

# The News-Review

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## PIRATING PARTNERSHIP

By Charles V. Stanton

President Eisenhower's State of the Union message, we imagine, was unpopular with many members of both major parties, but pleasing to the general public.

Eisenhower's middle-of-the-road program has built public confidence, as indicated by the pronounced economic gains in the face of peacetime readjustments. But politicians on the extremes of right and left obviously oppose any middle grounds. While they doubtless will cover their feelings temporarily, because of Ike's popularity, they can be expected to work against his moderate program.

One element of his speech, particularly affecting the western states, and certain to be the nub of much political controversy, was his emphasis upon continued partnership development of natural resources.

This policy is under heavy fire from Americans For Democratic Action, which leads the socialistic faction of the Democrat Party. The ADA can be expected to go down the line in opposition of any partnership proposals. It will continue its demands for federal monopoly of hydroelectric development and nationalization of natural resources.

One of the several issues in the fight will be Hells Canyon project on the Oregon-Idaho border, where the ADA is demanding a high federal dam rather than three low dams which a private utility is prepared to build immediately.

### No Federal Dam Authorized

One feature of this controversy, on which many people doubtless have been misled, is the fact that no federal dam has ever been authorized. A federal dam has been proposed, but it has never been sanctioned by Congress. Actually, there is no government proposal before the Federal Power Commission which has been conducting hearings. Supporters of the high dam project, however, have made it appear that the government was ready and anxious to build a high dam. Even if the commission should recommend the high dam to be more desirable than the project proposed by the Idaho Power Company, congressional authority must be obtained, and money appropriated for construction work. To get authorization and appropriations doubtless will be very difficult and will take much time. In the meantime the two states will be losing the power that would have been available through private investment. Thus the advocates of federal monopoly are actually serving as obstructionists, while striving for a socialistic principle.

The President's firm declaration of continuance of the partnership policy makes it very doubtful that the ADA will be able to push through its monopoly program while Eisenhower remains in office. Coupled with the political disagreement is the growing opposition of eastern Congressmen to continuing unproportionate funds for western states. Power development in the West is creating strong competition with eastern industry. Eastern congressmen, then, can hardly be expected to show enthusiasm for authorizations and appropriations for western projects, other than those on which starts already have been made.

### Private Feud To Continue

In the thick of the fight for federal power monopoly will be Oregon's two senators, both firmly committed to the ADA position.

Senator Neuberger, who is ignoring the tradition that freshmen senators are to be seen but not heard, has been talking freely of the public power "mandate" handed down by Oregon voters.

Just how the senator can justify his slim margin of victory as a "mandate" is more than we can figure out. The only possible "mandate" we can find in his squeeze victory is to be a stooge for organized labor, as it was the labor vote which brought about his election.

But Neuberger already has pulled out all the stops for public power. He also has joined Senator Morse in the latter's personal feud against Secretary of the Interior McKay.

Neuberger who has consistently followed the ADA line has perhaps some measure of justification for his disagreement with McKay's policies, which are directly opposed to the socialistic trend. But Morse is at odds with the Secretary because he blames McKay for the fact that he was not permitted to become the big wheel at the Republican nominating convention.

So, as Eisenhower and McKay work on a partnership program in future months, we can expect Oregon's two senators to be battling vigorously against that program, for both political and personal reasons. Oregon and the Pacific Northwest probably will suffer as a result.

## Hal Boyle

By SAUL PETT

For Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — The stores are still full of people returning Christmas gifts for exchange, and you'd be surprised by what is returned and what isn't.

For example, not a single woman has returned a single \$50,000 necklace to Tiffany's, which must prove that women are getting easier to satisfy.

Oh, now and then somebody exchanges a \$5,000 ring for one with sapphires and rubies, instead of diamonds. But nothing really expensive, said a spokesman.

When I phoned the spokesman at Cartier's about the question of exchanges, there was a long silence, in which, I think, he checked my credit rating on another line. Finally, he said, "No comment," in tones so rich and deep I hung up with all the tip-toeing respect of a man slipping out of a cathedral.

Some people—especially some elderly people—return hearing aids given them by their children for Christmas.

