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VOICE OF THE CANNON

Charles V. Stanton

A speaker, Robert Gros, at the annual meeting of the Roseburg Chamber of Commerce a couple of years ago cautioned his audience that the Indochina situation offered greater danger of a third world war than did the Korean War then in progress. That statement now appears prophetic as we continue to commit our military strength to the aid of French defenders against Communist aggression.

Already we have aircraft technicians in the battle area. We are supplying the French with planes and materiel. We are furnishing transports to airlift troops from France and North Africa to the fighting zone. Some American "volunteers" reportedly are piloting combat planes in Indochina.

Strength Must Be Shown

We have declared we will fight any show of aggression by the Chinese Reds. We read that Chinese "volunteers" are joining the Vietnamese forces. Chinese participation in the Korean War also was by "volunteers" who entered the North Korean army. The situation in Indochina seems to be following the same pattern as the Korean fracas. It is entirely possible we will be drawn into the conflict exactly as we were forced to fight in Korea.

We can put little hope in the Geneva conference. Undoubtedly it will prove only another Communist talkfest—a sounding board for Communist propaganda.

Our own State Department is talking tough. But can we depend upon our allies to back us up in a tough policy? Much reluctance already has been shown in Europe, where we have endeavored to create a defense army. Favorable sentiment has been expressed in England for recognition of Red China. France is said to be anxious to get out of the war in Indochina. Asiatic countries, depressed by our failures in Korea, have shown little enthusiasm for a Pacific alliance.

Faced with the possibility of compromise sentiment on the part of our allies, how can we exhibit the strength needed to stop Communist bullying and aggression? Only power is respected by the aggressor. He will go as far as possible, as has been proven time and again. But should the United States be the only world power willing to talk tough?

Certainly our allies should know by this time that appeasement will not work. Our dealings with Communists in the past few years have furnished ample proof of the failure of compromise. Communist aggression can be halted only by a show of force. If aggression is not halted, Communism will achieve its purpose of world domination.

Weakness Can Bring War

Aggression by the Communists will continue until the free powers of the world unite for battle. Another world war is inevitable, we believe, unless the free world shows strength and determination.

The Second World War doubtless could have been averted had we stopped aggression in Manchuria and Ethiopia. But, because we gave the aggressor an inch, he demanded a mile. He finally reached out so far we rebelled.

The same pattern is being repeated in Asia. We compromised in China and in Korea. We lost millions of Asiatic friends who had counted on our protection. Now we are faced with the same problem in Indochina. If the free world fails to beat Communism in Indochina, we will lose more and more territory until we again become scared enough to brave a third world war. By that time the strength of our enemy will have greatly increased.

It is to be hoped that our State Department can bolster the spines of our allies and can put up a solid and firm front at the Geneva conference. In the meantime, our voices should be heard through guns and bombs in Indochina—a voice that speaks louder than words at a conference table.

The voice of the cannon is the one voice the Reds understand.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Most men will do anything for women. They'll climb the highest molehill. Swim the deepest puddle—to hold an umbrella over 'em in the rain. Lift them tenderly in and out of revolving doors.

Most men will even marry women. Bring 'em a paycheck all their life. Rescue them from a straggling octopus at the beach—or a tight girdle at home. Even listen to 'em.

More and more men must have been listening to their wives lately, or how else can you explain why more and more men are busting out in pink shirts?

Gaze at the masculine landscape around you. "Creeping pinkism" is turning thousands of hairy male chests a rosebud nursery color.

Stockbrokers are wearing pink shirts. So are pawnbrokers. So are waiters and other professional actors, bankers, (although I am sure they would lend money to a man in a pink shirt), factory hands and bus drivers.

The white collar class has practically vanished. It's the pink collar class now. The average office looks like an apple orchard in spring bloom.

(Editor's Note: What's wrong with pink shirts? My wife gave me one.)

(Boyle's Note: What do you think my wife bought me for Easter—a beige sleeping bag?)

Now, mind you, I'm not denouncing pink shirts. I asked a friend of mine, who has worn them for years, what life in a pink shirt was like, and he said:

"A pink shirt gives you a happy feeling. Strange women come up to talk to you at cocktail parties, and not all of them are near-sighted—just strange."

