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PAGE 4 TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1953

DICK NEUBERGER'S SINCERITY

In a talk in Portland some days ago Dick Neuberger assumed that a certain thing had been so and then proceeded to discuss a subject on the basis of the truth of the assumption. The assumption was that "In 1952 thousands of residents of Oregon probably voted for a Republican national administration on the grounds that 20 years of power in Washington, D. C. for the Democrats was long enough." The discussion was over the fact that in Oregon Republicans had long filled most state offices. In conclusion Dick got over the idea that while last year's election demonstrated the belief in a two-party system elsewhere there was no such acceptance in Oregon.

Neuberger is a prolific writer. He is a state senator, also, and frequently appears in the news as a speaker before audiences in Portland. As a writer, a senator and a speaker he is slowly gaining higher standing in his party and in political gossip is being mentioned as the Democratic candidate for governor in 1954.

On the basis of these facts let us go into the business of assuming something, that something being that Dick is thinking about being a candidate. In a state as strongly Republican as Oregon he realizes that he would have up-hill going unless the idea were accepted that on general principles there ought to be a change. And so he plugs the idea in his talks and in his writings that there should be, as there has been in Washington, D. C., an end to party monopoly.

Dick would have a hard time demonstrating the truth of his assumption as to last fall's vote in Oregon. Even could he do so we should find it difficult to accept the sincerity of his talk about Oregon's party complexion unless he demonstrated the fact that in 1952 he had worked and voted for Republican candidates.

How about it, Dick? Did you think last year that the 20-year Democratic rule in Washington, D. C. should be ended? Did you vote for Angell? For Eisenhower?

FISH COMMISSION AND SNAKE

The Oregon Statesman calls attention to the prospect of a veto by the Oregon Fish Commission of Idaho Power's Snake river development even though a license to proceed is granted by the Federal Power Commission. If the Salem paper is correct and if the Fish Commission has, indeed, the power to prevent the development and if, further, it intends to use the power then, we suggest, things have reached a strange condition.

According to the Statesman the Fish Commission estimates the value of the commercial and sports fishing above the IPCo.'s dams as $20,000,000. The figure is much higher and presented with more assurance than was the value given in last year's hearing on H.R. 5743, the bill for the authorization of the Hells canyon project. What, we wonder, has brought about the change? And is it not the understanding that it is the Salmon River that flows into the Snake below Hells canyon that is the salmon stream?

Incidentally, we wonder if the Fish commission has had anything to say about The Dalles dam. It is generally agreed that this dam will be something of an obstruction to the salmon run. Why no comment on it?

The editorial from the Statesman is on this page. The reader will observe its suggestion that the Fish commission's protests—Pelton, Snake river and so on—would bring paralysis to Northwest development. Isn't the Commission getting a little too big for its breeches?

Just at hand is the 1953 issue of The Conservation Yearbook, a directory and guide to facts, figures and people in American conservation. The yearbook is edited by Erle Kauffman, it contains over 300 pages and is now in its second edition. On those pages there is just about every fact there is relating to state and federal activity in the field of conservation. The publication is invaluable as a collection of statistics, a directory of public and private agencies and a source of information on conservation activities.

Robertson Man to Watch

By PETER EDSON
(NEA Washington Correspondent)

WASHINGTON—Walter S. Robertson, Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, returned to Washington something of a hero.

He has persuaded Korea's President Syngman Rhee to accept a cease-fire agreement with the Communists.

EDSON

There remains, however, a six months' period of watchful waiting with fingers crossed, to see if the proud old patriot and father of his country will stick to the bargain he made with Secretary Robertson. There remains, also, this same six months in which it will be seen whether the United States lives up to its share of the bargain. The fact that Congress may adjourn before any mutual defense treaty with the Koreans can be ratified is not considered too hopeful a sign.

Secretary Robertson, with great patience and tact, did the best that could be done under the circumstances. He salvaged the most that could be got out of an impossible situation.

"Eisenhower Democrat"

Not widely known outside his native state of Virginia, where he is an investment banker, the 60-year-old Robertson is a somewhat unusual figure in Washington. He is a Democrat—an Eisenhower Virginia Democrat, that is.

