

The News-Review

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PAPER PROSPECTS

Charles V. Stanton

We were visited several weeks ago by a representative of a kraft paper manufacturer interested in Douglas County's ability to support a paper mill. Investigations by other concerns into this phase of manufacture have been made and reportedly are continuing.

It is only a matter of time, we believe, until pulp and paper will assume a large place in our manufacturing economy.

Douglas County needs such operations to supplement its lumber industry. The economic survey of the Umpqua Inland Basin in 1951 shows ample resources to support at least two pulp and paper plants. This survey covers only the Roseburg-Myrtle Creek-Riddle area. For the county as a whole we could easily accommodate several additional operations.

We should, in our opinion, encourage the earliest possible installation of pulp and paper mills, with only one reservation. We should require that waste materials be controlled to prevent stream pollution detrimental to fish life.

Pollution control under existing conditions would not be a serious problem, we believe. The chief factor would be availability of sites containing sufficient land area for storing waste during periods of low water. Effluent from many mills could be gradually released into almost any of our larger streams during flood period without endangering fish populations. But we have no streams capable of carrying the waste load from a paper mill during three or four months of the dry period.

Few Sites Available

The paper manufacturing process requires a considerable volume of water, electric power, access to railroad facilities and to highways. The only site now meeting those requirements is at Winchester. But Winchester has been well settled by people who have built fine homes and who have set up zoning regulations primarily as a bar to the noxious odors of a pulp or paper mill.

We do have various potential sites, however, provided we obtain construction of railroad spurs. These locations are far enough away from thickly populated areas that public resistance would be minimized. The big problem is to get new industrial sites areas opened for use.

Advantages to be derived from installation of pulp and paper manufacturing plants should cause us to encourage such operations at the earliest possible date, keeping in mind the one restriction against water pollution.

With the installation of kraft paper manufacturing we could tear down most of the refuse burners, now sending in smoke more wood fiber than goes into lumber production. We would open up a market for products from farm woodlots, giving the county's agriculturalists an opportunity to manage their timber on a crop basis.

We would add to our payroll by creating new jobs. Workers in paper mills are skilled, for the most part, and receive a better-than-average wage for year around work.

We would have a place where we could dispose of timbers and thinning from forest lands. By pruning and thinning scientifically, it is possible to stimulate materially growth of those trees left for later removal as saw timber. Altogether, Douglas County has exceptional advantages for pulp and paper manufacturing. We also have a great need for the installation of those processes to reduce our tremendous resource wastage.

The obstacles include necessity for control of waste and lack of ready-made sites.

It is to be hoped that continuing investigations will overcome the obstacles and result in early start of a new phase of wood usage and production for this area.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)—Mickey Spillane, the literary gossamer, is feeling the gentle touch of time.

At 36 the Brooklyn-born author is mellowing himself, and feels the public also is so weary of the post-war cycle of violence that he is considering making Mike Hammer, his famous mythical private detective, turn in his brass knuckles forever.

Back in 1946 in "I, The Jury," Mike started and fascinated the world of men-men by drilling an amorous blonde through the stomach and telling her "it was easy."

Sherlock Holmes would have dismissed Mike Hammer as a dastard and a cad, but the public went crazy over a guy who could win a verdict over a blonde, even with a gun. Spillane says the seven thrillers he has written about Mike have sold 50 million copies, been reprinted in 11 languages.

"I have the distinct honor of even having been translated into English for the British market," dryly remarked Spillane, a stocky former war flier.

"I have another book ready to go called, 'Tonight I Die,' and I feel it will be the last one about Mike."

"You have to change. You have to go with the market. I've used Mike as a motivation up to now. But we're over the war. Hate and violence are worn thin. People want books now built around subtle moods and character."

Mickey hinted he had another reason—that he was weary of taking the personal risks of more underworld researches for Mike's exploits.

"Fifty per cent of the situations I write about are true," he said. "But you can get clobbered once too often getting your background material."

"From now on I think I'll write nothing but fiction."

Mickey and his friend Jack Stang, a Newburgh, N. Y., cop, returned recently from Hollywood, where they acted with Clyde Beatty in "Ring of Fear," the story of a psychopathic killer in a circus.

Over a dinner of steak and beer

Through the Years—A Switch



Bruce Biossat

Many parts of President Eisenhower's program of course require positive action by Congress if they are to become reality. However, the major feature of his farm plan

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

feathers pretty severely. After Berlin, we thought we had things pretty well set up for Geneva. But at the last minute Churchill and Eden threw a monkey wrench. They said: "No, we won't join your Southeast Asia alliance to stop communism unless we see what can be done with TALK at Geneva."

