

# The News-Review

CHARLES V. STANTON, Editor and Manager

ADDY WRIGHT, Asst. Bus. Mgr.  
GEORGE CASTILLO, Asst. Editor

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## LIGHTEN THE LOAD

By Charles V. Stanton

A. Robert Smith, Washington correspondent for The News-Review has been writing that consideration is being given a "Basin Account" plan for financing reclamation projects in the Pacific Northwest.

As a result of gains made by the Democratic Party, the federal power and river valley authority advocates have been encouraged to work overtime to resurrect plans previously stymied by the administration's "partnership" policies. The "Basin Account" scheme is one of the favorites. This plan provides that all revenues from all Basin power projects should be pooled. Instead of going into the Federal treasury, to be apportioned out by Congress for project purposes, the pooled funds would remain in a "Basin Account" and would be used to develop new reclamation projects. As each reclamation project would have power generation as a by-product, more power revenues would be created to build more reclamation projects to supply more power. A very interesting "cat and rat farm" scheme.

This subject recently was discussed by Charles D. Curran, a consulting engineer from Washington, D.C., speaking at the annual fall meeting of the Rocky Mountain Electrical League at Colorado Springs. He was presenting specifically a report on the status of the Hoover Commission task force on water resources and power.

### The Taxpayer Pays

Speaking of financing procedures on reclamation projects, Curran said:

"We have frequently been told that these reclamation projects cost the taxpayer nothing — or at least hardly anything because they are not financed from tax receipts or public borrowings. The reclamation fund pays, they say. This fund consists of receipts diverted under law from the general collection of miscellaneous receipts in order to permit their use on federal irrigation and power projects. . . . Under a 1938 law repayments of general fund and relief monies do not go to the treasury source from whence they came, but to this special account reserved for further irrigation and power development. That is bad enough. But in the Missouri River and Columbia River basins a large part of the power revenues do not originate from reclamation projects. Flood control and navigation projects built by the Corps of Engineers include power installations intended to help defray project costs. These have been built with appropriations from the general fund. Now it is proposed to spend revenues from such power on irrigation. And they say there is no burden on the taxpayer!"

Curran added that if public power were to meet all its own costs and at the same time subsidize irrigation, the rate would be far higher than the rates of private utilities.

The choice formula for presentation to the public of power and reclamation projects as cost free is found, Curran says, in elimination of charges for interest cost on money, appropriated to federal projects. The magnitude of the interest burden on the Treasury is not appreciated, he said, pointing out that \$100 invested in E bonds with proceeds reinvested over a period of 100 years (the time set up for exclusion of interest on power and reclamation projects) would grow to \$1,775. "When the Treasury invests in projects that do not repay the full interest cost, that cost must be met by the taxpayer because it still exists as a cost and is paid out for the borrowed money," Curran concluded.

### Rushing In All Directions

Using another phrase from the Curran report, we are "rushing in all directions, spending as we go."

We recently initiated a "soil bank program" which has as its objective the withdrawal from crop production of around 40 million acres of land. The project, designed to cut down subsidy payments, will cost around one and one-half billion dollars per year. Yet we are spending more billions of dollars to add irrigated agricultural land through reclamation projects.

It is estimated that some 21 million acres of well-watered land could be added to acreage devoted to agricultural production in 37 states through simple clearing and drainage. The average cost, it is estimated, would be around \$175 per acre.

But the Upper Colorado River storage project, approved by Congress during the past session, will provide crop land of around 200,000 acres at an average cost of more than \$1,500 per acre, according to the Curran report.

If more land were needed for agricultural production, there might be excuse for diverting power revenues into a "Basin Account" to keep people from going hungry. But when we are striving to reduce production of basic crops, lower subsidies and eliminate surpluses, it would seem a good time, to use part of the power revenues to lift some of the load off the backs of taxpayers.

## Negroes Hold 23.4 Per Cent Of Federal Jobs In 5 Major Cities Surveyed In U. S.

By WILBUR JENNINGS

WASHINGTON (AP)—A presidential committee reported today that Negroes comprise 23.4 per cent of the federal employees in five major cities, including this one.

Chairman Maxwell Abbel of President Eisenhower's Committee on Government Employment Policy, which compiled the figures said the survey turned up two findings which he termed of particular significance.

