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TEACHER SALARIES

Eugene Register-Guard

We noted in the mail an interesting item on teacher salaries in "Your Taxes," a publication of Oregon Business and Tax Research. The representative council of the Oregon Education Assn. recently voted to ask the 1955 Legislature to boost the minimum annual salary law from \$1,800 for teachers with less than a bachelor's degree and no teaching experience, to \$3,400 and also to increase the minimum of \$2,100 for those with a bachelor's degree and no experience to \$3,700.

The second request sounds mighty reasonable but the first one we would argue about. We don't like the idea of having teachers who have not at least obtained a bachelor's degree, but perhaps it is a condition brought about by us poor taxpayers who will not see teachers' salaries on a professional level. Result?

A more significant part of this short report is the latest survey by the national headquarters of NEA which says that the average salaries of teachers in Oregon this year ranks tenth in the nation at \$4,300. In the tough competition to attract teachers this sounds good, and it is to a point. However, ranking ahead of Oregon are our other Pacific Coast neighbors, Washington (\$4,400) and California (\$5,050) which ties it with New York to lead the nation.

Incidentally, the \$4,300 average for Oregon amounts to about \$83 a week. The latest figures on the average weekly wage for people employed in all manufacturing in Oregon is \$83.66, for wholesale trade, \$81.95 and for contract construction, \$85.96. For the teachers, who play a major part in molding the younger citizens, it doesn't look like a comparison that would attract top quality persons to the teaching profession. Fortunately, for some reason, perhaps the satisfaction of the service rendered, we do have many top caliber teachers.

SPLIT SESSION PROPOSED

Albany Democrat-Herald

The idea of some of the legislators, as Representative Jess Savage of Linn county has found it in his contacts, that it would be wise to split the legislative session, adjourning to next January after 60 days, has much to recommend it.

From the point of view of the legislators, a stretch of more than two months away from their business or profession, is expensive, sometimes even financially dangerous. The tiny salary paid (\$600 a year) of course doesn't begin to compensate for the time sacrificed and the work done. From the public point of view, the extra long session is undesirable. Legislators get tired, anxious to get back home, and the congestion toward the end doesn't seem greatly relieved by the length of the session.

It could be argued that the time-wasting now charged against many legislators would not be reduced by the change. In our opinion it would.

There is another advantage. In the second half of the session, the legislators would have the benefit not only of their previous experience on the job but of prolonged contact with their neighbors at home. This should provide better background for legislating and might offset the work of paid promoters of special interests.

California uses the split-session plan, but there the legislators come back in the summer of the same year.

Here the idea could be tried out tentatively. If it should happen to work out, it might become the regular thing, either by tradition or by statute. Probably it would be better not to rush into passage of a statute on the subject.

Hal Boyle

By ALVIN STEINKOPF

For HAL BOYLE

LONDON (AP)—Around this time of year the British, with chunks of ice clattering up their landscape, explain at length what is wrong with central heating.

They don't have much of it, and seem determined not to have any more. (Central heating, in case the term is unfamiliar means the process of heating your house with a furnace.)

There are icebergs in the bath room. That perverse water pipe on the outside wall of the house has burst again, and when the faucet is turned in the kitchen nothing happens.

Despite all this the British householder argues that central heating isn't necessary because Britain has a temperate climate. It doesn't get very cold, he says—except in the winter time. Why make an engine room out of the basement just on account of one season?

Besides, it is only an exceptional winter that gets cold. When it is pointed out that every winter since the Norman conquest back in 1066 has been exceptional, he replies, but of course next year will get back to normal.

There are many reasons why central heating is wicked.

There is the prevalent conviction that it is unhealthy. The Briton sneezes and snuffles, rubs his chest ointments and comes down with chills and fibrositis and gets a chill. But he is certain that the warmth of a hot water radiator would make him sick.

"Dries the air, you know, and takes all the vitality out of it." Then there is something sinful about having the whole house warm when you live in only one room at a time. Soft, self-indulgence.

And what is pleasanter or more romantic than the glow of a coal fire in an open grate?