"They're usually very indignant," said a lady at the hearing aid bureau. "They insist they're not at all deaf but when you talk to them they can't hear a word

you're saying." The man at Macy's said you'd be surprised how few Christmas ties are returned for exchange. "You get a lot of returns in perfume and lingerie, especially black lingerie. It's our impression that men lean more to the exotic than suits their wives' tastes. Many women return the black lingerie for something more practical." This year Macy's is having slightly fewer returns of ladies' clothes because of size difficulties. That probably is due to the fact that during the Christmas rush every sales woman selling clothes for women wore the tag. "If she's my size, she wears a 14" (or whatever the clerk wears).

The store also tags everything in such a way that they no longer

Time to Get Her Out of Drydock



## Democratic Leaders Say 'Yes, But' To Pleading Of Ike For Bipartisanship

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leaders of the new Democratic majorities in Congress have said in effect "Yes, but" in response to President Eisenhower's call for cooperation and bipartisanship.

Top men among the Republicans, newly reduced to minority status, generally were unstinted in their praise of the program outlined by the chief executive in his State of the Union message, and they talked more confidently about harmony in putting the plans through. Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D-Tex.), the Senate Democratic leader, pretty well synthesized his party's comments.

He said Eisenhower used "a Democratic premise" in saying the general good should be the yardstick on every great issue. "We will consider his program in that spirit," the Democratic leader promised, adding: "The President's various recommendations will receive reasonable consideration by reasonable men. In some instances, they will be accepted; in others they will be rejected; and in still others, there will be substitutes. But the attitude of the Democratic Party will be in keeping with his call to subordinate partisanship, pride and prejudice to the nation's welfare."

Senate Republican Leader Knowland (R-Calif.) who has clashed with the administration on some foreign policy issues, lauded the President's message and said it contemplates "no appeasement or policy of waiting for the dust to settle."

The Californian, who has urged a break in diplomatic relations with Russia and a naval blockade of Red China in an effort to force the release of imprisoned American fliers, issued this statement: "The President's message pledges our nation to work for the creation and preservation of a free world of free men. No appeasement or policy of waiting for the dust to settle."

According to a New York sales manager, not a single man has tried since Christmas to exchange an \$8,000, air-conditioned limousine because his wife didn't like the color. It happened once or twice earlier in the year without success. Once a car is sold and registered, it can't be exchanged. At Lewis & Conger, a houseware store, several portable bars were returned. "No," said one man. "I didn't even use it New Year's Eve. What? Well, how should I know why it smells of bourbon?"

Something called a "Deedee" cap was returned by an indignant woman. A "Deedee" cap, it turns out, is for women who want to hide their own hair when it's up in curlers. The cap fits over the crown of the head and on the front it has real bangs or curls.

This particular woman who returned the item was brunette. Why, she demanded to know, had her husband bought her a "Deedee" with blond bangs?

At the Wing & Fin Pet Center, it was reported that most of what they call "dry" (or inanimate) merchandise returned is returned for reasons of size.

You'd be surprised," a man said, "how many people will buy party collars or bathrobes or even cocktail coats for their animals without knowing their size."

That's exactly what the man said. He also said that in returns of "live" merchandise, puppies and kittens predominate.

"When this happens," the man explained, "it's usually because somebody was over-enthusiastic in planning a surprise. They didn't consult the woman who would have to take care of the pet."

"Fish? For some reason, we get no returns of fish at all. But you'd be surprised how many alligators are returned. I guess they come as a shock to some people."

## In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

about as good a word as any to describe what is going on in Washington today.

It doesn't make much sense, to be sure. But, after all, what is going on in Washington today doesn't make much sense.

For example: Here is a serious, patriotic man, educated in the military tradition that one must do ALWAYS what is necessary for the highest welfare of one's country. According to that tradition, one must DIE willingly, if necessary, to advance the welfare of one's country. This man wasn't at all eager to be President. He knew the grave responsibilities that rest upon the shoulders of the President of the United States. He was tired. He had just finished fighting a long and terrible war in every hour of which HEAVY responsibility had rested upon his shoulders.

Among other responsibilities, he had carried the heartbreaking one of sending men to their death, if need be, to preserve their country's welfare. But he finally consented to take the job, if the people wanted him.

