

The Herald and News

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Oregon Fryers

By FLORENCE JENKINS
A public hearing was scheduled for this morning at Salem on the Oregon Fryer Labeling bill recently introduced in the state House of Representatives. The hearing was set by the Food and Dairy Committee of the House to which the bill was referred.

The Oregon Fryer Commission has worked hard to obtain a favorable reception for the bill and has had the support of the boiler growers associations throughout the state, according to all reports. D. W. Stuart, Oregon Fryer Commission manager, recently stated publicly some of the arguments in favor of requiring all fryers to be labeled.

"In our highly competitive world, it is imperative that a product be given all the distinction and identification that it is possible to attain," he declared. "Without labeling, it is impossible to achieve this for our fryers. If we label our fryers without requiring all other fryers to be identified, we still have not attained a clear distinction because many people would still take it for granted that all the fryers in a display, whether labeled or not, were locally grown."

He pointed out that production of broilers and fryers in Oregon decreased 3 1/2 per cent from 1956 to 1958. Production figure for last year was 7,909,000 birds. At the same time, production in the state of Washington, which has a uniform labeling law, increased 40.6 per cent in that same two-year period.

"This means," he explained, "that Oregon growers lost approximately \$168,378 in business while Washington growers gained over \$2 1/2 million in new business in the same period."

Oregonians consumed a total of 40,919,500 pounds of fryers and broilers in 1958, according to the commission's figures. If Oregon consumption were raised to the national average of 28.5 pounds per capita, it would mean \$3,295,800 in new money to the broiler and fryer industry.

Maybe it all goes back to the old slogan: "What Oregon makes, makes Oregon."

Japanese Star

By HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP)—It's not true what they say about Japanese women.

They don't walk three paces behind their husbands. "If we did we'd never get anywhere on time," said Myoshi Umeki, star of a new Rodgers and Hammerstein musical.

Miss Umeki became an instantaneous pet on Broadway, a street more noted for its jealousies than its warm welcomes. "She's got the best sense of humor of any actress I ever knew," Oscar Hammerstein told a friend.

Myoshi, a jazz band singer in Japan, had yearned to come to America since she saw her first movie at the age of 7. But it was a sad day for her mother and eight brothers and sisters when she left Tokyo in 1955.

"My mother kept sending me rice for some time," she recalled, smiling. "She didn't think they had rice here."

issues of the day coming to a head. February should see some of them showing how much speed they can pack.

The stock market seems ready for a testing. The talk about coming labor strife is leading purchasing agents to take a new look at inventories. Bankers and the nation's money managers are talking more about when and at what interest rates will rise further.

How long living costs can be kept from going up again because stable food prices have offset other expenses becomes a moot question.

February may give an indication of what congressional spending may do to federal tax prospects, and how much higher state and local taxes may go.

Business also thinks that the course of international affairs may become clear shortly.

The stock market has risen to new heights but has shown more and more cross currents, more susceptible to quick sinking spells and sudden hard-to-explain upward surges. Professional stock analysts are getting more cagey in their predictions.

Money matters seem to be coming to a boil, too. The battles in Congress and in state legislatures and in city councils over spending more and raising taxes will make most of the headlines on this subject in February.

In financial circles there will be quieter discussions about tight money and easy money, about raising of interest rates once the upcoming Treasury refunding problems are out of the way, about a possible new onslaught of inflation.

In family circles there'll be debates about what to do about the cost of living. Many families will find their taxes going up. These days taxes are just as much a cost of living as are the more familiar ones of food and clothing and shelter.

Italian Politics

By United Press International
The European usually professes a complete inability to understand American politics — the verbal fireworks immediately preceding an election, and the comparative peace that descends after the decision is reached.

But for a real lesson in political science and for some really mixed-up politics, let's take a look at Italy which at the moment is in the hands of a caretaker government.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies are approximately a dozen political parties, ranging from extreme left to extreme right.

A strong and recognizable type are the Communists. They are the second largest party in the Chamber of Deputies, but are not represented in the government. Another group is the Liberals. But, instead of leaning left as the name might imply, they are conservatives.

Then there are the right-wing Socialists, who have participated in the government, and the left-wing Socialists who do not. These two originally were the same party, but split when the left formed an alignment with the Communists.

In the center are the Christian Democrats. They have been the governing party since World War II. But they also are split between right and left.

