win and hold the love of the average husband, so that he will remain her boy friend instead of becoming her sparring partner?

Too often women think that the way to do this is to spend money on clothing and beauty treatments to make themselves more attractive.

But really isn't such a wife merely exalting herself? Why not coddle him for a change?

Here are a few ways any strapping wife can give that man in her life a thrill, and let him know he got more than a barnacle when he married her:

1. Serve him breakfast in bed at least twice a week.

2. Don't keep asking him if he really loves her. On the other hand, don't keep telling him how mad you are about him. Just tell him whenever he looks blue. "Boy, on boy, am I glad you took me out



PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

We do not carry the torch for modern trends in education. To those of us whose educational memory goes back to the one room school house, the fancy kitchens and well equipped machine shops, the lighted athletic fields and huge gymnasiums of the modern public school systems are a little breath taking. The nearest we had to a gym was the wood shed, albeit this was the exclusive domain of the boys. There we ate our lunch, threw apple cores and soft boiled eggs at one another and fought the political battles of our elders. The girls had undisputed possession of the school room during the lunch hour. The place for women was inside the house. After their noonday lunch the girls swept the floor, cleaned off the blackboards and poked their faces as they beat out the erasers through half opened windows. All this in the way of introduction to our discussion.

Ten chances to one our teacher was a girl. To meet the qualifications of a teacher in those times she must have finished the eighth grade and passed her "state exams." Normal schools were in their infancy at that time and we had no high schools in the rural districts. Some of the towns in the Willamette Valley had tenth grade high schools. They were considered progressive communities to say the least.

Nevertheless we had a cooperation and a "oneness" we suspicion is missing in the schools at this time. The older children taught the younger children. We were like a large family in that respect. It was next to impossible for the teacher to hear eight classes with their numerous subjects in one day. For that reason the more responsible and intelligent children in the eighth grade helped the lower classes through their arithmetic, physiology, grammar and history. Bedlam? Sure. But it did not slacken the tempo of learning. No Siree! Moreover we were used to concentrating in a noisy environment as no one who has attended Sunday school in a one room country church will deny. We were noisy, but it was a busy noise and all of us were "tender on our knittin'."

The schools of my time were primitive by present day standards but as I meet the people who were educated in that period, they seem to have poise and a relaxed attitude toward life, not to mention a wholesome native humor, that is lost to the present generation.

Then, as now, emphasis was laid on "amortizing to something" but we wonder if our schools did not have something that went with this objective that the modern school lacks?

National Forests Have Good Year
PORTLAND (AP) — National forests in the Pacific Northwest had a record year in 1953. They sold more timber and suffered less fire loss than ever before.

Regional Forester J. Herbert Stone said the sales totaled 2,453,007,000 board feet, valued at 36 million dollars. This was 438 million feet more than in the previous high of 1952. It was the best year for the forest service since the Forest Service's sustained yield plan.

With no long dry spells, the fire loss was held to 1,552 acres. That was 50 per cent under the previous low year of 1948. For the first time not a single fire reached 300 acres in size.

Stone said entomologists reported that bark beetle infestation decreased. As part of the control program, the Forest Service sold 387 million board feet of timber that had been blown down or been killed by beetles.

More than 1 1/2 billion feet remain to be salvaged, but the Forest Service intends to push an access road program to speed up the process.

Myrtle Manor Project's Fate Up Wednesday Night
The fate of Myrtle Creek's Myrtle Manor government housing project is expected to be decided Wednesday, Feb. 17, at a special meeting of the city's council, reports the Myrtle Creek Mail.

The government constructed housing development was turned over to the city for operation with the agreement the housing would be operated for a year by the city. The year will end in June, the Mail says.

The council will discuss tearing down the project, use of the land when it is torn down and sale of houses.

Any wife with a little ingenuity can probably think up dozens of other stimulating ways to pep up her marriage and win her husband's heart anew.

The big idea is to make the guy feel more important, and that you are in there pitching every moment to keep your romance alive.

Remember, the more things a wife does for her husband, the more he feels he loves her for herself alone.

Ellsworth's Controversial Timberland Transfer Bill Up Before House Next Week

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — The first controversy to reach the floor of Congress this year involving legislation directly affecting Oregon will be touched off next week when Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R-Ore.) calls up for a vote his timber exchange bill.

It would have the government transfer title to federal forestland to private timber owners who have a sustained yield cutting and processing operation interfered with by government condemnation of some of their private holdings for a federal project, such as a dam or a power line.

A handful of Democrats have vowed to fight against approval of the bill, having failed in conference with Ellsworth to obtain a compromise on the key issue—transfer of title from federal to private ownership. Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) doubts they have sufficient votes to stop the bill in the House, but he said conservation groups plan to muster strength meanwhile in the Senate where they feel chances are better for blocking the bill.