The first is that Negroes are employed by the federal government well above their ratio to the total population, Abbel said. "The second is that Negroes are by no means confined either to the menial jobs of the government or to the lower grades in the (civil service) Classification Act."

The ratio of Negroes to the total U. S. population is about 11 per cent.

Besides the capital, cities covered by the survey were Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and Mobile, Ala.

The committee found that 43 per cent of the Negroes employed in the five cities held "Classification Act" or "white collar" jobs and 21 per cent held "blue collar" or "blue collar" jobs paid on a

per-day basis. The 28 per cent listed in "other" jobs included postal employees.

The survey showed that of all Negro federal workers in the five cities, 5 per cent were in supervisory jobs and had administrative direction over other employees.

The "white collar" civil service jobs are graded by number from 1 through 15, with 15 carrying the highest salary. Fifteen per cent of the Negroes employed in the five cities were found to be distributed from grades 5 through 15, as compared with 67 per cent of the whites in the same cities. Eighty-five per cent of the Negroes and 33 per cent of the white in the same cities were in grades 1 through 4.

### MORE THAN A KISS

BOSTON (AP)—A superior court judge has sentenced Mrs. Joan Witherspoon, 25, to a year in jail after she admitted it was more than a kiss that she gave her imprisoned husband.

Mrs. Witherspoon pleaded guilty to a charge she passed narcotics to her husband, Calvin, 27. The husband was serving nine months on narcotics charges.

## Hal Boyle

By JOSEPH E. DYNAN For HAL BOYLE  
PARIS (AP)—It's not easy, but you can get California wine in Paris.

Two Americans found this out at the cost of much cajoling and several fistfuls of francs. They had read that Louis Vaudable, proprietor of Maxim's restaurant, told Los Angeles newsmen:

"Of course, we have California wines in Paris — and they are excellent. It's simply that no one orders them."

Well, Vaudable is perhaps two-thirds right.

A visit to Maxim's brought these results:

At first the sommelier (wine steward) was rather definite. No Maxim's had no California wine. In fact, Maxim's had no foreign wines. No Chianti, no Spanish wines. No Portuguese wines, well, yes, they did have a few German Rhine wines, but they were for German tourists, and even they usually wound up with a Chablis or a good Bordeaux.

But what about Vaudable's statement?

There was a hurried consultation, a long pause, a long absence, and behold, there were two dusty bottles of California wine from Vaudable's own private collection, it seems.

One was a Livermore Valley Pinot Chardonnay 1945 from Alameda County. It was described as similar to a Montrachet or fine Burgundy.

The other was a Fountain Grove Pinot Blanc, also 1945, from Sonoma County. The Americans chose the Livermore Valley to go with the filet of sole.

Soon there was a crowd of waiters around the table. They were curious about this strange wine. They were more curious about the people who might order it. Well, you know how Americans are. Would they have a sip? Curiosity was stronger than disdain.

"A little small," commented a sommelier as he tasted the Livermore. "Another remarked that it seemed a trifle 'flatter' than the French equivalent but that it was more agreeable when very cold. Another said that it seemed 'higher' than French white.

The boys were doing their level best to be polite.

When it came time for red wine, the sommelier came up with a Louis Martini Napa Barbera 1942. The headwaiter, Albert, came over to oversee this. Good color, he conceded. Albert bravely asserted that Maxim's had had California wine for years and had been serving it all the time to connoisseurs.

An assistant dropped tart. It wasn't bad, he said, taking a mouthful of Martini's Napa Valley, but why should anyone come all the way from the United States to drink California wine?

This may look like prosperity, but it isn't.

Benjamin F. Fairless, retired board chairman of U.S. Steel Corp., pointed out this question in one short paragraph of his recent autobiographical series in Life Magazine.

"The wage price spiral that has been going on since 1946 should give union leaders some pause for thought. A real increase in the standard of living can come only from increased productivity. Wage raises that go beyond this have to come out of somebody's hide—usually out of the hides of people with fixed incomes. Just once I would like to hear a union leader say that it might be better for our nation, the working man included, if wages, prices and everything else stayed put for a while."