It turned out that the people did want him, and I think everyone will agree that he has done his best. As these words were written, he was standing there in Washington before the senators and the representatives and the members of the supreme court and—thanks to the miracle of modern communications—BEFORE ALL THE PEOPLE and still doing his best.

I'm quite sure that in his mind there was no thought save that of doing his country — and our country — whatever is best for



WASHINGTON (NEA) — Clarence B. Randall, chairman of the board of Inland Steel has been having a tough time trying to put over President Eisenhower's foreign trade program. But at last he seems to be making progress.

Since bringing out the report of the Randall Commission of 17 businessmen and business leaders last January, Mr. Randall has been working half-time as a White House consultant. He has reviewed the program to see if there were bugs in it. And he has listened and talked to anyone interested in this subject of tariffs and foreign trade, seizing every opportunity to urge adoption of the program by Congress in 1955.

ONE OF HIS prize speeches on this subject was made before the big and powerful National Manufacturers Assn., in New York. This group, as conservative as any business organization in the country, is split right down the middle on whether the reciprocal trade agreements program should be extended.

Companies with a big export business are for it. Companies who have to compete with imports from abroad are dead against it. NAM is so divided on this subject that it refuses to take any policy stand of its own on the question.

In spite of this, Mr. Randall boarded the lions in their Waldorf-Astoria banquet room den, and tried to tell them the facts of foreign economic life, according to modern gospel.

AS HE WAS COMING down in the elevator next morning, a couple whom he didn't know recognized him and smiled. The man spoke to Mr. Randall and said: "Come here, brother and shake hands. God, how I loathed every word you said last night. But you converted my wife."

The simple statement revealed one of the most striking developments in this perennial, national debate. The women's organizations seem to be all for expanding foreign trade. It's the men who are divided.

The major farm groups—Grange and Farm Bureau—are for it. Farmers' Union, made up of smaller farmers, is opposed.

THE NATIONAL LABOR union organizations are for it—American Federation of Labor and CIO. David J. McDonald, head of the Steelworkers union, who has battled Mr. Randall on many a labor contract, was a public member of the Randall Commission and voted right along with the chairman on practically every issue.

Nevertheless, the battle over passage will be bitter. Just how bitter it will be perhaps best indicated by the experience of Mr. Randall's own Inland Steel Co. One of its customers recently cancelled a \$20,000 order because of the prominent part the chairman has played in this work.

## President Lays Legislative Program Before Congress

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Eisenhower laid his legislative program before the new Democratic-controlled Congress this week with a plea for harmony and a solemn warning that this is a year of trial in the world's wavering course toward durable peace or atomic holocaust.

Delivering in person his annual State of the Union message, the President spoke of the "massive military machines and ambitions" of the Soviet bloc and said freedom must maintain "countervailing military power."

But he assayed the world peace prospect as more hopeful than a year ago and declared the outlook for prosperity of the American people is good.

Internationally, he said, "there has been progress justifying hope both for continuing peace and for the ultimate rule of freedom and justice" while here at home "business activity now surges with new strength."

Domestically, Eisenhower said the country is enjoying "economic growth" and asked a rise in the minimum wage as part of a program embracing also new tariff-cutting powers, federal health aids, revision of labor laws, statehood for Hawaii, and a lowered voting age.

He said too that he will have a special message Feb. 15 outlining "positive, affirmative action" to better school facilities.

Except for the proposed hike from 75 to 90 cents an hour in the statutory minimum wage, the program in Thursday's message was largely a renewed call for measures the President asked, but did not receive, from the old Republican Congress which came in to power with him two years ago.

His message asking it now of Congress, where the reins are in opposition hands, was sprinkled liberally with pleas for partisanship to be kept secondary to the national interest.

At one point he told the legislators: "We shall have much to do together; I am sure we shall set it done—that we shall do it in harmony and good will."

The President addressed a joint session of the Senate and the House in the House chamber. Accompanying him to the Capitol and looking on from a gallery were Mrs. Eisenhower and their daughter-in-law, Mrs. John Eisenhower. Among those in the gallery with them were Mrs. Richard M. Nixon, wife of the vice president, and Mrs. John Foster Dulles, wife of the secretary of state.

In the President's immediate audience, in addition to the legislators, were members of the diplomatic corps and high government officials. Soviet Ambassador Georgi Zaroubin was among them. Eisenhower kept before him as he spoke a large-type text, encased in a folding notebook.

