

The News-Review

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A VOTE OF THANKS

By Charles V. Stanton

The complexion of the Douglas County Court will change Monday as two of the three members take office by virtue of victories at the last election. Politically it will be an all-Democratic court. It will not be a court lacking in experience with county business, however.

V. T. Jackson, who succeeds his good friend Carl C. Hill as county judge, is a former sheriff and served for a number of years as a representative in the state legislature. Huron Clough, who replaces interim appointee Bill Evans as commissioner, previously served on the county court and later as a member of the State Highway Commission. He also has been a member of the county budget committee and has frequently held special appointments. So, though the majority of the county court changes, there will be general familiarity with the requirements of county business on the part of the new officers.

The new court has the great advantage of long familiarity with the problems of the county. While we anticipate it will tend to be conservative, it doubtless will continue the progressive industrial program in which the county court has given cooperation to private industry in the development of the timber industry. The county's "partnership" in road construction and improvement, access to sites, opening productive areas, aiding in reforestation and conservation practices, etc., has done much to advance economic welfare.

Services Appreciated

As Judge Hill and Commissioner Evans prepare to surrender their positions, I believe they are entitled to unanimous appreciation and thanks from the people of Douglas County.

I want to use my column today to convey my personal thanks to Judge Hill for his many long years of service to this community.

It was while Hill was serving as superintendent of schools for the Glide district, and I was a reporter for *The News-Review*, that I first came to appreciate the intense civic spirit of the man. From his prior work with the U.S. Forest Service, coupled with his early education and environment, he developed into an ardent conservationist. He was a pioneer in conservation, carrying his ideals into the classroom. His influence may be found even today in those areas where he taught. He was the prime mover in organization of the North Umpqua sportsman's club. This club, which later disbanded, was a powerful influence in developing the recreational features of the community.

Hill then moved to the Davis Creek school district, where he helped set up the South Umpqua Rod and Gun Club, still one of the county's leading conservation groups. Elected to the state legislature, he, with then Senator Tom Parkinson, spearheaded the fight to eliminate commercial fishing for game fish from the Umpqua River. It was in that fight, in which I was doing a lot of the outside "legwork," that I learned more fully Hill's calibre as a "big gun" in a battle.

Served Game Commission

When the legislature, under pressure from conservationists, ordered reorganization of the State Game Commission, Hill was appointed to the commission and was made its chairman. In a most skillful manner he handled a very delicate situation, where a blunder could have been disastrous.

After leaving the Game Commission he had planned to retire. However, he yielded to urging to take the job of county judge. It is my opinion that he has served exceptionally well in that position.

I desire to thank him personally for all he has done for the county and particularly for the cooperation he has given this newspaper in his many years in public life.

Bill Evans also is due a vote of thanks, I believe. In semi-retirement, Bill has sought on several occasions to serve in a public office. He was at last successful, through appointment, only to be swallowed up in the recent Democratic landslide.

During his brief term on the county court, he exhibited qualities which, in my opinion, recommend him for further consideration by Douglas County voters when other need for service arises.

Hal Boyle

By STANLEY GODFREY

For Hal Boyle

ROME — Your potatoes spouting too much down in the cellar this winter? Douse them with a little radioactivity. Want to grow roses on a spruce tree? Try radioactive isotope P32.

The peaceful outcrop of the atom can stiffen the stalks of barley and make for quicker and easier harvesting. It can keep green bananas in storage longer before they ripen, tell the scientist why some sheep need more food than others—and aid the farmer in hundreds of different ways.

Throughout the world the search goes on unceasingly for ways and means of using the atom for bringing cheaper, better foods to the market—and getting them there fresher and free of germs.

The Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has set up a new committee to correlate and exchange information on ways the atom can help in European agriculture. It is known as the "European contact group on uses of isotopes and radiation in agricultural research." Recently it completed its first meeting at Wageningen, in the Netherlands.

Delegates from 16 European nations attended, along with observers from the United States and Soviet Russia, and eight international organizations.

