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UTILIZING PULP WASTE

Charles V. Stanton

Are you so old you need a supplemental diet particularly designed for elderly people? Do your cows, if you are a dairy farmer, ever have the disease known as ketosis? Do you use vanilla flavoring? Do you like beef bouillon?

If your answer to any of those questions is "yes" you will be interested in an article by Ray Vicker in *Wall Street Journal* for which Vicker is a staff reporter.

The article deals with the disposal of waste liquor from pulp and paper mills. It tells of products now being made from those wastes and some of the investigations now in progress and expected to yield merchantable products in future years.

A yeast company, Vickers reports, has set up facilities in cooperation with a drug company for production of nucleic acid which is extracted from sulphite liquor and is used as a dietary supplement for elderly people. A wood sugar compound has been made from pulp waste and used successfully to combat ketosis, a serious disease among milk cows. Vanillin, an extract largely used to replace natural vanilla, is used in flavoring food products. It too comes from spent pulp liquor. A laboratory reports it has used waste liquor to manufacture synthetic beef bouillon.

These, however, are only a few of the uses of pulp and paper mill wastes, Vickers reports.

Solving Disposal Problems

The article is based on research with mills in Wisconsin, one of the leading pulp and paper producing states. Until recently mills had been dumping their spent liquors into streams. Wisconsin, however, is engaged in an anti-pollution drive which has spurred research into finding outlets for use of mill effluent. From this extensive research is expected to come many new products.

Naturally we are very interested in this subject here in Douglas County. Our economy critically needs pulp and paper production to utilize materials now being destroyed in burners. But we will insist that any such installation be accompanied by waste disposal eliminating any danger of polluting our streams. Disposal now can be successfully provided if sites with sufficient acreage to permit lagooning are made available. The lagooning process dumps waste liquors into a large pond during periods of low water. Waste then can be trickled out when water is high and there is ample dilution. Most of the pulp mill waste already has been removed from the Willamette River by the lagooning process.

But pulp liquor can be converted into many useful products and need not be wasted.

Utilized Commercially

Vickers reports the use of pulp liquor as a road surfacing agent. Roads in some parts of Oregon now are being so treated. Other uses reported by Vickers include a thinner for "mud" used in drilling oil wells, a dry yeast for animal and poultry feed, an ingredient of synthetic rubber, adhesive for gluing linoleum to floors, a chemical agent to retard growth of scale on battery plates, a chemical which smooths out concrete and a remedy for athlete's foot.

"About 90 per cent of the sulphite liquor is water," the article states, "but suspended in it are the usable particles, or solids, which are currently claiming so much attention of pulp researchers. About 6 per cent of the mixture is lignin, the adhesive substance which binds the wood cells together into fibres; some 2 per cent is wood sugars, and the remaining 2 per cent various organic chemicals. There are 113 sulphite pulp mills in the U.S. and Canada, and the Sulphite League estimates that U.S. mills alone produce three million tons of such solids each year.

"No one has an accurate statistic on what portion of this tonnage is now going into useful products; the league estimates less than 10 per cent. But all agree experiments now under way are sure to open new outlets."

Pulp mills in Oregon will, for the most part, discharge a sulphate liquor, the result of kraft production, rather than the sulphite waste of Wisconsin's white paper mills, but utilization processes will be generally the same for either type of waste.

Hal Boyle

By RELMAN MORIN For HAL BOYLE
NEW YORK (AP) — Remember the famous story of "the curse of the Pharaohs?"

It came from the dim recesses of the tomb of Tutankhamen, a king who ruled Egypt and died at an early age about 3000 years ago. The tomb was discovered and opened in 1922. There the archaeologists came upon a staggering profusion of gold and jewelry, furniture, chariots, household articles, and the mummy of the young sovereign, encased in nearly a ton of solid gold.

They also noted a warning engraved on the wall—"Cursed be he who touches me."

Such messages were not unusual in the royal tombs. They probably were put there to frighten away grave robbers. If so, they failed, for virtually every tomb—royal, noble or common — was rifled thousands of years before the modern Egyptologist ever began probing into the tombs.

However, less than a year after the opening of Tutankhamen's tomb, the man who financed the expedition, Lord Carnarvon, died suddenly. The cause of death — a curious combination — was recorded as pneumonia and the effects of a mosquito bite.

This started the story of "the curse of the Pharaohs."

