

Oregon Voters May Vote for Ike, Morse, Newsman Contends

(Editor's Note: This is one of a series of stories by the AP's national political reporters who are surveying the situation across the country in the light of President Eisenhower's decision to seek a second term.)

By MORRIS LANDSBERG
PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — The big question in Oregon today is, "Can you like Ike and Wayne Morse at the same time?"

Judging from a survey of political opinion, it wouldn't be surprising if the independent-minded Oregon voter confounded Republican strategy and said a paradoxical "Yes."

Republicans, deeply determined to unseat Morse, are billing it as a direct test between President Eisenhower and the outspoken Democratic senator who was elected as a Republican in 1950. But not everyone sees it that way.

"There's nobody like him," a Democratic taxi driver said admiringly of the President. "Sure, I'll vote for him again. And Morse? He's a real fighter, that guy. He's okay."

Eisenhower is riding high in popularity in the green-tinted state which he carried by a fat margin in 1952. How much of it will rub off on Morse's Republican opponent, probably Secretary of the Interior McKay, could very well decide the Senate election.

Other Incentives
Republicans, who call Morse a

"turncoat" because of his party-switching, will be spurred by other incentives. His retirement would help them regain Senate control—now 49-47 Democratic. And it would remove one of the Administration's sharpest critics.

Oregon Democrats, however, almost gleefully welcomed Douglas McKay's last-minute candidacy. While hesitant to forecast their presidential chances, they predicted Morse would receive solid Democratic support and attract 10 to 20 per cent of the Republican vote.

Not all Republicans were happy that the party's national leaders, with Eisenhower's warmly-worded send-off, nudged McKay into filing for the May 18 Primary. Some elements felt they had two less vulnerable candidates in Lamar Toole, Portland attorney, who withdrew immediately, and former state Sen. Phil Hitchcock.

Hitchcock, a prominent Presbyterian lay leader, refused to step out. He remained on the Republican ballot along with Elmer Dietz, and George Altwater, a political unknown. Dietz is a dairyman who leads a successful campaign two years ago to repeal Oregon's Milk Control Act. Morse is opposed for the Democratic nomination only by a political unknown, Woody Smith of Hood River.

Favorite Target
McKay has been the favorite target of Morse's "giveaway" charges against the Eisenhower power partnership and other natural resources policies. These are sensitive issues in the Far West—especially in the Pacific Northwest where the cry for "cheap power" is strong.

"I'm as delighted to see McKay in the senate race," said Democratic State Chairman Howard Morgan, "as (Republican National Chairman) Leonard Hall is to see him out of the cabinet."

But McKay is ready to defend his and Eisenhower's policies, and has challenged Democrats to "name one thing" the Republicans have given away.

McKay plans to resign as Secretary of the Interior before the primary. A former Oregon governor, McKay is 62 but in good shape, he says, to enter what he views as a tough campaign. Morse is 56.

Oregon, once a Republican stronghold, is gradually drifting toward a Democratic registration as its population grows.

The state stunned Republicans in 1954 by ousting veteran Sen. Guy Gordon in favor of Democrat Richard L. Neuberger, but the voters showed their independence in the same election by retaining the late Paul Patterson as their Republican governor.

A pronounced pro-Eisenhower spirit prevails among the voters despite the shift in registration and active signs of discontent in the wheat and cattle country of eastern Oregon.

He Unopposed
Eisenhower is unopposed for Oregon's 18 delegates to the Republican National Convention. A sampling of sentiment turned up some hesitancy to see Richard Nixon on the ticket again, but most reaction was favorable to the Vice President.

A young Portland file clerk said she'd vote for Eisenhower although she was sorry to see him run because of his health. A grey-haired nurse, heartily endorsing the President, said she knew of several cardiac cases still going strong after many years.

In Grants Pass, near the California line, Glen Provost, a welder and Republican, declared he's "for Ike and nothing against Nixon."

