

The News-Review

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VIEWING A NEW ROAD

Charles V. Stanton

We traveled last Sunday afternoon over the new section of the North Umpqua Highway between Circle H Lodge and Steamboat Ranger Station.

The route, as it now exists, is not recommended to any nervous driver or one who has regard for his tires, as only a narrow and rough temporary road is provided in one spot where part of the original grade was washed out and where a new roadway is being built. Work also is in progress in ballasting the new grade for surfacing and one must drive over very coarse crushed rock.

But any difficulty or hardship on this new piece of road is fully justified by the gorgeous scenery along the route.

Between Circle H Lodge and Steamboat the original road was built high on the mountainside. At the time that road was built the California Oregon Power Company was planning construction of a high dam. The old road was built at a level then expected to be only slightly above the water line of the reservoir.

Sportsmen strenuously objected to construction of high dams in the river. Copco voluntarily abandoned its project and moved the development to Toketee, the head of fish migration, where there would be no serious interference with fish movement.

Will Be Scenic Route

We hear a great deal of complaint from anglers because Copco's hydroelectric plants cause fluctuations in water level and occasionally cause some silt to move downstream. So far as we're concerned personally, we're willing to overlook some of Copco's operational shortcomings in return for the transfer of its development from the nursery section of the river to the head of migration.

But, getting back to the North Umpqua Road, this new grade follows the river's edge. A wide roadbed with sweeping curves has been chiseled into rock cliffs and carved out along the river bench. It is an exceptionally fine construction job. But the thing that makes the most impression is the scenery that unfolds with every turn of the wheels.

No road in Oregon will compare with the North Umpqua route for sheer beauty. We predict that if and when it is finally cut through to a meeting with Highway 97 in Central Oregon it will quickly become widely known for its scenic values.

But at the rate it is progressing it will be a good many years before it connects with Highway 97.

Has Industrial Potential

It has been a most difficult task to get the State Highway Department interested in the North Umpqua Road. Since the days when the late A. C. Marsters, Bill Harding and other earlier day boosters pounded the table of the highway commission at every meeting, yelling for a road up the Umpqua, construction has been agonizingly slow.

This year will see completion of the grade to Steamboat. Surfacing is expected to follow. The grade will be extended for a few miles easterly next year. But in view of the immediate industrial potential of this road the progress still is agonizingly slow.

As one drives up the North Umpqua on the narrow and tortuous route beyond Steamboat, he can see great bodies of overripe timber which should be removed immediately. Yet in between these isolated bodies of old timber one can travel for miles in and near varying aged stands which will not be ready for harvest for many years to come.

Operators can afford to build roads from the main route into the bodies of merchantable timber, but they can't afford to build the principal highway in between. Inasmuch as this part of the road lies almost entirely within the Umpqua National Forest, it is eligible for federal funds. But the State Highway Commission has a voice in where federal aid money goes and it has diverted large sums which should have been used on the North Umpqua into other projects.

Not until the road has been built a good many miles further into the forest will its full industrial potential be realized. It will not attain maximum usage until a connection has been made with Highway 97 to establish an east-west link with Highway 99.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—If the world of today has you down, folks, just hold on—the world of tomorrow will be better.

A designing young man named Paul Wrablica, whose job is to help create new industrial products better geared to the needs of mankind, says that in 10 years our civilization will be more fun for everybody in the family—papa, mama, and all their little two-legged tax deducts.

First, let us take up Wrablica's vista of joy for dad a decade hence:

"The average man, because of greater production efficiency, will work only 30 hours a week—and for more pay than he gets now."

"This will give him longer weekends, more leisure to enjoy the hobbies he likes, and their cost will come down. Suppose he likes sailing. Motor boats and sailboats will be molded from a single piece of plastic, as the bodies of some cars are now."

"That long wearisome ride from his job in the city to his home in the suburbs won't take so long. He'll spend there in a fraction of the present time in a jet-propelled monorail train."

"Even the parking problem will be solved to some extent with smaller cars and more automatic multi-level garages."

The housewife will have it even better, if the view in Wrablica's crystal ball is clear:

"Most homes will be air-conditioned the year round. This means less housework. There will be no danger of falling down stairs. There won't be many stairs. They will be replaced by elevators or inclined planes."

"The need for maids will practically disappear. The kitchen will become less important, because families will eat out more in restaurants that are truly home like."

There will be little formal entertaining in the home.

"Wives complain today about having to push or carry a heavy vacuum cleaner around. That won't be necessary at all. A woman will be able to plug a hose into an ordinary wall outlet—and zip."

