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BRIGHTER OUTLOOK

Charles V. Stanton

Indications are that a general lumber workers' strike has been averted and that full-scale production soon will be re-established. Although much negotiation lies ahead and danger is not entirely erased, it would appear that a pattern of local settlements has been set up and will prevent the economic disaster a general strike would bring to the state.

The threat of strike already has been costly. Circulation of money creates prosperity. When circulation of money slows down, business is damaged.

The weeks of strike talk has "frozen" thousands upon thousands of dollars. We are informed that bank deposits have grown considerably, as workers put their wages into checking accounts rather than into channels of trade.

A quick and early settlement should restore normal trade conditions, thus stimulating general economy.

Because we carry all our industrial eggs in one basket, anything adversely affecting the lumber industry likewise affects every phase of business.

Strike Recovery Slow

A strike results in losses which cannot be recovered for a long period of time, even though desired wage increases may be gained.

This fact recently was startlingly illustrated by a chart published in the *Forest Industries Review*. The chart showed that a workman earning \$75 per week, would lose \$320 should a strike last four weeks, and would need one year and 12 weeks to make up that loss, even at the 12 and one-half cents wage increase asked by the unions.

A workman earning \$100 per week would work for one year and 28 weeks at the increased wage before he would recover the loss incurred by a strike lasting one month.

The chart covered all wage scales in the same manner and worked out the losses up to 14 weeks, where the time for recovery would vary from three to six years, plus as many as 40 weeks.

It is quite evident, as is so frequently heard, that no one ever benefits from a strike. Thus it is to be hoped that the pattern of local settlements now appearing as a probable solution to the current difficulty may be quickly and satisfactorily completed.

Negotiations now in progress indicate that wage increases will be gained by the unions, even though not in the amount originally demanded.

Legislation Might Help

Because the general public always suffers from a labor dispute, even though it has no voice in negotiations, it might be well to consider legislation which conceivably could afford a small measure of relief.

It is our personal belief that a law requiring a final supervised election before a strike could be called would be a partial protection to the public as well as to workmen.

After negotiations had reached a stalemate, it is our thought that the local union and management should each appoint a representative, these two to select a third, the three men, one representing the public, to supervise an election.

Both the union and management would submit ballot statements concerning issues and the status of negotiations. An election then would be held under supervision of the three-man committee to determine whether a strike should follow.

We can see some "bugs" in that plan, particularly in the fact that both sides might purposely stalemate negotiations to obtain a supervised election. On the other hand, a more favorable proposition might be made by management as a means of capturing the vote.

Had such a law been in effect at the time *The News-Review* had labor trouble, the dispute would have ended happily. Many other strikes doubtless could have been averted by the same method. Yet there would be no invasion of the rights of either labor or management. Workmen themselves would have more voice in settlements. The public would have a measure of protection through a supervised election.

Hal Boyle

PARIS (AP)—What is the difference between France and Western Germany now?

Nine years after the end of the last war the average American soldier abroad prefers to be stationed in Germany, the old enemy, rather than in France, the old ally. This preference annoys some French, affords the Germans a hearty Teutonic chuckle.

The average American tourist, like the U.S. soldier, also quite often is more impressed by Western Germany than any other country in Europe.

Why? Both soldier and tourist, if pressed for a one-sentence answer, probably would reply—"It's more like home."

The phrase "more like home" covers more than the superiority of German over French plumbing. Some Frenchmen feel Americans would prefer Hades over Heaven if the Devil would just put in more bathrooms. But the impression Western Germany makes on a U.S. visitor can't be dismissed or explained merely as a psychopathic admiration of better plumbing.