THERE IS of course a warning here for the steel masters who set prices as well as for the union leaders who demand wage increases. If the wage increases granted in recent contracts do come out of increased productivity, as Mr. Fairless says, they should.

President Eisenhower campaigned with "the stable dollar" as his number one issue. Gov. Adlai Stevenson campaigned with heavy criticism of the union's role in the cost of living. He called inflation "silent robbery," which is as good a name for it as any.

One of the most important jobs of the new administration and the new Congress, in the active policeman on the beat — is to stop it before it gets out of hand.

### In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

oil and its industry is in a tailspin.

All because the hard core of ancient, living-in-the-past-century Tories that rules the British Conservative party couldn't realize that the day when Britannia ruled the waves and ran the world is over.

No wonder there is humiliation in London.

Why are the British and the French leaving the Suez?

The answer is simple. THEY HAVE TO. When they waded in without saying BOO to us, they obviously expected that we would HAVE to go with them. We didn't back them up. We didn't back them up because we realized it would start shooting war in the Middle East and the chance that a shooting war in the Middle East would spread into a third world war was too great to take.

We haven't run out on our friends. We're just taking over in an effort to save them from their own mistakes. It will cost us plenty. We are preparing to supply them with the oil they must have if they are to carry on. They have no DOLLARS left with which to pay for Western Hemisphere oil. So we will sell it to them on the cuff and take our chances on getting paid.

One reason they have no dollars with which to pay for American oil is that the shooting war they started in a huff was TERRIBLY costly. And Britain and France are in no shape to meet this cost. Not only have they no dollars with which to pay for our oil, they meet no dollars with which to meet interest and principal installments on the debt they owe us.

So we'll have to put that on the cuff too. But we're preparing to do it. We're not running out on our friends. We are reaching deeper into our pockets to pull them out of the hole they got themselves into.

There is an old saying that "them as has GIFTS" it's equally true that "them as HAS PAID" are getting ready to PAY.

Re.

### REAPPOINTED

SALEM (AP)—T. Morris Dunne, who has served on the unemployment commission and industrial advisory commissions since 1935, was reappointed Tuesday by Gov. Elmo Smith.

He represents employers.

## Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

### MOVE TO RESTORE RIVERS

The Oregon Water Resources Board, finding its feet in the complex field of water conservation and management, will be asked by one of its members Monday, at Salem, to take a most important action.

This board, established under the new state water code adopted by the 1955 legislature — a code far out ahead of the water laws of most states — has learned in its investigations that around eight out of ten Oregon streams and rivers are seriously overappropriated. If all water rights were exercised on some of these streams, the flows would be dried up.

On Monday, L. C. Binford, vice chairman of the board, will make this motion: "Oregon Water Resources Board shall, at the earliest possible date, announce a plan for the streams of Oregon which will fix the minimum flow necessary to provide for pollution abatement, recreation, wildlife, fish life and livestock uses."

The effect of such a minimum-flow program would be to put a floor under water appropriations. It would not interfere with existing rights — even though some of these should never have been granted. But it would stop additional appropriations below the minimum flows needed for health, welfare and commercial and recreational needs of the people.

No more prior rights would be created, except where minimum flows would not be affected. Thereafter, should impoundments or lapse of water diversions improve these streams now drained to a trickle in low water periods, the state's priority would take over.

The alternative to a minimum flow regulation — and one this newspaper believes a more positive remedy — would be for the board to "freeze" all streamflows, hereafter rejecting all applications for which there was not sufficient flow, and even resorting to eminent domain to recapture minimum flows from over appropriation.

This, it seems, is too drastic to be considered at this time.

Minimum flow regulation was endorsed at the Umpqua river hearings of the Water Board by the State Sanitary Authority and the Game and Fish Commissions. The South Umpqua is in sad shape from over-use, as is the Tualatin and some other rivers. Many streams would be dried up if all the prior rights existing, but not fully in use, were exercised as a withdrawal. For the 1954-55 time, the state is in a position effectively to regulate future appropriations.

The 1955 Oregon water code requires the Water Board to consider all beneficial uses of water, which are listed as "domestic, municipal, irrigation, power development, industrial, mining, recreation, wildlife and fish life uses and for pollution abatement — and all other related subjects, including drainage and reclamation."

