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CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

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BEAVER MARSH PROJECT

Charles V. Stanton

Senator Richard Neuberger has written a personal letter asking support for his bill to revoke the license granted by the Federal Power Commission for construction of the Beaver Marsh hydroelectric project.

Application for authority to build this generating unit was made by the Eugene Water and Electric Board. The permit was granted by the Federal Power Commission. Strong objection has been raised by conservation groups. Senator Neuberger has introduced a bill to void the license.

The generating plant, if constructed, would invade a recreational area. It would produce destructive fluctuations in the water level of Clear Lake, a lake now highly productive of cutthroat and rainbow trout. It would impair the beauty of two waterfalls, Sahalie and Koosah.

The powerhouse would have an installed capacity of around 30,000 kilowatts on a peaking basis, with an estimated 8,000 kilowatts for firm power. This is a small unit which, in the opinion of many persons, does not justify the damage done to the fishery resource, the recreational industry of the Upper McKenzie, and the impairment of scenic values.

It is my belief that the Beaver Marsh project should be abandoned; that the recreational and scenic values are far more beneficial to the general public than the limited amount of power the proposed plant would generate. Undoubtedly the Eugene utility can find other sites less damaging and just as productive.

Switzerland Used As Example

In speaking on the Senate floor concerning his bill, Senator Neuberger made an interesting comparison with policies used in Switzerland.

He said:

It is well for us to remember the lesson which Switzerland learned long ago. That little nation in the Alps realized that such resources as magnificent vistas and wildlife, left untrammeled by commercialism, could gain far more for Switzerland financially than any amount of exploitation or destruction of those resources. The Swiss have been able to develop necessary hydroelectric power without abandoning this priority. In Oregon we have seen a marvelous river like the Clackamas lose much of its recreational value through reckless commercial use. Let us avoid this mistake on the McKenzie. Let us remember that the tourist trade is Oregon's third largest industry, exceeded only by lumber and agriculture.

The senator's thought concerning the preservation of assets contributing to tourist trade is one worthy of further development. Oregon often is referred to as the "Switzerland of America." Here in this state we have a vast potential for recreation. We have barely tapped that potential. Oregon could be made a year around playground, attracting many thousands of people. Too few people give thought to our recreational possibilities and the financial benefits to be obtained. In our great desire for industrial development we too often permit permanent impairment of resources essential to promotion of recreational income.

Blockade Policy Suspected

Insofar as opposition to the Beaver Marsh project as detrimental to recreational and scenic values is concerned, I can join heartily with Senator Neuberger in his effort to secure revocation of the FPC license.

It is my opinion, however, that the senator is seizing upon the opportunity to oppose the project as much for propaganda purposes as for conservation. His speech before the Senate repeatedly brought in references to the proposed federal high dam on Hells Canyon and development of more federal power on the Columbia.

Our Oregon senators apparently are attempting a blockade on private power. While crying "giveaway" in references to the administration, they are playing "keep away" insofar as private power development is concerned.

In the specific case of the Beaver Marsh project, as well as the proposed high dam on the Deschutes, it is my belief scenic and recreational values are greater than the importance of the small amount of power to be developed. But I cannot join with the senator in his apparent determination that no power for Oregon is better than power developed by private enterprise or by a partnership between private enterprise and the federal government.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—The great space explorers of our time aren't the men who yearn to go to the moon. They are the families who have moved out to the suburbs.

Much has been made of the great migration away from the cities. Not enough attention has been paid to the great trend back to the cities by disappointed pioneers who have found suburban life not all it was cracked up to be.

Marsh reality has blasted their dream of a peaceful vine-covered cottage with a rose bush at its door, far from the Hurley-Burley of the city. They silently and gratefully creep back to the comfort of an apartment in town like trusted pilgrims who started out for Mecca, but found the journey too arduous.

As a confirmed city lover myself, I welcome them back home to refuge.

Don't think that the trend back to the cities is just a mirage on my part. It is real. Thousands who fled the city to get away from it all are now returning to get back to it all.