The President donned shell-rimmed glasses to read his address, looking up often to drive home his points.

He was interrupted frequently by applause. One such break came when he mentioned United Nations efforts to obtain the release of 11 American fliers imprisoned as "spies" by Communist China.

The mention was in a passing way in connection with a statement that "we must continue to support and strengthen the United Nations."

"At this very moment," he said, "the vote of the United Nations General Assembly, its secretary-general is in Communist China on a mission of deepest concern to all Americans: Seeking the release of our never-to-be-forgotten American aviators and all other United Nations prisoners wrongfully detained by the Communist regime."

## Sec. Benson Offers Three Milk Stabilizing Methods

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Benson has outlined in a report to Congress three general methods which he said the government might use to stabilize producer prices of milk and dairy products.

Although he outlined in detail each proposal, the secretary made no recommendations as to which he believed should be employed.

The report was submitted to the lawmakers at the request of the outgoing Congress which expressed dissatisfaction with the present dairy price support program, marked by downturns in producer prices and vast government purchases of dairy surpluses.

The three general methods set forth in Benson's 113-page report are:

(1) Use of controls to prevent production of price-depressing surpluses.

(2) Purchase by the government or some other agency of a portion of the supply which would be withheld from the market for the purpose of bolstering prices.

(3) Use of government subsidies to assure dairymen desired returns.

The government now employs our country in this serious period of our history.

But—He can't do it all. This is a democracy. He isn't a despot. He can't rule by decree and by ukase. He must work with the elected representatives of the people.

## Warming Climate To Attract Many To Northwest

PORTLAND (AP) — The gradually warming climate in the Pacific Northwest makes it certain that thousands of new residents will be drawn to this area every year, the director of area research of the Stanford Institute claims.

Charles L. Hamman, head of the institute branch, told the Oregon Guild of Building Craftsmen that the present climatological cycle means this area will be the "land of the future" as temperatures get higher and rainfall decreases.

He said undeveloped resources made it inevitable that the area would increase in population, but that the climate change will accelerate this.

Hamman said conservative estimates place the population growth at 130,000 persons a year for the Northwest. He estimated five million now are in the region and that there will be 7,800,000 by 1975.

"The fact that the area will reach the forecast levels seems beyond question. It is only a matter of whether it will be achieved in the years designated or somewhat earlier," he said.

## MORE BANKRUPTCIES

PORTLAND (AP) — There were more bankruptcies in Oregon last year than at any time since 1929. The total was 1,615 compared with 1,395 in the year 1929.

Records at the federal district court showed the total for 1953 was 1,285.

## British Columbia May Construct Big Storage Dam

CASTLEGAR, B.C. (AP) — The British Columbia government now is considering a new proposal for a thirty million dollar storage dam on the Arrow Lake system under which B.C. would build the dam and receive an extra \$600,000 each return in addition to the 43,000 kilowatts and \$135,000 in taxes and rentals previously agreed upon, Lands Minister Robert Sommers reports.

Since the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corp. appears unable to finance the dam at less than 7.5 per cent and the government could do it for 4.1 per cent, he said, the new proposal is for the provincial government to undertake construction and receive extra returns from Kaiser.

The company seeks water storage to increase production of power at American hydro stations during low flow periods on the Columbia.

Under the new proposal B.C. would receive not less than two million dollars a year in power and cash for 50 years, Sommers said.

The province would own the dam but the Kaiser interests would pay taxes on it at prevailing rates.

Sommers said that disposition of natural resources, including water power, falls wholly and solely under the jurisdiction of the province and the B.C. government will fight for its rights in the Kaiser deal.

He said many seem to be opposed to the construction of the dam because it will benefit the U.S. as well as B.C.

Such an attitude could lead to retaliatory measures by the U.S. and bring B.C. economy to a standstill since the U.S. is B.C.'s best customer.

Services



11 A.M. The Berkeley Baptist Divinity School Gospel Team Miss Jitsuko Tanaka Mr. John Minter Mr. Warren Vintz Mr. Arthur Fritze 7:30 P.M. "Growing Up" Rev. Schaefer FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH Rose and Lane Streets Rev. Raymond Schaefer, Pastor.

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