

A Program They Can Accept

President Eisenhower's State of the Union message to Congress was neatly wrapped up in the "lead" that White House Correspondent Merriman Smith wrote on his United Press story. Smith said the President sought to "sell the Democratic Congress an administration program which the opposition party could accept with political honor." Elsewhere in his story he spoke of the "olive branch" the Republican President was holding out to the Democratic Congress.

And it was that kind of speech. There is nothing extreme in the proposals Mr. Eisenhower made to the Congress. They were made with the general intention of providing for the general good. The immediate reaction to the speech was favorable, both from the Knowland wing of the President's own party and from the Democrats.

There were some surprises in the speech. He suggested federal aid to help relieve an "unprecedented classroom shortage" in the nation's schools. That request plus his suggestions for an increased minimum wage, federal housing and a federal health re-insurance system, prompted Rep. John McCormack, House Democratic leader, to term the speech "New Dealish." And so it would have been considered 15 years ago.

Looking ahead, we can expect the Democrats to take a long, hard look before they approve the administration's plans for reducing the manpower of "traditional" branches of the service and for relying more heavily upon atomic weapons. And we may expect the Republicans to look long and hard before

they go along with his proposals to liberalize foreign trade restrictions. Democrats may not react kindly to the President's desire to postpone tax reductions. However, Democratic leaders have said they'll probably go along with a situation they know is inevitable. Increase in the minimum wage from 75 to 90 cents an hour may bring some Republican opposition, although any law passed in that direction may well be so larded with exceptions that it won't hurt anybody—or help anybody either. There will certainly be a fight on farm policy.

It is good to see the President's concern for a broadened suffrage. It is hard to see how a reasonable Congress could refuse him on his request that the stateless persons living in the District of Columbia be given some voice in government. It is also only reasonable that efforts be made to protect the voting rights of members of the armed services. There may be more of a battle, backed with better reasons, when the Congress turns to the President's proposal to lower the minimum voting age.

The Thursday message was made against a back-drop of cold war and atomic threats. The President showed good taste and restraint in giving the legislators enough credit for recognizing this fact. He didn't get hysterical, nor did he use the cold war to black-jack them into adopting his program. All in all it was a good message, not a distinguished one, nor one that will likely be committed to memory by schoolboys a century hence. It was like the President himself—steady and down the middle and appealing to the bi-partisan impulses of his audience.

Your Constituents, Sir, Are Sensitive

This guy Neuberger's got a lot to learn. He's just making people mad. Neuberger, you know, he's that Senator that beat that big Republican last fall. Well, you probably read that he went back to Washington on the train with his wife—the one that colored margarine—and his pet cat, who is part Manx. He no sooner got there than he started talking to reporters. And did you read what he said? It was in the paper. He said, about his trip back, he said:

"I walked into the club car, and I met a lot of people that didn't vote for me. Then I went into the coach section, and there I found a lot who did vote for me."

Boy, maybe you think that didn't cause a stir. My Uncle Henry was furious and so was Aunt Kate, which is worse. I don't guess you know Uncle Henry because we never say much about him. He's our drinkin' uncle, the one that fell into the Christmas tree. Dec. 25, 1936 that was. Maybe '37. Anyway, whenever Uncle Henry goes anywhere on the train, he always rides in the club car, just like he lives there. Of course, Uncle Henry's a Democrat; has been ever since prohibition. It just happened that Uncle Henry was going to Chicago, and he just happened to be on the same train that the Neuberger and their cat were on. Well, there sat Uncle Henry in the club car when in walks Neuberger. Uncle Henry just beamed all over the place. But Neuberger looked right through him.

That made Uncle Henry pretty mad by itself. And then when he read what Neuberger said in Washington, he was

furious. Anybody would be. Uncle Henry says "who does this Neuberger think he is? Doesn't he think the decent, drinking people of America have any rights?"

