

Morse, Neuberger Seen in Forefront On Western Reclamation Development

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Washington—Oregon's two senators in the new 84th Congress, Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger, are expected to be projected to the forefront of the dominant political fight now shaping up as far as the entire west is concerned—fight for control of Hells Canyon and the future of western reclamation development.

This is assured by the outcome of a secret meeting held here last week by the incoming Democratic chairman of the Senate and House Interior committees, Sen. James E. Murray of Montana and Rep. Clair Engle of California.

Murray and Engle agreed on a plan to tie together four big irrigation-power projects into one major reclamation omnibus bill. Hells Canyon dam, as long designed by the Bureau of Reclamation for construction in the Snake river, is one of the projects.

Seek United Front

Object of the Murray-Engle agreement is to gain as united a front as possible among western senators for legislation that would include projects which in themselves might never be authorized separately due to sectional strike concerning them.

Neuberger and Morse, who are the stoutest advocates of a high federal dam instead of three low head dams as proposed by Idaho Power Co., in Hells Canyon, have already announced they have planned a joint drive to get the big dam approved. Congressional authorization of the project would block the Boise power company from get-

ting the license it seeks from the Federal Power commission for the low dams.

Besides high Hells Canyon dam, the projects agreed on by Murray and Engle, who are now the two most powerful members of Congress in their field, are:

1. Upper Colorado storage— involves power and irrigation development for Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona. Has support of administration and Republican solons of mountain states, despite big fight from conservationists who oppose Echo Park dam which would partially flood Dinosaur National Monument. Even Sen. Eugene Millikin (R-Colo.), outgoing chairman of Senate Irrigation subcommittee, could not push the bill through this past Congress.

2. Trinity river-San Luis combined project— involves providing added water for California's Central Valley project. Like Colorado project, it has wide GOP backing—but mountain states Republicans say they won't support it unless California gets behind their Upper Colorado project.

3. Yellowstone dam—a Montana-Wyoming border dam designed to give central Montana more irrigated farmland. Just as Trinity river is Engle's pet, this is Murray's favorite item in the package.

Boosts Hells Canyon Chances

Agreement to wrap Hells Canyon up in this package bill is expected to boost the chances of congressional approval of the high dam to a new mark. Ironically, the high dam was first introduced in a package pro-

posal in 1950, too near the end of the 81st Congress to have any chance of being considered by both houses. It ran into a jurisdictional dispute among Democrats in the Senate. Also it was handicapped by opposition to a Columbia Basin account system which was part of the package bill and drew sharp fire from Sen. Guy Cordon (R-Ore.).

It came up again in 1952, when the House Interior committee held hearings. But again time ran out before a vote was

taken. During the recent Republican 83rd Congress, bills authorizing the high dam were never dealt with by committees of either house. If the Murray-Engle plan is implemented, it would give Hells Canyon advocates the full two-year length of the 84th Congress to carry through with their drive for enactment of the bill—but they are planning to turn on the speed in hopes of heading off a possible FPC decision in favor of Idaho Power Co.

A Nichol's Worth of . . . Comment On This and That

By HARMAN W. NICHOLS
United Press Feature Writer

Washington—(U.P.)—I got what I've always wanted for Christmas, a Stanley Steamer automobile.



This wasn't a real one. It was a 69 cent model you have to glue together. A sort of a quick construction kit. The American Automobile association head-

quarters here has some 25 of these tiny models in a show-case in the lobby of their new building. My Steamer is a 1909 job. Also in the AAA exhibit are 1903 Cadillac, a 1910 replica of the model T Ford, a 1911 Rolls Royce, and cars the very young among us never heard of, like the 1904 Rambler, the 1910 Pierce Arrow, not to mention a few others like the 1914 Stutz Bearcat, the 1908 Buick.

Not Too Handy

But mine would be the best of the model lot if I could get the plastic pieces assembled. I'm about as handy as a left-footed elephant when it comes to putting things together. The people who make these pieces

tell you that you can "easily build one of these models in an hour." It adds, I hope in fun, that these "authentic 3/4 scale inch cars of bygone days will bring hours of fun for young and old."

Here are some of the instructions: Place wheels on axles. Hold axle carefully over an open flame. I used a cigaret lighter and overdid it. There went two wheels.

Slide steering column into slot in floorboard on right side of body (see drawing). The drawing didn't reveal much. And for lack of a slide column, which I didn't recognize on sight, another operation was lost.

Tougher and Tougher

Insert rear axle in right side of body. That shouldn't have been too difficult, but somehow it never got done. And so it went. From front fender to left side of body to position on right side while I applied more and more glue.

Place steering wheels in the hands of figure after paint is dry, the instructions wound up. I didn't bother to paint, so I didn't fuss around putting the steering thing in the hands of figure.

