

# The News-Review

Published Daily Except Sunday by the  
News-Review Company, Inc.

Entered as second class matter May 3, 1926, at the post office at  
Roseburg, Oregon, under act of March 3, 1879.

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Member of the Associated Press, Oregon Newspaper Publishers  
Association, the Audit Bureau of Circulations  
Represented by WEST-HOLLIDAY CO., INC., offices in New York, Chicago,  
San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver  
Subscription Rates—In Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00;  
three months, \$3.50. Outside Oregon—By Mail—Per Year, \$12.00; six months, \$6.00;  
three months, \$3.50.  
By News-Review Carrier—Per Year, \$12.00 (in advance), less than one year,  
per month, \$1.25.

## RESENTMENT IN SOUTH

By Charles V. Stanton

The recent vote in Mississippi, authorizing the state legislature to subsidize private schools, as a means of bypassing the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, has aroused much adverse comment. Editorial comment in newspapers published north of the Mason-Dixon Line has been very critical for the most part. Letters to the editor in many of the newspapers we have seen express surprise and indignation.

One factor generally overlooked, we believe, is that people of the South are aroused more by the matter of compulsion than by the issue of segregation.

The South has been moving gradually toward desegregation. Many of the southern states have provided equality in white and colored schools. By improving educational facilities for colored students, the South took a long step toward eventual desegregation. Many communities had voluntarily desegregated schools prior to the Supreme Court's decision.

It takes a long time to eliminate prejudice and tradition. But the South has been moving in the right direction, although the movement has been slow.

### Revive Civil War

The Supreme Court recognized the difficulties in the way of desegregation when it ordered a time lapse in execution of its order, and proposed studies into methods to make its decision effective. Southern states have no reason for defiance of the court order, at least until the desegregation program has been given study.

It becomes evident then that Southern rebellion is directed more at what is considered to be invasion of state rights than at desegregation itself. The South has led the battle for state rights. It has consistently fought encroachment on those rights. The Civil War was fought over that issue. While the Supreme Court undoubtedly made the only decision it could hand down conscientiously, the order revives the controversy which led the South into rebellion 90 years ago. It is not surprising, therefore, that we find rebellion stirring again.

We doubt that the South is as much concerned about desegregation of itself as it is of the fact that it believes it is being "pushed around." It doubtless resents pressure from the North. It obviously resents what it believes to be encroachment of the right of states for self-determination.

If attempts are made to force the Supreme Court decision upon the South, we can expect fevered resistance from a large segment of southern leadership. On the other hand, if we are willing to let the decision stand as a declaration of human rights, while permitting the South to work the problem out in its own way, we probably will find desegregation achieved earlier and with less friction.

## GOOD HOLIDAY DRIVING RECORD

Douglas County has a right to be very proud of its record of no traffic fatalities over the Christmas holidays. Considering that one-third of the Pacific Highway in Oregon is in Douglas County; that much of the road is in process of reconstruction; that traffic was exceptionally heavy, and everyone was in a hurry; that weather conditions were unfavorable, it is surprising that there were so few accidents in this locality.

Next week end offers another challenge. It is to be hoped the results will be as gratifying as at the Christmas season.

The New Year celebration usually is accompanied by much drinking. The mixture of alcohol and gasoline is a primary factor in accidents. Every celebrant, we hope, will make his first resolution for the New Year, a solemn pledge that, if he has celebrated too well, he will either find some sober driver to handle his car, or use a taxicab.

## IN THE DAY'S NEWS

By FRANK JENKIN.

(Continued from Page One)

your snow shovel to dig himself out of a disastrous drift and you had been compelled to hire lawyers and negotiate with him for 13 YEARS to get even the handle of it back, you'd know what kind of neighbor he is, wouldn't you?

And—  
I'd say—  
If you're SMART you wouldn't pick a fight with him that might result in both of you getting killed, but you'd be very cagey indeed about lending him another SHOVEL.

Do you remember the story (quite a long time back) about the Czech family that came to the conclusion that life behind the Iron Curtain was no longer worth living anyway, and so put all its possessions in a truck, pointed the truck at the barbed wire, poured on the coal and LET 'ER GO?

