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CHANGING PROCESS

By CHARLES V. STANTON

Less than three years ago we heard one of the high officials of The Associated Press express an opinion that it would be many years before that organization would furnish its service by Teletypesetter circuit to member newspapers. He qualified his opinion, of course, with the assertion that The Associated Press would conform to the wishes of its members.

Attending a meeting of Oregon editors last week, we learned that The Associated Press now is providing Teletypesetter service to newspapers in 40 states. What makes this situation even more interesting is that the first circuit was started April 23, 1951, less than a year ago. In less than one year The Associated Press, which only three years ago expected that Teletypesetter service was far in the future, now is operating the equipment in almost every state. The sudden switch to Teletypesetter use is one of the very interesting phases of the newspaper industry.

The Teletypesetter dates back to 1928. The equipment, however, was slow in proving its worth. Delay in getting it into the newspaper field resulted in part from the war. Another deterring factor was resistance from the International Typographical Union, which has battled the new process aggressively. In fact, many newspapers still are reluctant to install the process because they fear danger of disrupting existing relations with union workers.

Process Sweeping Country

After a long period in which the process underwent considerable experimentation, it has suddenly "caught on" with the industry. Manufacturers of equipment are swamped with orders and are far behind on deliveries. At our mid-winter press conference last week we learned that several Oregon newspapers are preparing to install equipment just as quickly as machines, now on order, arrive.

Presently only three newspapers in Oregon have Teletypesetters. The process was pioneered in this state by The News-Review and The Herald & News, Klamath Falls, which installed machines early in 1949. Equipment was purchased and put in use last year by The Grants Pass Courier.

Availability of press wire service via Teletypesetters is responsible for the sudden demand for equipment and the nationwide installation of the process. The Teletypesetter is particularly adapted to such use.

The Teletypesetter is a machine which punches holes in a continuous narrow tape. Combinations of holes control electrical impulses which, in turn, operate linecasting machines. Thus type is set by semi-automatic process. By connecting these machines to a telegraph wire circuit, an item punched in tape at a central office is duplicated in type in any given number of newspaper shops.

Machine Changes Made

Not only are the manufacturers of Teletypesetter equipment flooded with orders, but the makers of linecasting machines are enjoying a rush of business.

The Teletypesetter produces type at a considerably faster rate than is to be expected with manual operation. Speed of the Teletypesetter, in fact, is limited only by the capacity of linecasting machines. Whereas five lines of type per minute is a good average for manual operation, the Teletypesetter will set seven to eight lines per minute on the same machine. Manufacturers of linecasting equipment are remodeling their machines to speed up type production. Machines now are available to set from 10 to 12 lines per minute through use of tape. Even greater speeds are anticipated in the near future.

The newspaper industry has made no major change in its processes since the linecasting machine replaced hand composition of type about the turn of the century. Improvements and refinements have been made in production, but the Teletypesetter brings the first major change in method in more than 50 years.

It is exceedingly interesting to observe how an invention made 24 years ago, and given only comparatively slight use in the publishing field, suddenly has attracted the attention of the whole industry.



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"Some of you parents who think teaching isn't a thrilling job should have some of the experiences teachers have," said Dr. Morris Roach, addressing the Douglas County Council P.T.A. the other afternoon. Dr. Roach mentioned one in particular that his own mother, a teacher, had. Seems a small boy was in the habit of bringing things to school — don't they all? — And the teacher thought it advisable to keep tabs on Andrew. One day he had a stick of dynamite cached in his school desk.

Dr. Roach led his audience through the various developmental characteristics common to the 9-11 year age) the 12-14 year and so on, taking care to remind his audience that the ages were thus grouped for convenience, but a child of eleven might not necessarily be long in the 9-11 bracket. One has to have some kind of yardstick for normal — if there is such a thing as normal? The dynamite-toting Andrew was entirely normal for his age. (Thank heaven no dynamite sticks were lying around for our boys to find!)