It merely amused the professional Egyptologist. He reminds you that the other members of the Carnarvon expedition lived to a ripe old age and died quietly in bed. And also, that thousands of people have been "exposed" to the dire warnings, engraved on the walls of the tombs.

Yet, a strange and tragic mis-

fortune has overtaken one of the scientists connected with the discovery of the "solar boat," found a few months ago beside the grand pyramid of Cheops.

He two daughters died suddenly, within a few months of each other, while the work was in progress.

Zaky Nour is keeper of antiquities for the region where the boat has been found. He was one of the directors of the excavation of it. In Cairo a few weeks ago, he told me this story:

"Leila, the oldest girl, went to school as usual that day. She was nine years old and apparently in good health. During the afternoon, she suddenly developed a nose bleed. They couldn't stop the flow. She died before sundown."

Doctors diagnosed it as a heart attack, he said.

Three months later, his younger daughter, Wafka, collapsed and fell dead at play. She was six. Zaky Nour said the cause of her death is not known.

She passed, he says, the day before the opening of the chamber in

"The Pen Could Be Mightier Than the Sword at That"



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee was properly coy when asked if he would be a Democratic candidate for President in 1956, following his senatorial primary victory over Rep. Pat Sutton.

"Nobody has asked me," he said. "I have no plans. But I'm not saying what I would do if I really had an opportunity."

Backing into the question from another angle, when Senator Kefauver was asked if he thought the Democratic candidate for President in 1956 should come from a border state, he said: "That's where you ought to look, if you want to get the best candidate."

While Senator Kefauver is usually a sober-sided and serious-minded man, one of his quietly dry and deadpan gags vowing the Tennessee voters at the end of the campaign.

Rep. Sutton had waged a rough campaign against Kefauver, accusing him of being an internationalist and a "One - Worder."

The senator admitted he was an internationalist — even bragged about it. But he said he was no "worder."

The gag around Washington was that Senator Kefauver had flown back to Washington in a transport after his primary victory, having demonstrated that a man can't make it to the capital in a helicopter. It was a crack at Rep. Sutton, who had campaigned by helicopter.

HAULING WISCONSIN'S Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy before the Watkins-Johnson committee to answer the charges made against him by Senators Flanders, Fulbright and Morse in a way merely carries out the promise which Senator McCarthy made to testify on these things during the Mundt committee televised hearings.

On June 9, during an exchange with Senator Symington of Missouri, Senator McCarthy said:

"Now while I think it would be completely irrelevant to go into the Benton charges, the Maryland campaign, may I say that if we can induce the senator from Missouri to take the stand here and take the oath, I will consent here and now to be questioned in detail about all of those Benton charges, the Maryland campaign, everything else."

Senator Symington never took the stand to tell what, if any part, he played "in trying to induce Secretary of the Army Stevens not to testify" before the Mundt committee, which Senator McCarthy was needing him about.

But Senator McCarthy again finds himself on the stand, to be questioned in detail, as he said, about Senator Benton's old charges against him, and "everything else."

SECRETARY OF Commerce Sinclair Weeks is one of the most loyal of Harvard graduates. It's almost a "professional alumnus."

Nobody ever accuses him of letting old school ties influence any of his government decisions, how ever.

And the three men who are his personal assistants and really run his office are all Yale graduates. They are William S. Kilborne, Jr., B. Allen Rowland and Richard L. Hall.

REPORTS FROM behind the Iron Curtain indicate that the Communist officials are concerned about the spread of jokes which poke fun at the party. To curb this laughter, the Communies have now created the "Joke Squad" to police Russian humor.

Duty of the squad is to travel around the coffee houses or wherever people congregate. One of the squad will tell a funny story, with the Communist regime or some high party official as the butt of it. Other members of the squad then take down the names of any persons who laugh for later punishment.

Neuberger Disagrees With Editorial Remarks

PORTLAND — There were several accusations that I would like to correct in your editorial of August 15th about my political views.

You said I wanted "taxpayers to finance a government power monopoly." According to the New York Times, 6 per cent of electric power in America is generated by municipal systems, 33 per cent by the Federal government and 31 per cent by private power companies.

Doesn't it look as if my opponent, who is so friendly to the private power companies, actually is the one who is on the side of "monopoly?"

Once again, you have accused me of "socialistic" views.

I favor Federal power projects, with the rights of the public protected by a preference clause — a preference clause that gives priority to PUD's and rural electric co-ops.