(The truck smashed through the wire into the free world on the other side and the bold bid for freedom so amazed the Communist guards that they didn't start shooting until it was too late.)

Well, a note on the wire, says they've been in the United States now for two Christmases and the whole family—mother, father and six children—say it's JUST FINE and they LOVE it here.

A suggestion:  
The next time you feel the urge to beef about everything, give a thought to this Czech family. May be we're in America REAL-  
LY ARE lucky.

American Ambassador to Italy Claire Booth Luce flew from Rome to Sardinia (Sardinia is a big Italian island in the Mediterranean about a third of the way from Italy to Spain), with sacks of livestock feed the U.S. is giving to the drought-stricken island.

The feed shipment brings to five million dollars the amount of American farm commodities donated by our government to Italy this Christmas season.

We haven't had too much luck buying good will WITH MONEY in Europe.

And—  
We have in the neighborhood of six billion dollars worth of agricultural commodities (for which the taxpayers have ponied up) stored in warehouses—and we're beginning to run out of warehouse space.

Maybe it would be better to give food and feed, rather than money.

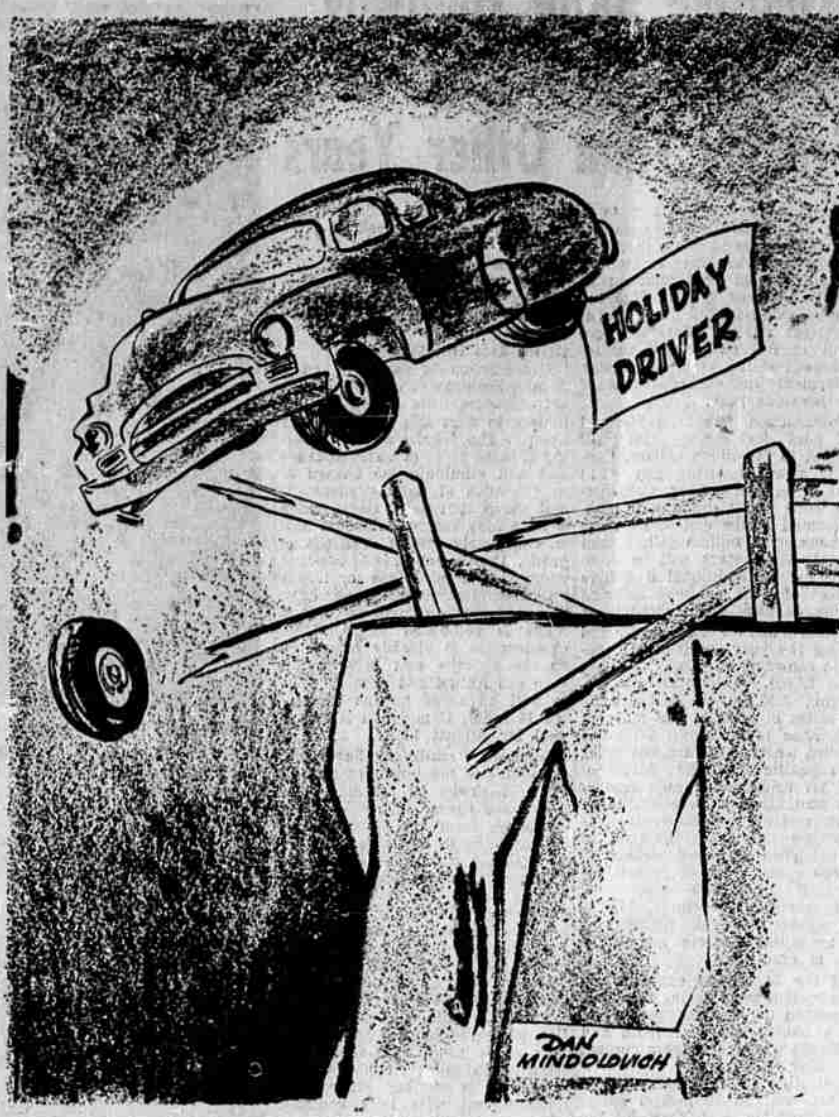
But—  
Isn't it a bit on the spectacular side when our ambassador (a woman, and rather slightly built, at that, for the handling of heavy feed sacks) flies the stuff in a plane from Rome to Sardinia? It would have been simpler to have the ship stop at Sardinia and have the feed handled by husky deck hands.