Their findings and recommen-

dations are being studied and catalogued at FAO headquarters here.

So much research is going on that the group asked member nations to list only the outstanding experiments in reporting for the master index to avoid clogging up the files.

The group broke up the experiments under way into four main groups—crop production, soil preservation and enrichment, food preservation, and animal science.

So far as crop production, soil fertility and livestock production are concerned, the amount of isotopes and equipment needed are relatively inexpensive, and training in their use can be acquired in a relatively short time, the group reported.

The main benefit of radiation in these fields lies in its ability to penetrate biological tissues and induce changes in them. For the moment, these changes possible are essentially destructive. Experiments are concentrated on the use of isotopes to kill off insect pests infesting growing crops, livestock, or stored foods and to

British Paper Calls Whitney An 'Amateur'

LONDON — The London Daily Telegraph said here the United States still tends to name the "most complete amateurs" to some of its most important diplomatic posts "because of their social attractions."

The conservative Telegraph commented thus in an editorial on the appointment of John Hay (Jack) Whitney to succeed Winthrop Adrich as ambassador to London. It was the only British editorial comment so far on the change in envoys.

"Moscow has been served recently by two of America's outstanding foreign service professionals," George Kennan and Charles Bohlen. The Telegraph said, "while more civilized spots still receive the wealthy amateur."

The paper added that some of these appointments are "brilliant successes, but the practice does not always turn out equally well."

Governor's Inaugural Ball Scheduled January 14

SALEM — Oregon's first inaugural ball since World War II will be held here Jan. 14 for Gov. and Mrs. Robert D. Holmes.

Robert Boyer, state Democratic chairman, announced here that the big, formal affair would be staged at the National Guard Armory and Marion Hotel here the night the 1957 Legislature gets underway.

Gov.-elect Holmes is scheduled to take office and deliver his inaugural address that day, but the evenly divided Senate must be organized before he can officially become governor.

Boyer said the ball would take place Jan. 14 anyway, and announced Mrs. Sylvia Nemer, Portland, special events chairman for the state Democratic Central Committee, would be in charge.

It will be the first inaugural ball since 1929. Then he and his wife led the grand march to open the ball at the same armory site.

Steelworkers Head Faces Stiff Competition

PITTSBURGH — President David J. McDonald of the United Steelworkers, will be opposed by Donald C. Rarick, of suburban McKeesport when McDonald seeks reelection Feb. 12, the union announced.

Rarick is head of the so-called "Dues Protest Committee," that has been fighting a recent \$2-a-month increase in union dues. It will be the first time in the 20-year history of the 1,250,000-member union that there has been a contest for the \$30,000 a year post.

In order to be placed on the ballot, a candidate must be nominated by 40 of the union's 2,700 locals in the United States and Canada.

The steelworkers reported that Rarick was nominated by 91 locals and McDonald by 1,905.

Holmes To View Inauguration

SALEM — Gov.-elect Robert D. Holmes and his wife will attend the inauguration of President Eisenhower on Jan. 20, he announced.

He is scheduled to take office Jan. 14, and will fly to Washington, D. C., Jan. 19, returning immediately after the inauguration. Holmes now is working on his inaugural message, scheduled for delivery Jan. 11.

E. German High School Boys Flee From Reds

BERLIN — All 13 boys in an East German high school's senior class have slipped across the border into West Berlin. They fled to escape Communist reprisals for a five-minute silence they staged in class to protest Soviet intervention in Hungary.

The 13 will be flown to West Germany and given an opportunity to finish high school there. The boys are from the small town of Storkow, southeast of Berlin.

Brazil To Spend Big Sum For U. S. Products

WASHINGTON — The United States and Brazil announced this week the signing of an agreement under which Brazil will buy \$138,700,000 worth of surplus American farm products.

