

The News-Review

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INEPT STRATEGY

Charles V. Stanton

Secretary of State Earl Newbry, seeking the Republican nomination for governor in opposition to the incumbent, Paul Patterson, seems to us to have listened to some very poor campaign strategy advice.

A candidate seeking such an important office usually has a group of close friends whose aid he seeks in forming a campaign platform. Newbry appears to us to have been most inept in his campaign for the gubernatorial nomination, and we can accredit the ineptness only to the advice he has accepted.

Newbry, for instance, has centered his campaign on a theme, "Build Oregon." He has spoken in glowing but abstract terms about Oregon's great industrial potential and has expressed his firm intention of working toward expansion of the state's industrial economy.

Obviously any person who might serve as governor would have industrial expansion as one of his primary objectives. No governor would neglect any opportunity to improve the state's economy. Newbry's enthusiasm doubtless would be no greater than that of any other candidate.

Work Already Started

Certainly there is little Newbry could do that is not now being done. Governor Patterson obtained authority from the legislature for creation of the Oregon Development Commission and appointed well qualified members to that commission. It already has made an important contribution during the few months it has been organized. The work is limited by the fact that the money appropriation by the legislature was barely sufficient for office maintenance. If the commission is to enlarge its field of operation, bigger appropriations will be needed. We doubt that Newbry can obtain more money from the legislature than can Patterson.

It would seem that the theme "Build Oregon" was ill-chosen, as it plays into the hands of Patterson who already is well advanced in that program.

Newbry has been extremely critical of alleged penny-pinching by Harry Dorman, state budget director. Dorman has been assailed because he has made purchases direct from manufacturers instead of buying through Oregon distributors.

The harassed Oregon taxpayer, we believe, isn't concerned by denial of commissions to Oregon firms. He is anxious that every possible saving be made in the handling of public money. The fact that Newbry has been proclaiming Dorman as a "penny-pincher," indicating he would install a less aggressive financial watchdog, would appear to be a poor campaign appeal to taxpayers.

Stymied At General Election

The worst "boner," insofar as strategy is concerned, it would appear to us, is Newbry's stand on the public power issue. Apparently with the idea of crowding Patterson behind the 8-ball, Newbry has endorsed the public power program, and has issued challenges right and left.

This stand, coupled with other of his platform planks, places him in an almost parallel position with the Democratic candidate. Should Newbry gain the Republican nomination, he would come up to the general election running on practically the same platform with Joe Carson, unopposed Democratic nominee. Thus Newbry's strategy has ruled out any major contest on issues should he reach the November election.

Earl Newbry has made valuable contributions to the State of Oregon as a legislator and as secretary of state. But it would appear that in his campaign for the Republican nomination for governor he has surrounded himself with poor advisers, and inept political strategists and helpers. If, as a candidate for office, he accepts poor advice and appoints poor campaign aides, could we expect him as governor to heed only good advice and to make only good appointments?

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—How can you get bananas to stay ripe longer by making them breathe less? How tough should a jelly bean be? What is the correct wall thickness of a piece of macaroni? How can you tell whether canned peas are young, middle-aged or elderly?

These problems would baffle the best of housewives, but a man—one man anyway—finds them quite simple. He is George Garnatz, a pioneer in the rapidly expanding field of food engineering.

"I've been stuck with food problems for 32 years," said Garnatz, "ever since I wrote a graduate thesis on the soda cracker when I was studying to be a chemical engineer. Nobody before had ever written a thesis about soda crackers. Chemical engineers then didn't pay much attention to the study of food processes."

Today, as director of the Kroger Food Foundation in Cincinnati, Garnatz and a staff of 23 work in a laboratory full of weird machines developed to see that mama gets what she pays for at the grocery store.

"Our devices test food products mechanically and objectively," said Garnatz. "They take the element of human opinion out of it, so we can get down to the real facts about food."

"Last year we made more than 157,000 scientific inspections of 1,000 food items. Only a fraction of one per cent had to be rejected because the manufacturers had misrepresented them or they weren't up to government grade."

With a simple micrometer Garnatz can measure a piece of macaroni to be sure that it has the proper wall thickness.

"A quick-cooking macaroni should be about 26-1,000th of an inch thick," he said. "Slow cooking macaroni can be up to 4-100th of an inch. We can allow up to 1-1,000th of an inch variation and still guarantee uniform cooking quality."

How do you tell young peas from old peas? Simple. By the difference between sinkers and floaters.

"As peas get older they get more dense, because they are converting their sugar to starch," explained Garnatz. "In a can of top grade fancy peas not more than 2 per cent of them should sink more than 2 inches in a 13 per cent salt solution in 10 seconds."