St. Matthew covers that point rather well. He says (VI, 13):

"Take heed that ye do not your aims BEFORE MEN, to be seen of them. When thou doest thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee, as the hypocrites do in the synagogues and in the streets."

"But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth."

## Taking A Turn For The Worse



## Important Duties Devolve Upon Oregon Man Assisting Agriculture Secy. Benson

By A. ROBERT SMITH

News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — When Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson takes off his official hat for a holiday, he now sets it on the head of Milan D. Smith of Pendleton, whose big job as executive assistant to the cabinet officer is no holiday whether Benson is in or out of Washington, D. C.

This past week, the secretary has been out of town for the holidays; and one of the hot political potatoes of the day, dismissal of Wolf Ladejinsky, has been dropped into the lap of Milan Smith. Ladejinsky was a land tenure expert in Japan, dismissed by Benson when USA took over this overseas function from the State Department.

Thus before Smith has been at his new job a full month, he has been directly connected with two important government problems—one very local in character that very likely will affect his standing with the folks of eastern Oregon and Washington who know him best, the second international in scope that may affect his official stature here.

The local problem was created by a Benson order of last fall regarding the number of acres farmers could divert from wheat and other support crops to vegetables, thus threatening the customary practice of planting peas and other canning vegetables in the wheat country of the Northwest. Twelve days after Smith took office, that order was rescinded for the coming year at least.

Though pleased with this outcome, Smith disclaims any major responsibility for it.

"I tried to be as objective as I could in advising the secretary on this," he said, explaining that the decision to modify the restrictive order was in the works before he arrived in Washington, D. C.

Multiple Duties Performed  
Smith is the latest in a growing line-up of prominent Oregonians who have come to the capital as officials in the Eisenhower Administration. He followed close behind the appointment of E. L. Peterson as assistant secretary of agriculture.

"The executive assistant is the right arm of the secretary," said Smith, sizing up his job. He explained he often is called on to receive callers whom Benson hasn't time to see, later briefing the secretary on their reason for calling. He also acts as go-between in effect between the secretary and heads of agencies under USDA, such as the chief of the Forest Service. He acts on many invitations coming to Benson for speeches or press, radio and TV appearances. If Benson is forced to miss an engagement, Smith is

called in to keep it for him.

The toughest part of his job probably lies ahead when Congress convenes in January, for he must keep up with legislation affecting the department and advises Benson about it. And he must deal with congressmen who have requests, protests and advice to offer.

"I've heard about the pressures of Congress, and the worst is yet to come."

The 35-year-old canner and food processor relishes the variety of tasks he has, from a weekly visit to the White House for a briefing on what occurred at the previous day's cabinet meeting, to helping prepare Benson for his regular news conference.

possible in this job as it comes in all six doors," declared Smith, who at 30 was named first junior citizen of Oregon.

But he is tackling a 10-hour-per-day job with vigor also because of his feeling for his boss.

"I have a great admiration for the secretary," said Smith. "He is a man of principle who will do what he thinks is the right thing whether or not it is popular."

The Smiths have rented a furnished house in the suburbs large enough to accommodate their "nine children"—four sons, three daughters and a niece and a nephew who have joined the family as result of the accidental death of their parents.

Butler's first official statement indicated he would take a "glorious off" approach in dealing with President Eisenhower.

His statement was not clothed in polite language. It gave President Eisenhower the "old Harry" for alleged failures to unite the Republican Party and the country. It indicated that the Democratic chairman would continue to expose the alleged failures of the President—without making any personal attacks upon him.

Well, that served to raise the curtain on the 1956 campaign, along with Sen. Joe McCarthy's repudiation of his prior support for President Eisenhower. Neither will be filled with either sweetness or light. It will be politics as usual, or worse.

LAST SEPTEMBER Republican National Committee Chairman Leonard Hall and Democratic National Committee Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell signed a code in which they pledged a decent, honest and fair campaign.

The next day chairman Mitchell broke out in a joint television debate with Chairman Hall, in which the Democratic chairman accused Vice President Richard M. Nixon of "an outright lie" in saying that the Republican administration had "kicked the Communists out of government by the thousands."