Theodore Roosevelt wrote the preference clause into Federal power and reclamation law in 1906. Charles L. McNary put the preference clause in the Bonneville Power Act of 1937. My opponent recently voted against the preference clause for Priest Rapids and for atomic-energy production.

I'll stand with the views of Teddy Roosevelt and Charles L. McNary. I am sorry that supporting the policies of these illustrious Republicans subjects one to the canard of "socialist."

Is anyone who opposes Senator Cordon a "socialist"? For example, when Senator Cordon supported the Bricker amendment, John Foster Dulles said the Bricker amendment would wreck our foreign policy. Does this make Dulles a "socialist?"

Or is a "socialist" anyone who thinks the power companies should not take over our regional development program?

Let's discuss the issues without calling people "socialists," "Communists," "Bolsheviks," "crackpots," etc.

RICHARD L. NEUBERGER, State Senator, Portland, Ore.

Union Members Stay Off Jobs

RICHLAND, Wash. (AP) — Another labor dispute, one in a long series in the past two years, kept about 800 workers from their construction project jobs at the Hanford atomic works Wednesday.

There was no picketing; the union members involved just stayed away.

The dispute is over work assignments by the Blaw-Knox Co., one of the firms holding a contract for building new facilities at the Hanford project. A conflict over who should handle such tools as pneumatic hammers or jackhammers was described as one of the issues.

The dispute directly involves three AFL unions — the Hod Carriers and Construction Laborers and the Carpenters unions. About 100 cement finishers were affected because their work is dependent on the others.

A union-management meeting was being held Wednesday.

The work stoppage involves only a fraction of the over-all total of nearly 5,000 workers on Hanford construction projects. It does not affect the regular operations force in the existing Hanford facilities.

Many Walrus Killed In Blasts Along Siberia

ANCHORAGE, Alaska — Scores of walrus died in a great explosion on the desolate northeastern coast of Siberia in 1951, a report just released here by the Arctic Health Research Center indicates.

The report, compiled by Dr. Everett L. Schiller, an official of the Center, says the walrus were killed "by concussions resulting from an explosive force."

Dr. Schiller would not say whether the explosion was atomic, but declared that mass deaths of walrus from natural causes were rare.

Eskimos on American-held St. Lawrence Island reported that they heard a series of violent explosions in September of 1951 and the blasts seemed to originate on the Siberian coast, which comes within four miles of the island.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page one)

Association that is now meeting in Chicago he urges that television and radio be barred from court rooms. Defending his opinion, he says:

"Whenever you seek to ascertain the truth, eliminate radio and television and all those things which make the truth impossible."

Citing the televised McCarthy army hearings, he asserted:

"Everybody (at the McCarthy hearings) put on an act. I suppose I'd do the same. You can't help it when you're before a television camera. As a result, the whole thing gets so mixed up and confused that so far as truth is concerned you can not find it."

Judge Medina told the lawyers he has no objection to the presence of news reporters in the courtroom. "Their coming and going," he said, "is orderly and inconspicuous and does not interfere with finding the truth."

But—

He concluded—

"When (court) proceedings are broadcast by radio or television, lawyers, prosecutors and witnesses indulge in personal propaganda rather than adhering to the truth."

I'm a newspaper man, and I realize that by endorsing Judge Medina's views on the broadcasting of court proceedings by radio and television I seem to be condemning competitors of the newspaper and seeking to shut them off from the opportunity to do their part in the job of telling the news and letting the people know.

I don't mean to do that. But I was fortunate enough last spring to be present for several days at the McCarthy army hearings, and I couldn't escape the conclusion that because of the broadcasting, especially the televising, of what went on the whole thing became a three-ring circus in which the actors were much more intent on putting on a show and hogging the spotlight whenever possible than in getting at the real truth of the matter.

That is the meat of what Judge Medina has to say about radio and television broadcasting of court proceedings in his remarks in Chicago to the lawyers.

I think the time will come when radio and television can be admitted even to our court rooms and our congressional investigative hearings in congress and elsewhere. They are certainly a legitimate part of what we call "the press."

I'm sure that if there had been radio and TV back in Edmund Burke's day he would have included them when he pointed up to the reporters gallery in the house of commons and said: "Yonder sits the Fourth Estate, more important than them all." (The other estates to which he referred were the "Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal and the Commons.")

