

The News-Review

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NO ROOM FOR GLOOM

By Charles V. Stanton

Discussing future economic prospects for Douglas County, it was mentioned previously in this column that population growth and population shifts will have favorable effect upon the timber industry to which our economy is tightly tied.

The Kiplinger Washington Agency in a current bulletin to subscribers provides an exhaustive analysis of the nation's population picture.

The U.S. had one hundred million population forty years ago, it is stated. Ten years ago population had grown to one hundred and forty-one million. It is now estimated at one hundred and seventy million. By the year 1975 the country's population is expected to exceed two hundred million.

Estimates other than those furnished by Kiplinger project population to three hundred and twenty million by the year 2,000, pointing out that 7,200 babies now are born every day in the United States; that the birthrate in the period between 1935 and 1945 was 20 per 1,000 population but is now 25 per 1,000. This same source points out that while the birthrate is increasing, the life span also is being lengthened, so that even if the birth rate should remain static, population figures will rise because of increasing longevity.

The present trend, says Kiplinger, is toward larger families. Whereas in prior years young people often delayed parenthood because of low income, today's young people are producing more babies in the early years of their married life than has previously been the case.

Demand For Homes Growing

Because population is increasing, because there are more marriages each year as a result of larger population, and because marriages are productive of larger families, there is a growing demand for homes. Because the nation needs more and more homes each year, we have good reason to believe that the timber industry will continue at high level for many years to come and that Douglas County's economy will be above the general national average.

Kiplinger advises that we now require about one million housing starts each year. Because of the lower birthrate of the depression period, the housing demand will remain about constant for the next two or three years. But by 1960 we will be running into the establishment of families by children born in the late 30's and early 40's and we will have a boom expanding to more than two million homes annually by 1970.

As new homes are built they create other demands—furniture, appliances, etc. New families need automobiles. Demand for commodities leads to high production. Along with high production goes high wages. As Kiplinger says, "more people, plus higher income, equals more business." He adds that business will rise even faster than population is rising.

Earnings On Increase

Twice as many wage earners today make from \$5,000 to \$10,000 as in 1950. The same is true for families with income of more than \$10,000. Of the middle and upper income families, says Kiplinger, more than half the age group between 25 and 55 have incomes of more than \$5,000. Because of their age they are in the "buying years." Their expenditures, far above average, assure continued prosperity.

Another factor to consider is the movement away from the farms. More and more we are becoming a nation of city dwellers. Then there is the shift of population toward the South and the West. As people move they need homes. Growth in population also means more school buildings—a department in which we already are lagging badly. Then, to serve a bigger population, we must have more factories, more stores, more fixtures, more machines.

Wood in one or more of its many processed or manufactured forms enters into virtually every phase of expansion. In addition to timbers and boards, used in construction, we find growing markets for plywood, and the various panelling and insulating boards, all made from wood. Outpacing population growth is the demand for paper and products made from paper. Paper utilizes wood fiber. Wood fiber also is being used in increasing volume in plastics, fabrics and chemicals.

Because our timber industry in Douglas County is going through a temporary recession, gloom-spreaders have been enjoying a field day. But as we take inventory for 1957 and future years we can see no room for gloom insofar as Douglas County's economy is concerned.

Bruce Biossat

From Washington the report is that lawmakers next year may be receptive to President Eisenhower's presumably liberal requests for foreign aid.

In the lengthening postwar history of foreign aid legislation 1956 was a low point. Appropriations were down substantially from levels sought by the administration, and there was a widespread feeling that the argument for more money had not been well presented.

For 1957, the story promises to be different. Congressmen appear to be alarmed at the events in Hungary and the Middle East.

Their principal concern is the evident weakness in Britain and France, revealed in the ebb and flow of their Egyptian adventure. But they see danger, too, in the turbulence that satellite revolt has brought to Eastern Europe.

RUSSIA's recent reminder that it could drop guided missiles on France and Britain must have helped to point up the fears of many lawmakers. At the same time it may have given them fresh appreciation of the vacuum of power that would develop in Western Europe should any grave decline

take place in these two countries. The altered attitude among congressmen will be welcomed in many quarters where there is recognition of the peril injected into world affairs by the flood of present conditions. Once old patterns crumble, few prophets can foretell what events will follow.

ACTUALLY, though, there will inevitably be some regret that it requires a crisis to bring Congress to full realization of America's stake in a sound and stable Europe.