Chairman Hall immediately rushed to the defense of Mr. Nixon, demanded that Mitchell apologize or else publicly repudiate his fair play pledge.

Nixon never retracted his statement, and Mitchell never apologized.

That was the end of the noble intention to wage a decent campaign. And that's about as long as you can expect politics to stay cleaned up, ever.

## Cling To Friends, Tradition, Advice Of Oppenheimer

NEW YORK — Atomic physicist J. Robert Oppenheimer

advises that men cling to friends, love and tradition in order to survive the complexities of modern times.

Oppenheimer, who got caught up in one of the world's current complexities last June when the Atomic Energy Commission barred him from his secrets as a security risk, said in a nationwide radio speech yesterday:

"You get the broadest view of the world, the complexity, the richness, so clearly defined hierarchical order and simplification. . . . Never before today has the integrity of the intimate, the detailed, the true art, the integrity of craftsmanship and preservation of the familiar, of the humorous and the beautiful stood in more massive contrast to the vastness of life, the greatness of the globe, the otherness of people, the otherness of ways and the all encompassing day."

"This is a world," Oppenheimer continued, "in which each of us . . . will have to cling to what is close to him, to what he knows, to what he can do, to his friends and his tradition and his life, lest he be dissolved in a universal confusion and know nothing and love nothing."

Oppenheimer, now head of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., made no reference to the AEC decision that destroyed his standing as a leader in government nuclear research.

The idea was to produce overcrowding and see how many of the radioactive insects would leave their own home under such conditions.

In cold weather the migrating roaches didn't go far, but when it warmed up they went off in all directions. They were caught in spots both upstream and down stream in the sewer.

This is about what could be expected when clogged drains produce backed-up sewage, the health experts said. The insects are capable of carrying a variety of disease organisms, the experimenters said.

Complaint In Sawmill Stock Buy Dismissed  
PORTLAND — U. S. Judge Gus Solomon Monday dismissed the complaint of a Pendleton woman and eight Portland residents that they were defrauded when they bought saw stock in a proposed sawmill in Alaska.

The dismissal was requested by their attorney who said he will file a new suit in another federal court district. Defendant in the complaint, in which they sought \$213,970, was C. T. Takahashi, Seattle, president of Alaska Wrangell Mills, Inc.

One of the plaintiffs was Florence Windsor of Pendleton.

The complaint said that after they bought the stock, they learned that some of the claims concerning value of the sawmill the corporation proposed to build were false.

Actress Arline Judge To Try 7th Marriage  
HOLLYWOOD — Actress Arline Judge says she will make her seventh try at marriage early in 1955.

Miss Judge, 42, is engaged to Edward C. Heard, 40-year-old Beverly Hills businessman. It will be his second marriage.

Her previous husbands: Director Wesley Ruggles, Dan Topping, flier James R. Addams, Chrysler executive Vincent M. Ryan, Henry J. (Bob) Topping, and New York insurance executive George Ross Jr. She has two sons, Wesley Ruggles Jr., 21, and Dan Topping Jr., 16.

## Congress May Exceed Housing Request By Ike

WASHINGTON — Two Democratic senators said Monday they believe the next Congress will authorize more new low-rent public housing than they expect President Eisenhower to recommend.

The similar statements were made in separate interviews by Sen. Sparkman (D-Ala.), a member of the Senate Banking subcommittee which handles housing legislation, and Sen. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

Each said the present law is too restrictive and that he will propose changes in it.

Albert M. Cole, federal housing administrator, has indicated Eisenhower may ask Congress to authorize the construction of 70,000 low-rent public housing units in the next two years. Eisenhower this year asked a four-year program of 140,000 units, but Congress authorized 35,000 units for each of two years.

Such housing projects are designed for persons in low income brackets. The federal government pays to local housing authorities the difference between the amount of rents collected from the tenants and the cost of maintaining the properties.

Sparkman said the 35,000-unit limit is so hedged in by restrictions that it is doubtful whether more than 10,000 units a year could be built.

"These restrictions must be removed," he said, and added he expects they will be when Congress acts on proposed extension of the act.

