Editorial Page

Lumber Industry Continues To Grow

More than eight billion board feet of lumber were produced in western Oregon and Washington during 1963 and it was worth $603 million to the two states. What's more, 1964 looks just as properous.

This was the crux of a year-end roundup report from the West Coast Lumbermen's Association office in Portland.

G. C. Edgett, executive vice president of the WCLA, said the production was up slightly from 1962 and was expected to improve moderately in 1964. One of the main reasons for the improvement predicted is the expected increase in new single-family dwellings. He said the upturn in numbers of single-family homes in 1963 and the predicted increase for 1964 is encouraging. This seems to indicate, he noted, that the trend to individual homes is the result of a swing away from the steady growth in recent years of high-rise apartments. While the homes are mostly wood products, these apartments use other construction materials predominantly.

Looking back on 1963, Edgett could see a lot of accomplishments helpful to the wood industry.

He hailed the final approval by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a seven cents per hundred pounds rate reduction as a major victory for western lumber. This cut on lumber freight bills (in which WCLA traffic men played a prominent part with the Western Pine and Douglas Fir Plywood Associations) means a $20 million annual saving on freight bills, he said.

He also heralded as a major accomplishment the successful effort to get legislation enacted which exempts lumber destined for foreign markets from having to be rate scheduled in advance. The new law, he says, enables U.S. lumber shippers to negotiate for shipping rates on each shipment, as Canadian competition does. He claimed this eases restrictions which have curtailed sale of U.S. lumber in foreign markets.

Edgett also liked the favorable action by the Congress on the bill requiring that lumber be marked as to country of origin. This was another of the steps designed to give the Northwest a better competitive position against Canada.

Edgett saw it as a good year, but he could see other windmills on the horizon to tilt. He said his association has allocated $455,000 for an aggressive campaign of national lumber promotion of West Coast lumber.

Although progress has been made, he said, on a change in grade standardization, he sees a need for more work on this aspect. He noted that for the first time, engineered sizes have been developed which would reduce the volume of wood needed in a piece of dimension lumber, but such changes in sizes aren't generally accepted. He insisted that wood has always been overspecified (i.e. its size is greater than needed for the job it must do) because it has been inexpensive. He said now, however, that it is becoming more costly to produce, it is necessary to reduce its cost to the consumer in order to compete with other building materials.

Edgett's conclusions will draw dispute from some quarters, but the important thing is that the industry is working to keep itself growing and healthy by competing in the market place.

WASHINGTON WINDOW

Russ Wheat Deal Seen As Hot Issue In Race

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International

The ruckus over American credit to enable the Soviet Union to buy U.S. wheat will rumble on into the 1964 presidential campaign and a good thing, too.

It is a good thing because the two major parties are clearly divided on the big and emotional question involved in this business of selling U.S. wheat to the hungry Russians. The question is whether the people of the United States want to expand trade relations with the Soviet Union or prefer to hold these relations to a minimum. The Democratic party is committed now as a party to such trade with the Communists.

House GOP Leader Charles A. Halleck has put the Republican party squarely on the other side of that question. If Halleck's strategy was good, the wily man from Indiana already has cost the Democrats some presidential election votes. The government credit aspect of the controversy probably improves the issue from the standpoint of Republican campaigners.

Will Need Persuasion

Great powers of persuasion will be needed to convince all hands that the United States should extend credit to the Soviet Union for any purpose whatever. Maybe Nikita Khrushchev was only joking when he said "we will bury you." Or, maybe Mr. K didn't mean what his words seemed to mean. Or, maybe Nikita is just a merry old grandfather whom we should love and cherish rather than despise and dislike.

It is not likely, however, that the American people can be sold on Khrushchev. The Democrats obviously have the short end of the campaign argument on this issue. The best Democratic bet will be for wheat prices to rise considerably under circumstances that would enable Democratic campaigners to say that Communist purchases were responsible or, anyway, helped. That would be a pocketbook issue in many states.

The wheat-sale issue is entangled, of course, in dispute over presidential prerogatives in the conduct of foreign policy. But the question thus arising is blurred by an overlap of presidential and congressional authority. The sale of wheat to the Soviet Union obviously is a matter of foreign policy and to be determined by the President. But congressional powers are invaded when the matter of foreign policy extends to the use of public funds. The power of the purse lies in the Congress.