In between the major parties are others such as the Monarchists and Neo-Fascists, who have special interests, but in general lean left, and still others who chiefly represent language differences inside the country.

Out of all these divisions have grown the present difficulties wherein weeks may pass before a new government is able to take

over and which may take years to solve.

Italy achieved a reputation for political stability, and tied itself closely to the West, during the eight years immediately following World War II, from 1945 to 1953. Then it was under the leadership of Alcide de Gasperi.

De Gasperi ruled the Christian Democratic Party with an iron hand and ran the government the same way, even though only once did he have an absolute majority in the Chamber of Deputies.

It was De Gasperi, incidentally, who crushed the Communist threat to take over the Italian government in 1948.

But in 1953 De Gasperi and the Christian Democrats made a mistake. They rammed through a law which gave 65 per cent of all seats in the Chamber of Deputies to the party winning 50.01 per cent of the votes in a general election. In the following election, they lost.

Shortly afterward, De Gasperi was forced to resign and a year later, died.

From that day forward, only uneasy coalitions ruled in Italy, none with the power really to rule and each able to last only a matter of months.

The last one, headed by Amintore Fanfani, one of Italy's most astute politicians, fell last Monday.

Hence the confusion. There are predictions that in subsequent shifts two entirely new political blocs may emerge — both non-Communist, one of them "conservative" and the other "progressive." But they may be a long time in coming. Meanwhile, the Communists will be outside, waiting.

Mail Response

By ALBERT WW. McCULLOUGH
United Press International

NEW YORK (UPI) — Photography teacher G. L. Penk is sorry if his mailman's back aches. Penk just didn't expect that a couple of letters he fired off asking aid for his class would produce such an avalanche of mail from around the world.

Penk and his students are only now beginning to emerge from the torrent of magazines, booklets, and photo equipment sent by sympathetic readers of two photography magazines, the instructor reported today in a letter from his office at Monroe High School, St. Paul, Minn.

"I rather suspect the post office is not entirely happy about it," Penk said in estimating that mailmen had lugged to his door more than 400 pounds of magazines and other first, second, fourth class, air mail and parcel post.

Penk teaches 30 photography students. They needed more materials, and he asked photo magazines (Modern Photography and U.S. Camera) in New York to request their readers to send him any back numbers they wanted to get rid of. Readers from America to Russia, India to Scandinavia responded with a bewildering fervor.

"A firm in New York apparently cleaned house and dumped everything they no longer wanted into five boxes addressed to us," Penk reported. "We found automotive magazines, science fiction, love stories, even comic books. And they were all sent air mail special delivery, costing the donor \$15.87 — an expensive way of cleaning house."

Mail arrived from Japan, England, Russia, Germany, Belgium, Italy, France, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Italy, South America, Southern Rhodesia and India.

"Some of this was in foreign languages, of course," Penk said, "but it contained remarkable photographs which we are able to

use. They needed no translating — photography is a universal language."

Revolution

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

In March of last year, Fidel Castro, a man about whom the outside world knew little, chewed thoughtfully on a cigar in Cuban rebel retreat deep in Oriente Province's Sierra Maestre Mountains.

"Batista has made fools of the Cuban people for 17 years," he said. "They won't stand it any longer."

He was speaking to Charles Schuman, a United Press International correspondent, who for 17 days had lived and marched with the rebels, trying to learn what manner of man this was who believed that with 2,000 men he could overthrow a government which commanded an army of 25,000 men, a police force of 7,000 plus a small navy and air force.

Even in Cuba, Castro's words attracted scant attention. The outside world paid no attention at all. And so it was with a sense of complete unreality that the news burst on New Year's morning that President Fulgencio Batista had fled and that Castro had won.

Three weeks earlier, UPI's chief correspondent in Havana, Francis McCarthy, had come out of Havana to Miami in order to telephone his New York office free of Cuban government censorship. The climactic moment, he said, was near.

But even veteran newsmen were unaware how far the crumbling process had gone inside the Batista regime.

When McCarthy telephoned to New York the news of Batista's flight he still was wearing the tuxedo in which he had welcomed in the new year. He was to continue to wear it for many hours longer. What had happened?

Today, Batista's collapse is attributed to four principal factors—rebel nerve, rebel bluff, demoralization of the regular army and economic pressures.