Sparkman said he would prefer "a flexible law" which would leave it up to the President and the Budget Bureau to recommend each year how many units should be built, the final decision to rest with Congress.

Humphrey said that if the law does limit the number of units to be built, "it should be not less than 75,000 a year."

He said he will introduce proposed amendments soon after Congress convenes Jan. 5, seeking to eliminate what he termed "far too much red tape."

He said the present law requires that "for every public housing unit built, you must tear down an old housing unit, and relocate the family living in the old unit." He said that involves such burdensome planning operations that many municipalities in need of new projects and slum clearance have found it impossible to qualify within the time allowed.

## Science Studies Radioactivity Of Cockroaches

BERKELEY, Calif. — Radioactive cockroaches have demonstrated how the species can invade homes, even passing through wall cracks, in the plumbing, two U. S. Public Health experts reported today.

Sewer cockroaches in Phoenix, Ariz., were used in the experiment. The results showed that the insects, which are carriers of disease, migrate as much as 200 feet when they become overcrowded or when forced out of their colonies by backed-up sewage.

The experiment was reported to the American Association for the Advancement of Science by William B. Jackson and Paul B. Service of the Public Health Service Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta, Ga.

The roaches in one sewer manhole were collected and sprayed with radioactive phosphorus which made them traceable with a Geiger counter. Then they were put back into their hole and then another colony of 1,500 roaches was trapped from a nearby manhole and dumped into the radioactive colony. The second group of roaches was not made radioactive.

The idea was to produce overcrowding and see how many of the radioactive insects would leave their own home under such conditions.

In cold weather the migrating roaches didn't go far, but when it warmed up they went off in all directions. They were caught in spots both upstream and down stream in the sewer.

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## Outlook For Lumber Bright During 1955, Survey Shows

By GORDON G. MACNAB

PORTLAND — The new homes you watched go up this year were part of the more than a million started in 1954—the sixth straight year that new homes for Americans went over the magic million.

And that meant that this was another in the years of good times in the lumber industry; good times that a summer-long strike in the Pacific Northwest dimmed but did not erase.

All through the year demand was brisk for southern pine and Douglas fir, the construction lumbers. After a mid-summer, hardwood for furniture and flooring overcame an early season drag and finished in strong demand. Western pine, a finishing lumber, may have had its second best year in history. Douglas fir plywood added 10 new plants, boosting three-shift capacity to 87 million square feet a week from last year's 74 million.

Looking ahead to next year, builders see another million-home year shaping up. And lumbermen say that for those homes—and for other building jobs—you can expect enough of all kinds of lumber at about the prices you are paying now.

Most spokesmen say they think more lumber will be used in 1955 than was used this year, but that a little larger production will mean the demand will be met at an unchanged price.

There are two uncertainties: weather and labor contract agreements.

An especially open winter in the east and midwest could put demand at a higher level than production lumbers could meet, because in the Pacific Northwest there is now a shortage of logs, caused by the summer strike. That supply pinch could boost prices.

But under average weather conditions, loggers through the winter will cut at a faster rate than mills demand, piling up normal supplies.

On contracts, the summer's strike in the Northwest did not end officially. The men just went back to work while a panel named by the governors of Oregon and Washington studied the is-

suess—chiefly a demand for more pay—that caused the walkout. Early in the year the panel will recommend a settlement. If either workers or employers reject it, the strike could flare up again.

For those who like figures, Douglas fir production in the first 10 months of the year was 7,660 million board feet compared with 8,770 in the same months of 1953. But October production was 10 per cent higher than the 1949-53 average and the year was expected to close with only a little dent from the summer's strike.

Southern pine's production was headed for nearly an 8-billion-foot year, close to that of 1953, and orders were up 5 per cent.

Western pine, too, was running at a rate just short of an 8-billion year, with orders ahead of last year.

Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., one of the industry's giants, got a long look ahead late in the year from a survey made for it by Stanford Research Institute, a Stanford University affiliate. Weyerhaeuser made the report public.

The report says that by 1970, Americans will need more lumber than they do now, but the lumber industry won't be able to take full advantage of the need; the lumber price will be too high and substitute materials will take over some of lumber's jobs.