"Street beggars, for some reason, avoid a man in a pink shirt—so you save money. Small children and prowling dogs are sometimes frightened away by my pink shirt,

but that's all right with me. I like cats, and my two cats seem to like me in a pink shirt, particularly after twilight.

"I'll admit there was one disadvantage to my pink shirt at the start. Whenever the boss looked around the office for someone he could offend some of his own work on, there I sat—as conspicuous as the rear end of an elephant in a telephone booth. But then the boss bought a pink shirt himself, and now—wonder why?—everybody in the joint is wearing one."

"If I wanted to catch his eye now, I'd have to grow a beard. Well, I'm reconciled to wearing a pink shirt, too, and I will—come the next blinding fog."

The point I want to make, men, is this? It is time for American men to put their foot down and say firmly: "Women, this far and no farther! Hold! Enough!"

While there is nothing wrong with pink shirts in themselves, they are another step in women's steady march to power over the prostrate male.

A husband today rarely tells his wife what she should wear. His influence is purely negative. He usually says only, "Well, dear, that is something that is nice, but it isn't for you."

But since a wife now buys most of her husband's clothing, or is the voice of decision, her influence is overwhelmingly positive. She says, "This is what I bought for you. Buster. Crying. Put it on. Mrs. Jones bought one just like it for her husband, and he looks real cute in it."

That is why I feel that today the average man more and more is dressing, not by his own stand-

ards, but by one of two standards:

1. By the way his wife thinks she would like to look—if she were a man.

2. By the way some neighbor's wife dresses her husband.

Since a husband can't control his own wife's opinions of what she would wear if she were his sex—and since he has even less influence over the ideas of his neighbor's wife—I think it is time men ought to make a grab to regain their old authority.

I don't say woman's place is only in the kitchen, although it is still nice to catch one by surprise there. But I do say it is high time for men's clothing stores to hang out a sign saying: "For men only."

(Tomorrow: What women have done to the well-dressed man.)

Frankenstein's Monster



Peter Edson

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

WASHINGTON — (NEA) — When first publicity was given in the fall of 1945 to the men who had made the atomic bomb, interest centered on the then practically unknown young University of California physicist, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer.

He had headed the Los Alamos, N. M., laboratory where the first atomic bomb had been put together to win the war.

No one was allowed to see him there. He had to talk to visitors through the gate. But he was allowed to go down to Sandia, N. M., when the U.S. press was first taken to the proving ground to see the crater made by the first test bomb.

WHEN THIS REPORTER asked Dr. Oppenheimer what he wanted to do next, he said he wanted "to go some place and run a lunchroom." After three years of the most intense mental strain, he was terribly tired. He wanted to get as far away from atomic bombs and killing as he possibly could.

If Dr. Oppenheimer had done just that, he would probably not be in the predicament he finds himself in today, with his loyalty under investigation and the top secrets of his government—about which he knows more than perhaps anyone else—denied him by the President to whom he was a confidential adviser.

Of course, Oppenheimer couldn't forget the whole atomic thing that he and his associates had unleashed.

NINE YEARS AGO all the young scientists who had worked on the atom bomb had a great treat.

U.S. National Records Increase Of \$38 Million

The United States National bank has recorded an increase of more than \$38 million dollars in deposits since a year ago.

Deposits for the statewide system as of April 15 totaled \$645,936,494. The Roseburg branch reported deposits of \$18,513,630.38, according to H. E. Schmeier, manager.

Loans and discounts also continued to increase in line with business expansion within the state and now stands at \$241,307,748.

The Roseburg branch showed a loans and discount figure of \$5,778,470. U.S. National now lists total resources of \$701,186,584, a gain of more than \$40 million dollars during the past 12 months. In line with its policy of providing complete and modern banking facilities for Oregon, the U.S. National has added three new branches since last August. These are located at Hermiston, Beaverton and Brookings.

Capital stock of the United States National Bank has increased from \$14,000,000 to \$16,000,000 by a stock dividend of 100,000 shares approved by the shareholders in January. This action has increased the bank's loaning capacity, placing it in an even stronger position to finance business and agricultural growth of the state. E. C. Sammons, president, pointed out.