An dust will be sucked down into a disposal unit in the basement. Wives will have more and more time to spend caring for their children, going into politics or doing community work."

Wrablica is sure household gadgets of all kinds will be simpler, more durable, and less likely to need repairs.

And look what a pleasant life lies ahead for the kids in 1964—if he's right:

"Movies will be piped directly into the home."

"Toys will be designed better for a child's real needs, and they'll be safer. In fact, life in general will be safer because of better design."

"Television will be commonplace in the schools."

"The TV-telephone will be coming into general use."

"Personally, I am not so sure about this TV-phone gadget. What businessman wants to look another businessman in the eye when he is quoting prices over the phone? Teenagers, of course, will enjoy

"Here's Your Hat—What's Your Hurry?"



Germ Warfare Defense Gadget Devised In U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The latest and most valuable gadget the military has for countering germ warfare attack is a flimsy disc of paperlike substance, slightly larger than a silver dollar.

The chief of the Army's chemical warfare service, Maj. Gen. William M. Cressy, calls it a significant step toward "development of a revolutionary detection device around which a workable defense" against stealthy bacteriological warfare is being built.

In a recent speech, Cressy mentioned "a very thin filter which will trap bacteria permitting them to be identified within 15 hours, or one sixth of the time previously required."

The Defense Department, in response to inquiries, displayed the gadget, an unimpressive disc looking like it might have been cut from a thin sheet of cross-ruled paper.

Supreme Court Orders New Trial

SALEM (AP)—Oregon's Supreme Court changed its mind Wednesday and directed a new trial in a suit brought by a Multnomah County bulb grower who sought damages because a weed killer destroyed his crop.

A 1953 decision by the court holding that the trial court should have allowed the defendant's motion for a directed verdict, was reversed. The suit was brought by R. C. Start against the Shell Oil Co.

In the new opinion, Justice Hall S. Lusk held that the jury could have found the defendant might reasonably anticipate a buyer would inquire regarding the qualities of the weed killer, and if so would have implied authority to make representations concerning it.

Lusk held that the case must be sent back for a new trial because of error in withdrawing from the jury's consideration a circular which the defendant claimed was sent to the plaintiff describing the properties of the weed killer long prior to the purchase.

Mrs. Harris Johnson Heads Toastmistresses

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Mrs. Harris O. Johnson, Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday was elected president of the International Toastmistresses Clubs, Inc. to succeed Mrs. George Mitchell of Billings, Mont.

Others elected at the closing day's session of the 13th annual meeting included Miss Helen Raymond, Vancouver, Wash., secretary.

seeing each other in those long phone calls about their home work they make each evening.

But why pamper them? It's a mystery to grownups why any teen-ager can stand looking in a mirror, let alone look at another kid in the same age bracket. Most adults, remembering their own youth, are convinced that the kindest thing you can build for teenagers is a cocoon in which they can hibernate until they're old enough to vote.

Wrablica, who teaches design at Pratt Institute, has another prediction that makes me even more uneasy about his drafting board dreams of life in America in 10 years. It's about beds.

"You won't have to worry about electric blankets in the bed of the future," he said. "It'll have thermostatic controls built right into it. It'll also have vibrating equipment—so you can lie in your own bed and enjoy a massage before jumping up to go to work."

Jump up and face work when a man can lie in a bed that will automatically keep his neurons at the right temperature, and give him all the exercise he needs, too? It'll never happen.

Why, put a few beds like that in the nearest poorhouse—and who'd ever take a job, or get up and face life?

—Bruce Bioassat—

WASHINGTON (AP)—Practically every Communist in the United States today is under active investigation by the U.S. Department of Justice and the FBI to see what court action can be taken against them under U.S. law.

Membership of the U.S. Communist Party is now estimated at under 25,000. Five years ago it was over 100,000. This shows what active prosecution of the Communist Party can do to break it up or drive it underground.

In any event, active prosecution under the law is about to be far more effective in getting rid of Communist than congressional investigation, though the latter has its advantage in stirring up public interest.

Some 10,000 U.S. Communist Party members are now under investigation to see if they can be denaturalized.

In addition, Immigration and Naturalization Service of Department of Justice has under active investigation some 12,000 more to determine whether they can be deported.

THIS ILLUSTRATES the magnitude of the job ahead in cleaning out the rats, and it is slow business. To speed it up is the task that faces William F. Tompkins, former U.S. attorney for New Jersey, who has just been made an assistant attorney general in charge of a new Internal Security Division of the Department of Justice.

Since the Eisenhower administration came to Washington only 51 Communists have actually been deported.