However, the report says, the south will consume more pulp and hardwood than it now does and produce more hardwood; the west will demand, and produce, more softwood lumber and plywood; the east will produce more hardwood but will demand less timber overall.

And despite higher prices to come by 1970 the U.S. lumber industry can count on selling all the lumber it produces and even a moderate increase in Canadian imports can be absorbed.

But for the immediate road ahead, spokesmen for most of the lumber producing associations see 1955 as a better year for them than was 1954, and they don't expect you'll have to put out any more cash to meet your building needs.

## Hal Boyle

HOMETOWN, U.S.A. — "Is Christmas really fun—or is it just an annual bore?" asked Trellis Mae Peeble, help-mate of America's Most talked male.

"It is both," said her husband, Wilbur, as they surveyed the rubble left in their apartment from a weekend spent in celebrating the arrival of Santa Claus and the visit of four mythical men.

Trellis Mae, "We have to be practical. There are a dozen presents here in the wrong colors or the wrong sizes that have to be exchanged. And I'm tired and you'll have to do it."

"Oh, no I won't," replied Wilbur. "That's what I'm working for."

"Why, after all the years we've been married," demanded Trellis Mae, "do you have to be so dull as to say that something that involves us both is the wife's work?"

"Well," replied Wilbur sturdily, "the exchange of Christmas presents does happen to be a wife's job, and that's it, that's the fact, that's the way it is and always has been and darn it anyway."

"I say, either keep a present or throw it away."

"Oh, if you think I am going to keep some of these monstrosities, you're crazy," said Trellis Mae. "But even if people can't get things in the right color, why can't they get them in the right size?"

"Because people are people, and most of the Christmas presents they buy are bought to fit their own ego rather than yours," and—

"Don't be cynical, Wilbur. The house is already so messed up."

"I'm not being cynical. But you asked me."

"Wilbur, I don't want to be difficult. But I have such a feeling of letdown after Christmas. Are we different from other people?"

"I'm not sure I know what you mean. What do you mean?"

## Americans May Obtain Religious Rights In Spain

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the State and Defense departments met at the Pentagon Monday to discuss a proposed agreement with Spain on religious rights of Americans stationed at U.S. bases in Spain.

A spokesman said they had "the fourth draft" of a document still under consideration. He declined any information as to what it contains.

The question was projected into prominence by news dispatches from Madrid saying a tentative agreement has been reached. An Associated Press dispatch said it was described as designed to give American military and civilian personnel at U.S. bases the same religious rights they have at home.

However, a report to The New York Times said the agreement would empower the Roman Catholic Church to sanction or forbid marriages in Spain between U. S. citizens of mixed religions.

The Times said U.S. chaplains would be forbidden to marry a Catholic Spaniard and a non-Catholic member of United States personnel unless the Catholic party received permission from the Spanish religious authorities. Civil authorization must be received for such a marriage. In addition, reported the Times, no marriages could be performed without the approval of the head of the U.S. forces in Spain.

"Maybe I'm just acting like a woman," she said.

"No, you're not acting in that respect," he replied.

"All right, then, I am a woman," flared Trellis Mae. "But why do I feel wrong about Christmas?"

"Nobody out you said you felt wrong about Christmas."

"But I do feel wrong."

"Why?"

"Oh, it's a matter of colors and sizes, and they're all mixed up in an atmosphere of good will and all that, but it's still largely an ego reflection and—"

"When I said that some thing a moment ago you bawled me out."

"Oh, shut up, Wilbur. Why am I mad at Christmas?"

Silently he pulled his wife over to the Christmas tree, bent it down, brushed the humbled star against the lips of his wife and his own lips, then kissed his wife for a long moment and told her:

"Well, Trellis Mae, wrong tree, wrong star, wrong guy, wrong girl, wrong Christmas, and—"

"Oh, Wilbur," she said, pulling him toward her with no complaint left in her voice. "Wilbur...Wilbur...Wilbur..."

## Fantastic Year In Automotive History Recorded

By DAVID J. WILKIE

DETROIT — The record books will list 1954 as the most fantastic year in several decades of automotive history.

It was a year that brought—near-record output and sales—but chiefly by two companies, General Motors and Ford.

More mergers by smaller