It's bad enough to have Uncle Henry mad, but then there's Aunt Kate. She's got the family money. Every time Uncle Henry spends four bits on a drink, she saves a dollar some other way. And believe me, she's still got every dollar she ever saved, too. She made Uncle Henry take her along on the trip to Chicago, and she said they'd ride coach. You can't save money any easier, she said, and figured that that money at 6 per cent was quite a piece of change. Aunt Kate always gets at least 6 per cent. Sometimes 9 or 10. Aunt Kate, of course, is a big Republican; has been ever since the first Hoover campaign. She figured Al Smith was bringing in booze, and Aunt Kate's just dry as a cork leg. You can't blame her, I guess, seeing how Uncle Henry's always been.

Well, Aunt Kate was sitting there in the coach when in walks Neuberger. She recognized him from his picture, and she turned around and started staring out the window. And then darned if this Neuberger didn't come up and try to shake hands with her. That made Aunt Kate pretty mad. And then when she read in the paper what he said in Washington, she really threw a fit. Everybody knows she always rides coach, and she figures that Neuberger was telling people she voted for him.

Yes, sir. This Neuberger's really got a lot to learn about pleasing the people.

Dorr Hamlin, An Active Citizen

Dorr Hamlin didn't retire from active business until he was 80 years old which in itself is testimony to the toughness of fibre and durability of many of the "old-timers" of our community. For more than 50 years Mr. Hamlin, like many good citizens, was a vital part of organizations that set the character of the town in which they exist. His willingness to work and his helping hand were cherished by the employees of the Eugene Fruit Growers Assn. where he became office manager and vice-president until his retirement three years ago.

Many employees at the Fruit Growers remember how some one of them, having a little tough luck with a hospital or other bill, would tell their story to Mr. Hamlin who would sit and listen with a dour expression, apparently holding out no hope, and then see him suddenly grab his checkbook, write out the

amount, never asking when it would be paid back. And his associates will tell you that the growers in these parts came to rely solely on his judgment as to the worth of their crop because he was always conservative in his estimate. They knew they could count on a little more than the figure quoted.

His walk in life crossed the path of many people. He was for over 50 years a member of the Knights of Pythias Lodge and the Elks, and for more than 25 years a member of the Eugene Rotary Club. He was an early member of the Obsidians and many times was the winner of the "Liars Contest" at the annual party. He belonged to the Radiators, a booster group that traveled around the state telling the story of Eugene and the Oregon Trail Pageants.

In his late years he maintained a vital interest and inquisitiveness in the progress of his community. His life is the story of a good citizen.



TOM WHITNEY and WILLIAM L. RYAN

Russ Hierarchy in Struggle for Power

EDITOR'S NOTE—Is the top about to blow off the "committee rule" that succeeded Stalin as the governing force in the Soviet Union? Two former Moscow correspondents for the Associated Press, who regularly read and analyze the Russian press, appraise the possibilities in this article.

Moscow's recent pronouncements suggest that two distinct factions in the Soviet hierarchy are struggling for supremacy. The argument may yet have to be resolved by another purge in high places.

Unmistakable references in the Soviet press to serious heresies and factionalism within the Communist party hint at a showdown. Foreign policy seems definitely involved, particularly to the extent that it is concerned with plotting the course of world communism in the immediate future. Thus world peace—or the lack of it—may depend upon the outcome of such an internal Soviet struggle.

SIGN POSTS

All signs seem to point to this sort of division:

On one side—the Communists of the Stalin school, devoted to the principle of dynamic communism which has produced such dangerous situations as the Berlin blockade and the Korean War.

On the other side—the Communists of more conservative and cautious leanings who believe

that time is on their side and they can play the waiting game while building internally. This sort of approach led to the Korean and Indochinese truces and to a surface slackening of world tensions after Stalin's death.

The Soviet press, reflecting the views of the Communist leadership, has been going through a strange series of reversal ever since Stalin died. From a peaceful tone it has gone over to one of belligerence on the international scene. Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov's statements bristle with threats and bluster.

HURT DISMAY

Yet, with confusing suddenness, the Soviet press then switches to a tone of hurt dismay that Premier Malekov's proposal for a big power negotiation of Far Eastern tensions received so cool a reception in the West.

All this is accompanied by increasing prominence for the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party, Nikita Khrushchev. His name is appearing in authoritative statements with rising frequency and importance.