Delusion Drives 'Em Back

The suburbs, of course, are a fine place to raise women and children. But many parents are making the discovery that schools in the suburbs are no better than those in the city, and are often just as crowded. Suburban wives complain they spend more time acting as chauffeurs for their husbands and children than they do attending to their housekeeping chores.

I asked one retiree to the city why he had come back, and he said:

"I moved out to the suburbs because I thought they would be

more quiet and restful and the people would be more friendly."

"Believe me, I gave it the old college try, but it didn't work out. 'What went wrong?' Everything. 'Living in the suburbs isn't restful. It's hard work. I'm not one of those do-it-yourself fellows, but I found I had to become my own carpenter, plumber, electrician and landscape gardener."

"Just to get to my job I had to use three forms of transportation—car, train and subway. Most of the time I had to stand on the 45-minute train ride, and I was worn out by the time I reached my office."

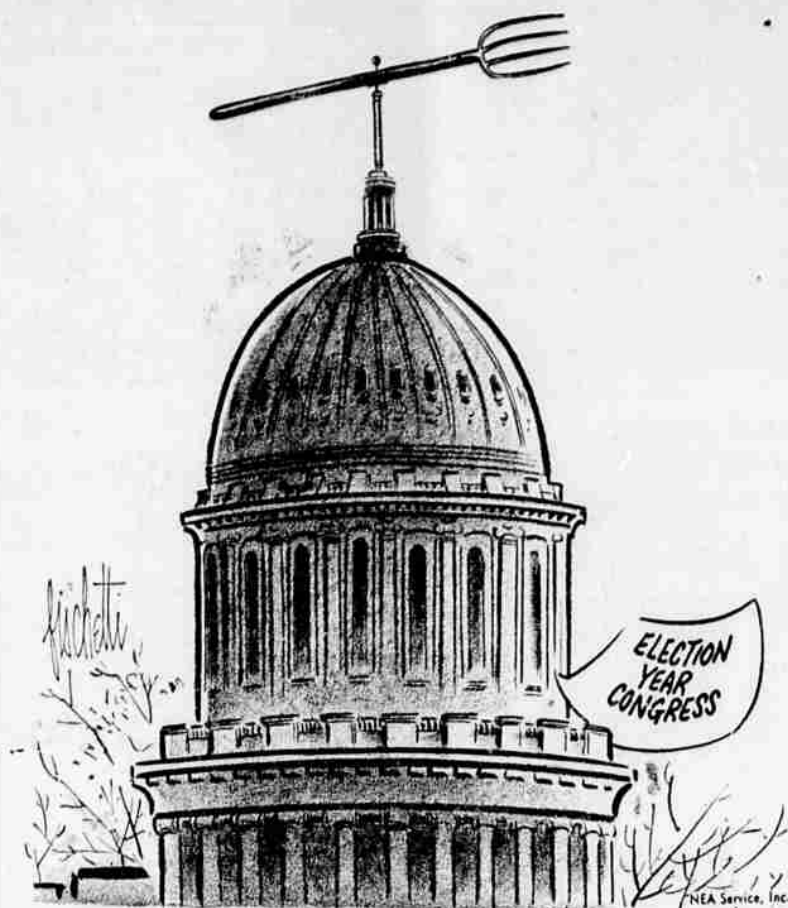
Neighbors Irksome

"Friendliness? The neighbor on my left was a Don Juan who tried to make passes at my wife every time we had a party, and in the suburbs you have to have parties all the time to keep from going crazy from boredom. The neighbor on my right was such a crackpot that after three weeks we only talked to each other through our lawers."

"And the conversation: All the time people in the suburbs talk about furniture, the latest bright sayings of their kids, and whether the new family that moved in across the street is living above its income. Gossip, gossip, gossip. They all patronize the same diaper service, so nobody has a secret."

"Culture? How can you have cul-

Weather Vane



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—President Eisenhower's State of the Union message to Congress is being likened to a bride's hope chest and trousseau. It has

Something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue.

The "blues" part is pretty well concealed—like an extra garter or something. The only touch of this coloration is an admission that something ought to be done for "our farm families" and the "pockets of chronic unemployment." These are the bad spots in the booming economy which are more bluntly and unkindly referred to by the Democrats as "depressed areas."