Question Is Simple

This has been a dispute over constitutional powers in which there will be little interest and even less discussion during the 1964 presidential campaign. The simpler question which will echo throughout the land is this: *Should the United States lend the Communists money to buy U.S. wheat?*

On their debt record so far, the Russians would seem not to deserve any U.S. credit. They welched on their World War II lend lease indebtedness. It is, of course, a fact that nations which borrow or otherwise take from Uncle Sam usually do not pay their bills. The World War I (1914-18) debts still are largely outstanding. The United States more often than not has been an international patsy.

That will be a factor in the campaign year debate. Another matter in dispute will be the real Russian need for U. S. credits. The Russians are able to do a cash on the barrel-head business in some other parts of the world. They are pouring vast resources into Cuba, for example. Perhaps if they eased up on Cuba the Russians could afford to pay cash for American wheat.

Maybe our side should, at least, have suggested that to Mr. K.

SMALL HANGOVER

GREAT YARMOUTH, England (UPI) — Linda Williams, 8, was recovering today from a suspected hangover after she was found unconscious outside her home with a half-empty bottle of sherry lying nearby.

The Almanac

By United Press International

Today is Monday, Dec. 30, the 364th day of 1963 with one to follow.

The moon is full.

The evening stars are Jupiter Saturn and Venus.

On this day in history:

In 1853, the United States purchased the land south of the Gila River in southern Arizona and New Mexico. The deal was later known as the "Gadsen" purchase.

In 1865, British poet Rudyard Kipling was born.

In 1903, fire broke out in the Iroquois Theater in Chicago killing more than 550 persons.

In 1947, King Michael of Rumania abdicated, charging he was forced out by local Communists aided by the Russians.

A thought for the day — The American writer Ernest Hemingway said: "Prose is architecture, not interior decoration, and the baroque is over."

RATIFIES COFFEE PACT

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States deposited with the United Nations Friday its ratification of the international coffee agreement designed to set a floor under the world price for coffee.

Ratification by the United States, which imports 60 per cent of the world's coffee, was necessary to bring into effect the agreement negotiated in 1962.

In Days Gone By

Taken from the files of The News-Review

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 30, 1923

The News-Review is greatly pleased to be able to announce to its many readers today that arrangements have been completed for installation of an Associated Press leased wire service together with a state news bureau which will give this paper a telegraph service equal to that of the Portland afternoon dailies. (Ed. Note: The News-Review is now served by United Press International.)

A band of redskin chiefs bearing the tribal name "Umpqua Chiefs" gathered in the Wigwam Room of the Palace of of Sweets last evening and enjoyed a "home products" banquet. The food was grown in the valley as was also the "vile weed" which the chiefs chucked into the "home grown" corncobs in large quantities. The Douglas County tobacco, placed on the banquet tables in the original state, provided a barrage of smoke that choked down the silver-tongued orators and made the evening more enjoyable.

25 YEARS AGO
Dec. 30, 1938

Base pay for teachers in Oregon's lowest salary bracket would be lifted 40 per cent under a bill Superintendent of Education Rex Putman said would be introduced at the next legislative session. Oregon's teaching minimum was $600 a year whereas Washington's was $1200 and California's $1,350. He said the legislature would be asked to make $1,000 the minimum.

Temporary offices will be established in Roseburg next week by the West Douglas Electric Co-operative, which plans to begin construction of a rural power transmission system in the early spring. The cooperative includes the Brockway, Tenmile, Camas Valley, Olalla, Reston, Lookingglass and Elgarose districts and the 110-mile transmission line will serve about 400 farm families.

10 YEARS AGO
Dec. 30, 1953

Been wondering what to do with your Christmas trees? The Roseburg Junior Chamber of Commerce has come up with another "operation" to help local residents dispose of their used, highly inflammable trees.

The Jaycees will hold an "Operation Tree Lift" next Sunday at which time trucks will pick up Christmas trees, stack them into a huge pile, and burn them. Wayne Schroeder, chairman of the plan, will announce more details later.

"---And That's an Order!"

Africa's Destined For The Africans

By ROBERT C. RUARK

There is no doubt about it, Africa is certainly going to be for the Africans. There is much talk about the need for the white man to stay on as a brother full of know-how, and every time you hear such a fine sentiment you find a bunch of thugs burning down a house or illegally squatting on other people's lands.

Kenya has been legally free since December 12 and already has joined hands with the Communists, of whom the Kenya U.N. delegate and Minister for Home Affairs is so fond. Mr. Oginga Odinga, for that is indeed the name, has already announced to the United Nations that Kenya must swing away from the West as a "redress for imbalance caused by former colonial ties."

