

The News-Review

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REVIVAL FORTHCOMING

By Charles V. Stanton

One of the Northwest's chief lumber executives is circulating a statement criticizing school districts, church organizations and other public bodies because they do not use lumber as the principal material in construction of their buildings.

He laments that here in the Pacific Northwest, where our economy depends upon the timber industry, we use materials other than wood with which to erect public and semi-public buildings. He seems to feel that we lack loyalty when we fail to construct such buildings with wood. His effort, apparently, is to shame public bodies into shifting from concrete, steel, brick, tile, plastics and other such materials, to timbers and boards.

This lumberman, holding, first, that it is our duty to use the material contributing to our economy, contends that wood is sufficiently fireproof to be used in school buildings and churches, that it can be made as beautiful as can any other material, and that it will have an equally long life.

It would be my opinion that he is stretching just a little when he attributes equal fire resistance and durability to wood, although his claims for economy and beauty have unquestioned merit.

Should Be Advertised

There is a very debatable question whether public buildings, particularly schools, inhabited by children, and churches, where many elderly people normally are in attendance, should be built of other than fireproof materials. The existing trend toward one-story school buildings, with ample exit space in all directions, however, does lessen somewhat the argument for exclusively fireproof materials there. Most of our modern schools have no escape problems, such as were found in the multi-storied frame school buildings of past years.

But, admitting in every detail the argument of the lumber executive, it is my belief that his approach to the problem is wrong.

Merchandise is not commonly sold by complaining. If people don't buy a certain brand of merchandise, it is because they are being sold something they believe to be superior. People are educated as to what they buy chiefly through advertising. They don't normally buy because of a sense of duty, as "buy at home" campaigns will attest. Nor do they buy because they are scolded. They buy because they are convinced, through advertising, that they are getting the best possible piece of merchandise for the money expended. That holds true whether it's carrots or school buildings.

If the lumber industry has a material superior for use in churches and school buildings, then the industry should be advertising that material in competition with steel, concrete and aluminum, which are spending millions of dollars on behalf of their own production.

Good Future Ahead

It is true that our lumber industry is in a serious economic slump. The slump is created because not enough lumber is being used. If more lumber could be channelled into school and church buildings, it would help materially. Public groups in the Northwest, I believe, should give thought to the use of as much lumber as possible.

But, by the time plans for churches and school buildings using wood are drawn, it would be my expectation that lumber production again will be going full blast and prices will be back up to levels causing question of economy in the use of wood over other materials.

Statistics show that there will be a continuing demand for more homes. Factory construction will remain at high level, according to all predictions. By next year, it would seem, we should begin to feel the impact of the sensational road building program now being engineered.

Throughways, such as indicated in the national road program, require numerous structures. Every few miles there will be bridges, traffic dividers, cloverleafs, and other such structures. They usually are of concrete. But the great majority will, if the lumber industry is smart, use timbers, boards and plywood for form material. Here will be a tremendous market during the next few years, provided the lumber industry doesn't permit its light metals competitors to get the jump.

And here in Douglas County, where we can produce such a large volume of dimension and other structural wood, the highway program should spell an early revival of our timber boom and assure continuance for a long time to come.

Connection Between High Fat Diet And Heart Disease Still Uncertain

ALBANY, N.Y. — Rich-food fanciers concerned with their hearts are faced with a gastronomic problem — should they wallow in that "luxurious" diet and perhaps suffer heart disease? Medical men are opposed in their views as to the relationship between a high fat diet and heart disease.

Two prominent researchers contended here there was no evidence to support claims that a high-fat diet contributed to heart disease.

Dr. Herman E. Hilleboe, New York state health commissioner, and Dr. Jacob Yerushalmi, University of California biostatistician, declared "the suggested association cannot at this time be accepted as valid."

Thus they took issue with the recent findings of Dr. Ancel Keys, University of Minnesota physiologist, who says he has found "a remarkable relationship" between fat consumption and coronary disease.

In Minneapolis Tuesday Dr. Keys refused to budge from his stand. He said Dr. Hilleboe and Yerushalmi were using 1950-52 death rates for all heart diseases, not just coronary, and that "some of the cases are rheumatic and

have nothing to do with diet." Hilleboe said, "If you scramble the two together it's a hopeless proposition." He added, "Secondly, their dietary estimates are from the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome and are obviously tentative."

"They are obviously wrong in using 1953 dietary estimates with 1950 and 1952 death rates."

On Sunday, a report issued by a 13-man international committee said there were indications that a "luxurious diet" may be associated with development of heart disease. Hilleboe heads the committee and Yerushalmi and Keys are members.

