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NEWSPRINT PINCH

Charles V. Stanton

Every business, I suppose, has its problems. If the manager of a business concern ever found things running smoothly, with no struggle on his hands, he probably would die of ennui. But it seems to me the newspaper business has an overdose of trouble. It is understandable why most newspapermen's ulcers have little ulcers.

The country's newspapers have just experienced the biggest year in their history from the standpoint of advertising linage. New records also have been set in the field of circulation. The past year has been one of constantly improving business for newspapers.

But it also has been a year of greatly increased expense. Wages have gone up, all supplies, machinery and equipment have advanced in price, while the latest blow was a boost of $4 to $5 per ton in the cost of newsprint. Consequently, while newspapers had a record business, net profits fail to reflect the business increase.

Economists generally predict that 1956 will equal if not surpass 1955 in newspaper activity. But publishers, facing another round of wage boosts and continuing costs in all other departments, are apprehensive.

Paper Shortage Looms

The newspaper industry is in the midst of a newsprint crisis. Newsprint is the paper used in printing a newspaper. The newsprint supply has been short since the early days of the last World War. During the war newspapers were placed on quotas. Paper mills have maintained a quasi-quota system since.

Demand for all sorts of paper and paper products has increased much faster than production capacity. It takes several years to get a paper mill into production. The industry has not been able to build mills fast enough to keep pace with consumption. Several new mills are under construction in the United States and Canada, but will not start producing paper until 1957. Thus, in spite of price increases, paper supply during the coming year promises to be extremely tight. The situation recently was further complicated when mills at Oregon City and elsewhere were flooded.

A considerable number of newspapers, particularly in the East and Mid-West, already have been forced to ration advertising space. Many metropolitan papers have been cutting the size of their editions, particularly their Sunday sections.

Along in September we were fearful *The News-Review* would be forced into rationing before the end of the year. Fortunately we were able to find additional supplies sufficient to let us continue service to our advertisers and readers through the Christmas season.

But it seems our troubles aren't over, and we'll have to spend most of next year worrying whether we can keep up with demand.

Advertising Aids Prosperity

The past year has been the most prosperous in our nation's history. Production has set new high records. But production can't be maintained unless there is enough consumption to utilize the products of our manufacturing industries.

Markets are stimulated by advertising. Each prosperous year shows a high record of advertising. This past year saw demand for newspaper advertising space greater than ever before.

Advertising played an important part in making the new production records possible. This was most definitely demonstrated in Detroit, one of the few spots in the nation where Christmas business fell below the previous year's level. This drop resulted from strikes which shut down publication of the city's newspapers and left advertisers without a newspaper in which to inform buyers. Even though other outlets, such as television and radio, turned their full resources into news and advertising channels, virtually every segment of the city's business activity took a slump.

Thus it is evident that newspaper advertising, production and prosperity are teammates. Newspaper advertising requires newsprint. The fact that some mills are notifying publishers that first quarter deliveries may be cut from 7 to 14 per cent is bad news both for publishers and the general public.

Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP)— Curbstone reflections of a pavement Plato:

Many a white collar worker today believes he has become civilization's biggest sucker, the forgotten man of the 20th Century.

His voice is relatively unheard in the land. Few politicians bother to ask his views or explore his plight. The only people who seek him out are bill collectors, and it is his cash, not his charms, that draws them.

Let us get out out crying towel and listen to the woes of a typical member of the paper clip brigade, which runs about as follows:

"Every other class in America seems to get something special from the government except the white collar class. Why are we overlooked? When do we get our turn at the public trough?

"They talk about a soil bank for farmers. How about a fund to pay for our soiled white collars?

"Why can't Congress at least vote us some help under the foreign aid program? Certainly no group has been more foreign to government aid than the white collar class."

There is at least an ounce of truth within this pound of bitterness.

Farmers have a lobby. Veterans have a lobby. Manufacturers have a lobby. The unions have a lobby. So do the railroads, the utilities, the airlines, the shipping interests. Even postmen, schoolteachers, toy makers and amateur bird watchers have their lobbies.

About the only two groups in America who don't have a lobby are white collar workers and widows. They remain largely unorganized and therefore, perhaps, unrepresented. Since they cannot punish a politician, why should he worry about them?