"Now your model is complete and ready for the den or office," the instructions say.

Well, my model isn't ready for anything. I have a few missing parts, which I probably lost on the way home. I also have a few things like the rear axle and the side lamps and the "upholstery" left over.

Agriculture Student Trainee Jobs Open

United States Civil Service examiners are accepting applications for Department of Agriculture student trainees in the fields of soil conservation, agriculture and civil, soil science, and range conservation at salaries of from \$2,750 to \$3,175 a year.

Appropriate education toward a bachelor of science degree in one of the four indicated options is required. Applicants must have reached their 18th birthday, but must not have passed their 35th birthday at the time of filing their applications.

Applications must be on file with the Executive Secretary, Field Board of U. S. Civil Service Examiners, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Seventh Floor, Eastern Building, 515 S.W. 10th ave., Portland 5, Ore. Further information may be obtained from Chester W. Silliman, local secretary for the commission, at his offices in the Medford post office building.

Added Scenicruiser Service Announced

Greyhound Lines, which is now operating Scenicruisers from Medford to Los Angeles and Seattle, announced today that effective Jan. 1, the "revolutionary motor coaches" started operating with increased daily service between those cities.

According to Greyhound, no extra fare is being charged for any of the Scenicruiser service from Medford.

The Scenicruiser is a 43-passenger motor coach with a raised level for improved sightseeing through six-foot windows of tinted, glare-resistant glass. The 40-foot length of the bus makes possible the inclusion of complete lavatory facilities.

One of Puerto Rico's sportiest golf courses has been developed from the moats and parade grounds of a 400-year old Spanish fort that guards the entrance to San Juan harbor.

Commodity Price Rise Antedated Wall Street Boom

New York—(U.P.)—The commodity price rise in 1954 antedated Wall Street's stock market boom by at least four months.

Coffee, cocoa, cotton, grains and metals spearheaded a rise which culminated in a late summer peak. Speed behind the stock market rise developed after the November elections.

The commodity futures index reached its peak in late July, rising 10 per cent from the January start, then gave up about half of the rise in the late Fall, when speculative attention switched to securities.

Lessening of immediate international political tensions, and a fading out of business depression fears, cleared the picture for the December analysts peering ahead to the New Year.

Composite View

The composite view of canvassed market experts summed up this way:

Without wars to inflate commodity prices, and without a business depression to deflate values, "stability is likely to hold on raw and finished prices in 1955."

Deeper digging statisticians emphasized the long period stability in the Department of Labor wholesale price index, measuring the trend of 1,900 commodities in the raw and finished state.

That measure in the past two years swayed within the narrow range of 109.4 and 111.1 (1947-49-100). Inference drawn from the dial on the Bureau of Labor Statistics gauge was that the price level apparently has weathered the risks of abnormal inflation or deflation, and that effective merchandising will be the prime requirement for new business hereafter—barring any untoward international political events.

Spectacular Year For Building Seen By Business Heads

New York—(U.P.)—Predictions that 1955 will be the most spectacular building year in American history gave the nation's business leaders a bedrock of optimism as they entered the new year.

Industry spokesmen said expenditures for new construction might reach \$40,000,000,000 in 1955, a figure equivalent to \$250 for each man, woman and child in the United States.

Show of Strength

The dynamic construction industry, a mainstay of the American economy, put on a brilliant show of strength in 1954, a year when some other key industries were feeling the pinch of adjustment.

Construction expenditures in 1954, marking the ninth consecutive yearly increase, rose to a new all-time high of \$36,500,000,000. This was four per cent above 1953's outlay of \$34,700,000,000.

These totals exclude expenditures for additions, alterations and maintenance of existing structures. Approximately \$20,000,000,000 will be spent for these purposes next year, bringing 1955's total expenditures to around \$60,000,000,000, according to the experts.

New housing starts in 1955 may reach 1,250,000 units to rank as the second highest year in history, trailing the 1,400,000 starts of 1950.

Harold R. Berlin, vice-president of Johns-Manville Co., predicted that spending for private residential new construction would rise to \$15,000,000,000 in 1955; non-residential would remain around \$12,500,000,000, and public construction would grow to \$12,500,000,000.

Sixth of Expenditures Berlin said total construction expenditures next year will account for one-sixth of all the money spent for goods and services in 1955.

Thomas S. Holden, executive vice-president of F. W. Dodge Corp., construction news and marketing firm, said 1954's record volume reflected "the mounting demand pressures from rapid population growth and high productivity of the economy."

"Current record-breaking construction volumes are no more than keeping pace with current demands for most classes of structures," he added.