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ling match with their consciences. Had they done right in releasing this great force to kill? Scientists are dedicated to making life better—not to destroying it.

Scientists are primarily humanists. Dr. Oppenheimer emphasized in that lunch-time interview, in an Army mess hall in the New Mexico desert, nine years ago. People were inclined to forget that scientists were humanists, he said.

Scientists aren't interested in the things they do in a narrow sense. It is the effect of what they do on humanity and everyday life that counts.

It was the belief that nuclear fission could be made a constructive force which kept Dr. Oppenheimer and all the other young scientists at work on further research.

This background seems worth recalling now to recapture the spirit of the scientific mind shortly after the birth of atomic energy. It may also explain in some degree why some scientists wanted to delay the decision to develop the still more powerful hydrogen super bomb.

AT THIS TIME, no useful, practical application of the hydrogen bomb force is known. That may come later.

Remembering that scientists are humanists, what one of them or what individual with any degree of learning, or illiteracy, would like to take full responsibility for unleashing this killer?

Would not anyone knowing its potentialities urge a delay to think this thing through and be sure the answer is right?

Practical politics and the certain knowledge that the Russians would develop the hydrogen bomb if American scientists did not, would of course, rule out any such philosophic considerations.

But these thoughts may help understand a great scientist who today needs understanding. And anyone who does not grant him that understanding puts himself in the class of a Hitler or a Mussolini who drove from Europe such men as Einstein, Szilard, Fermi and all the other refugees who really fathered atomic science in free America.

Injunction Filed Against Weisfields

PORTLAND (AP)—An order was issued Tuesday temporarily enjoining Weisfields Inc. and its retail outlets in Portland, Beaverton, Eugene and Klamath Falls from advertising or selling Elgin watches below fair trade prices set by the manufacturer.

Circuit Judge Lowell Mundorf also restrained Weisfields from inducing other firms from breaching fair trade contracts with Elgin.

The company asked for the injunction on the ground that Weisfields violated the Oregon fair trade act by conducting a sale of Elgin watches at a one-third reduction of the retail price fixed in fair trade contracts with other dealers. Other firms have been advertising a 20 per cent reduction, and Weisfield's Wednesday went to that figure.

Judge Mundorf set April 26 for a hearing to determine whether the injunction should be made permanent.

Agriculture Department Will Revoke License

SALEM (AP)—The Oregon Agriculture Department for the third time in a month, served notice Wednesday that it proposes to revoke a business license.

The notice was served against Arthur Lewin, operator of the Stayton Auction Market at Stayton.

The department claims that Lewin hasn't cleaned his dairy cattle and hog pens, that he hasn't separated the cattle from the hogs, and that he has kept healthy animals in quarantine pens.

The department ordered a hearing on the matter for May 4 in Salem.

these factory towns that the growth that is taking place. Those that are without factories are more or less standing still.

That is the pattern. THIS is the way of life that is arising out of the pattern:

The workers in these factories live NOT in slums or congested row-houses but in pleasant, modern homes with ample ground around them. Almost every home has its garden. That means that when the worker finishes his relatively short modern work shift he isn't left at loose ends, wondering what he will do to pass away the rest of the day. In the spring and the summer and the fall months, he has his garden to come home to, with its relaxing changes from the routine of factory work.

On Sundays—and on Saturdays as well, if he is working a five-day week, at most of them do—he and his family can take a drive through the lush corn and soybean fields—which, believe it or not—are lovely to look upon. Seldom is a good catfish creek more than a few miles away.

To us out here West with our mountains and our tinkling trout streams and our glamorous beaches, it doesn't sound very exciting. But when you compare it with the crowded industrial centers, you get another and a more engaging picture. You need only to ride past these factory-in-the-farms towns to get a picture of contented and efficient labor—which in America means efficient production.

There can be no doubt by the improved economy these farm and factory combinations have brought to this Midwest country. It is a BALANCED economy.

From the standpoint of the nation as a whole—in these days when WAR must always be looked upon as at least a possibility if somebody's foot slips in the cold war—this pattern is a comforting one.