In the field of foreign policy, the President also admits things aren't as perfect as they might be because:

"The Soviet leaders are not yet willing to create the indispensable conditions for a secure and lasting peace."

OTHERWISE, the President's message drips optimism and assurances that Republican policies are responsible for it all. No bride ever walked up an aisle with more confidence than the present romance would last forever.

As far as the "something old and something new" are concerned, there is far more of the old and unfinished business in the message than there is of the new—three to one. In this respect the message looks a little secondhand.

The new stuff now definitely nailed down includes:

1. A request for authority to make long-term commitments for foreign aid, subject to annual appropriations.

2. Balanced budget assurances for this year and next year, taken to mean that there will have to be a number of sharp economies in government spending.

FOR THE PRESIDENT also says he will ask increased appropriations for foreign aid, U.S. Information Agency, central intelligence, the soil bank, farm research, child welfare service, school aid, health research and 55,000 public housing units a year for the next two years.

3. A firm statement of policy that corporation and excise tax increases should not be allowed to expire April 1, and that tax cuts should be made only if they don't unbalance the budget and prevent a token reduction of national debt.

4. An admission that the administration will accept from Congress any alternative to last year's plan for federal reimbursement for fostering voluntary health insurance.

5. There are two new housing proposals. One is to provide federal assistance for more housing for the aged, to be built by private industry on charitable and non-profit organizations.

The other, minor proposal, is to raise home modernization loans above present limits of \$2500 for three years.

6. SEVERAL IMPORTANT new changes in immigration law are officially proposed for the first time. Fingerprinting requirements for people coming to this country on temporary visas would be waived.

The President also proposed to base immigration quotas on 1950 census instead of 1920. This would make a great deal of difference in the number of immigrants admitted. But a companion proposal would allow greater flexibility in shifting quotas, if one country doesn't use its full share.

As far as the "hope chest" aspects of this State of the Union message are concerned, it is full of just that. The President lists nearly a score of specific subjects on which he says he will send Congress special messages later.

The poorest classes have been squeezed by spectacular price rises in the last three months. To counter these, the government is dumping cheaper supplies from abroad on the market.

ROSEBURG (To the Editor)—Replying to your editorial of Jan. 4th: "Making Water Walk," both you and Mr. Irving should be commended for what you both have done toward flood relief and control.

Mr. Irving has sacrificed much time and effort toward arriving at some solution.

Because of the serious nature of the situation, it seems that your editorial should be answered to keep alive public concern and to "gently intimate the criticisms we hope may be of service," also it should be kept in mind that immediate action, for relief, should be taken, if possible.

First of all, trees should be started growing on the logged off hillsides. Modern logging methods and modern logging roads have been the cause of much of the trouble; a tree crop is more valuable than hill pasture.

Secondly, the rivers and the main tributaries should have their channels cleaned, as you suggest. They should be straightened in places and should also be widened. All this could and should be done this year for whatever the ultimate control procedure will be. It will be necessary to have a good stream channel runoff.

Thirdly, it was generally thought that low control dams were the solution, but the situation seems to have changed and it seems that any low dam would have to be so high that such a plan would not be practical. The slope of the tributary streams in this country is so steep that any dam constructed above the floor of the valleys would not be serviceable unless it is at least fifty feet high; in the valley the minimum height would probably have to be at least thirty-five feet.

Heavy concrete spillways and outlet works would be required. The present state engineer is regulating this. During a flood period, each low dam would require constant attention. The cost of a properly constructed low dam could easily exceed the value of the ranch on which it is built. The site for any such structure would have to be determined by the planners and if some land owner might feel that such a location was not favorable, the land might be condemned and so acquired; a low dam project could be continued over a long period of years after it is started.