The difficulties which today beset Britain and France represent a re-play, in a somewhat different key, of the problems which troubled them and all Western Europe after World War II. Congress acted then, too, because the danger was painfully clear.

Yet it hardly seems likely asking too much to expect our legislators to keep a steady awareness of Europe's importance to us in their minds. Only a moderate amount of imagination is required. No one should have to be hit over the head with a crisis before acting to preserve America's and the free world's best interests.

Don't Get Cookin' Like That Up North



Hal Boyle

NEW YORK (AP) — Friday's success story:

Forty million dancing feet have made a millionaire out of Broadway's most durable businessman, Louis J. Brecker, America's poor man's Arthur Murray.

"People have never really quit dancing — some of the bands just forgot to play for them," he said.

Friday night at his straitened Achilles heel doesn't give out Lou and his wife, Dorothy, will walk out to open formally Brecker's new \$2 1/2 million Roseland Dance City, a name he figured out so no one would call the place a "dance hall."

In 1919 on New Year's Eve and \$25,000 of capital the couple started the original walk-a-light-and-take-a-deep-breath place on Broadway called "Roseland."

Nearly 37 years and 20 million dancers later, Brecker, now 59, has to move.

"I don't know when they'll actually start building something new on the old site," he said. "But I had to get out. And one of the things I'm walking away from is a \$25,000 mortgage."

"I haven't been able to find a market for a used marquee. Anyone who wants it can have it who is strong enough to carry it away."

Behind him in the old "Roseland" location, Brecker, a slender, medium-sized, dark-eyed practical man of business, will leave many memories.

For example, few if any Broadway showmen have been at the same stand that long.

For another thing, "Roseland" if legend be true, is not only one of the oldest and most famous dance ballrooms in America. It was also the scene of many historic "firsts" in the industry.

Over the years Brecker has given out about 30,784 dance trophies.

Among his guests have been Rudolph Valentino, Joan Crawford, Fred and Adele Astaire, Tony de Marco, Al Johnson and Ruby Keeler, George Raft, former Mayor Jimmy Walker, and Jayne Mansfield, a recent migrant to California.

"Some of the bands that got their first big national push here," said Brecker, "were those of Vincent Lopez, Harry James, Tommy Dorsey and Glenn Miller."

"The big bands died down for awhile, but they're coming back strong. People feel like dancing again."

Brecker pioneered the "dime-a-dance" business at the old Roseland, which once had 150 hostesses, now has none.

"The last old bag finally quit coming about seven years ago," said Lou. His former hostesses earned up to \$200 a week, in the years before high taxes. Lou doesn't worry about them.

There was a time when "Roseland" was synonymous for zany stunts such as a mock funeral to the kind of prohibition, the first marathon dance contest, and the first "jazz wedding."

"The 'jazz wedding' was performed—a couple was actually married while they and the minister danced to hand music—only after the bridegroom first posted his motorcycle as a guarantee he wouldn't skip with the \$200 honeymoon fee Brecker had advanced him."

"It was a very interesting ceremony," said Brecker gravely. "The minister never got out of step—but he did lose his church later."

"Ah, well. That was then. The new Roseland will have three television sets and space for 5,000 people in an atmosphere of sedate glamor."

The average age of our clientele is now 30, said Lou. "It includes corporation presidents, college professors and Broadway producers as well as career girls."

"Sixty per cent of our guests are couples. There are no hostesses. We don't allow anyone in under 21, boy or girl. There is no roughneck element."

"We wouldn't permit on our floor the kind of dancing that goes on in supper clubs on and off Park Avenue."

"Rock 'n' roll music? We don't even allow our hands to play it."

Bigger Farm Yield Deemed Possible To Feed 200 Million

CORVALLIS — Farm production in this country has tended to exceed demand for 43 years in spite of rapidly increasing population — and the trend is likely to continue, says an Oregon State College agricultural economist.

"If 200 million persons with the sciences and methods now available, states E. L. Potter, OSC professor emeritus of agricultural economics. By the time population reaches the 200 million mark — estimated for 1975 — science undoubtedly will have made still further advances, he says.

Farm surpluses, government programs and "too small" farms are summarized by Potter as the basic problems in a concise 14-page OSC circular of information, "Our Farm Problem." Copies of the new booklet are available from county extension agents or the OSC bulletin clerk.

A major problem cited is that one-third of the nation's farms are too small to operate economically. As improvements in labor-saving farm machines continue, the "family farm" of today may become the "too-small farm" of tomorrow, Potter explains.