It is comforting for this reason: ONE hydrogen bomb could put Chicago out of business. Or Detroit. Or Philadelphia. Or New York, the colossus of them all.

But it would take a LOT of H-bombs to put out of business all of these little farm and factory towns that are springing up in Iowa and Illinois and Ohio and Indiana.

It would take MORE H-BOMBS OR A-BOMBS THAN THE RUSSIANS COULD AFFORD. That is a grim and solemn thought, but it is an important thought. It could mean the difference between victory and defeat for our country if war should come.

There has been a lot of talk of "disposition," but so far—except for this fascinating development that has been taking place in the Midwest during the past decade—H hasn't got very far past the talk stage. Our industry still tends to cluster around CENTERS. Especially in the West, where the idea still prevails that if you haven't got water transportation you haven't got anything in the way of possibilities for industrial development.

As of now, our enemies could WIPE OUT the Pacific Coast's industry with about a half dozen H-bombs. I think that in the West we'd better begin to do some serious thinking about dispersion of industry.

Gen. Walsh To Become PG Vice President

PORTLAND (AP)—Brig. Gen. O. E. Walsh, former head of the Army Engineers' Portland district, will become a vice president of the Portland General Electric Co., a PGE official announced Tuesday.

James Polhemus, PGE president, said Walsh, who recently has served in the Mediterranean and European commands, will retire in July and then become associated with PGE in the firm's power supply department.

Walsh left Portland in 1952.

Congress Chat

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

The House is in recess over the Easter weekend and until Monday the 26th of April. Meanwhile the Senate will continue working since it is now somewhat behind the House in handling the bills which must be completed this session. The difference between the House and Senate time-tables is accounted for by the fact that most of the major legislation of this session thus far has had to do with either taxes or appropriations. Such legislation originates in the House and is first acted upon there. Then it is sent over to the Senate. Another thing which makes it easier for the House to complete action on legislation is the fact that all debate time in the House is controlled, whereas the debate in the Senate is generally unlimited. This difference in procedure is due to the fact that the membership of the House is so large, 435 members, as to make unlimited debate impractical.

The House has completed its action upon all of the major appropriations bills except the one for the Department of Defense. That bill, I understand, will come to the floor immediately following the Easter recess. The completion of its heavy schedule of bills by the first of May will constitute something of a record for speed on the part of the House Appropriations Committee.

Many Eugene people will remember Don Zimmerman whose home was on 11th Street near the University. He attended the Eugene public schools and the University of Oregon. He was appointed to the Military Academy at West Point and has enjoyed a distinguished military career, most of which has been as an officer in the Air Force. I have known Don since college days, although he entered the University some time after I did.

The other day Brigadier General Don Zimmerman walked into my office and we had a good visit. I had not seen him in a long time—and shortly discovered the reason why. He has been stationed in Japan for four years.

I mention him and his visit now because in last week's letter I gave some information regarding the new Air Force Academy which will begin operating next summer. Former Eugene resident and University of Oregon student, General Don Zimmerman will be Dean of the Faculty of the new "West Point of the Air."

There is quite a little talk about state primary elections these days. In the next six weeks or so there will be primaries in: New Jersey April 20th; Alabama, Florida, Indiana, New Mexico, and Ohio May 4th; Pennsylvania May 18th; Oregon May 21st; North Carolina May 29th; Nevada and South Dakota June 1st; Iowa June 7th; and California and South Carolina June 8th. Others will follow throughout the summer, ending with the Rhode Island primary September 29th. Maine holds its general election September 13th. All other general elections will be on November 2nd.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House has been holding hearings for the last several weeks on the Administration-sponsored bill to amend the Social Security Act so as to increase benefits, and to bring ten million additional Americans—mostly farm-

Low Cost Group Insurance Policies For Government Employees Are Okayed By Ike

By A. ROBERT SMITH, News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — President Eisenhower and the cabinet have approved in detail the administration's plan to offer low-cost group life insurance policies to government employees—but political snags have arisen to obstruct approval of a similar plan for hospitalization and medical coverage of federal workers.