AIM FOR PROHIBITION

PORTLAND — A group of drunks said Monday it would attempt to get a prohibition amendment on Oregon's general election ballot next year.

Circulation of petitions is to start soon after a meeting scheduled here Aug. 2. Principal speaker at the rally, sponsored by the United Drunks, will be the Rev. William D. McGraw, district superintendent of the Nazarene Church of Oregon.

"I'm Doing It So You Won't Get Hurt"



Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA)—Next to President Eisenhower's scheduled escape from Washington by helicopter, the loudest pin dropped in this year's "Operation Alert" Civil Defense Administration test is its issuance with the Atomic Energy Commission of a new handbook on "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons."

This paper-backed volume—which you can buy for \$2 like any other losing horse—replaces a 1950 handbook on "The Effects of Atomic Weapons." The change in title is significant.

Seven years ago the worst thing they had to be afraid of was an atom fission bomb the equivalent of 20,000 tons of TNT in explosive force.

But on March 1, 1954, the first hydrogen fusion bomb was exploded over Bikini with a force equivalent to 15 million tons of TNT and a radioactive fallout that covered 7,000 square miles.

MOST of the information in the new nuclear weapons job has been issued before by AEC in bits and pieces. Now it is pulled together to give you all the gloom in one package.

The new handbook makes no mention of the so-called "clean" bomb, which is still pretty theoretical. What it has to say is all about dirty bombs. This should be taken seriously — particularly in Civil Defense Test Week — but it probably won't be so taken.

The general impression from previous releases is that the worst effects of fallout from an H-bomb would be in areas up to 40 miles wide and 200 miles long, downwind from ground zero point of explosion. This local fallout is described as ceasing to be a serious

hazard within a few weeks. BUT THERE is another form of fallout, says the handbook. It consists of very fine material suspended in the air for from a few days to years. This is "worldwide fallout."

The major part of this fallout is moved by the winds at high altitude. In general, it is carried in an easterly direction.

It makes a complete circuit of the globe in four to seven weeks. Rain and snow are the principal scavengers that bring it down.

THE MOST effective but not necessarily the most practical method of minimizing the danger of nuclear weapons, says the handbook, would be by dispersal and underground construction.

Evacuation — removal of the population from a contaminated area — is by no means simple because it involves passage without protection through contaminated areas.

It may be that the best initial step is to seek shelter in relatively closed areas, but the handbook admits that "an ideal shelter is virtually impossible to attain."

Such shelters as can be found may have to be occupied continuously from two to seven days. Food and water supplies should be kept covered to prevent access of fallout particles. Filters for removing small particles of matter may be desirable.

If water is available, the exposed food can be washed free of contamination — provided that the water itself isn't contaminated.

Where water from a reservoir is subjected to regular coagulation, sedimentation and filtration, it is probable that much of the radioactive material would be removed.

NEW YORK — The great love affairs of the past were between men and women.

For example, Adam and Eve, Cleopatra and Mark Antony, Romeo and Juliet, Tristan and Isolde, Cyrano de Bergerac and Roxanne, and Tommy Manville and the phone book.

Such romances now are hopelessly old-fashioned and are usually found only among callow teenagers. The great romance of the 20th Century isn't between man and woman. It's between women and electrical gadgets.

Only a high school girl really is fascinated by the vibrations of an Elvis Presley. Your mature woman is more attracted by the vibrations of a new electric dishwasher or the throaty purring of a living room air-conditioning machine.

In the good old days, when man was king in his castle, a husband could always keep his wife's thoughts on her home by a quick left hook to the stomach or a right cross to the jaw. Marriage always held a surprise element to a woman, because she never was sure what her man would do next. This kept up her interest in him.

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Since the victory of the equal rights movement, however, many a man has been faced with the problem of how to get a strong-minded woman to cleave to him for life. After all, a woman now has a husband figured out pretty well 10 minutes after leaving the altar.

What is there left to keep up her interest in the wearing years ahead? How can a husband be sure she won't drop him for the first male adventurer with a ticklish mustache who appears on the horizon?

Some husbands think the answer is to shower their wife with jewelry and furs. But there is a mistake. It only makes her more attractive to other men.

The thing to do, if you are a simple-minded husband (and if you are not, the adjective follows), is to get your wife interested in something in your home she can never quite understand. The most suitable thing is electricity. It has everything the wayward

In The Day's News

(Continued From Page One)

"That is about 2,000 less cattle and 3,000 less sheep and lambs than a week ago."

Out of thousands of years of experience, this general rule has been deduced:

When there are more sellers than buyers, prices tend to FALL. When there are more buyers than sellers, prices tend to RISE.