Prior to enactment of this law, no procedure had been clearly provided for appropriation of water for recreation, wildlife, fish and pollution abatement, which are important uses for the public benefit. The new law establishes priorities except for human and livestock uses.

The imperative need for Oregon to move quickly in such matters was shown only last week end, at Salt Lake City. There, a resolution urged by drought-hit Colorado and other states would have had the National Reclamation Association on record in favor of legislation subordinating fish and recreational uses to all other water uses.

Opposition led by Oregonians Marshall N. Dana, State Engineer; Lew Stanley and Don Lane, secretary of the Water Board, was successful in amending and watering-down this resolution. Washington officials concur with Oregon's maintaining that state laws, not federal laws should govern the appropriation of state waters.

The Oregon Water Board should, at a minimum, adopt Mr. Binford's motion and thereafter, as he proposes, study each stream and devise plans and procedures to augment the flow of all streams to a point where minimum flows can be accorded in low water periods. Water is Oregon's most important resource. The state cannot afford to have dead rivers.

Who'll run for President in 1960?

Salem Capital Journal.

The politicians never take a vacation. In their scheming for advantage and animated talk has already begun on the 1960 campaign for president, which the Democrats feel much more confident of winning than a recently defeated party usually does.

First to look at are the two who just ran, Eisenhower and Stevenson. Seldom do the same men oppose each other in two consecutive campaigns. Harrison beat Cleveland in 1888 and was beaten by him in 1892. McKinley beat Bryan in 1896 and 1900. Dewey lost twice, but not to the same man.

Eisenhower is the first American president constitutionally ineligible to seek re-election. The amendment exempted Harry Truman, who was then president. He is probably not re-elected. He is probably not re-elected. He is probably not re-elected.

For 1960 candidates let's look at the Republicans first, since they are currently "in." Richard Nixon is in No. 1 spot now. He made a fine campaign impression, held his old friends, won many new ones, left his enemies unconvinced but with less ammunition for his campaigning was both effective and clean. He will probably be the president's choice, if the president makes one.

Two other men are in the front row. First Senator Knowland of California, Republican leader in the Senate, once looked upon as some what anti-administration, but a loyal friend of Nixon, who has in recent months. He is expected to seek the presidency in 1960. The other is Thomas Dewey, who gained greatly in prestige among Republicans this year and won over many of his old enemies. There is just one more chance for him to seek the presidency. After 1960 he will be too old. If he accepts a place in the second Eisenhower administration, cabinet in this will be a tip that his political ambitions are not dead. Right now Republican governors look like presidential possibilities. But there is time for one to emerge.

Among the Democrats Estes Kefauver is considered certain to try for a third time, but the odds will be against him. He is a very effective campaigner, but the party leaders don't consider him qualified. The city machines still remember his 1952 investigation that damaged them so much, and the fact that he couldn't carry Tennessee when the state seemed in the party bag demonstrated weakness where it hurts most.

Governor Mennen "Soapy" Williams gained prestige this year, winning re-election by a big majority in the face of a large Eisenhower majority. He has been "too young." He won't be next time. He is strong in a big, important state. He is a protégé of Walter Reuther whose voice will be a very big one in the party councils.

Who else? Governor Harriman will be too old. Governor Leader of Pennsylvania hasn't shown anything. Senator-elect Lausche is too independent. Every southerner has two strikes on him. Senator-elect Clark of Philadelphia has possibilities. He was a strong mayor of Philadelphia. Several Democratic governors seem as possibilities. They now have 29 in the Republican column.

The battle of 1960 is already on, nearly four years before the next president will be elected. It won't stop for a single day, among the prospective candidates, their friends and the "king makers."

They work while the people look in other directions. Sometimes they have "the situation in hand" before the people become interested, too.

## Refusal Of U. S. Students To Study Sciences Allows Russia To Obtain Advantage

By ED CREAUGH  
Associated Press News Analyst

WASHINGTON (AP)—Do you think there's something wicked about scientists?

No? Well, some of our kids do. More than one high school kid out of 10, in fact.

Do you think scientists would throw you to the wolves if it was in their own self-interest?

More than one out of four high school students seems to think so.

And then we wonder why Russia turns out more scientists each year than we do.