After a thorough study of the situation, it is possible that the high dam idea is best, such as in the Willamette Valley where a Corvallis engineer has advised that the flood crest of the river was lowered ten feet in the recent high water. The cost for the acreage of a high dam and for the reservoir site would be comparatively low, and irrigation as it is in our valleys would be improved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

After the flood crest of the river was lowered ten feet in the recent high water, the cost for the acreage of a high dam and for the reservoir site would be comparatively low, and irrigation as it is in our valleys would be improved to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Arthur Boyer, Reg. Prof. Eng'r

PET DEER SLAIN

TONIA, Mich. (AP)—"Buckshot" died during the deer hunting season. Bertha Brock Park officials said a hunter shot the tame deer in its pen by mistake. The hunter had to pay for a new pet deer.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

DUCE THE DEBT by some 74 million dollars by the end of the present fiscal year on June 30. In the next fiscal year, which will end on June 30, 1957, he proposes a debt reduction of 500 million dollars.

At that rate, in some 600 YEARS we could be even with the world.

Pretty slow, you say?

Well, it's better than going in the hole every year. If we go in the hole every year for 600 years, where will we be?

History tells us in no uncertain terms we'll be bankrupt long before that time.

Why the added spending?

The bulk of it is for defense. We must think of defense spending in this modern cold war world something like this:

If you lived in a dark forest peopled by bloodthirsty savages and hungry wild beasts, you'd feel that you HAD to have good guns and plenty of ammunition even if you had to go short on other things.

We're surrounded by communists—which are far more dangerous than savages or wild beasts.

I'm hopelessly old-fashioned, of course—so much so that I think we could cut a couple of billions or so in the way of frills and extravagances out of our proposed total expenditures and hardly miss it.

I rather imagine he feels the same way about it, but we must remember that this is an election year and so he is under tremendous pressure to make it appear that if the GOP is returned to power every voter will get everything he wants and won't have anything worth while taken away from him.

I feel this way about Ike: He described himself at the beginning of his political career as a moderate conservative—a middle-of-the-roader, neither a reckless spender nor a tightwad. In general, he has lived up to that definition.

He has reduced spending.

And—

Our country has prospered under his policies.

I have the feeling that if his policies are continued our country will continue to prosper. And I have the further feeling that if his policies are continued we won't spend ourselves into bankruptcy.

The political news this morning contains a VERY interesting paragraph. It reads:

"President Eisenhower's budget figures got a mixed reception in Congress. The Republicans tended to stress the balancing of out with income. The Democratic comments WERE POINTED MORE AT THE PROPOSED INCREASE IN SPENDING."

That is to say:

The Democrats, who have been the big spenders, are critical of President Eisenhower because in his budget message he proposes to spend somewhat more than he has been spending.

How come?

This explanation:

Whatever the party in power does, or proposes to do, the party out of power has to be against. That is the first law of politics. Otherwise, the voters might ask: WHY CHANGE?

Ex-Con Arrested Suspect In Bank Robbery In Idaho

PORTLAND (AP)—Theodore James Audett, 34, was arrested here Monday on a federal warrant issued Monday morning at Boise charging him with participating in the \$27,000 burglary of the First National Bank of Cottonwood, Idaho, some two years ago.

Joseph F. Santolana, special agent in charge of the FBI here, said an FBI agent happened to see Audett's car on the street here less than an hour after the warrant was issued in Boise, and made the arrest.

In the Cottonwood burglary, entry was made from a skylight and 190 safe deposit boxes were broken open and looted on Oct. 29, 1953.

Audett, whose Oregon arrest record goes back 30 years, was questioned about the Cottonwood burglary soon after it occurred.

Since then he has completed a lengthy term from a federal prison. He had been paroled from that but his parole was revoked.

Union Organizer Shot At Picket Line Meets

COLUMBUS, Miss. (AP)—A Nashville, Tenn., union organizer was shot critically Monday during a scuffle between pickets and a man who had driven his non-striking wife to work at the strike-bound American Bosch (Arma) Corp.

Sheriff's deputies identified the wounded man as Ed Blair, 36. According to bystanders, James T. Miller drove his wife, a clerical employee through a 150-man picket line to the plant Monday morning. As he left, men on the picket line surrounded the auto, smashing its windows. Miller was pulled out.

Bullets then struck Blair, bystanders said. Miller fled.

Some 600 maintenance and production workers struck at midnight Sunday night when the contract expired and began setting up a picket line.