In reference to the 12-14 age Dr. Roach said: "I never get tired of emphasizing that we, all of us, are some youngster's ideal. We may not know it, but we are." We have only to look back over our

own childhood to remember how we looked up to some adult who perhaps never even guessed what a great influence he or she had upon us. And my gracious, any parent knows what happens when Sally or Johnny gets a "crush" on a teacher, or somebody else! However, there is to my mind, a great difference between the "crush" notion — which Dr. Roach did not mention, by the way — and the steady regard with which a young child absorbs things worthwhile from the adult he is idealizing. Anyway, it is a challenge to adults to stop, look, and listen before doing something that may influence an observing teenager.

I did like so much the way Dr. Roach stressed the child's need, the teenager's need, of feeling he was appreciated and loved. The speaker emphasized love and pampering were not the same. Far from it. "If the child has love and affection in the home, not its pampering substitute, we needn't worry about the rest." That affection, said Dr. Roach, need not necessarily include demonstrative affection in public — (The parent of a teenager knows what a trial hugging and kissing can be to the recipient when his gang is observing. When our boys went up to the high Sierra on a

Gaining Weight



Fulton Lewis Jr. WASHINGTON REPORT

(Copyright, 1951, King Features Syndicate, Inc.)

WASHINGTON — The recent suspension of 13 Bureau of Internal Revenue employees in Boston is a prime example of just how serious the Administration is about cleaning house.

An investigation of the Boston office was conducted in 1947 and 1948 by a staff of investigators from the House Appropriations committee. They not only raised the question of bureau employees engaging in politics, in violation of the Hatch Act, but found many other instances of mismanagement and thievery. It is now 1952—four years after the investigation—and the Civil Service Commission just got around to acting on the basis of the House staff investigation.

The Civil Service Commission considers the four-year delay "routine." And when it did act it merely suspended the 13 employees for periods ranging from three to six months. That's their four-years-later penalty for playing politics while on the Federal payroll.

House Majority Leader John McCormack is responsible for most of the delay in cleaning house in Boston. He was incensed in 1948 when the House Subcommittee, headed by Rep. Gordon Canfield, R., N. J., issued its report. Most of those involved are McCormack's political recommendations, so instead of getting behind the house cleaning efforts, McCormack tried to get the investigators fired.

The House Appropriations Committee had hired a skilled staff of accountants and investigators who allegedly were protected under the reorganization act from the political spoils system. That didn't stop McCormack, however, when the Democrats got control of the House. He helped move in a gang of loyal Democrats and that was the end of any more appropriations committee investigations of Bureau of Internal Revenue offices in his home state.

President Truman keeps on insisting that his Administration always takes action whenever it encounters thievery or influence peddling, so it won't do any good to ask him why the Civil Service Commission waited four years to dust off the Boston office of the Internal Revenue Bureau. As far as I can ascertain, the place still is a mess. Even the collector, who cooperated with House investigators in 1947, could hardly believe what was going on. He wrote at that time:

"In February of 1944, the writer inherited an organization rife with personal hostilities, almost completely disorganized from an operational standpoint and corroded with an habitual attitude of indifference dating back for many months. In the light of my conversations with Mr. Earl P. Smith, supervisors in charge, I became aware of the accounting debacle that then existed and the magnitude of the job ahead in restoring a semblance of order. Public confidence on the office was also at the lowest ebb."

The House report rated 24 deputy collectors in the Boston office as "unsatisfactory."

Armed with this information and

scouting trip, I asked for instructions before they left, so on the day parents were to drive up I might not commit any faux pas, such as kissing a son I hadn't seen for a week. I love to remember that one of them, evidently forgetting his own instructions, nearly cracked my ribs!

lors were rated unfit; in San Francisco, where the King Committee investigation is turning up rare examples of political fixing, incompetence and dishonesty, there were 43 deputy collectors incapable of doing an honest day's work for the money paid them by us taxpayers.