While the percentage of population needed to man the nation's farms is steadily decreasing, the country today continues higher in the result is that farms must be divided into even smaller units, or a farm boy must buy out his city-bred brothers and sisters. Many a good farm boy has gone broke, Potter says, trying to buy out the other heirs even though the father left a fine farm free of debt.

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

gesture of hatred—hatred of the foreigners who built the canal that with reasonable cooperation among men could have done so much to build the economy of Egypt and make life happier and more agreeable for Egypt's people.

In Hungary, conquerors with guns in their hands force slavery upon a people who want to run their own affairs with no outsiders blowing down their necks and telling them what to do.

And so on through the world. Everywhere men long for peace but don't know how to go about getting it.

How shall we go about getting the peace that men long for but can't seem to achieve?

I wouldn't know. But I THINK we shall have to approach the achievement of peace throughout the world in somewhat the same manner in which we have achieved at least a close approximation of peace in our individual cities and our individual states and our individual nations.

That is to say, if we are to have peace throughout the world, we must agree that there shall be LAW AND ORDER throughout the world. We must agree that the welfare of all the people is more important than the welfare of ANY of the people.

If we are to achieve for the world the reasonable degree of peace and security we have achieved for individual communities, we must set up for the world the same system of law and order we have set up for our individual communities.

How else can there be peace?

How shall we set up such a system?

Well, we have in United Nations the FRAMEWORK for it.

Somewhere or other we must learn how to make United Nations work for us ALL OVER THE WORLD as we have made law and order work for us in individual cities and states and nations.

I know it sounds crazy. But on Christmas Day, in a world that wants peace but doesn't know how to get it, one ought to be allowed to harbor a crazy hope.

Wilson To Continue As Defense Secretary

WASHINGTON (AP) — Charles E. Wilson indicated Thursday he expects to continue as secretary of defense at least until next summer.

Wilson, returning from a holiday at his Michigan home, was met at the airport by newsmen. They asked if he would remain in his job until action on the military budget is completed by Congress, usually in July.

"My present intention," Wilson replied, "is to see it (the budget) through."

"But I might change my mind of course."

"A man never knows what is going to happen to him these days."

Thornton Gives Smith Summary Of Dispositions

SALEM (AP) — Atty. Gen. Robert Y. Thornton gave Gov. Elmo Smith Thursday another summary of the disposition and status of the 33 indictments returned by the Multnomah County Grand Jury that investigated vice and crime.

The governor appointed Thornton to take charge of the investigation and prosecution of the cases, and asked for periodic reports.

PAY BOOST ASSURED

PORTLAND (AP) — Some 8,000 building and construction laborers in Oregon will get a 10-cent hourly pay boost Tuesday.

This Jan. 1 increase is called for in the contracts of the heavy and building divisions of the Associated General Contractors of the Portland General Builders Assn. and the Concrete Contractors' Assn.

COMPLICATIONS IN THE AIR

Medford Mail-Tribune

Growth brings its complications, and not only in the field of economics.

A couple of veteran private pilots the other day were discussing the difference between flying from Medford to Portland a few years ago and today.

Then, one climbed into a plane flew to Portland, and landed, with a minimum of fuss, bother and formalities. Now, there are intricate "rules of the road" in the air, "required report-in calls via radio" at a number of different points, specified altitudes to observe, and complex landing procedures, particularly when the Portland airport is busy.

They showed a document containing about the size of a large suitcase — which was full of maps, charts, tables, and lists of regulations, instructions and requirements. It is kept up to date by weekly mailings to be inserted in loose-leaf binders. And woe betide the pilot who is not up on the latest orders — sometimes issued without advance warning.

As the speed and number of planes have increased, so has the complexity and quantity of radio equipment required to be aboard. One local pilot has a plane for which he paid some \$7,000 a year or two ago, and only last week he completed the job of installing all the necessary radio equipment at a cost of more than \$3,000 — nearly half the cost of the plane.

More and more radio channels are becoming required, each adding to the complexity and cost of equipment. They told about one multi-thousand dollar radio installation that was "obsolete" the day it was installed.

Where two or three radio channels were once all any pilot needed to assist him in navigation and communication, it is now necessary for a well-equipped plane to have somewhere between 20 and 60 and the number is going up all the time.

The pilots told of taking off from the Portland airport recently, and having to use four separate radio channels from the time they climbed into the plane until it was airborne.

