

The News-Review

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JEALOUS CHILDREN

Charles V. Stanton

The Southern Pacific's shuttle train service at Reedsport is causing no end of trouble, reports L. R. Smith, division superintendent.

The train was set up as "Operation Baby Carriage" when slides closed Highway 38 and cut off school bus transportation from the east. Buses can cut across from Highway 38 to the Schofield road, east of the slide. The Southern Pacific track is located only a short distance from the Schofield road. So a train meets the buses, takes the children to the Reedsport school, and returns them to the temporary bus stop at night.

The trouble is that only a few youngsters get to ride the train. All the rest of the students are jealous. They want a train ride, too. The trouble is reflected in school work and recess fights.

Very few of the Reedsport children, like children everywhere, have ever ridden a train. Those enjoying the shuttle service, are not hesitant in bragging about their experiences. And that's how the fights begin!

Maybe, before the shuttle service ends, the "Friendly" Southern Pacific will run a "special" for the whole student body.

Another idea under consideration is to use a round trip ride as a prize for scholastic achievement.

One of the Espes's problems is that of keeping the "Baby Carriage" heated. It is a car designed to be kept warm by heat from the steam locomotive. However, the train is pulled by a diesel locomotive, so no steam is available.

The problem was solved by keeping the car warm with space heaters while sidetracked at Reedsport, and getting it hot enough to remain comfortable for the round trip.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES

The current issue of *Roseburg Woodman*, monthly publication of the Roseburg Lumber Company, carries an optimistic article on anticipated uses of plywood.

Pointing out that the nation's highway program is to be expanded, the article states that the use of plywood for highway signs is increasing rapidly. Plywood has been found to withstand the typical vandalistic abuse to which road signs are subjected better than other materials. Signs are damaged by gunfire, flying and thrown objects, collision and various abuses.

"Exhaustive laboratory tests have definitely proven that fir plywood, when subjected to these typical conditions, retains a serviceability far surpassing competitive materials such as steel, aluminum and fiberglass," the article states.

It is interesting to note that as far back as ten or fifteen years ago experts were declaring that the market for plywood was saturated. Yet plywood production has been increasing steadily in volume and still shows no signs of reaching the saturation point.

The reason the market can keep absorbing more and more plywood is that new uses are developed through continuing research. New uses, such as road signs, permit an increasing amount of raw material to go into plywood production.

The lumber industry is far behind the light metals and plastics industries in the amount of money spent for research. Yet light metals and plastics are chief competitors of wood products.

More research funds would be a protective investment for the lumber industry.

WARNING PLAN COMMENDABLE

An emergency flood warning plan has been approved for Douglas County and will soon be in operation, it is reported. Emergency observers will be appointed to furnish hourly reports on upstream water gauges. As these reports are collected from strategic stations, it will be possible to time downstream flood crests, giving occupants of low areas better opportunity to evacuate. Such a system would save many thousands of dollars worth of property and might save lives.

During the past storms the Weather Bureau demonstrated ability to predict flood crests within inches and minutes when furnished information on upstream runoffs. By providing hourly readings and reports in time of emergency, the Weather Bureau will be able to give ample advance warning to threatened areas.

Hal Boyle

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP) — Carbone's reflections of a pavement

Do Americans wives really exploit their husbands? Mrs. Sidonie Gruenberg, an authority on family life detects a tendency in young wives to take advantage of their husbands by having them do too much housework.

Mrs. Gruenberg, who headed the Child Study Assn. of America for a quarter century, objects to a "selfish use of a husband for a wife's personal advantage without regard to his own need."

She feels this husband-exploitation is probably an unconscious feminine reaction against past generations of wife-exploitation by husbands.

But, warning that a man who is forced to do too many maid chores may start staying away from home, Mrs. Gruenberg advances this revolutionary thought:

"Men have a right to find in their households a little peace and are entitled to a little pleasure, a little protection."

Well, naturally, kind words like these are enough to make the average housewife break right down and cry out of pure gratitude. He isn't used to being appreciated. He is more accustomed to being ridiculed.

The European male for some time now has looked down on the American husband as a forlorn

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON (NEA) — The 1956 model Eisenhower Aid-to-Education program comes a lot closer to meeting the demands of the states and pressure groups that have been insisting there must be more federal help for the public school system.