But 268 more are under final deportation orders and part of the difficulty is that not even Communist countries will take back their native emigrants.

The Smith Act cases, going back to 1948, have, of course, struck the hardest blow at U.S. Red Party leadership. The act imposes a maximum sentence of five years in prison and \$10,000 fine for conspiracy to advocate overthrow of the U.S. government by force and violence.

UNDER THIS LAW 100 U.S. Communist Party functionaries have been arrested in the past six years, and 72 have been convicted; 24 in two New York trials.

Output Falls Off First 3 Months

WASHINGTON (AP)—The U.S. economy drummed out its fourth successive total production record last year, the government says, but output of goods and services fell off by 2 1/2 per cent in the first three months of 1954.

The Commerce Department's annual review of gross national production—dollar value of all goods and services—was issued late Tuesday on a revised basis which lowered previous estimates.

Total 1953 production, previously reported at \$367,100,000,000, was put at \$364,900,000,000 on the new basis, which took in new and more complete statistics.

However, the new figure remained an all-time high. The revision scaled down total production estimates for all previous years. Despite the downward revision, the four years 1950-53 remained successive new highs over 1944—the wartime production peak of \$388 billion dollars on the new basis.

Eugene Puts In Radar For Controlling Traffic

EUGENE (AP)—Eugene put its radar-control traffic system in effect Tuesday, and Chief of Police Ted Brown said it operated satisfactorily.

Nineteen motorists were stopped for exceeding the speed limit as clocked by the radar device. All were given warnings.

Police also checked the speed of the Southern Pacific Railway's Shasta Daylight train through the city and reported its speed was "well within" the law.

14 in Los Angeles, six in Baltimore, five in Pittsburgh, seven in Honolulu, five in Seattle, six in Detroit and five in St. Louis. Nine more are on trial in Philadelphia and seven in New Haven. Eleven more will be tried in Cleveland this fall.

The cases of five of the accused—including Party Chairman William Z. Foster—were severed due to illness, but the indictments still stand. Only three of the 88 brought to trial under the Smith Act have been acquitted.

Fines have varied from \$1 at \$1,000 to \$1 at \$10,000, the others being in-between. The total of fines imposed has been over \$400,000, but so far NOT ONE CENT has been collected.

The first group of Smith Act violators, including Eugene Dennis, the party secretary, began serving sentence July 2, 1951. The law grants one-fourth time off for good behavior.

IN OTHER FIELDS the U.S. war against Communists goes on in a less spectacular manner. As of April 30 the Eisenhower administration had dismissed 429 government employees as subversives under the President's security order. But there has been no disclosure as to how many of these were actually Communist Party members.

Passage of new legislation requested by the Eisenhower administration is the one thing that would do most to speed up the anti-Commie war in the U.S.

Single Heads' Benefits Knocked Out Of Tax Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Senate-House conference committee agreed Wednesday to knock out of President Eisenhower's big tax revision program most of the tax cuts for single heads of households.

It was the first major decision as key tax writers tackled the task of settling hundreds of differences between the program as approved by the House and Senate.

The House bill would have given single heads of families—widowed or divorced persons or single persons supporting dependents—the full benefits now allowed to married couples who split their income for tax purposes, thus getting in a lower tax bracket.

The House version would have saved about \$60,000 single heads of households about \$9 million dollars a year.

The Senate struck out this provision entirely, on grounds that most of the benefits would go to wealthy persons.

The conference committee agreed on a tax cut of only about six million dollars a year.

It decided that for two years after the death of a wife or husband, the widow or widower would be able to continue the full income-splitting advantage.

Except for that provision, single heads of households would continue in the same tax status as under present law. They now get one half the benefits of income splitting.

Wednesday's action was reported by committee sources after a closed door session.

Powerful British Jet Crashes On Trial Flight

CRANFIELD, England (AP)—A secret four-engine British jet atom bomber crashed in the airfield of an aeronautical college Wednesday, killing the crew of four. It was rated as having the power of 25 express locomotives.

Eyewitnesses said the tail dropped off the plane during a trial flight.

The crescent-winged Victor, a prototype of planes now on super-priority production orders for the Royal Air Force, could fly near the speed of sound. It was 10 times as powerful as the heaviest World War II bomber.

Reader Opinions

Grass Roots Approach To Tax Problem Urged

ROSEBURG — (To The Editor) —Have noticed your comments on the results of the numerous school elections. You have much more information at your disposal than I, but think you are overlooking some very potent points. You are in a manner of speaking setting up in your little ivory tower and doing your heavy thinking there, when you should get out and mingle with the grass roots characters.