That DID IT. The commies, recognizing instantly that they had us split up and on the run, refused to do anything at Geneva, and the whole affair ended in a mess.

So, you see, sir, it isn't just a family tiff you're going to have to deal with in your sessions this week. You're going to find some badly ruffled feelings on our side.

We'd always thought that WHATEVER happened we could depend on you in the pinches. And here came the pinch of Geneva—which was a REAL pinch—and you RAN OUT ON US. You said in effect to the commies: "Don't be too much scared by what these Americans are saying about Indochina. They're bluffing, and we aren't going to play with them this time."

You're going to have quite a lot of explaining to do, sir, because we don't think that was cricket. We're beginning to tell ourselves that after having saved your country three times—twice from powerful and ruthless enemies and once from BANKRUPTCY—you deserved better than that from you.

We know, of course, that it is a family row, and we are aware that it MUST be patched up—for if our country and your country get crosswise in this communist business, the world will whip-saw us—and we're tolerant enough to realize it, Sir Winston.

As of now, in our country, public opinion is drifting rapidly toward the conclusion that we're better off alone than with you. The Administration is trying to find a way out of this dilemma. For the most part, the men who advocate continuing high farm prices simply close their minds to it. But pressing national problems are not solved by closed minds.

The indications are, though, that this might be extremely difficult to bring off in the Senate, if not in the House.

Should both sides hold to their positions to the end, a bitter quarrel could ensue in the next month or two. But it is a fight that must come sometime, unless government is to go on indefinitely piling up the costly, unmanageable farm surpluses which are the product of present high support prices.

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—flexible price supports for staple crops—does not.

The reason is that the flexible principle was written into law in the 1948 and 1949 agricultural acts. Up to now Congress has simply postponed its effect by periodically enacting delaying legislation. Should no new postponement be enacted this year, flexible supports would come into play Jan. 1, 1955.

To be sure, the advocates of high, rigid price props have not been idle. The House Agriculture Committee, by a vote of 21 to 8, has approved a one-year extension of existing high supports. A fair guess would be, too, that the full House probably will ratify this decision.

But the story in the Senate might be different this time. Senator Aiken of Vermont, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, is one of the authors of the original flexible plan still on the statute books. And he has said he considers prospects for extension of high support "very remote."

Even if Aiken is overstating the case for the forces backing the flexible plan, there is the distinct possibility that Mr. Eisenhower would veto a bill extending high supports. Secretary of Agriculture Benson says he will ask the President to do just that.

The President has not said how he would respond to this plea. He is firmly wedded to the flexible principle. But Congress could vastly complicate his task by sending him a bill containing other farm features that he wants.

He would then be put in the position of either accepting high supports to get these, or perhaps winning the day on his flexible plan at the cost of many other desired farm law changes.

If high supports should be voted in Congress and Mr. Eisenhower should veto the proposal, then the lawmakers would have another shot at extension through their chance of overriding the President's veto.

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Reader Opinions

Defends Unions' Course In Labor Controversies

ROSEBURG—(To The Editor)—I was somewhat amazed when your editorial, prior to June 22nd, relative to the strike was printed. It was a comparatively fair write-up on the pending strike. I was most curious as to just how long the true editorial policy of the Roseburg News-Review, relative to labor, could remain unspoken. The answer to this came on June 22nd in your editorial entitled "Brighter Outlook."

You say that a threat of a strike has been costly due to the decrease in the circulation of money. It seems that, by such a statement, you admit what the working man knows to be a fact—that the source of wealth and prosperity in our country is the working men and women. So long as the worker is content to "deliver his harvest unto the storehouse of the King" and thereby granaries of business, all is well. But, if the working people take it onto themselves and try to better their lot in life, through collective bargaining, then this is all wrong. At the same time, should there be an increase in their compensation, these same people, who are quick to condemn, are just as quick to accept this increased monetary consideration through their rapid increase of prices.

The Union memberships and their elected representatives would be the first to agree with you that strikes are costly and undesirable. For this reason, long and strenuous periods of negotiation and transpire prior to any strike action. Economic action is the last resort to achieve just consideration. It is very doubtful if the children in the textile industry in the middle 19th Century gave very much consideration to the loss of money when they staged a long but successful strike to reduce their hours from 14 hours per day to 12 hours per day. Working conditions, like most other good things of life, must sometimes be purchased at a high price.