Time has passed the white collar man by. That white collar, once a badge of pretended gentility, has become more of a symbol of faceless nonentity. It no longer pays off at the pay window.

It used to be the guys in overalls who stood in line at the loan office seeking to borrow money. Today it's the guys in the dirty-white collars.

The average white collar worker now is the greatest prisoner of the installment plan and the finance company. Debts go with his daily bread.

If he has to fly to see his sick mother, he has to borrow the money.

If he takes a vacation trip, he first has to float a loan.

If he needs a new car, he first has to borrow enough money for a new suit in order to look presentable enough to persuade a finance company to advance him the dough to make the down payment on the automobile.

He is in hock up to his eyeballs this average white collar worker—for everything from his furniture to the fillings in his teeth. At least he claims he is.

And he feels he fights his personal emergencies alone. The federal government shows no signs of creating a new Cabinet post, "Secretary of the white collar class."

The white collar man is haunted not only by his present predicament but by fears for the future. He is afraid automation scientists will dream up new and more efficient business machines that will do away with his very job, turning him into a refugee from progress.

The white collar has lost its prestige. The engineer is the hero of our times. And many an office peasant now wishes that, instead of wearing a white collar, he had been born with a slide rule in his mouth.

Where is the man on a white horse who will lead the white collar class back to its old security? He is nowhere in sight. Alas, even white horses are getting scarcer.

Under Two Flags

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

is the "soil bank" plan, which has already been hinted at.

The soil bank plan—plus minor devices he names in his message—would be aimed, he says, at using present price-depressing crop surpluses to REDUCE CROP OUTPUT. Farmers who helped cut back production would be offered government surpluses as COMPENSATION.

That is to say:

He proposes to give the present surpluses to farmers IN LIEU OF NEW PRODUCTION.

Presumably, this is the way it would work:

If you are a grower of wheat—or corn, or cotton, or rice, or peanuts, or any other crop presently in surplus—you would be paid to keep your land out of production. You would take your pay IN TRADE—that is, in wheat or corn or rice or cotton or peanuts or what have you now stored in government warehouses.

Southern Oregon and Far Northern California are vitally interested in what will be done with this land that is taken out of production. If it is put to crops that WE GROW NOW—such as barley, potatoes, grass, grass seeds, etc.—we will be seriously hurt. We have already been hurt badly along that line. This soil bank proposal COULD hurt us even worse if it results in putting more land elsewhere into these crops that are our basic reliance.

I think we can all agree that as the first step toward solution of the farm problem we must reduce and eventually get rid of the surpluses. As long as they exist and keep on growing, they will hang like a dark thundercloud over the markets of the future.

How shall we get rid of them?

There are three ways:

1. Sell 'em—at a price people will pay.

2. DESTROY them—and people won't stand for that.

3. Give them away.

As a choice of evils, Ike's proposal to give them to farmers in payment for new production of crops already in surplus might be the least evil. But, so far as our Southern Oregon - Far Northern California area is concerned, we are going to be primarily interested in what will be done with the land that is taken out of production.

This we must remember:

In addition to the farm problem, there is a POLITICAL problem. This is it: If the GOP's don't do something about the farm problem the Democrats will. So far, about all the Democrats have been able to think of is still higher guaranteed prices for farm products—thus adding STILL MORE to the surpluses.

That is the problem the President faces.

It's quite a problem.

Army Going All Out On Plan To Develop Guided Missile

WASHINGTON (AP) — Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor said Tuesday the Army is going all out to develop a 1,500-mile range missile. The service will spend more and more of its money to expand the whole system of unmanned weapons, he said.

The Army chief of staff, at a Pentagon news conference, said the Army needs "a wide span of guided missiles to extend its fire power horizontally and vertically."

Work is under way toward increasing both distance and height ranges of such weapons this year, he added.

Taylor said work on the 1,500-mile missile is being carried on at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., in partnership with the Navy, but it is too early to say which service will control the new missile.

The chief of staff said the Army will continue to improve its "Redstone" short range bombardment missile—with a reported striking distance of between 200 and 300 miles.