It was "Ike and Nixon without reserve" with insurance agent Carl Kennedy, also a Republican. Democrat Henry Turk, a gladiolus bulb grower, voted for Eisenhower last time but says he will not again.

In Roseburg, however, Democrat Marge Russell, a bartender, gave Eisenhower as her choice and "Nixon is ok for Ike so he's ok for me." Another Democrat, Mrs. Mary Clark, a secretary, chimed in for Eisenhower-Nixon.

In Eugene, one Democratic housewife declared for Adlai Stevenson; another said "I'll take Ike over Stevenson." The Republican manager of a large department store backed Eisenhower. He said the over-riding influence in this university and lumbering town is prosperity. "The people like it," he said.

A Democratic salesman in Salem, who had just changed his registration from Republican, contended business drops when farm income slacks and "the Democrats do more for the farmers." A Republican farmer visiting in the state capital also sized up the farm problem as the big issue but said the Administration's soil bank program will work "if we give it a try."

Gard Likes Nixon
Jess Gard of Portland, Republican national committeeman, predicted Eisenhower's Oregon margin would surpass his 420,815 to 270,575 vote over Stevenson in 1952. Asked about the vice presidency, he said "I'll stick with Nixon."

Nixon supporters passed up the chance to test his popularity at the polls. Oregon election law reserves a place on the ballot for a preferential vote for vice president.

Both Stevenson and Sen. Estes Kefauver also sidestepped the primary in their bid for the Democratic presidential nomination. The Tennessee senator, as the only declared candidate, captured the Oregon delegation in 1952.

There's still the prospect of a Democratic campaign to warm up the primary. The 41 candidates for the 18 delegate places are consid-

Marilyn Takes Tumble During Filming



Actress Marilyn Monroe grimaces as she falls to the ground from a five-foot ramp last Saturday while filming a rodeo scene for a movie, "Bus Stop," in Phoenix, Ariz. The tumble wasn't in the script, but the reactions of the crowd was so natural that Director Joshua Logan said he plans to keep the scene in the picture. Unidentified man in foreground is hurrying to help the blonde actress. (AP Wirephoto)

McKay Eyes GOP Forced to Look at Surplus Food Storage Practically, Politically

(Story also on page one)

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of the Interior McKay said Tuesday he may resign early enough to permit him to be in Eugene, Ore., April 13 and 14 to speak to the meeting of Young Republicans.

McKay is a candidate for the Republican senatorial nomination. He previously had said he planned to resign from the cabinet by May 1 and Monday was reported aiming at about April 20.

"I'll know by Monday when I'll resign," McKay told a reporter.

"It might be in time for me to be able to speak at a meeting of Young Republicans in Oregon next month. I might be out by then but if I am still secretary there will be a conflict unless I can break engagements I have."

Call on McKay
Don Bostwick, head of the Young Republicans Speakers Bureau here, and Charles McWhorter of the bureau, called on McKay Tuesday to discuss a possible alternate speaker as he had previously told them he would not be available for the meeting.

"The man they want is out of town but I told them I'd help all I could," McKay said. "If I am in position to speak to the Young Republicans there is nothing I would like better."

He explained that the gathering at Eugene would be a state meeting of Young Republicans.

PORTLAND (AP) — Dave Blech, Portland Young Republican, said Nixon has had to decline an invitation to speak at the Oregon Young GOP Federation convention at Eugene April 13-15.

Blech said he had been advised that Nixon had planned to attend but then had declined, to attend a national convention planning session at Washington, D. C.

Special Meeting Due
Meanwhile, Jim Hatfield, Young Republican chairman, said a special meeting of the organization's state board would be held this weekend to consider "new developments."

These developments are expected to include attempts by partisans to gain Young GOP endorsement of one of two candidates for the U.S. Senate nomination.

The candidates are Secretary of the Interior McKay and former State Sen. Philip Hitchcock. Hitchcock was endorsed last Sunday by the Young GOP College League.

ered to be largely pro-Stevenson, but the winners can be bound by a write-in vote. Neither side has indicated how extensively it will encourage such an expression.