He was a wartime American diplomat in China. When he quit in 1946 he had risen to be Minister-Counselor in Nanking. He was charge d'affaires in periods when the U. S. had no ambassador in Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist capital.

To cap all this, Mr. Robertson was principal aide to Gen. George C. Marshall when he was postwar ambassador to China. General Marshall chose Minister Robertson to head up the three-man truce teams of American, Chinese Nationalists and Chinese Communists who tried to work out a coalition government for China. It was General Marshall who recommended Robertson for his Medal of Merit.

Records such as this have come near ruining the careers of numerous American diplomats. Anyone who had anything to do with China during the period of Nationalist downfall and Communist takeover has been suspect in the eyes of many Congressional investigators. As soon as they got out of Far Eastern affairs, their troubles ceased.

The interesting question is how did Mr. Robertson go through this same mill, survive, and live to come back strong as the head of Far Eastern affairs in a Republican administration dedicated to change past policies and reverse the trend of history in that area?

There is no question about Mr. Robertson having given loyal service to General Marshall while he was ambassador to China. The general's orders and the policies of Washington at that time were faithfully carried out.

Not Career Diplomat

Mr. Robertson was not, however, a career Foreign Service officer and diplomat. He had been a second lieutenant pilot in World War I. He was too old for the Air Force in World War II. So he took a job as Lend-Lease Administrator for Australia, under the late Ed Stettinius. He went to China from there.

He saw, almost as soon as anyone, that the idea for a coalition of Nationalists and Communists in China was not going to work. Mr. Robertson got out while the getting was good.

Coming home, Mr. Robertson allied himself with the China thinking of Gen. Albert Wedemeyer, of Rep. Walter Judd, and of Sen. William Knowland. "If we had paid attention to the reports of Walter Robertson," says Senator Knowland, "we wouldn't be in the mess we are today."

This accounts for the backing that Mr. Robertson got for his appointment as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs in the Eisenhower administration.

All his experience in dealing with Orientals during the war stood him in good stead for his negotiations with President Rhee. All this experience and his success with President Rhee marks him as an official to watch, and as an official who may play an increasingly important role in developing future foreign policy.

"After You . . ."

About 20,000,000,000 newspapers, 5,000,000,000 magazines and millions of pieces of other literature are consumed annually in the U. S.

Others Say

FISH VETO IN SIGHT ON SANKE RIVER DAMS

(Oregon Statesman)

The Oregon Fish Commission has hoisted a red flag against power dams on Snake River. Recalling its success in blocking a power dam on the Deschutes we can't help wondering if it will succeed in holding up all power development on the Snake River, unless it be low level dams which fish can pass by means of ladder ways. Chairman Veatch says the commission's estimate of the value of commercial and sport fishing above the projected dam sites is over $20,000,000, with the possibility of doubling its annual productivity.

The Federal Power Commission ignored the fish commission's protests on the Pelton project; but the Oregon Hydroelectric Commission rejected the power company's application because of those objections. Presumably it will insist that Idaho Power satisfy Fish Commission demands before it will grant a license for power development.

Once again we have the prospect of one commission applying a veto on an hydroelectric project. Its objection would apply just as forcefully or more so to a high dam such as proponents of Hells Canyon federal development urge. If these protests are to stand they may make further large scale hydroelectric development impossible in Oregon.

The fish were here first, to be sure; but that doesn't mean that fishing should bring paralysis to Northwest development. Somehow the state or the federal government will have to establish a system of priorities on use of flowing waters.

Taylor Grazing Act Changes Aim Of Metcalf Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21 — Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.) has introduced a bill to amend the Taylor Grazing Act.

As explained in a statement released Monday, the bill (H.R. 6081) would strengthen the Act and "remove some of its objectionable features."

The latter, he continued, include those "which have permitted one class of the multiple purpose users of the public domain, to dominate the administration of the public lands of the West,"

Metcalf said his bill would make two major changes in the 19-year-old Taylor Act found necessary "to protect the public interest in watershed protection, wildlife conservation, timber growth and recreational uses of the public domain."