The Army recently announced an expansion of operations at the Redstone Arsenal. Top military scientists including a large number of former German missile and rocket experts have been working there for some years.

Taylor said the Army will continue to add to its tactical mobility by improving and extending its own aviation. He said the Army might be interested in jet powered aircraft. Asked whether this means modification of an existing agreement with the Air Force limiting the weight and size of Army airplanes, Taylor replied that any artificial limitation is soon outgrown.

Taylor voiced the hope that Army-Air Force cooperation can extend the capability of Army troops to "intervene rapidly to resist aggression anywhere about the world." But he denied any intent to take over the strategic airlift from the Air Force.

The general said the big maneuvers held in Louisiana last fall have led to experimental reorganizations in division structure. The 3rd Infantry and the 1st Armored Division are already organized along new lines and the 101st Airborne Division, being reactivated at Ft. Campbell, Ky., also will be revamped to meet the challenge of atomic war.

Mrs. Wanamaker Will Press Suit On Commentator

RICHLAND, Wash. (AP) — Mrs. Pearl A. Wanamaker says she is going ahead with plans to sue Fulton Lewis Jr. for libel although the radio commentator has publicly apologized for a broadcast in which he made references to her in discussing a former school teacher who invoked the Fifth Amendment before a congressional committee.

Here for a series of meetings, Mrs. Wanamaker, State superintendent of public instruction, said Monday night that because of other commitments she had not heard the retraction broadcast by Lewis Monday but added:

"I haven't changed my mind in the least about going ahead with the suit I plan to file against him for libel."

Mrs. Wanamaker said at Seattle earlier the suit would be based on remarks made by Lewis over the Mutual Broadcasting System last Friday.

In the broadcast, Lewis discussed the case of Margaret Jean Schuddakopf, a former Tacoma school counselor who was suspended from her job after she invoked the Fifth Amendment before the House Un-American Activities Committee. Mrs. Wanamaker recently revoked the suspension.

Lewis in the broadcast said a brother of Mrs. Wanamaker had "taken asylum" behind the Iron Curtain and then criticized the United States. The man is a brother of Mrs. Schuddakopf. Mrs. Wanamaker has a brother in California.

In his broadcast apology Monday, Lewis said the error, which he called a "colossal mistake" resulted from the fact he was up against a deadline in preparing the original script and did not check it thoroughly before going on the air.

He offered to give Mrs. Wanamaker equal broadcast time on his program for "any further points of correction."

Dal King, Holman Named As Temporary Justices

SALEM (AP) — Circuit Judges Ralph M. Holman, Oregon City, and Dal M. King, Coquille, were appointed Tuesday to be temporary Supreme Court justices.

A similar appointment for Circuit Judge James W. Crawford, Portland, was made last week. The appointments are made by the Supreme Court to help it catch up with its work.

Bruce Biossat

The strike has long been recognized in America as a legitimate weapon of labor pressure in industrial disputes. And since it is supposed to be a last-resort device, no one expects the atmosphere surrounding a strike to be filled with sweetness and pleasantries.

Bitterness between labor and management at such times is common, especially when the struggle is drawn out, as in the current Westinghouse strike, now more than two and a half months old.

That much is understandable. But violence is not. Nor is it to be condoned in any degree, either by civil authorities or labor officials and sympathisers or management representatives.

THE WESTINGHOUSE strike involves 55,000 electrical workers at 40 plants, and one can easily imagine that it is naturally difficult to maintain peace and order on picket lines strung across so many factory gates. Nevertheless, the authorities and the parties to the dispute have a clear obligation to avoid violence.

There is no place in this country for industrial warfare in the fullest sense of that term. Conflict, yes, but warfare, no.

The strike must be a weapon of peaceful persuasion. Simply because its purposes are legitimate, it carries with it no tolerance of violence. If anyone in position of power and responsibility thinks that it does, he should be made to realize that such an attitude imperils the future usefulness of the strike device.

THE AUTHORITIES owe it to the public to enforce the laws affecting property damage and physical assault as impartially against the parties to a strike as they would in any other situation. This should hold for strikers, non-strikers, and representatives of management.

By the same token, the latter must take care at all times not to resort to maneuvers likely to incite men to violence.