He has an ingenious device which automatically can put a can of peas to this test and separate the tender young floaters from the tired old sinkers.

Other gadgets in his laboratory look as if they had been invented by Rube Goldberg. The fluorometer lights up the vitamins in food and shows if they are present in the right amount. The consistency meter measures the density of such products as creamed corn, apple sauce and cake batter. The crumb pressure tester squeezes bread and checks its freshness and resistance to staling.

There is also a "cookie torturer" called a shortometer. The cookie or soda cracker is placed across two parallel bars. A third metal arm then swings down and measures how much force is required to crumble it.

"A nice, flaky soda cracker ought to break under 2 1/4 to 2 1/2 pounds of pressure," said Garnatz. "If it has too much moisture content or is made with too little shortening, it may take more than 3 pounds to snap it. Shows it's too tough."

With a sharp-edged sheartester he can also cut through and test beef or jelly beans. A jelly bean that can't stand up to 7 pounds pressure is too soft to keep its

This Slogan Has a Familiar Ring, What?



In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

over the Red China radio, says French General Christian de Castries is among the prisoners captured at Dien Bien Phu.

Poor devil! He's a French replica of our own General George Patton. That is to say, he's a fighting fool. Like Patton, he's an aristocrat. Like Patton, he has an amazing capacity for getting into scrapes. Like Patton, he has always been able to fight his way out of them on the battlefield, with reckless disregard for his own life.

Like Patton, he and his wife are a military team. Last Friday, with Dien Bien Phu's defenses crumbling, he phoned her at Hanoi and told her not to worry—that he'd been a captive before and that SOMEHOW they'd meet again. He was referring to the fact that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans in 1940 (when France was crumbling before the German drive) but escaped to join the French resistance.

UNLIKE Patton, de Castries is fighting UTTER savages. In tragedy like Dien Bien Phu, the fate of a general is no more tragic than the fate of a private. But, whether they're officers or privates, nobody can help admiring fighting fools like Patton and de Castries.

A group of young farmers—29 of them from India and 9 from Pakistan—arrived in New York this morning for a six-month study of American farm methods. The visit is under the auspices of the National 4-H Club Foundation.

There have been previous groups from India, but this is the first exchange from Pakistan. The visitors will spend three days looking over Washington (which will probably add to their confusion) and will then disperse to a dozen states where they will begin their actual business of observing American farming and how it is done.

On August 10, ten young American farmers will go to India and five will go to Pakistan under the same program and will do in India and Pakistan what these young visitors are to spend six months doing here.

It's a splendid program—a grain of good, sound common sense in a pile of international chaff. In America, these Indian and Pakistani youngsters will get a vision of what CAN be done when it's gone all right.

In India and Pakistan, our youngsters will learn that with all its faults and all its fluff and all its political tommyrot the United States of America is one of the miracles of all time and that none of us would EVER want to live under any other system.

shape: one that can take more than 11 pounds is too tough for the juvenile trade.

Once while experimenting with bananas a laboratory assistant saw a can of flour wax nearby and wondered aloud what would happen if they coated a banana with it.

"Let's try it and see," said Garnatz. They found the waxed banana stayed ripe twice as long as untreated bananas.

"Naturally we couldn't sell food with flour wax on it," Garnatz said. "But we have now developed a harmless odorless wax, and you'll see waxed bananas on the market before the end of the year. The wax slows down their respiration rate. Some ripe bananas breathe. So do potatoes, although of course potatoes respire more slowly than lettuce or celery. This respiration, popularly speaking, is really a form of dying—the giving off of carbon dioxide and oxygen by fruits and vegetables."

Bruce Biossat

Originally Col. Edward S. Dickenson was one of a group of more than 20 American soldiers held prisoners by the Communists in Korea who declared their intention to stay with communism. Later he changed his mind and asked to be repatriated. Thereafter the Army court-martialed him for allegedly collaborating with the enemy.

Dickenson has now been ordered dishonorably discharged after he serves 10 years at hard labor. His case is, of course, subject to automatic review by the Army board and the Secretary of the Army. If the verdict is upheld, Dickenson's attorneys said they would carry the matter to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

It is important to understand what Dickenson is charged with. He is not accused of yielding to extreme physical or psychological pressure from the enemy, as was Col. Frank H. Schwab of the Marine Corps, who along with more than a dozen others signed a false confession that he had taken part in germ warfare.

Dickenson is accused of willing collaboration with the Communist enemy over the two and a half years he was a prisoner. Furthermore, he is specifically charged with informing to the Reds on a fellow prisoner who was planning to escape.