Of rebel nerve and bluff there is no doubt. At Santi Spiritus in Oriente Province, 35 men firing firecracker rockets so demoralized an army garrison of 700 men that the troops took a vote whether to fight, surrender or "retire." They chose the latter course. In the final hours, eight men took over Cabana Fortress, whose guns dominate Havana. Four men took over Havana Airport and 90 men captured Cuban army headquarters at Camp Columbia outside Havana, wherein there were 5,000 regulars.

In the so-called decisive battle of Santa Clara at Cuba's narrow waist, it is now known that dead on both sides totaled no more than about 70.

But this is the battle which now is believed finally to have made Batista's mind.

Batista's chief reliance always had been upon the army and his police force.

In the pre-dawn hours at his refuge inside Camp Columbia, Batista realized the army was falling apart around him.

In addition, there had developed enormous economic pressures. Harvest time was near for the sugar crop, Cuba's chief economic crop. But a great portion of this crop lay at the mercy of Castro's hit-run raiders. In Havana, tourist trade had been reduced to a trickle.

Now Castro's "26th of July" movement rules Cuba. The movement takes its name from Castro's first armed attack against Batista forces. It was an abortive attack on the Moncada Barracks in Santiago on July 26, 1953, in which about 100 students and soldiers died and for which Castro went to prison.

Quotes

United Press International
WASHINGTON — Gen. Thomas S. Power, head of the Strategic Air Command, on placing a fleet of bombers in the air constantly to retaliate against possible enemy attack:
"I'd like to put one up there. I'd like to see one as soon as possible."

NEWARK, N.J.—A 14-year-old boy, on why he set fire to a 1,600-pupil grammar school:
"I did it to get even with teachers who have been picking on me."

CHICAGO — Free-lance diver Frank Hefling, 55, on being trapped more than 3 1/2 hours in a water tunnel 70 feet underwater:
"I was wet up to my neck from water inside my suit. I could have drowned in my own suit."



President Proclaims 1959 Lincoln Sesquicentennial

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A year-long round of observances—ranging from the solemnity of memorial services through the gaiety of 19th century street dancing — will mark the 150th birthday anniversary of Abraham Lincoln.

President Eisenhower has proclaimed 1959 Lincoln Sesquicentennial Year.

Events reach a climax Feb. 12 with special ceremonies in the Midwest, homeland of the Civil War president, and in Washington.

Lord Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin, himself leader of half of a divided people, will pay tribute to the author of the "House Divided" speech when he addresses the expected 1,400 persons at an anniversary dinner in Springfield, Ill.

Earlier in the day, a joint session of Congress will eulogize the Great Emancipator with a speech by Lincoln author Carl Sandburg and the Gettysburg Address by actor Frederic March.

Preceding and following these Lincoln Week ceremonies, the sesquicentennial will leave its impact on everything from school convocations to county fairs.

A new one-cent piece—the first in 40 years—will be jingling in your pocket after Feb. 12, and three commemorative postage stamps will appear during the year.

Observances began Jan. 11 with a special service in Washington Cathedral. Events for the rest of the year are being planned na-

tionally by the Lincoln sesquicentennial Commission and its counterparts in numerous states.

The Gettysburg Address will be given more mileage by school boys, actors, and politicians than ever before. The public will be exposed to a sizable portion of a century's accumulation of Lincoln history.

Prebirthdays observances in the Midwest begin Feb. 10 with enactment in an Indianapolis hotel lobby of the speech given by Lincoln Feb. 11, 1861, on his way to Washington to be inaugurated.

Focal point of activities next day shifts to Washington for an evening dinner being sponsored by

the District of Columbia's Sesquicentennial Commission. Several dinners on the state level also are planned that night.
Television viewers that same evening can see a special program, "Meet Mr. Lincoln" on NBC.

Revisions Eyed For Coulee Dam

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress will be asked shortly to authorize modifications in Grand Coulee Dam, two Eastern Washington Republicans said Thursday.

Reps. Catherine May and Walt Horan said they will introduce a measure now being drafted by the Bureau of Reclamation.

The proposed modification would permit use of the lower tier flood gates of the dam to increase runoff from Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake. The project is estimated to cost 19 million dollars. The change would increase the dam's usefulness in combating flood waters.

Sen. Warren Magnuson (D-Wash.) said earlier this week he will introduce the measure in the upper chamber.

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SHORT RIBS

By Frank O'Neal



Pressing Issue

By SAM DAWSON
AP Business News Analyst
NEW YORK (AP) — January has seen many of the pressing