We presume the complex regulations and equipment are necessary to provide safety in the increasingly crowded air — but private aviation is paying the price. Added cost, added regulation, and fantastically complicated procedures, just to stay in the air—E.A.

GRANDFATHER'S WEATHER

Bend Bulletin

Grandpa's tall tales about those tough winters of long ago may be true.

But weather records reaching nearly a century into the past indicate that it was not the weather that made things tough for Grandpa but conditions under which he lived.

Contrary to Grandpa's stories about tough winters of yesteryear, the nation's coldest January in 60 years was as recent as 1930.

Even Bend's weather records, first of which were taken in 1901, show only a fraction of a degree of difference between temperatures for the first 20 years of the century and for the past 30 years.

However, Grandpa, of the horse and buggy days, could not be expected to concede that his weather was not more severe than that of recent decades.

Grandpa lived close to the weather. He excavated his way to the barn with a shovel. He removed tons of snow from the hay pile, to get feed for his stock. His horses ploughed through deep snow to reach the nearest town.

Occasionally when winds whipped snow into drifts, roads remained blocked for weeks. There was no state or county equipment handy to remove snow about as fast as it fell.

Just 25 years ago there was a fierce storm in the Deschutes tract. Snow piled up on railroad tracks. Traffic over the gorge line was blocked for 14 days. A train, with passengers aboard, was stalled in a drift 11 days at Frieda.

Persons aboard that stalled train and men who worked in the effort to free tracks of snow and ice will say that nothing like that storm "has happened since."

With modern snow removal equipment a storm of the same magnitude in the gorge this winter would receive little attention.

Grandfather had his storms. It is true. He suffered through them. And in letters and diaries he made mention of deep snow, house-high drifts and arctic weather of the long ago.

But if he had owned a sturdy farm tractor to push a path to a rotary-cleared highway, and snow tires on his wheels, he would not have passed on to posterity tales of the hard winters of pioneer days.

Even stories of polar temperatures at the turn of the century might have been tempered a bit if Grandpa had had an electric blanket.

Canadian Rail Strike Authorized By Union

MONTREAL (AP) — The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen has ordered its members to strike against the Canadian Pacific Railway on Jan. 2.

The union is fighting to hold jobs for firemen in an age of increasing dieselization.

Two CPR subsidiaries also are affected, the Dominion Atlantic Railway and the Quebec Central.

The CPR system includes 17,000 miles of rails in all of the Canadian provinces except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

The strike order went out to some 2,800 CPR firemen, 200 hostlers and 20 engineers, but union vice president W. E. Gamble said he expected other railway unions to respect the brotherhood's picket lines.

He predicted a "complete" stoppage of CPR services, involving 75,000 employees and about half of Canada's rail system.

Editorial Comment

From The Oregon Press

THE GAME COMMISSION'S REASONING

Oregon City Enterprise-Courier

Since closure of the 1956 deer hunting season we have been constantly aware of unrest throughout the State among sportsmen who object to a special division of the yearly hunting regulations, commonly known as the "either-sex season."

Their main objection has been that this special season has allowed what they term as, "wholesale slaying of does and fawns." The title indicates some deep sentiments and disagreement has built up in regards to the special season and that the bigger percentage of hunters and farmers do not clearly understand the Oregon State Game Commission's reasons for their decision to have this female season and encourage killing of all sexes.

Each winter, the Game Commission sends a special group of men into the Oregon woods to take an inventory of deer herds. These men have extensive training in deer counting and in evaluating the amount of forage available for winter feed.

From the deer count and estimates of available forage the Game Commission determines how many of the herd will have to be "thinned out" to properly adjust the amount of food needed to sustain life through the long, cold winter months.

If an area survey shows that there are too many deer for the available food, the commission recommends that area for opening of either-sex shooting for those hunters who still have a tag to use.

Is it better to kill these extra deer off in the special seasons and use the meat, paid for through purchases of licenses and other fees or leave the animals to suffer through a long, cold starvation period and perhaps die and be of no value to anyone?

Unfortunately a new class of hunter has joined the ranks of today's sportsmen. He is not an "old-timer" nor is he a good hunter. He is a guy that has a touchy trigger finger and kills anything he may see. This often includes fawns.

Killing of these fawns is the main reason why hundreds of sportsmen, clubs and prominent people throughout the State are "blowing their tops" at the game commission.

The commission hasn't told hunters to go into the woods and slay those little, brown eyed, spotted animals. They have only done their best to properly adjust the deer herds throughout the State and all-free shooting in over-populated areas.