That has come to be known as the law of supply and demand.

From time to time down through the ages politicians of one breed and another have sought to REPEAL this law of supply and demand. OCCASIONALLY, for short periods, these political efforts have seemed to be successful.

But over the LONG PULL, the natural law of supply and demand has resisted all political efforts to repeal it. The clear lesson of all market history is that when sellers are more numerous than buyers, prices will fall in spite of all efforts on the part of government to keep them rising.

And—

By buyers, over any reasonable period of time, remain more numerous than sellers prices will rise and will keep on rising as long as buyers remain more numerous than sellers.

In these highly political days, that is a good rule to keep in mind.

Here's a note on taxes:

The Tax Foundation, Inc., a private research organization with headquarters in New York, reports in a study made public that the average American making as much as \$10,000 a year pays 10 PERCENT OF HIS INCOME IN TAXES.

Shortly after lunch on Tuesday, after he has put in his stint for federal, state and local tax collectors, a five-day week worker is free to start earning a living for himself and his family.

That is to say:

This average worker, who works on the average a five-day week, works all of Monday and half of Tuesday for GOVERNMENT. He has only half of Tuesday and all of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday to work for himself.

Out of his earnings on these three and a half days, he has to pay all of his private and personal bills.

Another clear lesson of history: When the time comes when government reaches into the pockets of the people's earnings to pay the cost of government, trouble follows sooner or later.

Nearly always, history tells us, it is BAD trouble.

SEATTLE — President Eisenhower has tagged as "unfortunate" legislation authorizing a federal high dam in the Hell Canyon reach of the Snake River. Rep. Westland (R-Wash.) said Monday.

Westland made public a letter sent to him last week by Eisenhower in which the President cited Democratic-sponsored legislation to construct a high dam to drown out a three-dam project started by the Idaho Power Co. The bill has passed the Senate and is pending in the House.

In the letter to Westland, as published by The Times, the President declared:

"Construction work on two of the three dams comprising the development licensed by the Federal Power Commission is well under way. Production of electrical energy urgently needed in Idaho and scheduled to begin in September, 1958.

"It would be unfortunate, indeed, particularly at this stage of the development, if Congress should negate the license and authorize the alternate development."

Effect Of Sheep Disease Found In Oregon Shown In Regard To Public, Sheepmen

SALEM — It is no longer news that scrapie-infected sheep have been found in Oregon. But most sheepmen and the lamb-eating public still seem to be in the dark on what effect it will have on them.

Because this is so, the State Department of Agriculture offers this review of the scrapie situation in Oregon, as presented by Dr. K. J. Peterson, state veterinarian with the department.

Scrapie is an insidious disease because of the extremely long incubation period, which ranges from 18 months to three years or more. It is caused by a filtrable virus.

As far as the public is concerned, scrapie will have no effect because the disease does not affect humans. It does not affect meat. It affects only sheep and goats.

For sheepmen, scrapie in Oregon must be eradicated now, even at the cost of what may seem like extreme protective measures. The department will permit shearing of diseased sheep to become widespread. This will invite an embargo against Oregon sheep, and will result in the costly experience of the industry having to adjust itself to live with it. No treatment is known.

Large Flock Destroyed

Recently a large flock of Oregon purebred sheep was ordered destroyed by the state because three animals in which scrapie was diagnosed were traced to that flock. A fourth suspicious case originated in the flock. Obviously, the Oregon flock was the point of infection, although not a single animal in the flock actually showed symptoms of the disease. Every animal appeared perfectly healthy. This is the aggravating feature of scrapie because of the extremely long incubation period.

State and federal veterinarians under Dr. Peterson and Dr. A. G. Beagle, in charge of federal veterinarians in Oregon, are now engaged, with the help of sheepmen, in tracing every ram and ewe sold from the Oregon Broadmead flock. They are also searching out any breeding stock from the Vassar flock in California in which an outbreak appeared; some of the Vassar stock was sold in Oregon.

These animals and all their first generation lambs will be traced to the owners. In a few circumstances, it may be necessary to include more than the first generation offspring.

It may take another month to complete this work.

The rest of the animals in a flock to which the Vassar and Broadmead rams and ewes are traced will not be removed. The flocks will be watched closely for a long time.

Fatal Symptoms Described

Scratching and hard rubbing of back and sides will continue so that the wool will rub off. Disoriented sheep will carry their head up and a smacking of lips will be evident when scratching or rubbing. They'll pick their front feet high off the ground and hind feet will often move together. They'll not coordinate movement well and this will become progressively worse. They'll lose weight, even though they continue to eat well.