Quite considerable progress has been made in United Nations toward plain, simple, unadorned reporting of the news by TV. There the cameras are hidden behind glass screens in the balconies where they seem to disturb the proceedings relatively little.

But even there they are a disturbing influence as yet, as Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb brought out strikingly a while back when he remarked that with everything that went on at UN being televised and seen instantly by maybe a fourth of the population of the world one couldn't even scratch his head without unconsciously putting on a show.

What has happened, I think, is that our communications facilities have multiplied fantastically faster than our ability to adapt our normally solemn and serious court and legislative procedures to the new order of things without making ham actors out of those who participate in them.

PEERY MEDICALS

BY W.K. PEERY

There has been some confusion among our readers in distinguishing our Indians in their living habits from those of the Columbia River Indians, not to mention the plains Indians of Central Oregon and Washington. In terms of the layman, they were termed arboreal, piscatorial, or fish Indians and horse Indians.

Our Indians of the upper reaches of the Umpqua could well be termed arboreal, or woods Indians. The upper river, not being navigable to other than crude canoes, and that on a limited basis, due to the fact that the upper river was for the most part not a navigable stream, confined our Umpquas to trails through the forests along the streams. Here they hunted for wild game, using snares and traps to capture deer, elk, bear and other large game. While fish was a major factor in their diet, these were rarely caught from boats, but were trapped and speared in the shallows along the courses of the two upper Umpqua branches.

To add to the confusion of those who are new to the area, most

of the illustrations of our early Indian life represent Indians who dressed after the pattern of the plains, or horse Indians of the interior. One of our hotel dining rooms has murals that represent the weapons and basketry, as well as drums and blankets of Sioux, Mandan and Kiowa cultures who lived far east of the Rocky mountains.

The Umpquas who lived near the mouth of the river of that name were canoe Indians. Here the canoe was the natural means of transportation, and our Indians of the lower reaches of the Umpqua river developed boat building to the same high art as did those of the Chinookan culture along the Columbia River. Their craft were graceful creations that skimmed the waters of the Pacific ocean as far north as present Alaska and southward to the harbors of lower California and Mexico.

One wishes at times that some local artist would make a study of our local Indians and paint some murals for our public buildings that would show the Umpquas as he really looked. He looked and lived a picturesque life. His house was unique and was decorated with totem designs. He wore the hair of the mountain goat, which he mixed with that of a long-haired dog which he bred for the purpose with the same care a modern farmer breeds sheep for wool production. He was an interesting fellow, witty, but unfortunately the artist must depend for his material on the written words of early white travelers as there are no original drawings as far as is known that reveal the Umpqua in his native haunts.

Morse, McCarthy Exchange Words During Session

WASHINGTON (AP) — Sen. Morse (Ind-Ore) and Sen. McCarthy (R-Wis) exchanged verbal barages Monday in debate over one-man congressional investigations.

Morse said certain investigations "closely resembled lynch law," and speaking of McCarthy's investigations, Morse said: "Every witness who has been called when he (McCarthy) is functioning as a one-man committee and every witness who's been called when he's applying the procedures he's used has been done an injustice."

"But it isn't as much his fault as it is the Senate of the United States for not having adopted a code of fair procedure."

McCarthy replied: "What you are arguing for would give the Communist Party one of the greatest gifts that has been given it in 10 or 15 or 20 years."

"The Communist Daily Worker argues day after day against one-man committee hearings."

McCarthy said Morse was "guilty of the most fantastic dishonest name-calling, even though I like the senator personally, when he accuses me of lynch law."

Morse smiled as he replied: "I like those kisses of death."

McCarthy said that the press of Senate business made it impossible to get a full committee quorum in of wrapping.

But Morse said he was "opposed to one-man committees when they are sitting as quasi-judicial tribunals with witnesses who are accused about each other."

In the debate each of the senators said "nothing personal" was intended in their critical remarks.

Dr. Samuel Sheppard Indicted For Murder

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — A grand jury Tuesday indicted Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, 30-year-old Bay Village osteopath for first degree murder in the July 4 bludgeoning death of his wife Marilyn, 31.

The indictment was announced by Common Pleas Judge Arthur H. Day after the 15-member jury had deliberated about an hour on evidence presented by the county prosecutor's staff Monday and Tuesday.

The defendant was free on \$50,000 bond, but police predicted he would be returned to the county jail.

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