By Leninist definition, Soviet foreign policy simply is an extension of domestic policy all keyed to the ultimate goal of a world dominated by Soviet communism. Thus, twists in Soviet foreign policy can reflect indecision and even disputes inside the Kremlin walls.

For the first time since before

Stalin's death, the Soviet press refers to the blood purges of the late dictator and praises the methods by which he maintained the "steel unity" of the party.

Articles in important journals on the 75th anniversary of Stalin's birth are dotted with such references. Pravda, official Communist newspaper, on Dec. 1 carried a six-column editorial, written by an outstanding party propagandist, which twice referred to Stalin's service in ridding the party of heretics. Twice he mentioned "Trotskyists."

DOCTORS' PLOT

The last time that sort of thing occurred in the Soviet press was just after the notorious "Doctors' Plot" of January, 1953, when doctors were accused of plotting the deaths of Soviet leaders. Those denunciations of "Trotskyists" and other public enemies, signaled an impending purge which did not come off because Stalin died in March, 1953.

Ordinarily, the Soviet press does not dwell on the history of the great Stalin blood purges. The party seems quite conscious that the Soviet public—particularly the intellectual class—hates the very thought of what happened in the mid-1930s. The blood purge idea is treated out at moments when the party considers it vitally necessary, possibly to justify a political need to resort once again to the old party remedy for heresies: terror.

IN THE EDITOR'S MAILBAG

On Freedom

EUGENE (To the Editor)—An item in the Dec. 29th Register-Guard called attention to the fact that Dr. Zechariah Chaffee's Charter Day address, which was printed in your paper in October, is the leading article in the January Atlantic. We eagerly looked for it when the Atlantic came and are again feeling very proud that the University of Oregon's big day called it forth. Unable to be present at the lectures and inauguration we still shared rather fully in that wonderful day, for we heard it all on KERG or KOAC.

The greatest need of our country and of the world is for clear thinking men and women because "Where we have right thinking, right action will follow." So in bringing great thinkers to the University and sharing them with the largest possible audience, the University officials are performing the most important task of our time.

Freedom was a grand theme for Charter Day. Freedom, equality, justice are among the most exciting and noble words in the language. They are well wrapped up in each other, for freedom is no freedom at all unless it is shared—unless it is bounded by the equal freedom of all. Roosevelt's "four freedoms" are not properly all freedoms. Freedom from want and fear can only be the RESULT of freedom. We cannot think clearly if we confuse causes and effects. We must not be satisfied with four or any other number of segments. We must work to get the whole round orange of freedom.

Freedom from want is surely the result of economic freedom. Yet many of us who believe in freedom of opinion and speech do not believe in freedom to produce and exchange the good things we need. We simply do not trust equality in this field, or we would not tolerate restrictions or controls or tariffs or any other special privileges. Freedom has to be whole or it will spoil like a damaged fruit.

I would like to see great minds like those we glimpsed on Char-

ter Day attack this angle of freedom.

MRS. JEAN H. SUTHERLAND
2100 Riverview St.

Misses Tugman

COTTAGE GROVE—(To the Editor)—The best part of any newspaper is always found on the editorial page, and for a number of years I have shared with thousands of Lane County readers a keen enjoyment of the Register-Guard editorials. I have not always agreed with the editor's viewpoint—in fact, I have disagreed loudly and angrily several times—but that hasn't kept me from respecting and admiring the courage with which Mr. Tugman stated his own convictions, even when he knew they were not going to set well with the general public.

Many of us are going to be rather lost when we turn to the editorial page of the Register-Guard from now on.

We old timers who have seen a half dozen shacks and a salmon cannery grow into the present city of Reedsport in less than 40 years will be interested in watching the inevitable upsurge of civic growth in that little city in the near future. And when the strain of making the lower Umpqua Republicans think he is a Democrat, and the Democrats certain that he is a Republican becomes too exacting, the editor of the Port Umpqua Courier may lock his editorial office door (we hope) and go fishing, dig a few clams, or even roll down a sand hill—three forms of recreation which are guaranteed soothing to the nerves.

We join with many other Register-Guard readers in wishing Mr. Tugman complete success in his new enterprise.