The open coal fire may make as much smudge as glow, and it roasts a gentleman on one side

Helicopter Pilot Dies In Antarctic Crash

NEW YORK (AP)—The New Times reported Monday that a helicopter pilot with the U.S. Navy expedition in the Antarctic, Lt. (JG) John P. Moore of Lehigh, N.C., had died of injuries suffered in a crash on the ice. Times correspondent Walter Sullivan, with the expedition aboard the icebreaker Atka, said Moore Saturday had landed a passenger on an ice plateau on Kainan Bay, east of Little America. Just after taking off, his craft struck the icecap and was completely demolished.

School Principals Assn. Elects Chief Officers

EUGENE (AP)—James Adamson of Baker High School is the new president of the Oregon Assn. of Secondary School Principals. Adamson, who served as vice president for the past year, was elevated to the post at the closing session of the organization's two-day meeting here Saturday.

Bookmark



United States Can't Give Prisoners' Relatives Any Safety Guarantee On Visit

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department announced the government cannot "encourage" relatives to visit Americans imprisoned in Red China—but it refused to say whether they will be permitted to make visits.

A statement issued by press officer Henry Snydam said that Red China is an area "where the normal protections of an American passport cannot be offered."

The statement followed an announcement through the United Nations that the Red regime has agreed to permit visits by relatives of the 17 Americans imprisoned there. The agreement was offered to Dag Hammarskjöld, U. N. Secretary General, during his recent visit to Peking seeking the men's release.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with the Chinese Communists and for five years has enforced a policy of denying passports for travel there.

Snydam's statement did not, however, say passports would not be issued in the present instance.

It criticized the Peking regime for not having released the Americans who, in the American view, should have been freed in the Korean prisoner of war exchanges.

The Chinese Communists have placed "the families of these imprisoned Americans in a harrowing dilemma," Snydam said.

He apparently referred to the fact that the families know they would have to make any such visits without the protection that American citizenship carries in any country with which the United States has proper relations.

Snydam said it is true the U. N. secretary general was informed in Peking "that the Chinese Communist authorities might permit relatives to visit those U. N. personnel who had been convicted and whose cases were under investigation, and that they would provide them the necessary entry visas."

He went on: "The United States government cannot, of course, in good conscience encourage those who may wish to go into an area where the normal protections of an American passport cannot be offered."

He added "It is by releasing those they hold that the Chinese Communists can convincingly show concern for the human suffering they have caused."

Simultaneously with Snydam's statement, the Air Force gave out the text of its message notifying families of the imprisoned men of the Red Chinese offer.

The message told of the offer, then followed with a caution that the United States cannot afford normal protection to any of its relatives who may accept.

Neither, it said, "can the government assume any responsibility for your travel in Communist China, which must necessarily be undertaken at your own risk."

"While the Chinese Communists have made an ostensibly humanitarian offer of their continued failure to allow detained Americans to return to their home seems to indicate that his offer is designed primarily to achieve political purposes."

The Air Force suggestion that "political purposes" lie behind the Red gesture found an echo at the capitol where the lawmakers took a dim view of the whole proposal.

Generally they suggested it was all for propaganda, and several mentioned what they called the danger that any such visits would only provide the Reds with more "hostages."

Sen. Jenner (R-Ind.) told the Senate in a speech that the Chinese Communists "may fool the State Department but the American people will not be fooled by the

Reds' tactics in the case of the files.

Sen. Knowland of California, the Republican leader, told the Senate that, in his opinion, Chou En-Lai's offer was "part of the normal Communist propaganda effort."

He said that if the Chinese Communist regime "had any intention of immediately releasing" the American prisoners, or of releasing them in the near future, both the airmen and their families would prefer to be reunited in their home town.

What is our pestiferous communist neighbor across the Pacific up to now?

At the moment, of course, he's MAKING PROPAGANDA—which is the No. 1 communist weapon. Of that we can be certain.

But what is he REALLY driving at?

Let's examine the evidence. Communist China wants membership in United Nations. Specifically, it wants the UN membership that is now held by Nationalist China (the Formosa Chinese).

The United States is the leader of the opposition to red Chinese membership in UN. In this position as leader of the opposition, we have been quite firm.

So—Red China's problem is to find some way to FORCE the United States to abandon its opposition to the admission of red China to the United Nations fold.