That man, Edward M. Gaither, told the court-martial last month that after he had confided his escape plan to Dickenson he was brutally beaten by the Communists and put before a mock firing squad.

We Americans do not expect all our young men who are called to service to display equal fortitude and moral fiber in the face of the

Supreme Court Upholds Sentence Of Mrs. Kader

SALEM (AP)—Mrs. Jada Z. Kader's 15-year prison sentence for slaying her three-year-old daughter in Portland was affirmed unanimously Wednesday by the Oregon Supreme Court.

Mrs. Kader was convicted of manslaughter in connection with the asphyxiation of her daughter, Sherry, whom Mrs. Kader threw into an abandoned gas company pump after killing her, Jan. 23, 1952, set off a big police hunt for the little girl, because Mrs. Kader first reported her daughter had been kidnapped.

She told various stories after that, blaming another daughter, her father-in-law, and finally claiming the death was accidental.

Mrs. Kader originally was charged with first degree murder. In her appeal to the State Supreme Court she claimed she was convicted on circumstantial evidence that hadn't been confirmed by other evidence, and that she didn't get a fair trial.

But the Supreme Court, in the decision by Justice George Roxman, said: "She had a fair trial and it was free from error."

The state contended that the daughter was killed when Mrs. Kader placed her hand over the girl's mouth.

RUSHED TO HOSPITAL

LaVelle Forbes, 2-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Forbes of Roseburg, was rushed to Mercy Hospital yesterday from her home. The child had pushed the pebble up her nose and an anesthetic was given her to have it removed.

SUFFERS LEG INJURY

John J. Richards, employee of the Douglas Forest Protective Association, was taken to Mercy Hospital yesterday for treatment of a leg injury, which he suffered when he jumped from a catapiller tractor.

Three Michigan Faculty Members Get Suspensions

LANSING (AP)—Three University of Michigan faculty members were under suspension Tuesday after they had refused to answer questions by the House Un-American Activities Subcommittee.

One of the faculty members and two charts were recommended for contempt citations by the subcommittee after their appearances Monday.

The committee entered the second day of hearings in Lansing to hear John Hunter, Pontiac attorney, Harold Shapiro of the Independent Fur and Leather Workers Union, Detroit, and Richard L. Davis of Detroit, an employee of the Concrete Wall Co.

Rep. Kit Cloudy (R-Mich), committee chairman, said the three were all "unfriendly" witnesses. At the conclusion of Monday's session, the subcommittee voted to recommend that the full committee cite the following for contempt of Congress:

Edward H. Shaffer, 31, of Ann Arbor, graduate student in economics at the university.

Byron E. (Mike) Sharp, 25, university graduate student.

Dr. H. Chandler Davis, 26, university mathematics instructor.

Cloudy said Shaffer and Sharp were in contempt because of contemptuous attitudes and answers and Dr. Davis because he relied only on the First Amendment to the federal Constitution in declining to answer.

Circuit Court

Dismissals
Anna Doris Keopl vs. Leo J. Keopl. Divorce action dismissed on motion of plaintiff.

Lena I. Denn vs. Annabel Denn Wiley. Suit dismissed on stipulation of parties concerned.

Complaints Filed
Carmen A. Custer vs. Keith A. Custer. Plaintiff seeks to have court require defendant to perform conditions of agreement signed Jan. 21 in connection with property settlement made during divorce action.

Sol Fox and Edgar Bader, doing business as Bader & Fox Distributing Co., vs. Robert N. and Mary Shelby, doing business as Topp's New and Used Furniture. Plaintiffs seek \$369.22 and \$396, plus interest, in two actions, alleging defendants owe for merchandise.

Warren A. Stiltner vs. State Industrial Accident Commission. Plaintiff seeks award of permanent partial disability equal to 85 percent loss of function of arm. Plaintiff claims he hurt his back on June 5, 1953, when he fell off a log. SIAC previously awarded 25 percent disability.

Congress Chat

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

In my letter last week I told of the hearing held by the House Committee on Public Works on my bill to authorize the construction of Cougar Dam on the McKenzie with the cooperation of the Eugene Water and Electric Board. I said I thought it was a good hearing. Evidently it was because just four days later the Committee met in executive session and reported the bill favorably to the House. In ordinary words, this is referred to as "getting the bill out of committee." It is a big step forward for the legislation. I hope we can get it on the floor of the House soon.

The House has just completed another item in President Eisenhower's legislative program. The bill which provides for United States cooperation with Canada in building the St. Lawrence Seaway has been passed by both House and Senate. Another Senate-passed bill, which at least in part is in accordance with the President's program, is the legislation providing statehood for Hawaii and Alaska. Although he recommended statehood only for Hawaii, I understand the President has expressed himself as being satisfied to see the Senate bill adopted. This bill is at present in the hands of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs where it was sent after it came over from the Senate.