The guy we should "put in his place" is one of us — that trigger-happy hunter that shoots anything moving in the woods and comes in dragging a 30 pound deer behind him.

The logical suggestions that may prove to be of some help to the Game Commission in managing the deer herds in Oregon has come from those clubs who are talking about more strict regulations for licensed deer hunters, a possibility of having one either-sex season early in the year, and those men who are promoting the Ten Commandments of safety. Red Hot Days and many other worth while projects.

Let's try cooperating with the Game Commission. They know what they are doing, and they welcome logical suggestions from sportsmen.

HIGHER INTEREST RATES

Bend Bulletin

There has been hope in the lumber industry in the past few days that the recent raise of one-half per cent in FHA mortgage interest rates would spur home building, and take up some of the recent slack in lumber sales.

Editor Bernard Mainwaring of the Salem Capital Journal recently looked at the raise from another point of view, however. He looked at the others who would benefit from higher interest rates. He found many. In part, he put it this way:

"Millions of Americans, very few of whom have ever seen Wall Street, stand to gain by this overdue shift in our economy. Who are they? Everyone who saves money and invests it in savings deposits in banks or savings and loan institutions, buys government or other bonds, or buys life insurance. Quite a few tens of millions fall within this rather expansive category."

"But those who borrow stand to lose? This is one's offhand assumption but not always a correct assumption. Interest rates rose because too many wanted to borrow, too few to save. That old rascal, supply and demand is still operating, you see. Better interest rates mean saving more attractive and tend to make money available to lending that otherwise wouldn't be. So half a per cent higher interest rate may make it possible for the loan applicant to get it, instead of a polite "so sorry, please."

"As a matter of justice, which is not exactly the most trivial phase of the matter, interest rates went down when everything else went up during the war and post-war period. Those who saved money back in the twenties and thirties and kept it in the investments referred to above have already lost half of the principal in terms of present day buying power. It is high time they got a mild break in this fast moving game. For if they didn't saving might go out of business and then who'd provide the money so many of us wish to borrow?"

The saver's wages are still less than they were many years ago, just about the only wages that haven't gone up anywhere from 100 to 200 per cent.

Borrowers who are not also savers might not look at it the same way. But it is surprising how many people will find themselves members of both groups.

TIGHT MONEY DEBATE IS ON

Albany Democrat-Herald

"Tight Money," Senator Richard Neuberger tells us, is slowly stifling small people and small enterprise; is curtailing construction and is, in short, stifling the national economy.

The Oregon senator complains that increased rates of interest during the last year have made it impossible for small borrowers to finance their enterprises because they cannot afford to pay the interest rates now demanded.

Neuberger sees in the administration's cautious fiscal policy gain only for banks and bond buyers.

Actually there is some truth in what Neuberger says, but there is also a school of thought that contends the very "evil" of which he speaks is a good thing. They agree with the administration that "tightening" of money is an effective method of checking inflation, which had become somewhat alarming during the last year, reflected in higher prices and higher living costs.

Surely the Oregon senator would not openly and knowingly espouse higher living costs.

Opposed to the senator's view is that of Anthony N. Reinhart, writing in "The Night Money Delusion" in the current issue of The Freeman.

Reinhart notes that: "Actually, bank credit would be considered 'tight' by two types of potential users. First, there are those who could borrow at free market, interest rates, but whose collateral or credit rating is not sufficient to acquire credit at artificially low interest rates. So, in this sense, there is really no such thing as 'tight money' — or, 'tight money' at artificially low interest rates."

Secondly, there are those who feel they cannot afford to borrow at current interest rates, but who would be willing borrowers if interest rates were lower. They might speak of money as being tight. But those of us who don't own yachts would be equally justified in talking about a "tight yacht market," simply because yachts are priced beyond our means.

As we have seen, "tightness" is suffered either by those who can't afford credit at current interest rates, or by those who are willing to borrow at free market interest rates but are eliminated as marginal risks at artificially low interest rates.

The only cure for unreasonable tightness, then, is a permanently flexible market for all credit. This would encourage more people to lend their savings to others, thus alleviating the artificial scarcity of funds to be loaned.

Interest rates and the flow of credit are controllable by the federal reserve board.

Checking of inflation is always tough on some sections of society or some localities but to permit it to run rampant is tough on everyone sooner or later. History will attest to that. A sound economic policy may not be good politics but in the long run it pays off.

THE STATE CRACKS THE WHIP

Astorian-Budget