National Education Assn., principal lobby of school teachers and officials, says that if Congress will enact the main provisions of the new Eisenhower program it will be as much as can be expected. In brief, the President now proposes a five-year plan costing two billion dollars of federal money. When this is matched by state and local funds, it means a four-billion-dollar outlay for 470,000 new classrooms.

By 1961, it is hoped this will lick the shortage. School construction will then be turned back to state and local responsibility. This will satisfy organizations like the U.S. Chamber of Commerce which insists that there must be no federal government interference with public schools.

THE NEW PROGRAM differs from the old in one principal point. The federal grant-in-aid program has been increased from 67 million dollars a year for three years to 250 million dollars a year for five years.

Last year, the grants were to be restricted by a lot of tricky conditions. This year the conditions have been removed and the grants will be handled separately.

Within a short time the U.S. Office of Education will have tables prepared showing what each state will be eligible to receive under the new program.

The formula for distribution is based on the per capita expenditures for public schools and the per capita income in each state.

Poorer states having the great-

est need for more school facilities will thus get more aid than the richer states, but every state will get some aid.

The tables may at first show that eight or 10 states are being penalized on the amount of aid they can receive. But these states can get off this list by simply spending more of their own money on public education.

ONE THEME EMPHASIZED in the new program is to give states and local school districts more financial incentives to solve their own problems. To find out what the facts are in each state, the new program includes a 20-million-dollar fund to finance local studies on public school needs and to make plans to meet them.

When Marion B. Folsom took over his job as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare last August, he found that next to polio vaccine the Aid-to-Education program was the largest stacked on his desk. A program had been pre-arranged but nothing had been done about it.

Elaborate surveys had been made on school finances and shortages they turned up disputed the statistics.

Instead of making another survey, Folsom calmly admitted it was impossible to determine the exact number of additional classrooms needed. Then in three months he shaped up a program to deal with the problem broadly.

THIS REVISED PROGRAM is being sent to Congress without the benefit of final reports from the late White House Conference on Education. Folsom asked the conference officials for their analyses by the end of the year. When they couldn't produce, he went ahead anyway with only their deliberations and preliminary recommendations as guides.

Big Strides In Postal Dept. Told By Arthur Summerfield

PORTLAND (AP) — The Postal Department has made big strides in reducing its deficit, but much still needs to be done, Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield said here last weekend.

The principal thing, he told a press conference, is an adjustment of the postal rates so that users of the service pay a fairer share of the cost.

The administration is asking Congress, for a said time, he said, for an increase to four cents for first class mail with similar boosts for air and second and third class mail.

Last year, the Postal Department cut its losses about a half from 727 million dollars to 364 million, which included a 40 million dollar pay raise to postal employees.

The proposed adjustment in rates would bring in about 350 million dollars, Summerfield said. However, the 55-year-old postmaster general said he did not believe it would be desirable to ever try to put the post office department on a profit-making basis.

"As a public service, it should only pay for itself," he added.

A principal factor in the deficit reduction, Summerfield said, was the decentralization program which established 15 regional headquarters, one of them here.

The dapper, former chairman of the Republican National Committee said that he had inherited a department which was "outmoded, outgrown and deteriorated."

Financial statements available he described as "historical documents."

A new bookkeeping system now makes it possible for him to have a monthly, up-to-date financial statement "as any properly run business should have," he said.

A program of moving first class mail by air in space available has proved to be highly successful in

Hells Canyon Attorneys Slate Meet Wednesday

WASHINGTON (AP) — A conference with attorneys of the interested parties to the Hells Canyon Dam controversy has been scheduled for Wednesday by the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Attorneys for public power groups advocating a federal project in the Hells Canyon reach of the Snake River between Oregon and Idaho, for the Idaho Power Commission will attend.

Public power groups have appealed the licensing by the FPC of three low-level dams in Hells Canyon, where the high federal dam has been proposed.

Wednesday's conference will be concerned with the issues in the case, the filing of briefs and other legal matters. Oral arguments are expected to start in a few months.

It is doubtful whether most husbands want to be the king in their own castle again and rule the roost as they once did.

To be a boss carries with it the penalty of having to shoulder a lot of responsibility, and many men are tired of responsibility. Why not let a woman be the boss, and lean on her warm comforting shoulder?