Dead line for Sunday Classified is noon Saturday, 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

Crime Wave of 1954 May Be Statistical Illusion, Article Says

New York—The U.S. "crime wave" of 1954 may be a statistical illusion, Fortune magazine reports after a city-by-city study of crime records.

Fortune states flatly that organized crime has practically disappeared in the U.S. within the last decade or two. The apparent recent rise in "everyday" crime may be explained by improvement in police recording, the magazine says.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, in his 1954 semiannual report, noted that "major crimes" had risen 8 per cent over the comparable period in 1953.

"Mr. Hoover's statement was based on crimes reported to the FBI by municipalities," Fortune says. "But local police frequently fake their reports."

In Philadelphia, Police Commissioner Thomas J. Gibbons, who assumed office in 1952, found that for years records had been distorted in order to minimize the amount of crime in the city. One center-city district in one month handled 5,000 more complaints than it had recorded. When a new central reporting system was installed, the number of "crimes" went up from 16,800 in 1951 to 28,600 in 1953—on the record an increase in "crime" of over 70 per cent.

Similar Situation

"In New York a similar faking had gone on for years. In 1950 the number of property crimes reported by the police

was about half those investigated by insurance companies. Following a survey by police expert Bruce Smith, a new system of central recording was installed. In 1952 assaults rose 47 per cent, robberies 73 per cent, and burglaries 118 per cent over 1951 figures.

"In the last three years the Middle Atlantic States have shown startling statistical increases for all major offenses. But New York and Philadelphia account for 53 per cent of the urban population covered by the reports. Do we then have a crime wave, or a 'statistical reporting' wave?"

Top Police Departments

On the basis of sound administrative structure and efficiency in their police departments, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Detroit, Los Angeles, and St. Louis are cities with "the highest marks," Fortune says.

In general, progress is being made toward greater police efficiency. "The reorganization of the New York and Philadelphia police, the 'management surveys' of police in St. Louis, Cleveland, and Boston, to name only a few, all indicate a healthy concern and the introduction of more efficient methods."

Racketeers in Eclipse

Organized racketeering in America is "in eclipse," Fortune asserts.

"Today, there is some reason to believe, there is not one major city with regularly operating prostitution circuits. Prostitution has not been erased, but as an organized business (a chain operation with protection) it has largely gone out of U.S. life."

The nationwide crackdown on the use of telephone and telegraph facilities to disseminate racing information, and the intervention of federal agents, disrupted bookmaking from coast to coast. "Perhaps the only large city in the country where bookmaking still flourishes relatively openly is Boston."

Racketeering Declines

Fortune calls the labor-racket picture "pale" today compared with two or three decades ago, pointing out that, although some corruption has spread (as in union welfare funds) racketeering itself has declined.

In cases where racketeers and extortionists directly dominated unions the rackets have been busted and the union leaders sent to prison. Fortune says that today there are comparatively few "racket locals" that operate by shaking down small employers or signing "sweetheart agreements" to keep out legitimate unions.

Hooded Bandits Rob Tavern Proprietor

Vancouver, Wash.—(U.P.)—Two hooded bandits armed with a sawed-off shotgun held up Louie's Tavern on highway 99 east, just north of Vancouver, early Sunday and escaped with an undetermined amount of money.

Tavern owner Louis J. Tisso said one robber held the shotgun while the other tied him up and dragged him to a rest room. After smashing several lightbulbs, the robbers escaped with Tisso's New Year's week end receipts.

Tisso was alone in the tavern when the bandits struck, but finally managed to cut himself free with a pocket knife.

CALENDAR BUSINESS GOOD

St. Paul, Minn.—(U.P.)—An advertising firm made the long range forecast today that 1956 will be a good year for business. Brown and Bigelow based its prediction on advance sales of nearly \$9,000,000 worth of 1956 calendars.



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Soviets Expected To Free Two Americans Without Any Strings

Moscow—(U.P.)—A U.S. Embassy spokesman said today he expects the Soviet Union to free two jailed Americans momentarily without any strings attached.

The spokesman said the Soviet Union promised to inform the embassy as soon as the men—John H. Noble, 31, Detroit, Mich., and William T. Marchuk, 38, Brackenridge, Pa.—are released.

In informing the embassy last Thursday night of its intention to free the two Americans, the Soviet Union brought up the issue of 11 children held by American authorities in West Germany and the United States. Condition Not Listed

Release of the children, who the Soviets claim are of Russian nationality, was not listed by the Soviet Union as a condition for the release of the two jailed Americans.

Three of the children now live in the United States. They are the children of an Armenian who was deported by the Soviet Union. A New York court ruled recently they should not be sent back to Russia because they are American citizens.

The embassy spokesman said the Soviet Foreign office said in a note that "there had been a favorable decision in the cases of Marchuk and Noble and that they would be released in Berlin."