Turk Cypriots Stone, Loot Shops of Greeks

By L. S. CHAKALES

NICOSIA, Cyprus (AP) — Hundreds of young Turkish Cypriots stoned and looted Greek Cypriot shops here Tuesday in reprisal for anti-Turkish rioting at the village of Vasilissa.

They battled police and troops who tried to intervene and shook off the effects of round after round of tear gas fired at them during a 3-hour demonstration. But they finally heeded an appeal of Dr. Fazil Kucuk, leader of the island's Turkish minority, and dispersed.

The fighting centered in Ataturk Square, named after Karmal Ataturk, founder of modern Turkey. The neighborhood is predominantly Turkish. The narrow streets were littered with broken glass, wrecked furniture, scattered books and papers and telephones. Many shops were looted and their owners fled.

Despite the fierceness of the attacks, the only known serious casualty was a Greek Cypriot

McKay Eyes GOP Forced to Look at Surplus Food Storage Practically, Politically

By OVID A. MARTIN

Associated Press Farm Reporter
WASHINGTON (AP) — The problem of storing farm surpluses continues to trouble the Republicans.

In 1948 the party took a stand in the problem that contributed to the loss of a presidential election. It confidently expected to win.

Now in power, a Republican administration is finding it necessary to take action with regard to this problem which is at odds with the party's general economic philosophy.

In 1948, a Republican-controlled Congress passed legislation which took away from the Agriculture Department authority to set up storage facilities for crop surpluses. It took the position that storing of products was a function of private enterprise and not the government.

Some GOP leaders argued that in providing storage, the government would be taking a big step toward socialism.

But President Truman, then seeking election, and his secretary of agriculture, Charles F. Brannan, seized upon the storage problem and made it an issue in the Midwestern farming area.

They claimed that there was not enough commercial storage space to handle the government's own grain surpluses and store 1948 crops which farmers would want stored. Because of this shortage of space, they declared, many farmers would be unable to obtain government price support loans and consequently would have to sacrifice their crops for whatever they could get for them in the market.

Not Enough Storage
Grain prices did go down. Some farmers claimed they were unable to get storage.

When the votes were counted, Truman emerged as an upset victor over Republican Thomas E. Dewey for the presidency—largely on the basis of Midwestern farm votes.

The new Democratic-controlled

Congress convening in 1949 restored and broadened the government's authority to go into the storage business. Then, as grain surpluses grew, the government bought additional storage bins to handle that portion of its farm products which commercial elevators and other storage concerns could not handle.

550 Million Bushels
By the time the Eisenhower administration took over in January, 1953, the government owned facilities with a total grain storage capacity of 550 million bushels.

Secretary of Agriculture Benson and his aides indicated it was their desire and hope to get the government out of the storage business as quickly as that could be done.

But developments have gone against them. Grain surpluses continued to grow in size. And inasmuch as commercial concerns did not expand their facilities accordingly, department officials have found it necessary to put the government deeper and deeper into storage operations.

By the end of 1955, Benson had expanded government storage facilities to a capacity of 884 million bushels. Except for the availability of nearly 400 idle ships of the U.S. Maritime Administration reserve fleet for storage of 85 million bushels of surplus wheat, the secretary would have had to bought more.

No End in Sight
But the end of this expansion in government storage is not yet in sight. Only a few days ago, the department announced that it soon will ask for bids on additional grain bins with a capacity of 100 million bushels. This would put the government storage capacity near the one billion bushel level.

In making this announcement, the department said the storage problem still remains acute. It promised to keep the problem under "continuous review" and to buy even more bins should they be needed.

Ike Thinks Part of Farm Bill 'Unsound'

By WILMOT HERCHER

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Bridges (R-NH) reported Tuesday President Eisenhower thinks some sections of the Senate farm bill are "unworkable" and others "unsound."

Bridges, chairman of the Republican Policy Committee in the Senate, added that at a long White House conference Tuesday Eisenhower clearly indicated he was "not enthusiastic" about the legislation passed by the Senate, Monday night.