And union men similarly must exercise the stiffest possible discipline over striking members, particularly as their tempers are frayed by weary, seemingly fruitless weeks of tramping on the picket lines.

The outbreaks at various Westinghouse plants are most unfortunate. Indeed, they are inexcusable. Law and order are not to be suspended in the vicinity of struck plants. There more than ever they should be rigidly applied. And there more than ever, responsible leadership on both sides should make itself felt.

Farm Surplus No. 1 Problem, Claims Benson

NEW ORLEANS (AP) — Secretary of Agriculture Benson said Tuesday "mountainous surpluses" constitute the No. 1 problem facing American farmers.

In a speech before the American National Cattlemen's Assn., Benson said economists estimate farm prices would now be 10 per cent higher and net farm income might have been 20 per cent higher in 1955 if the government-owned surplus of farm goods was not on hand.

Benson, as did President Eisenhower in his special farm message to Congress Monday, said wartime production incentives were continued too long.

Benson said the soil bank proposal recommended to Congress as a major feature of the new administration program is a "bold plan that strikes directly at the problem," but he added:

"We can give no hard and fast estimate of how much the soil bank will improve prices and incomes."

The soil bank proposal is designed to reimburse farmers for taking land out of the production of crops already in surplus and divert it to grass and trees.

"It will remove the crushing burden of surpluses that is our most serious farm problem," Benson said. "It will prevent a diversion of acres out of surplus crops and into other products."

He stressed, however, that it is regarded as a temporary measure, adding that in the not too distant future we will need much greater output of farm products than we have today."

Benson said the system of flexible farm price supports which the administration persuaded Congress to adopt two years ago is essential but inadequate to cope fully with the problem.

"First," he said, "it only began to take hold with the harvests of 1955. Still more important, its operation is smothered by the pressure of surplus stocks amassed under the old program."

Reader Opinions

Kenny Therapist Lists Qualifications, Standing

ROSEBURG — I have been asked whether the type of therapy I offer for polio and ex-polio patients would be approved by the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and in suitable cases reimbursed; or whether accepting it would throw one off the NFIP rolls completely and deny one any other benefits being received from them.

I can only answer that this is up to the decision of the local chapter. I asked the question myself of the Chairman of the Roseburg chapter of the National Foundation, Dr. Verner Anderson, and he said he would bring it up in board meeting. I have furnished him with my qualifications and a reference to a doctor who knows me, my training, and my work.

I cannot speak for them, yet, for I have not heard their decision. I only know that Kenny treatment is a legitimate treatment for poliomyelitis; practiced, where it is available, under supervision of medical doctors in good standing with the AMA; that the mother house and central training institute, Kenny Institute in Minneapolis, where I trained and where my colleagues work, has been investigated by the hospital committee of the American College of Surgeons, and "Fully Approved" with high rating.

In Minneapolis, the Minneapolis chapter of the National Foundation accepts and pays for the treatment of polio patients in the Kenny Institute, as well as in the other polio-treating hospitals and institutions of the city, most of whom are supplied by trained Kenny Therapists.

In Jersey City, Buffalo, Detroit, El Monte, California, where there are other Kenny Institutes, their patients also receive the support of the local NFIP chapters.

It is precisely because such hospitals where Kenny treatment is available are few, and because I resent any tendency to monopolize a treatment which I know by experience to be good, that I am trying through my own efforts to make it available to a few more on the West Coast here in Roseburg.

Some years ago, when Sister quarrelled with the National Foundation (There was always a personality clash between Sister Kenny and Basil O'Connor, not surprising to one who knew either) because she thought they should support her work exclusively, she was told that the NFIP was not in the business to prescribe what treatment a patient should get, merely to see that he was able to get whatever treatment any qualified physician treating him prescribed.

I want to work under the doctors and for them, as Sister Kenny taught me. As I have announced, I am not accepting any patient without medical referral.

One or two of the doctors of Roseburg know me and approve my work. The rest, I am afraid, know no more than I have been able to supply them by letter, in announcing my availability.