The commodities to be taken by Brazil include approximately 1,800,000 metric tons of wheat valued at \$11 million dollars; 1,000,000 metric tons of corn, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of soybeans, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of cotton, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of rice, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of sugar, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of flour, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of oil, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of meat, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of fish, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of fruit, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of vegetables, valued at \$10 million; 1,000,000 metric tons of other foodstuffs, valued at \$10 million.

The delegates agreed, however, that atomic preservation is unlikely to replace normal heat sterilization for foodstuffs where it is now used, or the preservation of meat and fish by antibiotics.

Rather, they agreed, it should be developed as an "accessory" treatment, along with such methods as refrigeration, or salting.

One possibility now being investigated is to give lightly salted bacon a radiation exposure to increase its life in storage.

But perhaps the first wide use of radiation will be with potatoes. Experiments have been under way for several years in many European nations to inhibit sprouting in stored potatoes by subjecting them to light bombardment by isotopes.

The group agreed that another full-scale meeting would not be necessary for probably a number of years, but that a series of meetings would be carried on all the time to promote the exchange of information in the various fields of research.

Could Be a Path of Glory



Peter Edson

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

WASHINGTON — (NEA)—President United Nations policy is to get the Suez Canal reopened as soon as possible, then figure out how to pay for the 40 - to 60 - million-dollar job later on.

Egypt formally asked the U.N. for help in clearing the 32 ships sunk in the canal. That means the U.N. has to arrange for financing the job through a loan. Eventually, of course, it will be the canal users who pay for raising the wrecks.

Egypt thinks Britain and France should pay the costs, though the actual blockade by sinking ships and dredging in the channel was something the Egyptians did to themselves.

In simple justice, therefore, the Egyptians would seem to have a prior claim on the honor of picking up the check. It's their canal to maintain now, if nationalization sticks.

VIEWED in this light, the blockade is seen as one of the most short-sighted of all the hot-headed Egyptian regime's actions. It has deprived the Egyptian government of revenues from canal tolls which it might otherwise be collecting today.

Over the six months that may be required to clear the canal, these tolls would amount to an estimated 45 million dollars. Up to a half of this would be profit.

At the time of the canal nationalization announcement, the Nasser government offered to pay the original Suez Canal company stockholders 233 million dollars for their property.

If all canal profits were assigned to paying off this debt, it would require five years of canal operation at full capacity. But this would leave nothing for the much-needed widening and deepening of the canal.

MORE IMPORTANT to the Egyptians than this, however, is

the fact that reopening, refinancing and modernization of the Suez Canal will leave the Nasser government no money to start the Aswan dam. This was what Nasser seized the canal for, in the first place.

This complete fiscal irresponsibility is seen as one of the characteristics of most new revolutionary governments. They show little knowledge of what makes the economy of even their own country function.

That fact was strikingly illustrated to this correspondent a little over two years ago. It was the anniversary of the new Egyptian government's seizure of power. In a Cairo press conference, Col. Nasser, then premier, declared that if the World Bank did not advance the money to help him build the Aswan dam, "you'll be surprised how we will finance it."

Pressed later for an explanation, one of Nasser's ministers replied, "We could raise the price of our cotton for export."

Col. Nasser did not repudiate the answer.

THIS REVEALED, however, how economically naive the Egyptian leaders were. They had no knowledge of the fact that the surest way to destroy the market for Egyptian cotton would be to raise its price above the world market level.

The Egyptians actually tried this artificial price raising in 1955. They found it didn't work and dropped it. What the Egyptians did was to barter away much of their cotton for Russian arms—many of which were captured by the Israeli forces in their Sinai occupation.

Well-intentioned at the first and with a tremendous reform program to put over at home, a succession of bad moves in the international field is now seen to have brought Egypt close to ruin.

One lesson drivers need to learn is that an automobile can be as deadly as a gun. Another lesson that needs learning is that with careful driving at moderate speeds the elapsed time between the point of departure and the destination will be little if any, greater on the average, than with reckless speeds. That is a surprising fact that can be learned by any driver who will take the time to experiment with careful driving.