Congressman Ellsworth said he was willing to make several changes in his original bill to satisfy doubts raised in the last session when the measure was first proposed. In its revised form, the bill provides as follows:

1. Whenever the U.S. finds it necessary to acquire for any public use timberlands which are being operated as part of a forest area to provide a sustained yield of timber for processing purposes, and such acquisition reduces the allowable cut of the sustained yield operation to such an extent as to seriously interfere with the existing processing operation, the

senate of weapons at the disposal of government for maintaining economic stability is formidable. It includes credit controls administered by the Federal Reserve system; the debt management policies of the Treasury; authority of the President to vary the terms of mortgages carrying federal insurance; flexibility in administration of the budget; agricultural supports; modification of the tax structure and public works. We shall not hesitate to use any or all of these weapons as the situation may require.

If these and other quotations from the two reports are read without knowledge of which president wrote which quotation, there might be some confusion in guessing the proper source. This may be taken to indicate a similarity of major objectives. There are, however, subtle differences in interpretation and a major difference in execution to achieve the desired end of economic well-being.

President Eisenhower had a quick answer and a ready explanation of this difference when, at his press conference, he was asked about Mr. Truman's criticism, that the Eisenhower legislative program was pretty much an extension of the New Deal.

The questioner was told to take a look at the last two budget messages for his answers. The Truman administration budget was headed further into national debt. President Eisenhower's budget was trying to reduce national spending and head the other way.

President Eisenhower would not go so far as to say that everything done in the past was bad. But his abbreviated answer did show the difference in philosophy of the two administrations.

APPOINTMENTS MADE
WASHINGTON (AP) — The Senate Friday approved President Eisenhower's nomination of George Holmes Ridenick of Grand Rapids, Mich., to be assistant secretary of the Army for finance and general management.

The Senate also approved the nomination of Robert O. Boyd of Oregon to be a member of National Mediation Board until Feb. 1, 1955.

More Federal Highway Funds Said Forthcoming

SALEM (AP) — The states have a good chance of getting increased highway aid from the federal government, State Highway Engineer R. H. Baldock said Friday after returning from Washington, D. C.

The American Association of Highway Officials, which Baldock represented at House road hearings, has recommended that the annual \$75 million dollar federal road aid to states be increased to 900 millions.

Baldock said he is confident "the new road bill passed by the present Congress will contain sufficient money to provide a substantial increase in federal aid."

He said many congressmen realize the importance of good highways to the nation's economy.

The government, he said, collects 900 millions a year from the two-cent federal gasoline tax plus another 600 millions from excise taxes on cars, tires and accessories.

Oregon now gets \$8,600,000 a year from the government. If the total amount is increased to 900 millions for all the states, Oregon then would get 12 millions a year.

Myrtle Creek's Mavor To Resign Union Post

L. R. McClintock, new Myrtle Creek mavor, announced this week he will resign March 1 as business agent of Local 2713, Logging and Sawmill Workers union, AFL.

The Myrtle Creek Mail reports McClintock plans to return to work at his former job in the electrical department of Umpqua Plywood Corp.

An election for his successor is scheduled Feb. 28. McClintock has held the post since July 1953.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page One)

office must ever do ANYTHING that ANYBODY might not like.

This is the postal situation in a nutshell.

Practically ever since the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, the postal system has run in the red to the tune of hundreds of millions of dollars a year. The deficit has been met out of TAXES.

The Eisenhower administration thinks that isn't right. It thinks the postoffice department should at least come NEARER to paying its own way. So it is asking for across-the-board postal rate increases that will REDUCE THE DEFICIT by about 240 million dollars. The bulk of the 240 millions would be obtained by increasing letter postage for three cents to four.

Put it this way:

We'll have to pungle up the money ANYWAY. It's just a question of how we will pay it. Personally, I'd rather pay a penny more every time I buy a stamp than to pay my share of the deficit ALL AT ONCE in taxes. It's just that simple.

You know, I think these office-seekers who think that in an election year they must never be against anything but sin or for anything but moral rectitude are ALL WRONG. I'm becoming such a populus idealist as to believe that at this perhaps brief moment in history the people want as their representatives and their administrators men whose guiding principle is "WHAT IS BEST FOR OUR COUNTRY."

In the routine news of the day, there is another interesting little Washington incident.

A house of representatives investigating committee says that the armed services are piling up surplus equipment (that is to say, OBSOLETE weapons) faster than they can dispose of it. The committee is headed by Congressman Riehlman, who lives in Tully, New York, where among other things he owns a big bakery.

He thinks he has turned up something pretty hot, and promises to call military officials on the carpet within the next couple of weeks and give them a good going over.

At first thought, it does seem that he must have something pretty wicked by the tail. But wait a minute. Call up the soberer second thought.

When the machinery in Congressman Riehlman's bakery becomes obsolescent, how does he

dispose of it? Why, he trades it off to somebody else whose operation is smaller and less complex and doesn't need the last word in mechanical equipment.

How do YOU get rid of your obsolescent car? You trade it in on a new one, and in the logical course of events your old one is purchased by somebody who is quite willing to get along, in return for the cheaper price, with an obsolescent model.

The armed services can't do that. Facing the possibility of all-out war, in which victory will go the side with the best weapons, NOBODY WANTS AN OBSOLETE GUN.

So the armed services naturally have trouble disposing of their obsolete and obsolescent weapons — just as the automobile industry would have difficulty in disposing of its obsolete and obsolescent models IF EVERYBODY HAD TO HAVE THE LAST WORD IN CARS.

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