I would welcome it if they would investigate me. I should be glad to appear before their society, or before an investigating committee, to be quizzed, questioned about my qualifications and training, examined on my technical knowledge and skills, and to answer and clear up any questions in their mind as to my methods and the principles on which they are based.

Dorothy E. Curtis
Registered Nurse
Kenny Therapist
Roseburg, Oregon

Floods Over Nation To Be Major Stimulant For Flood Control Bills In Congress

By A. ROBERT SMITH
News-Review Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Nothing was more certain from remarks of members of Congress this past week as they convened for a new session than that the floods that have hit the nation from Oregon to New England will be a major stimulant to legislation affecting flood threatened areas and people.

There is little doubt now that this congressional session will see a major river and harbor improvement bill compiled and enacted into law, thereby authorizing the appropriation of many millions more for flood control purposes.

This has frequently been a favorite legislative action in election years, for nothing goes over with greater success in the home districts of virtually every member of Congress than approval of a new project in which federal funds are promised for future dredging, levee building, dam construction or habor work.

The floods of recent months are expected by many lawmakers to give extra impetus to speedy approval by members of both parties of a big omnibus flood control bill — especially since it will not be followed by immediate appropriations which might serve at the moment to increase government spending and decrease chances of a personal income tax cut.

Sens. Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) emphasized their intent to push for funds for dams in the Willamette River basin, as did Reps. Harris Ellsworth and Walter Norblad (R-Ore.).

There was this distinct difference however—Morse and Neuberger hope to get federal funds to build new dams in western Oregon; Ellsworth wants private funds to be approved for new dam building.

Ellsworth said he will try to gain acceptance of "partnership" legislation which would permit local utilities to put up about $40 million toward construction of Green Peter dam on the south fork of the Santiam River and Cougar on the south fork of the McKenzie River. Pacific Power and Light Co. and Eugene Water and Electric Board respectively are the utilities that would put up the private money which, along with $55 million in federal funds, would cover estimated costs of both dams.

"It would speed up flood control by a couple of years," contended the Republican congressman, "because the $40 million of non-federal money would be available immediately and we wouldn't have to continually go to Congress with a tin cup to try to get all the money out of the committees (on appropriations)."

Congress last summer appropriated a half million of federal funds to get Cougar dam started as an all-government undertaking. While Morse and Neuberger hope to get more federal funds to keep its construction going in the coming fiscal year, Ellsworth hopes to get his "partnership" bill enacted so that the project would be converted to a local-federal endeavor.

Northwestern Democrats, who oppose the administration's "partnership" power policy, are expected to try to keep Ellsworth's bill bottled up in committee.

Senator Neuberger, on another aspect of flood concern, said he is working on legislation that would provide disaster insurance for the victims of rivers that get out of control and inflict heavy damage to private property.

Neuberger said at present Oregon flood victims can only get government loans to help them finance homes and business that were wiped out by the flood.

"The only really fair aid to these unfortunate people is insurance," declared Neuberger. He argued that a man who has just paid off the mortgage on his house and then sees it carried away by floods doesn't want help in the form of a new mortgage, but rather he wants cash by means of insurance to build anew without having a heavy debt hanging over his head.

Proposals for flood insurance were first voiced on the congressional front last fall shortly after the disastrous New England floods of August. Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-N.Y.) said he would back a disaster risk insurance plan when Congress resumed action this month. Massachusetts' two senators, Leverett Saltonstall (R) and John F. Kennedy (D), teamed up with another similar proposal. And Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.) asked the staff of the Senate Banking Committee to draft a flood insurance measure.

That committee, through this past November, held hearings in the flood stricken areas of New England, New York and North Carolina (hit by hurricanes) to gather information on which to act when Congress reconvened. A staff aide said that further hearings are to be held soon after the administration submits its views on this issue.

Most observers feel confident Congress will act positively to write a new act of some sort that will offer insurance protection to individuals who have at present no means of shielding their investments in private property against floods or other disasters caused by the natural elements.

Present Generation Doesn't Think Enough, Says Expert

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Modern society's greatest affliction, says a University of Michigan psychologist, is that the present generation doesn't have to do enough thinking.

Dr. Wilma Donahue told 5,000 members of the Los Angeles County Medical Assn. that one of the best ways to keep young is to continue to use the brain, "for without using it constantly, brain cells atrophy just as muscle cells do when there is lack of exercise."