This is the situation: Red China (in violation, of course, of all the rules governing civilized relationships among nations) is holding an undisclosed number of Americans in prison. In effect, it is HOLDING THEM FOR RANSOM.

What will the ransom be?

Presumably the ransom money that will eventually be demanded will be American consent to RED CHINA'S MEMBERSHIP IN UNITED NATIONS.

There is angry talk in Washington to the effect that if their relatives do accept the Chinese offer, prisoners they will themselves be seized and held as ADDITIONAL HOSTAGES.

That one is inclined to doubt. It isn't that the Chinese Reds wouldn't stoop that low. A communist will do anything to get what he wants. A more probable surmise is that they hope the relatives of these Americans who are held in communist prisons can be so broken by the sight of these Americans who are held as hostages in savage hands that they will plead with their country to PAY THE RANSOM MONEY and obtain their release.

What shall we do?

Shall we stand pat and firm and see these Americans suffer the fate that so often in history has been the fate of hostages held in savage hands?

Or shall we submit and pay the ransom money?

Or shall we go to war to save them?

It is one of the gravest questions of our time.

It is GRAVE because if all out war gets loose again it could mean the end of the world.

Appointments Needed For Well Children Clinic

Mothers wishing to bring their children to the monthly Well-Child conferences at the Douglas County Health Office have been warned to make appointments.

Mrs. George Castillo, chairman of the committee in charge, requests that appointments be made at the health office soon for the next conference Feb. 19. The well-child clinics are being sponsored in Roseburg by the Roseburg Junior Women's Club.

The monthly clinics are conducted by Dr. Roland Cutts, pediatric consultant for the State Board of Health. He gives well children thorough physical examinations and then discusses any problems about the child with his mother. These may include feeding, emotional, behavioral or any other type of problem. Mrs. Castillo said the purpose of the clinic is to "keep the well child well."

The free conferences are scheduled monthly in Roseburg between 1 and 4 p.m. on the days reported. It takes an average of 15 minutes per child, thus making appointments necessary. Ten children were processed at the conference last week.

The health office emphasized that the conferences were not designed to compete with family physicians. No ill children will be accepted.

Other similar clinics are being held monthly in Elkton, Drain, Yoncalla, Sutherlin and Glendale.

ENROLLMENT UPPED

A total of 687 students are registered for the winter term at Oregon College of Education at Monmouth, representing a 53 per cent increase over the 450 students registered one year ago, according to Dr. R. E. Lieualten, registrar.

WASHINGTON (NEA)—There has been a terrific ruckus in Washington the last few months over Republican efforts to get their political patronage machinery working better.

The storm began when a young White House assistant, Charles F. Willis Jr., issued an order to all government agencies to start reporting and filling their job vacancies and making promotions through his office.

When government agencies report to Mr. Willis on job vacancies they have coming up, they are not to be filled for 30 days. This gives the GOP patronage machine a chance to spin its wheels and see if a Republican job hunter cannot be found to qualify.

This applies to the so-called "303" jobs for which there is no register of qualified Civil Service applicants. Most of these jobs are outside Washington. Formerly they were filled by local hiring. Now they must be cleared by Washington.

On the higher grade, presidential appointees Mr. Willis tries to keep the Republican National Committee headquarters informed on vacancies coming up for six months ahead.

THIS GIVES CHAUNCEY ROBBINS, director of personnel and assistant to National Chairman Leonard Hall, a chance to notify senators and representatives of vacancies in their states and districts.

The congressmen can then notify their state GOP chairmen of vacancies. They may relay the news to county chairmen. By this daisy chain, Republican talent is supposed to be unearthed.

Mr. Robbins at GOP headquarters, also maintains his own file of Republican applicants for jobs—any job. He says his file has about 3000 names in it all the time.

If a vacancy turns up, however, for a lawyer with antitrust experience, the Robbins personnel office will go through its cards. If it finds an applicant who seems to have the right qualifications, his

Cain Wants Administration To Change Employee Security Risk System Now In Effect

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — A Republican ex-senator from the Pacific Northwest, Harry P. Cain of Washington state, has caused a mild sensation in the nation's capital by throwing out a direct challenge to President Eisenhower, the Republican party and the administration of which Cain is a part—a challenge to bring about basic employee security risk system.