Apparently the recent Court of Appeals decision on the O & C controverted lands case will not disturb plans made by the legislative committees in both House and Senate to consider the bill which Senator Gordon and I have introduced. Our bill would not only settle the dispute and provide for the distribution of the money, but it also provides specifically regarding the administration of the lands and directs an exchange program between the two departments which will remove what is now a checker-board pattern of ownership. Although the court decision clearly declares the disputed lands to be a part of the O & C land grant, and that money received from the sale of timber on the lands should be considered O & C money, it does not clarify the troublesome question as to which department of government shall administer the lands. Obviously the answer to that question must be clearly spelled out by Congress—which is what our bill does.

Senator William Jenner, Republican of Indiana, chairman of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, has filed his report on the Harry Dexter White case. It's a shocking story of total disregard of reports on government employees accused of Communist and espionage activity.

Repeated exposures by the FBI of subversive activities by several top Treasury Department officials in the previous administration failed to result in the firing of a single one of them. Jenner informed the Senate.

The report explains how a political party, anxious not to disturb left-wing support, can hide behind the FBI, failing to follow through when the proof of subversion is available.

The report also revealed that several of the Treasury Department employes on whom FBI reports cast doubt, including White

Reader Opinions

Backing Given Porter's Talk Against Ellsworth

ROSEBURG — (To The Editor)

In reading the analysis and comments of Charles V. Stanton, relative to Mr. Charles O. Porter's address to the Young Democrats, I am reminded somewhat of a quotation from Shakespeare's "Hamlet" wherein the mother of Hamlet says of a situation, "The lady doth protest too much me thinks." This similarity is obvious due to the first portion of the editorial of May 7th wherein the erroneous statement was made that Mr. Porter frequently admitted he didn't know what he was talking about and yet, you devoted two editorials almost in their entirety to a distinguished effort to discredit Mr. Porter.

This, of course, is understandable in view of the history of reaction which personifies the editorial policy of your paper as well as its protege of Congressman Ellsworth. I can only assume that you class, as socialistic, any measure that will benefit anyone other than a select group of higher bracket, self-styled aristocracy, such as that which manifests itself in the Congressional vote of Mr. Ellsworth.

I will not dwell too much on the issues that have been given a great deal of comment in the press, but, rather, those that have not been quite so prominently in the public eye. To go into the public power and Hells Canyon controversy, and the advocacy of Mr. McKay and Mr. Ellsworth, to give back to the local people, the potential of the Snake River (of course the local people are slightly removed, mainly being large eastern corporations) would only be repetition. As a former newspaper man, it would only seem natural that Mr. Ellsworth would have full knowledge of the value of advertising a given product and educating the consuming public to recognize its full value. Yet, in HR 6200, a bill to increase funds for international education activities, including Voice of America, Mr. Ellsworth assumed his usual isolationist viewpoint and voted in opposition. Perhaps this was a socialist enterprise since the Voice of America is directed to all the people, not any small select group.

Mr. Ellsworth again remained consistent with his policy of isolationism in his vote in opposition to HR 5969, a bill to increase funds for the Air Force. It seemed of little consequence to Mr. Ellsworth that Air Force Chief of Staff Vandenberg told a Senate committee that to kill such a bill would increase the risk to national security beyond the dictates of national prudence. In a nation of conscientious people, such as ours, we take great pride in our institution erected for the care of veterans, who, for the most part, have become disabled, either physically or mentally, through their service to our country. It is the aim of most of us to supply care which is second to none to these unfortunates. But I dare say, Congressman Ellsworth harbored no such humanitarian thought in his opposition to HR 3053, which aimed to increase the appropriation for the Veteran's Administration.

To most forward thinking men and women, the juvenile delinquency problem is appalling to say the least. Our first defense is to correct the environments which breed this condition among our children. Such was partially the aim of the Fogarty Amendment to increase federal aid to schools in crowded defense areas where the influx of defense workers had overrun the schools. But again, contrary to the interest of the general public, our erstwhile Congressman registered a no vote.

The measures on which Congressman Ellsworth has voted against his constituency are innumerable, but I do not wish this letter to be discarded on the pretense of lack of space. The above helps to denote how the records substantiate Mr. Porter's address.

JACK LEDBETTER
Roseburg, Ore.

ALL NEXT WEEK

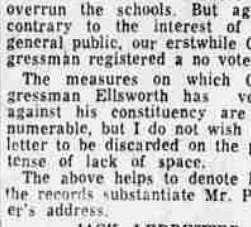
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