This immediate section is owned by small operators. They have seen their taxes raised again and again, and while they want to provide good educational facilities for all, there is a limit. Farming is a gamble. This year, the peach and pear crop was wiped out, also much of the strawberry crop. Cantaloupes have been difficult to get a planting to take hold despite repeated efforts. Much of the first cutting of hay was spoiled. The cattle market has gone to hell in a basket again (just drop out to the livestock auction at Wilbur).

And the people operating these small ranches are of the opinion that school costs are excessive. They say for instance, that a complete kitchen, electric range, refrigerator, sink and all modern appliances is supplied each individual student for the period. Is that true? Was so a folk dance in one of the new school gymnasiums, and was amazed at its size and the facilities it afforded. When I went to high school and played basketball in the attic of the old Rose School with Guy Gordon, Alvin Tipton, Walt Fisher, Everett Harpham, Ben Eddy and others, no college in the state had so good a gymnasium and equipment.

And people are also of the opinion that athletics in grade and high schools are overemphasized which causes excessive expense of coaching personnel and athletic equipment. Is that true?

These same farmers say that when crops fail, they have to get along with less. In poor times it is not possible to trim some of the activities, and get back to teaching more of the "three R's."

You and Mr. Jenkins write prolifically about many things. Why don't you expound a bit of a sales tax. The people of California voted it in and they keep it in. If it is good for them, it might be good for Oregon. It might be one way to get in a bit of revenue that would ease up on the farmer's tax. You may find it a bit difficult to get the farmer to buy that, but no more than trying to cram the school budget down his throat.

MARK W. DUNHAM
Roseburg, Oregon.

Pickets Halt Operation Of Weed Long-Bell Plant

WEED, Calif. (AP)—The Long-Bell Lumber Co. operations here were closed Wednesday by an AFL-Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union picket line.

Company officials said strangers, presumably from the company's struck operations in Oregon, appeared Tuesday and workers refused to cross their line. Wednesday local men picketed.

This affects about 1,200 men here and brings to around 3,000 the number of Long-Bell employees idled in Washington, Oregon and now California in the current lumber strike.

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IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKINS

(Continued from Page one)

raising Democratic dinner, tells his hearers:

"Democratic candidates in Oregon and Washington have an exceptionally good chance this year—especially in Oregon, which has long been a GOP stronghold."

Is he whistling in the dark to keep his courage up, or does he believe it? Or is he just giving the \$10-per-plate customers their money's worth?

Anyway, the dickens of it is that he might be right. Quite a lot of people are looking wishfully back down the trail to the glamorous days of the wild war booms when money flowed like water and the nation's debt was swelling upward like the red line on the thermometer at the beginning of a hot spell.

People in that nostalgic mood often try to vote themselves rich again.

Adlai adds at Seattle: "It's been 40 years since Oregon sent a Democrat to the U.S. senate, but I think Portland Democrat Richard Neuberger has a fair chance to make the grade this fall."

I hope not. ONE Morse from Oregon is enough.

That, I'd say, is enough politics for one day. Let's turn to Guatemala, whose new ANTI-COMMUNIST military government announces that it will continue the land reform law under which the ousted PRO-COMMUNIST regime of President Arbenz split up many large estates among the peasant farmers.

The anti-communist leader of the new Guatemalan government, Colonel Castillo Armas, says those who have settled on the land will now be made outright owners. He adds that they will not be mere TENANTS on the government-owned soil, as would have been the case under the communist regime, but will be given fee simple possession of it.

Where did the land thus freely given away come from?

The communists, it appears, simply took it away from those who had it and turned it over (on lease) under communism to the government. OWN EVERYTHING to the have-nots, and told the owners to whistle for their money.

United Fruit Company, among others, says the Guatemalan communists confiscated some 234,000 acres of its land.

Down in that country, of course, a big American corporation gets no sympathy from anybody. But I can't help thinking that if Colonel Armas wants to do something really beneficial for his people he will buy up the United Fruit Company's lands, paying for them at a reasonable rate, and will then sell the land to the Guatemalan peasants at prices and on terms they can meet.

That would be wonderful. It could mean the beginning of a real free enterprise system in Guatemala to take the place of the present system under which

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about 95 per cent of all the land and other property is owned by some five per cent of the population while the other 95 per cent of the people have nothing much more to their names than a cotton shirt and a ragged pair of cotton pants.

GIVING things to people for free never seems to bring anything but trouble. Witness the 60 billion dollars we have given away all over the world, for which we have received little in return save insults and suspicion.

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