Scrapie is almost always fatal. Normally an animal will live three months after the symptoms appear. Sometimes it will live only 14 days and sometimes as long as a year.

The virus affects the brain; no found but degenerative nerve cells in the brain are evident on histopathological studies.

Sheepmen are cautioned not to jump to the conclusion that scrapie is at hand just because a sheep scratches. Lice, sheep ticks and sheep scab may cause a lot of rubbing. It's easy to determine if lice or sheep ticks are the cause. Skin lesions, a fluid or serum and crusts are evident in scab. With scrapie, when scratching starts, the skin is usually normal, although the continual rubbing will later produce some abrasions and lesions.

Imported Sheep Carriers

Oregon and California are not the only states in which this disease has appeared. All outbreaks have resulted from importations. This disease first showed in the United States in Michigan in 1949; next in California and Ohio in 1952. Since then a number of outbreaks have appeared, mostly in Suffolk

sheep. Besides the states mentioned, Illinois, New York, Connecticut, Texas, Tennessee and Indiana have had outbreaks.

The disease is very old. It entered Germany and France about 1750, probably in white face sheep from Spain. By the end of the 18th century it was established in Great Britain, where it affects any breed of sheep. The fact that most of the outbreaks in this country are in Suffolk sheep seems to be because our recent importations are largely of that breed.

In Great Britain, the annual loss to the sheep industry from scrapie — there also called rubbers and pinners — runs between 4 and 5 per cent annually. In some flocks, the loss ranges from 25 to 50 per cent.

Following the outbreaks in this country, the United States imposed an embargo against sheep importations from Great Britain. As a result, that country is doing more research work on scrapie. While no research is now under way in the United States on this disease, the United States Department of Agriculture sent Dr. B. T. Simms and Dr. James L. Hourigan to Britain to study the situation there and the research developments.

Program Is Continued

After studying the situation there, these experts recommended continuation of the same national program which Oregon is now using. It is a difficult disease to do research on but some new research techniques may help solve the riddle of scrapie. Dr. Peterson believes. Until it does, the eradication and cleanup program adopted by federal and state veterinarians, research people and sheep leaders in this country is the best answer to wiping out this threat to the Oregon sheep industry.

Program Successful Before

This eradication program established in Oregon is the same as that approved for the nation. It is also the same program which was used successfully to eradicate scrapie in New Zealand and Australia when it was found in those countries in 1952.

In the case of sheep ordered slaughtered under the program, the state and federal Department of Agriculture will participate jointly and equally in indemnities to be paid. The department has asked three veteran Oregon purebred sheepmen to make the appraisals.

The federal indemnity on scrapie is not over \$75 on a purebred animal and not over \$25 on a grade animal. With the state matching on an equal basis under the joint indemnity agreement, the largest total indemnity that a sheepbreeder can receive is \$150 for purebreds and \$50 for grades.

Under the present eradication program, officials are searching out and rams and ewes taken into non-infected flocks since October 1, 1953, from the unknown infected flocks. So far, only sheepmen in Western Oregon are being asked to help run down these animals. At this point there is no evidence of scrapie in commercial flocks in Eastern Oregon.

Certificates Are Required

If they do not have them, purebred sheepmen are advised to obtain purebred registry certificates for all animals which came from flocks where the disease is now known to exist. Purebred indemnities will not be paid without these certificates.

Only a handful of sheep owners in Oregon have seen an actual case of scrapie. It was diagnosed in two small flocks in 1954; they were eradicated. To prevent any recurrence, ground buildings, trucks, feeders and everything with which they came in contact was disinfected. Should any further cases be suspected, and positive diagnosis made, these same sanitation measures will be carried out before the animals are destroyed. Lands may be rescratched after 90 days.

The first symptom of scrapie is a slight nervousness, usually exhibited for only short periods before the animal settles down with the rest of the flock. Then nervousness increases, and the animal will back up to a fence post or anything at hand to rub hard — it is from this scratching that the disease gets its name.

Scratching and hard rubbing of back and sides will continue so that the wool will rub off. Disoriented sheep will carry their head up and a smacking of lips will be evident when scratching or rubbing. They'll pick their front feet high off the ground and hind feet will often move together. They'll not coordinate movement well and this will become progressively worse. They'll lose weight, even though they continue to eat well.

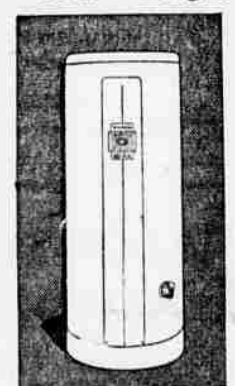
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