All major Unions have on their staffs, efficient and learned economists and statisticians, whose duty it is to determine fairly the condition of business. It is not the objective of organized labor to bankrupt an operator, only to achieve just compensation for the workers.

It is understandable that you would advocate a governmental supervised strike vote, since Senator Cordon harbors the same advocacy. In proposing such legislation, you are saying that a large portion of the readers of your paper have not the intelligence nor the honesty to conduct their own personal business without the guiding hand of governmental agencies. It would appear to me that every reader of your paper, who is a member of organized labor, would take this as an insult to their integrity and veracity.

Your statement at the end of your column intimates that a government supervised strike ballot would have ended the News-Review labor trouble happily. However, in checking with the Union side, I find that such is not the case, since the company has refused to enter certain standard articles in the working agreement with the Union.

If the editorial column of your paper depicted fairly the ramifications involved in a labor dispute, rather than playing on the sentiments of those that are ill-advised, possibly disputes would not be so lengthy and costly.

JACK LEDBETTER
P. O. Box 1267
Roseburg, Oregon

U.S. farmers harvested 82,000 acres of carrots in 1953 with a value in excess of \$1 million dollars.

Morse Opposes Joint Erection Of Cougar Dam

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Public Works Committee Monday approved a House-passed bill calling for joint construction of Cougar Dam, Ore., by Army Engineers.

Committee aides said the action was "not unanimous" and that Sen. Morse (Ind-Ore) who opposes the proposal, plans to submit a minority report and may be joined by some others on the committee.

Morse favors federal development. Under the bill approved Monday the dam would be built by Army Engineers with the city through the Eugene Water and Electric Board, providing about 10 1/2 million dollars of the estimated 37 million dollar cost.

Cougar Dam has been authorized as a flood control project. The bill approved would add power facilities with an installed capacity of 35,000 kilowatts.

Sen. Cordon (R-Ore) has described the bill as "the perfect answer" to a proposal by President Eisenhower for development of the nation's water resources by the federal government and local interests in a partnership arrangement.

"Steamroller" Charges

Morse, in a statement issued later, said the Republican majority on the committee "has steamrollered this measure through to the Senate floor."

"It has intervened in the hottest political fight in Oregon before the people of my state have had an opportunity to make a reasoned choice on the merits and express themselves at the polls."

Morse said he and others who opposed the measure in committee would continue the opposition during Senate consideration of the bill.

The committee action, Morse said, "represents a political decision that is not in the best interests of the people of Eugene or the state of Oregon."

Assuming that the committee had held only brief hearings on the bill Morse said there should be full-scale hearings on "these so-called partnership bills" which "make a drastic departure from long existing power policy."

"These bills," he said, "are a direct attack upon the long-established policy of granting preference to rural co-ops and non-profit public agencies for the purpose of having a public power yardstick."

Rio Grande River Nears Record-Breaking Flood

DEL RIO, Tex. (AP)—While helicopters shuttled stranded train passengers in south Texas, the traditionally lazy Rio Grande awoke and roared Monday toward what was predicted its greatest flood in history.

Already it flowed at record height at Del Rio.

The state civil defense headquarters said the Mexican town of Ciudad Acuna, across the Rio Grande from Del Rio was "completely under water" and all residents had been evacuated to higher ground.

Eagle Pass, Del Rio, Laredo and their Mexican sister cities across the river prepared for whatever was coming.

The waters spread into the low-lying river sections of Del Rio and Eagle Pass Monday morning. The few residents in the low sections were evacuated Sunday. The Southern Pacific Railroad's Sunset Limited stood stranded by high water at Langtry, the famed southwest Texas town which all-time Judge Roy Bean named after the woman he worshipped—English actress Lily Langtry. Langtry had 11 inches of rain.

Seattle Architects' Dean, A. M. Young, Dies

SEATTLE (AP)—Death Sunday claimed A. M. Young, a recognized authority on building codes who often was described as the dean of Seattle's architects and engineers. The 70-year-old Young had been ill for six months.

Toledo Girl Chosen For Beauty Contest

PORTLAND (AP)—Charlotte Miller, an 18-year-old resident of Toledo, will represent Oregon in the Miss Universe beauty contest. She was selected Saturday night. A sophomore at Oregon State College, Miss Miller is five feet, four inches tall and weighs 118 pounds. She measures 34 inches at the bust, 23 at the waist, and 35 at the hips. She will compete in the Miss United States contest at Long Beach, Calif., June 15-23. The winner of that contest will enter the Miss Universe competition.

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