Bridges told reporters GOP leaders spent more than an hour going over the patchwork bill with the President. While Eisenhower expressed dissatisfaction with it, and a hope that it could be improved in conference with the House, he did not discuss the possibility of a veto, the senator said.

The Senate's majority leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, was in a more cheerful frame of mind about the job the Senate did for the farmers.

Threats Ignored
"The Senate ignored the threats of a veto and the intimidation of Benson (secretary of agriculture) and voted to give the farmer more income," Johnson said. "I believe the conference can improve the bill as it was passed by the Senate."

"We will do everything we can to give the farmers more income this year."

In an unusual move, Rep. Coolidge (D-NC), chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, plans to call Benson before his committee for questioning before appointing the House conferees.

"Some of Mr. Benson's chickens are coming home to roost," Coolidge said without elaboration.

He said he was trying to move as quickly as possible, "but this is a complex and controversial bill." Benson will be asked to sit down with the committee Thursday, if he is free, or next Tuesday.

Both Republicans and Democrats have expressed strong desires to help boost farm incomes in this election year, but they want to go about it in an altogether different way.

Billions of Dollars
The Senate bill would give the

Weather Expert Offers Bleak Prospect Of Colder Winters, Wetter Summers

By ALTON L. BLAKESLEE

NEW YORK (AP) — You can look for a general change in our weather, bringing:

Colder winters . . . cooler and wetter summers. Fewer hurricanes battering the East Coast and New England . . . perhaps fewer tornadoes ripping into northern states.

These long-range predictions come from Prof. Hurd C. Willett, meteorologist of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge.

He finds evidence we are at the end of a warming-up period that extended over the last 40 years, from about 1915 to the present.

The 40 years before that, from about 1875 to 1915 had been wetter and cooler, making grandpoo right in his declaration that our winters aren't what they used to be.

Cooler, Wetter
For the next 40 years, Prof. Willett says, we should be going back to cooler, wetter weather, in a slow change. But it probably will not be as cold and wet as the 1875-1915 period.

Prof. Willett bases this upon statistical analyses of weather and trends over a large section of the northern hemisphere.

Ups-and-downs or short cycles can and do occur within a long-term 40 year trend. Recently there has been one such shorter period of warmer weather occurring with the long-term warming up trend.

A change to cooler weather will be one factor making the East Coast less a hurricane target than it has been recently, he continues.

In 1938, New England was hit by its first super-hurricane within a century. Since then there's been a siege of destructive hurricanes along the East Coast and the Northeast.

Concentrated Storms
They've been more destructive than anything on the records for that area. This doesn't necessarily mean they've been stronger blows. The storms now have more concentrated, more expensive targets of buildings and installations to strike than they had 50 to 100 years ago.

Over the last 30 years, hurricanes have shifted in their path. While they used to go through the

Gulf Coast area, lately they have tended to strike more at the Northeast.

Warmer general weather and a large-scale change in general wind patterns are responsible, now Prof. Willett expects the wind patterns to change back to their previous status.

Ocean surface temperatures also have been warmer than before, reflecting the same wind and ocean systems associated with hurricane paths.

Less Tornadoes
Tornadoes may also become fewer, because the same changes in

wind circulation that favors hurricanes have affected tornadoes.

The year 1954 was a bad one for tornadoes, with Michigan having its heaviest tornado on record. Tornadoes also struck within recent years into Massachusetts and Ohio.

But we lack data to prove or disprove that tornadoes have been increasing in number, Prof. Willett cautions. The reason is many tornadoes go unreported—especially in the past—because they hit uninhabited or relatively uninhabited areas. Today there are fewer such open areas where tornadoes can hit and not cause damage.

Tornadoes usually have a path half-mile wide or less. They may sweep along the ground for only a few hundred yards, or for up to 40 miles. They can dip up and down, and jump long distances. So it's hard to tell if two separated places were hit by the same tornado, or by two different ones, he explains.