Eden Expected To Cancel Visit

LONDON — The Evening Standard said here that Prime Minister Eden is expected to cancel his spring visit to the Soviet Union because of the Kremlin's hardening attitude toward the West and the Communist satellite states.

Although the prime minister has yet to take a formal decision, the paper added, "cancellation of the visit is regarded, on present form, as almost certain."

Eden and Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd were invited to Russia by Soviet Premier Bulganin and Communist Party chief Nikita Khrushchev during their trip to Britain last April.

Eden accepted "in principle" without setting an exact date for the trip, but he and Lloyd were expected to go about next May.

The Evening Standard gave no source for its information. Spokesman at No. 10 Downing Street, Eden's official residence, declined to comment.

Pendleton Woman Tries To Give State \$10 Gift

SALEM — A Pendleton woman, Mrs. Ruth Hugh Shafer, tried to give the state a \$10 gift, but Gov. Elmo Smith returned her money.

She sent the governor the money because of the affection she holds for the state.

Gov. Smith replied that he was "compelled to return your gift because your devotion to your state expresses greater gratitude on your part than the more material things in life do."

Mrs. Shafer has lived in Oregon since 1900, and said her great grandfather lived in Oregon before statehood.

Plywood Production, Sales Hit New Record Despite Home Construction Slump

PORTLAND — Faced by a slowdown in one of its favorite markets, home construction, the softwood plywood industry in western United States and British Columbia nevertheless in 1956 produced and sold more plywood than ever before.

All told, production of softwood plywood totals 5.4 billion square feet for the western states; for British Columbia and the West Coast the total is 6.25 billion square feet, including hardwood plywood, the grand total is 6.31 billion square feet.

These production figures for the industry and numerous other trends and developments are discussed in the 26th Annual Plywood Review published by the January 1957 issue of *The Timberman*, an international lumber journal published here.

"Sales were up," the trade journal reports, "in spite of such unfavorable market conditions as 'tight' mortgage money, temporary over-production and a decline in housing starts. Fir plywood sales in 1956 should average about 6 per cent over 1955. Although it faces serious problems, the fir plywood industry has achieved its 10th straight record year."

Production capacity during the year increased substantially, faster than any market. In January, capacity was 108 million square feet a week; in the late year it was at 125 million square feet.

At the end of the year there were 125 softwood plants in western North America: 122 in the United States, 1 in Alaska and 12 in British Columbia. Two plants in California and one in Alberta, Canada, were producing hardwood for a total of 138 plywood plants. Interestingly, ownership of the U.S. plants was in 97 companies.

During 1956, 13 new plywood plants came into operation: Nine in Oregon, one in California, two in British Columbia and one in Alberta. Three plants in Washington were closed.

Also during the year several of the long-established companies were sold. M and M Wood Working Co.'s holdings in Oregon and California were purchased by

Simpson Logging Co.; The Long-Bell Lumber Co. was merged with International Paper Co.; Coos Bay Lumber Co. was sold to Georgia-Pacific Corp.; V. A. Woodard Lumber Co. was sold to Weyerhaeuser Timber Co., and Texton America purchased Bandon Veneer & Plywood Assn. and several veneer plants.

Veneer plant growth was similarly large, totaling 24, of which 11 were in Oregon, 5 in Washington, 4 in California and 4 in British Columbia.

For the first time in 10 years no additional plywood plants are definitely scheduled for 1957, although several firms are considering them and will probably go ahead, depending on the market.

The trade journal notes that the trend in long-range planning among many established lumber and pulp manufacturers seems to be for the inclusion of plywood as one more means of wood utilization, rather than as an end to itself. The Timberman estimates that eight veneer plants will enter production early in 1957: Three in California, four in Oregon and one in Washington. A half dozen other veneer plants are on drawing boards, most of them by established lumber manufacturers.