MRS. ETHEL GABRIO.

Meanest Person

SPRINGFIELD—(To the Editor)—I hope someone around the vicinity of No. 54th St. in Springfield isn't sleeping nights because of their conscience.

It was a great loss to our fam-

ily, especially our little son who is only 3½ years of age, when our dog died as the result of poison.

Whoever went past our place could always see them playing together or see the dog lying close by keeping a watch so no harm could come to the boy.

I realize our dog would run off occasionally to play with other dogs, but what dog doesn't? If whoever did this would have come and told us he was bothering them we would have appreciated it much more than having our dog murdered.

Believe me there will always be a scar on our little boy's heart and I hope that whoever did this awful thing will think twice before they scar some other child's heart by the loss of their pet.

MRS. RALPH RUTHERFORD
220 No. 54th St.

Dog Racing

FLORENCE—(To the Editor)—In reply to Mrs. Charles Britten who made a bit of comment concerning the racing issue in Lane County in the paper of December 31 may I challenge her argument and her facts.

It is well-known that with gambling, as with liquor sales, the cost of maintenance and supervision of these "legal vices" when they are legalized usually equals the tax revenue which is received from them. This does not include relief costs from those who "get the habit" as Mr. Hulbert commented in the same issue of the Editor's Mailbag.

There are other ways of supporting fairs and schools than by licensing and taxing activities which are questionable, to say the least, and degrading, to be more truthful.

Just a glance in the history book will show anyone who wishes to look that the nation which sponsors such things is on the down-grade. Rather than sponsor and tax a people's weaknesses and help to make them popular, why not leave them in the realm of the illegal and then help them to be strong.

Yours for a better County,
A. DELBERT RICE.

SAUL PETT

Doubts Arise Over 'Value' Of Super-Duper Chariot

NEW YORK—A friend of mine has a problem which is relatively rare but quite human. His problem involves an expensive automobile — not how to pay for it but how to live with it.

You see, my friend Don lives in a small, middle-class suburb, which means nobody is really loaded or really hungry. There are very few \$5,000 chariots in town.

Don runs his own business, which provides a comfortable income. Still, it's not a big type income. But Don's wife's uncle has such an income, and the cars to match. He's so proud of his four-wheeled light cruisers he'd be extremely pleased if his favorite niece's husband owned one.

A REAL BARGAIN

And so it came to pass that Don's old car was dying with the shakes and shudders. To replace it with a new model of the same brand would cost almost \$3,000. So his wife's uncle said, "You can have my '54 car for \$3,000," which, as every boy on a scooter knows, is a bargain. Without thinking, Don said, sure, he'd take it as soon as he could sell his old car.

Since then he hasn't been sleeping well. He and his wife have had some heated discussions. But she insists he can't back out of the deal now because it would "hurt uncle's feelings." Besides, their younger children have tried the push-button windows and the gadget for raising and lowering the radio antenna and the gismo that squirts water on the windshield and they won't hear of any other car.

'TOO FANCY'

But Helen, their eldest child, insists, "I positively will not be driven to school in that car. Everybody will say we're trying to be too fancy."

Don has measured and re-measured his garage. While the car is shorter than the Queen Mary, it positively won't fit his garage even with the bikes and power mower removed. He could

lengthen the garage. Yes, but will the local building code allow him to build out in front of the house line? Or will he have to get a new house?

Don has other misgivings and has tried to prepare the neighborhood by apologizing in advance. "But you see, it was such a good buy, I couldn't pass it up. After all, it's a great car, easy on gas for a big job, smooth-riding, double the horsepower of my old heap."

DON WONDERS

While he believes this, Don is still uncomfortable. Just what will the neighbors think? He wonders. Will they make jokes about the trunk being big enough for a kid's playroom? Will there be cracks about certain ostentatious people? Will they think he cleaned up on the horses?

Will he feel silly still collecting a half buck from his car pool riders—a man who could afford such a car? Will his church group expect his contribution to be doubled? Will the Boy Scouts forget their good manners if he makes his usual donation?