Composed of Stockmen

The present grazing district advisory boards, set up under the Taylor Act, are composed entirely of stockmen—with one non-voting representative of wildlife interests. The Metcalf bill would create multiple-use advisory boards of from 5 to 12 members, appointed by the Secretary of Interior. Each of the important uses of the public lands—such as grazing, watershed protection, timber, recreation, wildlife and the general public—would be equally represented on the district advisory board. Each member of the board would have one vote.

"Experience over the past 19 years has shown the inadvisability of allowing any single class of users to control the public domain," Metcalf said of this provision.

The second major change Metcalf would make in the Taylor Act would be to eliminate that provision permitting a lessee to hold a grazing permit as long as it is part of a unit "placed as security for any bona fide loan." This provision of the Taylor Act in effect allows a stockman to keep a grazing lease on public lands indefinitely. Grazing permits "can thus be tied up in perpetuity even for a loan which is only a fraction of the value of the permit," Metcalf said.

Act Criticized

His attention was called to the Taylor Act, Metcalf said, during hearings on the "so-called 'Uniform Federal Grazing Lands Act'." Many witnesses, he said, criticized the Act and said it should be "brought up to date and into line with accepted conservation concepts and enlightened multiple land use programs."

This led Metcalf, a former Associate Justice of the Montana Supreme Court, to make a study of the Taylor Act.

"My bill may not be the answer," Metcalf's statement concluded, "but it's the best one I've seen. I have asked everyone who has written me on this subject to study my bill and make suggestions. I want a bill that will do the job."

LEAVE FOR CAMP

PRINEVILLE, July 21—Kenneth E. Waud, Crook county agent in charge of 4-H club activities and his camp counselors, advanced 4-H members, Wayne Berry, Jeanette Northcutt, Nancy Goodrich and Joan Jackson, left Sunday with a large group of boys and girls for the annual summer recreation camp for 4-H clubbers of Deschutes, Crook, Jefferson, Wheeler and Harney counties. Activities will extend to Friday. Waud said it is expected that some 140 would attend the camp, making use of facilities at the Methodist camp at Suttle lake.

Bend's Yesterdays

(From The Bulletin Files)

THIRTY YEARS AGO
(Saturday, July 21, 1923)

H. E. Jones, proprietor of the Bend Hotel, today was making the first trip of the year around the Century drive.

Some of the rooms in the new Prineville hotel, now under construction, will be ready in August, E. T. Slayton, president of the Ochoco Hotel Co., reports.

Two parties of tourists from California stopped overnight in Bend last night, at the city auto park.

F. S. Stanley was the host last night at the Deschutes hotel, at Deschutes, to more than 100 farmers and their wives from a six mile radius. An orchestra from Bend provided music for a dance.

Major Frank S. Besson, an army engineer who recently published a book dealing with city pavement, is visiting here with his brother, Dr. John Besson. Major Besson is from Washington, D.C.