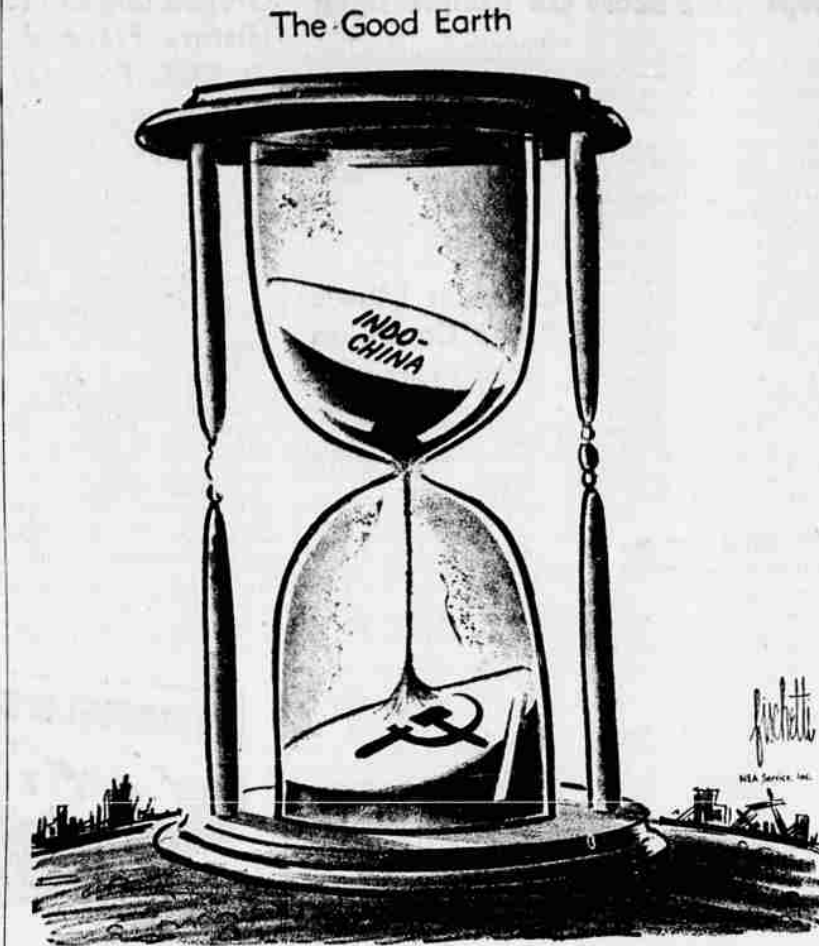
There is a great difference in spirit between the two lands. The visiting American today finds few scars of war left on the face of France, but detects many scars in the Frenchman's heart.

The war scars still stand on every hand in Germany—although rebuilding is going on everywhere—but the German keeps whatever post-war bitterness he has pretty much to him-

self. The French give an impression of being tired and resentful and envious, like an old beauty who can't quite forgive time for taking away the empire of her charms. The Germans are like a club fighter who, knocked kicking, gets up off the floor and asks, "Where do we go from here?" They want to hit the comeback trail as a people.

The visitor gets a feeling the Germans know where they are going, and that the French wistfully and fearfully are trying to hold on to something they are losing. The most striking difference between Germany and France is the difference between this atmosphere of self-confident purpose and this mix of painful self-doubt. The French still yearn for glory, and demand it on the basis of past performance, and the German they hear the sound of busy hammers, in France they are too often only aware of an anvil chorus of complaint.

Nine years after the war this is the difference an ordinary American visitor feels between Germany and France. Unfortunately, it is a difference that does not make him feel too happy about the future of politics in a world divided.



Benson Orders Further Cut In Wheat-Planting, Wants O. K. For Marketing Quotas

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Benson ordered a further cutback of 13 per cent in wheat-planting for the 1955 crop Monday. He called a grower referendum for July 23 to approve rigid marketing quotas to enforce planting goals.

Benson also announced perhaps the strictest controls in the history of American farming to prevent the production of new crop surpluses. The government now has about 6 1/2 billion dollars invested in farm surpluses, mainly wheat, cotton, corn, and dairy products.

The wheat reduction comes on top of a 17 per cent decrease in this year's wheat acreage. With the harvest of this year's crop, the nation will have a two-year supply of this bread grain.

The secretary is expected to announce later similar control programs for next year's cotton, major types of tobacco, peanuts, corn, and sugar crops—all of which face surplus production problems.

The rigid overall controls announced by Benson are designed to keep extra wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, peanut and sugar crop land from being diverted to the production of excessive supplies of other cash crops such as soybeans, flaxseed, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, dry beans and vegetables.

Under this program, farmers will be required to comply with all federal planting allotments for crops for which allotments are

made in order to be eligible for price support aid on any crop. Allotments are now planned for wheat, cotton, major types of tobacco, peanuts and sugar crops.

In addition, farmers whose allotments call for a total reduction of more than ten acres in the allotment crops will have to comply with a "total acreage allotment" for their farms in order to get price support.

The total acreage allotment will include all crop acreage allotments established for the farm and the 1953 acreages (or adjusted acreages) of all other crops on the farm except hay, cover crops, green manure crops, pasture, idle crop land and summer fallow.

Umpqua Rabbit Assn. States Picnic Sunday

The Umpqua Rabbit Breeders Assn. will hold a potluck picnic at Umpqua Park Sunday, June 27, weather permitting.

Mrs. Olga Lowry, secretary of the group, said the picnic will be held in the pavilion at the Fairgrounds if weather is bad. Members and friends are invited to attend.

The rabbit show to be held at the county fair will be discussed at the affair.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA)—Any leading citizen faced with delivering a commencement address to a graduating class sure has a tough assignment on his hands this year. What can he tell 'em?

This is the age of science, he may think as he begins to prepare his speech. There is a shortage of engineers. So tell the young folk to carry on their educations and become engineers. Let the graduate build one of those new atomic power plants—or a bigger and better bomb—and the world will beat a path to his door.

Or tell him to become a great scientist like that fellow who built the first A-bomb and later became head of the Institute of Advanced Studies at Princeton. What was his name? Oh, yes—J. Robert Oppenheimer.