This is a problem that has been getting attention from the top levels of government lately. Since, according to the best available figures:

The Soviet Union produced 1,200,000 specialists in this field today. This country has 760,000, more or less.

Who's winning the long-term race? Just look at the figures. And you might recall that this is the age when wars, if there have to be wars, are won on battlefields rather than on drafting boards.

So, the Russians count on club their kids into knowing how to design new weapons.

Survey Bares Attitudes  
A trade organization called the Aircraft Industries of America soon will make public a survey suggesting — if you will permit a note of grim humor — that our young'uns are growing up with

## Oregon, Washington Pay Schedule About Toss Up

WASHINGTON (AP)—A National Education Assn. (NEA) survey indicates it's a toss-up financially whether you teach school in Oregon or Washington.

The survey ranks Washington 12th and Oregon 14th in the average salary paid to teachers this year. But based on purchasing power, the survey reverses the order of the two states.

Washington's \$4,531 average yearly salary is computed by NEA as being worth \$3,986 in purchasing power of 1947-1949 dollars. Oregon's slightly lower \$4,525 average, however, is rated at \$3,992 purchasing power.

Whichever way it's figured, both states are well over the \$4,220 average salary nationally.

The survey, which comes up with statistics on various educational "problems" also discloses that of 2,331 teachers who quit their jobs in Washington last year, 33 per cent did so because of marriage or family reasons. Another 23 per cent went to other states, 10 per cent got into other types of employment, 9 per cent retired for old age or disability

and 25 per cent left for other reasons. A similar breakdown for Oregon was not available.

Other Washington-Oregon data in the survey discloses that 1 per cent of Washington's 531,397 students enrolled in public schools are not in full-time attendance because of a lack of teachers or classrooms. In Oregon, only one-tenth of 1 per cent of its 351,393 students are similarly affected.

Both states report a shortage of teachers of all classes with Washington describing its shortage of both rural and urban elementary teachers as "large." At the same time, both states report larger enrollment in teacher education institutions.

Washington is shown with a need for 1,456 classrooms and Oregon 680 to reduce class size and replace obsolete and makeshift classrooms.

## CAB Recommends European Route For Pan America

WASHINGTON (AP)—A Civil Aeronautics Board examiner recommended Tuesday that Pan American World Airways and Trans World Airlines be authorized to serve Europe directly from Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Examiner William J. Madden also recommended that Pan American be authorized to operate a transatlantic service to Seattle, Seattle only on a temporary period ending July 4, 1959.

Madden recommended that the transatlantic certificates to serve Los Angeles and San Francisco be permanent.

Pan American proposed to start the service Jan. 1 with DC-7B planes providing five round trips a week until May 1, when the frequency would be increased to a daily service.

The examiner said the selection of Pan American for the Pacific Northwest service was dictated by the fact that the airline already is established at Portland and Seattle.

He said Seattle-Tacoma was chosen as the Northwest point to be served rather than Portland, mainly because it would produce more traffic.

## U. S. Children's Mouths Dirtiest

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. (AP)—"American children have the dirtiest mouths in the world," according to Dr. Maury Massler, head of the children's dentistry department of the University of Illinois College of Dentistry.

This is paradoxical as American mothers spend so much time keeping their children's bodies and clothes clean, Massler told the Southwestern Dental Assembly.

He said the average child in his city has 12 cavities by the time he is 12, whereas the average child in southern Italy has less than one at the same age.

He said 96 per cent of American children at age 12 have mouths without fillings, while 98 per cent of the children in southern Italy need 12 without needing fillings.

He said there are two main reasons children of other nations have fewer cavities: "The first is each meal with fruit, nature's toothbrush, or in the case of Mohammedan children, they wash out their mouth with water; second, only American children are allowed to eat sweets between meals."

NARCOTICS SELLER HIT  
LOS ANGELES (AP)—Convicted of selling four marijuana cigarettes to a juvenile, Battiste Leroy James Jr., 36, a luncheon operator, must serve 15 years in a federal prison.

U. S. Judge Ben Harrison sentenced James under the new Narcotics Control Act, which increases penalties for violation of narcotic laws. The law provides the death penalty for the sale of heroin to juveniles.



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