Gas Heater Fumes Kill Three, Overcome Two

MIAMI, Fla. (AP)—Three members of a Miami family were killed Monday and two others and a baby sister were overcome by fumes from a gas heater.

The dead were Kurt Krohne, 40-year-old head of a roofing firm, and two of his children, Kathy, 3, and Karlene, 2.

Those overcome by the fumes were Krohne's wife, Lois, another of their children, Kurt Jr., 8, and the baby sister, Mrs. Walter Van Poyck.

Mrs. Van Poyck, who spent the night in the Krohne home caring for the children, and the other two survivors were taken to a hospital for treatment.

'Salute To Ike' Dinner Will Be First Major Political Event Of 1956 In Oregon

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Oregon's first major political event of 1956 will be held next Friday, Jan. 20, when Postmaster General Summerfield speaks in Portland at a \$100 Republican "Salute to Ike" dinner.

In the week starting Jan. 8, plans were laid for two other political meetings: The Republicans named Phillip Hitchcock, Portland, chairman of the Lincoln Day dinner to be held in Portland Feb. 2 with Agriculture Secretary Benson as speaker. The Democrats named David Shaw of Gold Beach chairman of their Jefferson-Jackson dinner Feb. 11 at which Adlai Stevenson will speak.

The name of Gust Anderson as Republican hopeful against Democratic Rep. Edith Green was advanced prominently after Phillip Hitchcock said he was inclined to stay out of the race. Hitchcock had been urged by some Republicans to seek the nomination.

Anderson, executive secretary of the Portland Central Labor Council and long-time state legislator, would be expected to be a more formidable opponent than many for Mrs. Green who has strong labor support. Anderson agreed he had been approached about running, but did not commit himself.

Two petition circulators made news. Paul Kerrigan, a Reed College Young Republican, said that petitions to put President Eisenhower in the Oregon primary would be circulated in all counties. He announced the petition plan some weeks ago but in the past week said petitions already are being circulated in six counties. Only 1,000 names are needed.

State Sens. Hatfield, Salem Republican, and Sweetland, Milwaukee Democrat, Friday filed a preliminary initiative petition to put the question of lowering the voting age in Oregon from 21 to 18 on the November general election ballot.

Claude Garvin, blind Portland high school student, is joint sponsor with the two state senators in the petition.

The executive board of the Oregon Young Republicans lined up against the so-called federal plan of state reapportionment. Members said Young Republicans and Young Democrats joined to get the present apportionment law and they were against a change to the one-party, one-senator plan.

Democratic national committeeman Monroe Sweetland spoke at a Democratic meeting at Pendleton. He devoted most of his talk to state affairs and was particularly critical of the Oregon Development Commission. He said it "doesn't dare propose a public power district because of disapproval from private power companies."

State Rep. Elmer Deetz, Canby "gallon jug" dairy farmer who was active in repealing Oregon's milk marketing control law in 1954, has announced his candidacy for U.S. senator.

Deetz said it was unlikely that he would withdraw even if Gov. Paul Patterson decided to enter the race.

Lower Umpqua Indians Join Demand For Cash On Century-Old Treaty

FLORENCE, Ore. (AP)—Three tribes of Oregon coastal Indians want a sizable chunk of Uncle Sam's cash or a seat in the United Nations.

Their attorney, James Green, a justice of the peace here, said the tribes are tired of waiting for the federal government to pay them for land along the coast.

If the cash—they want about 100 million dollars—isn't forthcoming soon they will demand seats in the U. N. as sovereign powers, Green said.

The confederated tribes of the Siuslaw, Lower Umpqua and Coos Bay say they signed a treaty for the United States to buy a strip of land in 1855. The strip includes the present-day cities of Florence, Reedsport and Coos Bay.

But the U. S. Senate never ratified the treaty, so the Indians assert they never gave up sovereignty over the strip.

"We claim the tribes are free people and not subject to federal laws. The United States recognized their sovereignty in the 1855 treaty with them. Since the treaty was never ratified, no rights of sovereignty were surrendered and no conveyance of land took place. It won't take 15 minutes to settle this if the government lives up to its obligation," Green said.

But if no money is paid, "We intend to apply for seats in the United Nations as sovereigns," he said.

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