The investigators found the same situation in city after city. And they presented the Civil Service Commission with a copy of their findings. It is obvious now that they wasted their time, although it may be a little early to determine this for sure. It may be that the Civil Service Commissioners have a number of other investigations underway—which we will hear about in four-year intervals.

That's Mr. Truman's type of house cleaning. He can have it.

Hear Fulton Lewis Daily
On KRNR, 9:15 P. M.

Repeal Of Surcharge
On Post Cards Voted

WASHINGTON — The Senate voted Monday to repeal the 10 per cent surcharge on quantity-lot purchases of post cards.

The bill now goes to the House. The surcharge, applying on purchases of 50 or more two-cent post cards, was written into the postal rate increase bill passed last fall.

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In the Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

TO BE TATTLE-TALES. In teaching them not to be tattle-tales, I'm afraid we convey to them the idea that giving information that will help the authorities to apprehend, convict and punish those who break the laws is dishonorable. Do you suppose that is true?

If it is true, aren't we pouring sand into the bearings of law enforcement when we teach our children that it is dishonorable, or at least disreputable, to be an informer?

If the laws are to be enforced, isn't it the business of every good citizen to GIVE ALL THE HELP HE CAN toward the enforcement of the laws?

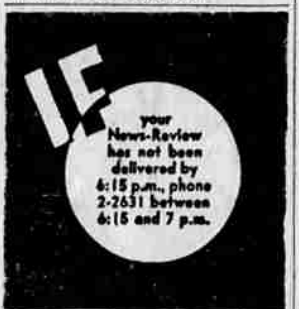
These are tough questions, not easily answered. But I think they deserve careful thought on the part of all good citizens.

How are we going to have law enforcement if the citizens STAND OFF TO ONE SIDE, leaving the business of enforcement of the laws wholly TO THE AUTHORITIES?

Without law enforcement, how are we to have good government?

ON FORESTRY BOARD
SALEM — Gov. Douglas McKay appointed F. H. Brundage, Portland, to the State Board of Forestry.

Brundage represents the Oregon Forest Fire Association on the board. He succeeds E. B. Tanner, Portland, who resigned.



IF your News-Review has not been delivered by 4:15 p.m., phone 2-2631 between 4:15 and 7 p.m.

NOTICE
Funeral services for Dennis William Hanks, 942 F St., Springfield, will be held at the IOOF-Masonic cemetery in Canyonville, Thursday, at 1 p.m. South Umpqua Lodge No. 72 will officiate. Flowers will be accepted.

BARTHOLOMEW-BUELL CHAPEL
Springfield, Oregon

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On Post Cards Voted

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NOTICE

Dog licenses are due the first of each year and for your convenience will be available at the following places till March 1st.

County Clerk's Office	Court House
Hebard's Market	Umpqua, Oregon
Comas Valley Store	Comas Valley, Oregon
Vada S. Meredith	Lookingglass, Oregon
Taylor's Hardware	Reedsport, Oregon
Hedden's Hardware	Scottsburg, Oregon
Taylor's Grocery	Elkton, Oregon
City Recorder's Office	Drain, Oregon
Mrs. Geo. Edes	Yoncalla, Oregon
Oakland City Police	Oakland, Oregon
City Hall	Sutherlin, Oregon
City Recorder	Glendale, Oregon
Post Office	Azalea, Oregon
Hamlin's Market	Canyonville, Oregon
Riddle Hardware	Riddle, Oregon
Alspaugh's Feed Store	Myrtle, Creek, Oregon

After March 1st a penalty of one dollar will be added and after June 1st, a two dollar penalty will be added for anyone owning or keeping any unlicensed dog over the age of eight months or any newly acquired dog over thirty days.

Anyone living within the city limits of the City of Roseburg must get your dog license at the City Hall.
GEO. WESEMAN
County Dog Control Officer

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