Why should a husband holler about drying a few dishes and manuevering a few rugs for a smart wife who can take most of the rest of life's burdens from him, tell him when to blow his nose, and how to make more money at the office?

As a matter of fact, why not instead do so much around the house that the wife will have time to become a family breadwinner, too? One fourth of the nation's married women now hold down outside jobs, and more will.

It is too late to stay the steady reversals of the traditional roles of husband and wife. The man has come into the kitchen to stay. He's at home by the range there.

No, don't take away Pap's new household chores. About the only manly pride he has left is his belief that, while Mama may beat him in any other field, he at least can equal her as a housekeeper.

THE IOOF Lodge of Elks held installation of officers last week. Those elected to office were: Emory Stewart, noble grand; Jim Connon, vice-noble grand; Cecil Denny, secretary; J. B. Rayder, treasurer and J. B. Adams, financial secretary.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

gained nearly two and a half million persons between 1950 and 1955. This puts the Golden State in SECOND PLACE among the states of our Union—just behind New York.

California now has just over 13 million persons. New York has 16 million.

What does that mean to Southern Oregon? It means a LOT.

It means that we have AT OUR DOORS the biggest market in the West and the second largest one-state market in America.

It is MORE MARKET that makes room for more industrial development.

I suppose everyone is roughly familiar with the industrial situation in the states of Connecticut and New Jersey, which border on the great and populous state of New York and the vast market potential of New York City.

In these states, industrial towns are only a few miles apart. They vary all the way from the one-industry village up to huge industrial centers like Newark. Driving through these states, you're hardly ever out of sight of factory chimneys. You're hardly out of the limits of one factory town before you enter the limits of another one.

It is true that these industries find markets ALL OVER the populous Northeast, but their most profitable market is in the state of New York, where most people live than in any other state.

PEOPLE make MARKETS—and the closer the markets are the more attractive they are.

There was a time when the West was acutely handicapped in the way of industrial development by its remoteness from the important consuming markets. Everything we produced in quantity had to be shipped to the more populous area east of the Mississippi river. This long haul put us at a competitive disadvantage with the East.

That handicap is being removed. It is being removed by the growth of population in the West. Our own Western area is now able to support LARGE industrial enterprises out of ITS OWN markets. It is able to do so because it has a large and rapidly growing consumer population. Hardly a week passes any more when some large Eastern concern doesn't announce a branch somewhere in the West to take care of its Western business.

Our own native Western industries are expanding to the point where they are able to invade Eastern markets.

The West is coming into its own.

Southern Oregon has great resources. It has rivers to develop power for its use. It has a wide range of industrial raw materials. It has agreeable climate. It has industrious and ambitious people.

In addition—

It is advantageously close to the markets provided by California, which is now in point of population, the SECOND state of the Union.

California Gain In Population Leads All States

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Census Bureau said here that California is outstripping all other states by a wide margin in population growth. The state was credited with a gain of nearly 2 1/2 million persons between the 1950 census and mid-1955 to give it an estimated population last July 1 of 13,032,000.

New York's estimated 16,125,000 was the only one to top it. The 1950 census officially made California the second most populous state, displacing Pennsylvania.

New York and Ohio were the only other states to show increases of over a million persons in the 5 1/2 years following the April 1950 census.

However, the Census Bureau said, Nevada's 49 per cent gain in this period made it the fastest growing state percentage-wise.

Arizona was second with a 31 per cent increase, Florida third with almost 25 per cent, California fourth with 23 per cent, and Delaware fifth with a gain of 22 per cent.

The bureau estimated that six states lost population between 1950 and 1955. These were Arkansas, with a decline of 121,000; Mississippi, down 65,000; Oklahoma, 65,000; Alabama a 29,000; Maine, 9,000; and West Virginia 4,000.

At mid-1955, the bureau put the nation's continental population at about 161,300,000. That excludes service men abroad.

DANGER!

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Oregon showed the biggest percentage gain in the Pacific Northwest. The bureau set the figure at 1,669,000, up 9.7 per cent.

Washington's July 1st population was 2,570,000, an increase of 8 per cent over 1950. Idaho increased 3.9 per cent to 609,000.

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