And what of his business associates? Don travels a great deal. Will the motels raise their prices when the super car rolls up? Will his clients say, "That boy is too expensive for us; anyway, he certainly doesn't need our trade." Or will they say, on the contrary, "Must have a solid business there."

MIKE FOR WIFE?

And most important, will Don's wife try to live up to the car? Will she insist on a mink stole, forgetting that her husband earns, perhaps, a Persian lamb-type income but certainly not mink.

Even Don has found himself looking at his own overcoat and wondering how the threadbare collar will look in the super deluxe job.

But all things considered—especially his wife and her feelings about her uncle's feelings—Don has decided to accept the car and make the best of it. Could you be that brave?

PETER EDSON

Trade Associations Fight Government Competition

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Nearly 100 trade association representatives met quietly in Washington at the end of the year to discuss plans for renewing the long fight to end government competition with private business.

There was no publicity on the meeting, before or after. Some of the business representatives present declared the luncheon meeting, held in a Washington hotel, was completely off the record and that there was no news in it. No formal organization was perfected, no committees were appointed, no plans were made for future meetings, no resolutions were passed, no list of those present was kept.

One reason given for this last fact was that many of the trade associations represented are not registered as lobbyists on Capitol Hill. Fearful of the lobby registration law, they did not wish to become involved in any activity that might later be interpreted as attempting to influence legislation.

The mere fact that this number of trade association representatives could be assembled, however, indicates the extent of business interest in the subject. Among the industries represented were dairy products processors, food processors, warehouse operators, shipbuilders, electrical contractors, wooden box manufacturers, and so on.

NORTH CHAIRMAN

Leaders in calling the meeting were Paul Courtney of the Associated Businessmen of America, Louis Fisher of the Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, and Robert North of the International Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers. North served as chairman.

In all, the U. S. government is now said to be in competition with some 135 private industries. Any formal organization of representatives of these business lines or their trade associations could, of course, exert considerable pressure on Congress and the executive branches of government.

It is insisted, however, that no such pressure group will be formed as a result of the recent Washington meeting.

PURPOSE INFORMATIVE

The main purpose was said to be informing the Washington representatives of the various industries on current developments in the effort to get the government out of competition with private business. Reports will then be made to trade associations which will separately determine their own policies for future action.

In one sense, the Washington meeting of trade association representatives was held in something of a vacuum.

Suspended some place in this

vacuum is a new Bureau of the Budget bulletin to all government agencies, outlining a new policy on handling their activities which compete with private business.

RED TAPE DELAYS

This new directive has been in preparation for months. It was supposed to have been issued shortly after election. Red tape delays and difficulties in getting the new policy approved by the Department of Justice and the Cabinet have held it up. But it is now scheduled for issuance some time this month.

Department of Defense also has a new directive on this subject in preparation for early issuance. Most of the government's activities competing with private business are now in the Army, Navy and Air Force installations.

They include clothing manufacture and repair, ordnance and munitions manufacture, paint, rope and other military supply production, aircraft and automotive service and repair, post exchange and commissary stores competing with local retail merchants.

HIGHLY CRITICAL

In the last Congress, a House Government Operations subcommittee under Rep. Cecil Harden (R-Ind.) ran extensive hearings and issued a number of reports highly critical of all government business-type activities.

Just who will be on the Government Operations committees in the new Congress, and whether this field of investigation will be continued are not now known. Washington lobbyists naturally want to be prepared for any developments along this line.

Four bills were introduced in the last Congress to limit government competition with private industry. One bill passed the House, but died in the Senate.

Trade association representatives now feel that if they had exerted a little more pressure at the time, this legislation would have passed the last Congress and been signed by the President.

SO THEY SAY—

We shall neither be intimidated nor lulled into a false sense of security. We shall patiently and steadily persist in measures of collective security.—Secretary of State Acheson.

Women are using their charms to entice men into marriage, and then they fall apart. A housewife should always be charming. Men like charming women or they wouldn't go to burlesque shows.—Strip-tease Dancer Geraldine Garner.

I am convinced that departures in our immigration laws from the traditional role of America as a haven for oppressed will before long be corrected.—U.S. Solicitor General Simon Sobeloff.