No, that wouldn't do. Better leave science out of the speech. Too many people thought scientists were odd—like Albert Einstein. Better get an example with no question of security involved.

BUT THE GRADUATES could be told to go into business. That is always safe. Business people are the best people of the community. Respected. Chance to make money. Make a million dollars.

It lies in a mutual dynamic, expansive spirit that can lead us to better times.

That, I suppose, sums up the real reason visiting Americans feel more at home in Germany. They feel the pulsing dynamic growth about them; in France they sense an uneasy static condition of the mind and heart.

Americans still like to go ahead, they hate standing still. In Germany they hear the sound of busy hammers, in France they are too often only aware of an anvil chorus of complaint.

Nine years after the war this is the difference an ordinary American visitor feels between Germany and France. Unfortunately, it is a difference that does not make him feel too happy about the future of politics in a world divided.

The Good Earth

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

OWN country, it seems probable that communism is destined to spread pretty widely over the earth.

Let's take a look at Southeast Asia, which is the hot spot at the moment. The Indochinese (meaning the natives) are apparently indifferent as to what happens. They fight only as they are more or less pitchedforked into it by the French. They have no enthusiasm for it. As between the French and the communists, they'd just as soon have the communists. India, which could be a great power, is lukewarm. At times, she seems almost to favor communism. The same goes for Indonesia, which has pretty effectively gained its freedom from the Dutch, but appears to be taking no steps to see to it that it isn't taken over by the communists.

That appears to be the general attitude throughout Southeast Asia. Suppose we stepped into the Asian jungles in a big way and said WE'LL SAVE YOU FROM COMMUNISM—whether you want us or not. It is a fairly good guess that our help would be bitterly resented.

Suppose we should go into Guatemala. Right now, without being asked, all out. Planes, bombs, warships, landing forces, tanks, ground troops. Suppose we gave the Guatemalan communists a good drubbing—as we undoubtedly could. Suppose we threw the communist usurpers out and turned the country back to those who were running it before.

(We'll have to do just that, of course, if worse comes to worst. We can't permit Russian communism to gain a base in the Western Hemisphere.)

But—Even in that event we would say ourselves open to bitter criticism and bitter resentment all over Latin America. It would be the old story of the intervenor in a family fight.

So I hope—as strongly, I think, as I can hope anything—that the Guatemalans who don't like communism and want no part of it succeed in throwing out these communist usurpers who have grabbed the reins of power in their country.

That would be wonderful. It might signal the turn of the communist tide—which so far has been running strongly through out a large part of the world.

Crumbaker Will Deny Charges

SPOKANE (AP)—Harry M. Crumbaker, charged Friday by Mrs. Barbara Hartle as being one of the persons she knew as Communists, left here Saturday for Seattle and a chance to place on record his denial of Communist ties.

Crumbaker, supervisor of the Spokane office of the State Employment Security Department, was suspended Friday after Mrs. Hartle identified him as being a communist before the committee now investigating un-American activities in Seattle.

In announcing the suspension, Peter R. Giovine, Olympia, acting commissioner of the employment security department, said that Crumbaker had been "suspended without prejudice until such time as he has cleared himself with the committee."

After learning of Mrs. Hartle's charges, the 46-year-old Crumbaker admitted he'd known and met with party-member communists in the late 1930s. But since 1941, he said, has he knowingly associated with any communist.

Crumbaker sent a telegram to the committee asking for a chance to clear his name.

Reader Opinions

Neuberger Hits Charge Of Senate Absenteeism

PORTLAND—Among the sins I was accused of by Roseburg Republicans last week was that of "absenteeism in the Oregon Senate," according to the News-Review of June 17.

This evidently stems from a spurious report, circulated by one of the state's Republican papers, charging a number of Senators with alleged failure to answer a number of rollcalls.

Actually, many of the Senators absent were engaged in committee business, and most of the rollcalls were minor ones, not involving major bills. The paper based its charge on absences which were not excused and thus not due to illness.

In the paper's listings, Senator Gill of Linn County was cited for 88 alleged failures to answer rollcalls. I was cited for 76 alleged failures. I make no criticism of Senator Gill, whom I like and who had a fine record during World War II.

Yet Senator Gill is the man whom Senator Gordon named as his choice for United States District Attorney for the state of Oregon—until Mr. Herbert Brownell rejected Gordon's nomination.

It is quite strange for Roseburg Republicans to make an issue of the fact that I allegedly did not answer 76 rollcalls, when Senator Gordon's appointee for U. S. Attorney is charged with not answering 88 rollcalls in the same compilation.

I suggest that the Republicans get their rollcalls straight.

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER
State Senator, Portland, Ore.

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PH-11

Superstition

Throughout all ages, false beliefs have been the greatest

enemies of medical progress.

Many people believed that witchcraft performed miracles

through myth and medicine—about the former they knew much,

but about the latter they knew little! When you feel ill or run-down

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