Recent Warm-Up
As part of the evidence for the recent general warm-up, Prof. Willett cites:

Marked melting of glaciers in some areas from 1900 to 1940. This includes glaciers in the southern borders of Greenland.

Average winter temperatures were about six degrees higher in Southern Greenland and Iceland and 13 degrees higher in Spitsbergen during 1930-40 than 1910-20.

For the last 30 years, icebergs have been fewer and not traveling as far south as they had been. Icebergs, however, vary widely year by year, and are affected by winds and currents as well as by temperatures.

Warm-water marine life has migrated northward. Clams on the Northeast coast, for example, have been damaged by green crabs which formerly were not found north of the Long Island region.

For some 20,000 years, we've been coming out of the last of four stages of a great ice age, the pleistocene glacial epoch. We seem to be two-thirds of the way from a peak of glaciation to a period of no ice mantle at all, Prof. Willett says.

Ice May Advance
But there is always a good chance that there can be a short-term upswing in glaciation, with some icecaps advancing again for a while.

More knowledge of where we are heading weatherwise, and methods of improving weather forecasts, are expected to come from worldwide scientific studies during the International Geophysical Year starting in mid-1957.

Scientists will cooperate in studies of wind circulations, changes in the sun's radiation, glaciation, ocean currents, and other factors that influence weather, climate, and human activities governed by climate and weather.

Washington Lake Dragged For 4 Bodies

COLFAX, Wash. (AP) — Searchers dragged the deep, dark waters of Rock Lake Tuesday for the bodies of four young men, missing and presumed drowned.

The search, by airplanes and about 15 boats, was halted at dusk with no trace of the youths. The dragging will be resumed Wednesday and the Air Force is expected to bring search equipment from Moses Lake, the sheriff's office said.

The four men are Kenneth Kimm and Peter Squires of Pine City, Wash., Roy Sides of Malden, Wash., and Lawrence Schneidmiller of St. John, Wash. All are about 21. Sides was recently discharged from service and the other three were on leave after completing basic training in California.

Motorboat Race
The men went to the lake Monday, apparently for a motorboat race. A search was started Monday night and their two trucks were found by the lake shore.

One boat was found overturned Monday night and the other located Tuesday. The craft were described as "pumpkin seed boats" by the sheriff's office, or very short, shallow models. Both had outboard motors attached.

9 Miles Long
The lake, which is about nine miles long, has an uneven bottom which reaches an estimated depth of 280 feet in places. The water has been muddied by recent runoff.

Searchers hooked an unidentified object several times Tuesday afternoon, a deputy said, but were unable to bring it up to the search boat.

Officers are trying to locate the operator of a third boat, believed to have been on the lake Monday, in an effort to obtain information about the missing men.

Portland Firm Wins Contract to Construct Dam

WASHINGTON (AP) — A \$72,000,000 contract for construction of Haystack Dam in Oregon will be awarded R. A. Heintz Construction Co., Portland, Ore., Secretary of

Tuesday.

The dam will be one of the principal features of the North Unit of the Deschutes Reclamation Project in Central Oregon.

Reclamation Bureau engineers had estimated the dam would cost \$74,104.

The dam is part of a \$1,600,000 to provide more efficient use of irrigation water, which is provided from Wickiup Reservoir, located 100 miles upstream from the North Unit.

farmers billions of dollars in additional benefits this year without a return to the 90 per cent of parity system the administration opposes. But it contains several key programs the Republicans dislike.

Sen. Knowland of California, the Senate's GOP leader, reported Benson also considers the Senate version unworkable and would probably recommend a presidential veto if it isn't changed.

While the Senate measure did not espouse 90 per cent of parity—a principle approved by the House when it passed its own version last year—there are numerous provisions in it which would raise the price support level for crops in other ways. Parity is a standard calculated to reflect a fair price to the farmer, in relation to his costs.

Johnson told newsmen he hoped a compromise could be sent to the President before Congress begins its Easter recess March 29.

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