REPORT RELEASED

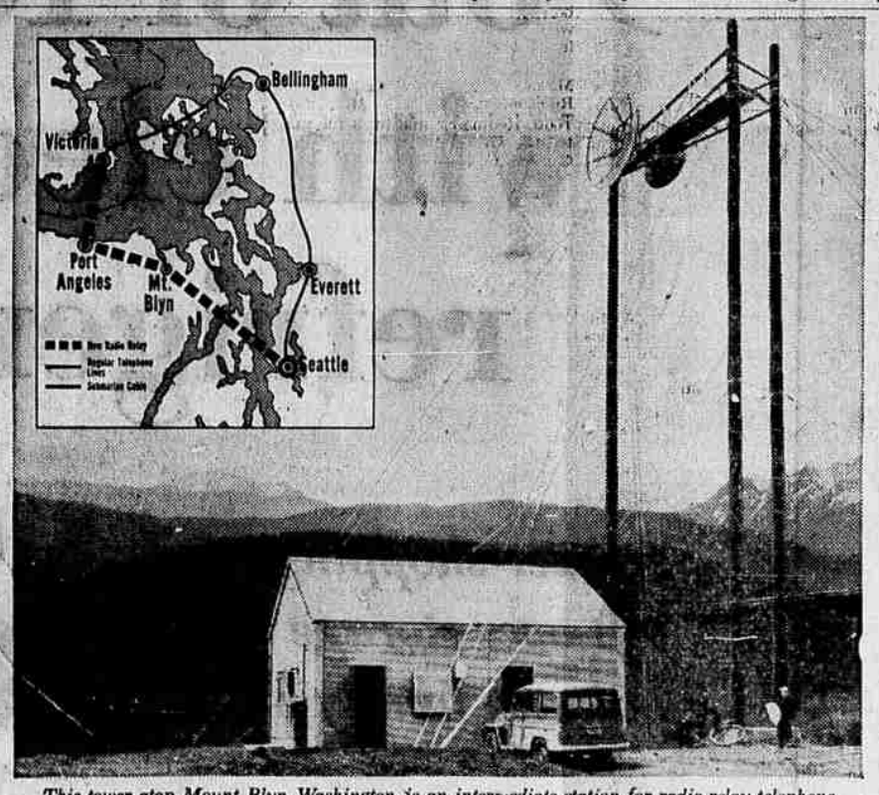
PRINEVILLE, July 21 — R. F. Mollner, president of the First National Bank of Prineville, reports that deposits had climbed to $7,721,760 at the end of the fiscal year as compared with $7,286,496 for the comparative time in 1952. Loans for the comparative dates were: 1953, $2,402,873; and 1952, $2,366,817.

TAX PLANNED

MADRAS, July 21 — The city council here has voted a tax of $10 annually on cocktail lounges, in addition to the previously assessed fee charged for operation of restaurants. Two such places have been opened here.

MEASURE PASSED

WASHINGTON, July 21 (AP) — The House passed by voice vote and sent to the Senate yesterday a bill to prohibit the shipment of fireworks into states that forbid the sale or use of fireworks.



This tower atop Mount Blyn, Washington, is an intermediate station for radio-relay telephone calls carried between Seattle and Victoria, B. C.

UNDERWATER TELEPHONE CALLS TAKE TO THE SKY

Radio-relay now carries many calls over Pacific coastal waters

Long distance calls between Seattle and Vancouver Island, in Canada, are now traveling by air . . . beamed on microwaves from one radio-relay tower to another much as a searchlight's rays are directed. These calls were formerly carried through submarine cables on the floor of the 900-foot-deep Haro Strait. But, because of extreme tidal action, the Haro Strait telephone cable had to be replaced every three or four years. Now, the new radio-relay system will do the same communications job at less cost.

Catalina Island, too, is served by microwave radio. This link crosses the 25-mile ocean channel between the island and the southern California mainland, supplementing service provided by submarine cable. And, here in the Pacific West, more and more long distance calls, as well as television programs, are carried on radio-relay facilities. This, and other improvements in recent years, is one of the reasons your long distance calls are going through fast these days . . . in most cases, while you hold the line.

Radio-relay helps keep costs of telephone service low

Installing radio-relay facilities in place of submarine cable opens new voice highways and helps reduce the cost of providing service. This is one of many ways we are constantly improving telephone service while holding its cost down—keeping it so low, in fact, that your telephone remains one of your best buys today.

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B.F. Goodrich Tubeless Tire

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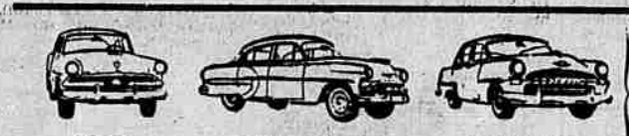

FORD CHEVROLET PLYMOUTH — 6.70-15 LIFE-SAVER $29.95 EACH, PLUS TAX AND YOUR OLD TIRE

STUDEBAKER PONTIAC DODGE — 7.10-15 LIFE-SAVER $32.95 EACH, PLUS TAX AND YOUR OLD TIRE

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