Both schemes have been approved in principle by the president, while his subordinates worked out details. The twin plans were to be sent to Congress this year in hopes of approval before the summer adjournment.

Officials expect Congress to receive the detailed life insurance bill next week when the lawmakers return from their Easter holiday. Offering coverage to all government workers, it would work as follows:

Groups of 25 or more workers would band together to request that they be allowed to participate. By vote, employees in the various agencies would determine whether they would exercise the option to participate. One branch of a federal agency or department might have employees not wishing to participate, but this would not impair the option of their fellow workers—so long as 25 or more favored it.

Those workers who voted for the plan could then buy insurance providing the amount of the policy did not exceed their annual salary. No physical exam would be required. The cost to the worker would be 25 cents per \$1,000 of coverage for each of his 26 pay periods per year, which totals \$6.50 per \$1,000. The premium payment would be deducted from his bi-weekly paycheck.

The government would underwrite administrative costs plus a third of the insurance cost. That means the government would pay \$3.25 for each \$1,000. The total premium of \$9.75 per \$1,000 then goes to a private life insurance company which would participate in the program.

Giving their full support to the life insurance plan, the companies would establish a single underwriting office through which to channel each policy. The group of companies would allocate blocs of insurance to each company.

Insurance protection for participating employees would end the minute they left the federal payroll, although they would have the privilege of converting to a regular private policy without taking a physical exam.

The life insurance and medical and hospitalization plans were to improve the desirability of federal employment administration officials have explained, in lieu of sharp increases in salaries sought by employes unions. It is part of a "fringe benefit" program Congress is being asked to approve.

The hospitalization scheme has run into the fear that it may be challenged in Congress as akin to "socialized medicine."

Undersecretary of Health Nelson Rockefeller, head of a team working on the plan, has said it

ers and professional people—under Social Security. The bill is not expected to reach the floor of the House for consideration until late in May or early June.

would be based on a 50-50 split in premium costs between the employee and the government for the initial \$25 in premium costs in any one year. Beyond that amount, the worker would pay it all.

The plan envisages offering employees having a choice of any or all of five plans—hospitalization, surgical and medical related benefits, medical care, including office calls and home visits, and major hospital expenses.

This is entirely separate from the president's request to Congress in January for a federal reinsurance service designed to encourage expansion of private voluntary health insurance plans by backing them up against "special additional risks." He asked for a \$25 million capital fund for this purpose.

Many bills have since been introduced and hearings held, but no definitive action in either chamber has developed.

Oregon Supreme Court Bars Two State Attorneys

SALEM (AP)—The Oregon Supreme Court Wednesday disbarred two lawyers who had been sent to prison, one of them having been a prominent former member of the Legislature.

Former State Rep. R. H. C. Bennett, Dundee, who was convicted of taking money from estates for his own use, was disbarred.

William Y. Powell, Klamath Falls, sentenced for embezzling money from his employers.

Bennett still is in the penitentiary and is due for release on April 21, 1955. Powell was paroled.

Bennett, a handsome, 67-year-old man, noted for his ability as an orator, served in the 1937, 1947 and 1949 legislatures.

At the close of the 1949 session, it was discovered that he had stolen money from estates he had been managing, and he went to the state hospital.

Bennett entered the penitentiary in December, 1951, after leaving the hospital. He was sentenced to five years.

He also had been a farmer and a banker.

While in prison, Bennett studied prison laws, and drafted the prison reform bills which the 1953 Legislature passed.

During the rebellion at the penitentiary last July, Bennett was one of the three prisoners whom the convicts elected to represent them in dealing with the warden.

Powell was convicted in 1950 of embezzling more than \$500 from his employers, Hillside Hospital, Klamath Valley Hospital and Valley Hotel, all of Klamath Falls. He was paroled Feb. 9, 1951.

PLEADS INNOCENT

PORTLAND (AP)—Accused of making untrue statements to the Federal Housing Administration, John Milton Owen of Portland, Tuesday entered a plea of innocent in federal court.

Owen, 47, is accused of making false statements in connection with FHA loan credit applications, completion certificates and purchase orders.

Trial was set for June 1.

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