Cain charged in a speech the other night which drew front page headlines in the Washington, D. C., newspapers, that changes must be made in the methods employed by the Eisenhower administration to detect security risks without "unnecessarily destroying individuals" at the same time.

"A whole clique of spies could hardly do as much damage to us as could our failure as a government to have confidence in our people," Cain declared, citing three cases in which he said the system has "failed completely."

Sinclair shortly after leaving office as a senator in 1953, after being defeated by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.), Cain has been a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, which assists the U. S. attorney general in determining which groups and organizations in this country should be regarded as Communist dominated and so labeled publicly. His criticism was aimed at the security program under which all government employees must be cleared as "good security risks" in order to keep or obtain their jobs.

Cain said he thought the system had "worked well and fairly on the average but that conspicuous and inexcusable examples to the contrary have occurred much too often."

Detailing the recent case of Wolf Ladejinsky, the land reform expert who was first cleared by the State Department, then branded a security risk by the Agriculture Department, then cleared and hired by Harold Stassen's Foreign Operations Administration, Cain said: "The Ladejinsky case points up practically every weakness which we can find or trace in our prevailing security system. It includes evidence of the short-sighted-

ness, ruthlessness, smugness and brutality of bureaucracy at their worst."

Coming from Cain, the attack caused a sensation not because it was new but because not only is he an official of the GOP administration but as a senator he was one of the small core of friends of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.), whose repetitious charges of alleged subversives in government, in large part, it is generally thought, to the exaggerated emphasis on dismissing persons on the basis of hearsay evidence.

In essence, Cain's plea was for a recognition of the vital need to preserve the confidence of the people in their government. Recalling the case of Milo Radulovich, the air force officer first branded a risk due to acts of his sister and father, Cain noted that Radulovich said when he was finally cleared: "It's just like having your future handed back to you. . . I never expected it."

"It's time we begin to worry," added Cain, "when a young American, age 28, expresses surprise he was dealt with justly by his government."

Cain's analysis of the problem bore a resemblance to that of Adlai Stevenson in an article appearing in Harper's magazine last April, in which the former Democratic presidential candidate warned of the need to protect the reputation of the government through a security program that would deal out "justness" to all citizens.

"For greatness in a government is not to be found in money honestly alone, in wisdom and vision . . . or even unflinching expertise in spy-catching. There must be beyond all these a quality of . . . justness—the meeting of the popular expectation that government is a protector of the basic equities, with a compassionate eye and a strong arm to see that each individual, no matter how weak or unappealing, is dealt with fairly and justly," wrote Stevenson—

words now echoed by Harry Cain, the first high Republican to take the administration's security system to task.

Voting Machines Prove Popular At Legislature

OLYMPIA (AP)—After two weeks of trials, Washington's representatives are still undecided about the new electric voting machine in use in the lower House.

The device was installed before the session opened on orders of the Interim Legislative Council.

Lawmakers vote by pressing levers on their desks. The vote shows up on a huge board at the front of the chamber and a recording is made on a pre-printed sheet of paper.

Marshall Neil, Republican floor leader, said he thought the machine had possibilities if given a fair trial.

But his seat-mate, Rep. Chester Gordon of La Crosse took a somewhat dim view of the device. "I never have seen the time when we were in such a hurry that we couldn't take a voice vote," Gordon declared.

Across the aisle, Democratic floor leader August Mardesich had high praise for the voting machine. "I have liked it all along," Mardesich said. "I think it is the answer to the time problem of the 60-day sessions."

But Mrs. Julia Butler Hanse, Cathlamet Democrat, disagreed. She said the machine would expedite voting on routine matters, but when it comes to controversial issues, she still wants a voice vote.

The device received the close attention this week of a group of Oregon lawmakers who visited Olympia.

COLLECTOR'S ITEM

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—Mike Villareal, a bill collector for the Friendly Finance Co. here, was fined \$25 for disturbing the peace. Louis Gomez told the judge in justice court that Villareal threatened him with an ax while attempting to collect a debt.

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