She said she is convinced children today do less thinking than their grandparents.

"Everything is done for us," she said. "We are told what to think and seldom have to meet any situations. The farmer of the past had to meet some new crisis every day. Less thinking means that only 10 per cent of this generation really are creative people.

"It used to be considered that older people are dumber than younger ones, but new studies show this is not necessarily true. Twenty years after Iowa State University graduates were tested for intelligence, they were given identical tests. After 20 years it was amazing to find that the intelligence had increased instead of being dulled by time. Comprehension, vocabularies and general information had increased.

"After 50, however, there may be some decrease in mental abilities. The decrease may be only the lack of speed. What happens to athletes as they age isn't due to poorer muscles; it's more that their brains are less able in speed of perception and response."

Dr. Donahue advised older people who are thinking of retiring to do more than merely prepare to develop a hobby.

"It should be much more than a hobby," she said, "and something the person thinks will be of real value. Those who earlier have learned to get along well with people are least apt to get cantankerous as they age."

Earthquake Felt In Pacific Area

PASADENA, Calif. (AP) — The largest earthquake in nearly a year was recorded Tuesday on the seismograph at Caltech. The epicenter was placed in the Southwest Pacific.

Dr. C. F. Richter said the shock had a magnitude of 7.7 on his scale which rates the biggest of all time at 8.6.

He estimated the distance at 5,600 miles southwest of Pasadena, in the vicinity of the Tonga or Fiji islands.

Dr. Richter said it was the heaviest shock recorded here since February, 1955. The main shock registered here at 1:04:52 a.m.

SEATTLE (AP) —Two earthquakes—a major tremor in the Southwest Pacific and a smaller one about 400 miles from Seattle, possibly off the Oregon Coast—were recorded early Tuesday on the University of Washington seismograph.

Prof. Frank Neumann, seismologist, said the smaller submarine quake could have caused some minor damage if it had occurred in a populated area. It was recorded at 4:33 a.m.

Neumann placed the big temblor at 6,400 miles distant and said its record was traced on the seismograph for two hours after the first shock at 1:05:31 a.m.

NEY NAMED PREMIER

SAARBRUECKEN, Te Saar (AP)—Hubert Ney, chairman of the Saar Christian Democratic Party, was elected premier Tuesday. The 61-year-old lawyer was approved by the new Saar Parliament by an overwhelming vote. He had been designated for the post last week by leaders of the three pro-German parties. He will head a coalition government of the three parties which is pledged to early union of the Saar with West Germany.

Paraguay Denies Report President Is Under Arrest

ASUNCION, Paraguay (AP) — Sources close to the Paraguayan government denied reports Tuesday that President Alfredo Stroessner is under house arrest or military surveillance. The president is following his usual routine at government headquarters, they said.

Paraguay has been tense and there have been frequent reports of dissension within the ruling Colorado Party and in the armed forces since a "command crisis" (unofficial sources called it a revolt) in the Army's 1st Cavalry Division last month.

But government offices and businesses were operating as usual Tuesday morning without any signs of trouble.

Reports of Stroessner's arrest were carried into Argentina by travelers, who said it apparently resulted from a rift within the Colorado Party—the only legal political organization in Paraguay. They said strict censorship had been imposed. A secret Paraguayan radio station declared Monday Stroessner's government was doomed by a revolt of the people against elements closely connected with former President Juan D. Peron of Argentina.)

Communications between Asuncion and Buenos Aires functioned normally Tuesday morning with no hint of censorship.

Alaska Demos Favor Adlai For President

FAIRBANKS, Alaska (AP) — Alaska delegates to the national Democratic convention lean toward Adlai Stevenson as the party's presidential candidate, a poll showed.

The Daily News-Miner said a poll of many of delegates to the territorial Democratic convention, held here Sunday, indicated Sen. Estes Kefauver is the No. 2 choice, and most favored a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

Delegates polled were "nearly 100 per cent in favor of Stevenson" for President, the News-Miner said.

In the 1952 national convention, Alaska Democrats cast their six votes for Kefauver on all three ballots.