Cases Brought Up Previously During the past year the United States has brought up the cases of Noble, Marchuk and a third jailed American, William A. Verdin of Starks, La., five times.

The embassy spokesman said the Soviet note said there was "no information" available on

Verdin's case but that since there was no denial that he was being detained it was considered possible he also may be released soon.

Marchuk, an American soldier, was listed as absent without leave following his disappearance in Berlin in 1949.

Noble, a civilian, and his father were arrested in Dresden, Germany in 1945. Noble's father later was released by the Soviets.

Solicitors Bilk Farmer at Banks; Charge Pending

Hillsboro, Ore.—(U.P.)—Three magazine salesmen who wrote up a \$493 subscription order for a Banks, Ore., farmer who was unable to read the check he signed will probably be charged with felony here today, according to Washington County District Attorney James K. Gardner.

Salesmen Named

The salesmen, who are being held here for investigation, are Thomas Edward Sanborn, 24-year-old transient; Gene Allan Davis, 22, Greenacres, Wash., and Richard J. James Artlip, 22, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Police arrested the three in Portland Saturday night after 78-year-old Albert Schwetzer said he had been duped into signing checks totalling \$493 for \$4.93 worth of magazines.

Schwetzer said he purchased the subscriptions from Sanborn and Davis last Friday after they told him they were Korean veterans. He asked them to make out the checks since his eyesight was poor.

Fraud Attempt Fails

Artlip approached him Saturday, Schwetzer said, and attempted to get him to sign a \$170 check for \$1.70 in subscriptions. Artlip was unsuccessful in the fraud attempt, but he obtained from the farmer the receipts given the day before by Sanborn and Davis.

James L. Sterling, West Coast representative of the Union Circulation Company who came to Portland from Los Angeles, said the \$493 would be returned to Schwetzer. He said Sanborn and Davis, whom he described as "mediocre salesmen," had cashed the checks and turned the money over to their crew manager.

Ex-School Teacher Gives Formula for Long Life

Rinkerode, Germany—(U.P.)—Ella Esser, a former school teacher who celebrated her 104th birthday here New Year's Day, revealed her formula for longevity.

"Three cups of coffee and a shot of cognac, every day, rain or shine."

Use Mail Tribune Want Ads

Witnesses Refuse McCarthy Testimony

Washington—(U.P.)—Several balking witnesses refused to testify today before Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Permanent Investigating Subcommittee.

McCarthy held an all-day hearing in what he termed his "swan song" as chairman of the subcommittee.

The Wisconsin Republican told one of the witnesses he thought it was another attempt to "delay" the work of the subcommittee until Democrats organize the incoming Senate later this week.

McCarthy and Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) who expects to succeed McCarthy as chairman, promised that the group will consider contempt action against Edwin Garfield of Allenton, Mass.

Cases Continued

Garfield did not appear but telegraphed the subcommittee that he had been unable to obtain an attorney.

Two other witnesses appeared and made the same plea. At McClellan's suggestion, both were continued under committee subpoena.

Pope Appeals for True Peace Rather Than Co-Existence

Vatican City—(U.P.)—Pope Pius XII appealed to the world in a delayed Christmas message today to work for a true peace rather than a co-existence based on fear or error.

In his annual message to the world, the Pope asked the statesmen of the free nations to show greater confidence in themselves.

He appealed again for unification of Europe in what Vatican quarters considered one of the most important speeches of his 16-year reign.

Motivation Cited

The Pope did not rule out co-existence as an instrument of peace but he cautioned it would work only if it was motivated by truth rather than fear or error.

After detailing the great risk of war entailed in co-existence based on fear or error, the Pope turned to the third part of his 7,000-word message on "co-existence in truth."

Bridge of Peace Hoped

"Although it is a sad thing to note that the present rupture of the human race took place, in the beginning, between men who knew and adored the same savior, Jesus Christ, still there appears to us to be a well founded hope that, in His name too, a bridge of peace may yet be built between the opposing shores, and the common bond so sadly broken, be reestablished.

"There is, in fact, some hope that today's co-existence may bring mankind closer to peace.

"In order, however, that this expectation be justified, such co-existence must in some way be a co-existence in truth."

Military Ordered To End Segregation

Washington—(U.P.)—Military officials were under orders today to use the quick rather than the gradual approach to ending segregation in schools for children of military personnel.

The Defense Department said it will push ahead with plans to lift the color bar in all military post schools "as soon as practicable" and not later than Sept. 1 despite Supreme Court delay on the overall segregation problem.

The high tribunal has not issued a decree yet on how or when segregation of white and Negro public school students should be ended and has scheduled new hearings on the question.

The Justice Department has advocated a local approach with federal courts determining the time and manner of integration.

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