In its 26th Annual Plywood Review, *The Timberman* discussed two other "panoramic" products, hardboard and particle board. In hardboard the trade journal called attention to colored hardboard developed during 1956 which can be made in any color. The growth of the particle board industry was emphasized, from nine plants in 1954 to 35 in 1956. The Pacific Coast and the South each have 23 of these plants.

The trade journal emphasizes the importance to the industry of continued conformance to strict control of the quality of its products, a practice the industry has employed for years. This, the publication says, is particularly important in the sheathing grade which is enjoying increased markets.

The review also points out a program of cost control by which actual material and production costs of various grades of plywood can be determined.

Encouraged By Vote Results, Democrats Trying To Line Up Support On Hells Canyon

By JOHN KAMPS

WASHINGTON — Encouraged by election results, Democrats in Congress are trying to line up support for perennial Hells Canyon Dam legislation.

Expected to be introduced early in the session which began Thursday are companion Senate and House bills which would authorize a high federal dam in the Snake River bordering Idaho and Oregon.

Such a project would flood the sites of three smaller dams authorized by the Federal Power Commission for construction by the Idaho Power Co.

Sen. Morse (D-Ore), Rep. Pfost (D-Idaho) and several other House members plan to introduce Hells Canyon bill similar to measures offered during several past sessions of Congress.

Although the Senate rejected the Morse bill and the Pfost bill never reached the House floor for a vote last year, advocates of the proposed legislation believe they will gain support as a result of November elections in the Pacific Northwest.

They are counting on help from among other newcomers: Sen. Church (D-Idaho) and Sen. Carroll (D-Colo.), who defeated anti-Hells Canyon Sens. Welker (R-Idaho) and Milliken (R-Colo.); and Reps. Ullman and Porter, Oregon Democrats who have been active in the Hells Canyon Assn.

Some of the 29 senators who co-sponsored the Morse bill last year are circulating a letter inviting co-signers for the impending Hells Canyon measure. They include Sen. Murray (D-Mont), chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, which will consider the bill.

A Hells Canyon bill, if passed by Congress and signed by the President, presumably would nullify Idaho Power's dam construction license.

Whether President Eisenhower

would sign the bill is considered questionable.

The Eisenhower administration officially has taken a "hands off" position in the Hells Canyon controversy — a hot political issue in the Northwest.

Doubt that the Senate would pass a Hells Canyon bill was expressed by Sen. Watkins (R-Utah), who led a fight against a similar measure in the past session.

Watkins said Hells Canyon proponents might be able to get a bill out of the Senate Interior Committee, as they did this year. But he said he didn't believe they could muster enough votes on the Senate floor to pass it.

The Hells Canyon bill this year was beaten 51 to 41.

Commenting on elections in the Pacific Northwest, Watkins said the defeat of Welker "doesn't necessarily mean the people of Idaho want Hells Canyon."

He said he believed Welker's stand on Hells Canyon "may have helped him" but that other factors entered into his defeat.

Watkins concurred Hells Canyon may be more popular in Oregon and Washington "where they want to get a lot of cheap power at the expense of the government and taxpayers in other parts of the country."

Rep. Budge (R-Idaho), leading House opponent of Hells Canyon, said it would be "impossible" to predict how a new bill would fare in the House.

Budge said the November elections did not prove the people of his state want a high federal Hells Canyon dam.

Budge himself has campaigned successfully against Hells Canyon, winning handsily in four elections. His victory this year was by a bigger margin than in 1954.

An estimated 7,400,000 Californians are covered by some form of health or hospital insurance, says the Health Insurance Council.

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1957 is very important to YOU
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THE 1957 FORECAST

The Annual Forecast—now in its 10th year—has been prepared by the Economics Staff of a nationally-known Research Organization.

Here's a startling fact told only by the Economics Staff of a nationally-known Research Organization: In 1957, the economy will be in a state of depression. This is the first time in 10 years that the economy will be in a state of depression.

Get the 1957 Forecast now! It's the only one that tells you what to expect in 1957. It's the only one that tells you what to do about it. It's the only one that tells you how to avoid it.

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65 Industries

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