"In the cold war we belong to neither camp," says Mr. Odinga, who openly admits receiving Soviet monies, even a long way back. "We belong to Africa."

Hand Is Out

At the same time Mr. Odinga has his hand out for any and all aid from Britain and America — the money from Britain to pay for the land confiscated from the settlers, the money from America to make the economy run and the politicians rich enough to afford Mercedes 300 S.L.s and Rolls Royces.

That peerless emancipator, Mr. Kwame Nkrumah, who has just unseated his chief justice for finding against the state in a trial of former founding fathers—and who has doubled the length of detention-time without trial in an effort to surpass South Africa—announces that when the U.N pulls out of the Congo, Nkrumah wants a complete African takeover in the military—run, I should imagine, by Mr. Nkrumah.

It is presumed that somebody else, possibly America and Britain and Belgium, will pay for this all-black army. Mr. Nkrumah was unspecific on that score—he just mentioned in a most amazing letter to U Thant that he was worried about people like the Congo's General Mbotu or Katanga's Moise Tschombe taking over all that real estate. Having established himself as king emperor of Ghana, Nkrumah is still looking for fresh worlds to conquer.

BBC Ousted

We see by the papers also that the new baby, Kenya, has already gone into business with its own news agency, canceling its contracts with the British Broadcasting Corp. The news agency kicks off with Communist - trained technicians. Czechoslovakia and Moscow provided the equipment and training.

At the same time we also see that Tanganyika has signed an agreement with Czechoslovakia for assistance in the establishment of an official news service. The entire operation runs along the lines of Tass, with the state responsible for what information is disseminated. The freedom of news is already as moribund as it is totally dead in Ghana.

The African mentality is odd in relationship to the Russians. At the same time that African students are charging on Red Square in Moscow, claiming somebody murdered one of their fellows because he wanted to marry a Russian girl, the African governments are doing business in the backroom with an operation which has been proven constantly unsuccessful.

Swing Made

Prime Minister Adoula of the Congo just kicked all of the Russian diplomats out. Sekou Tour of Guinea played footsie-footsie with the whole Communist bloc for a couple of years of disillusionment, and has now swung back to the West because what the Russians sent as friendship commodity generally turned out to be sleighs and reindeer harness. The Czech-printed money was worthless.

Haile Selassie has had a good go at the Eastern brotherhood, and is now back with his cap in his hand, praying to the West. Somalia, which wants some extra bows and arrows to invade Ethiopia and the Northern Frontier District of Kenya, has just made a deal with the East for arms. It was the same deal that Selassie made a few years back so he could have a crack at Somalia.

Nothing much seems to come from these transactions, which are designed to keep Africa secure for the Africans by way of Moscow and Peking. They run out of money, and they run out of know-how, and then they run back to the West.

Russians Puzzled

Ironically, the Russians seem as puzzled as the Africans about efforts to infiltrate that broad, sweaty continent. Nothing much seems to work, nothing seems to be controlled or used to vast advantage, and the noncolonial colonizers run up against petty dictators who rewrite the nation's laws from day to day.

The most frequently used word in East Africa is "Mupa mimi — give me." It's about time, I think, with all this fine uhuru running rampant, that they learn a new bit of dialogue. In America, at least, it's called "Do it yourself."

(Copyrt., 1963 by United Fea. Synd., Inc.)

—In The Day's News—

By FRANK JENKINS

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington as this is written:

The Johnson administration is now expected to seek several hundred million dollars for the opening round of a new attack on domestic poverty.

How will it work?

Let's risk a guess.

These added hundreds of millions of dollars will in effect be printing press money because they will be added to the hundreds of billions that we already owe. But, temporarily, the spending of them will create an added demand for goods. For a while, there will be an illusion of new prosperity, because the production of the added supply of goods will create new jobs.

But—

Because of the added demand for goods arising out of the spending of the new supply of printing press money, prices will tend to rise. Because of the rise in prices, the time will soon arrive when the added supply of money will buy no more THINGS than the former smaller supply of money would buy.

So—

The shot in the arm will wear off quickly, and it will soon be necessary to provide another shot in the arm to create another illusion of easy wealth for everybody.

It works much the same as a shot of hooch. You take it. Maybe in the form of a shot in the arm, or a swallowed pill. For a while, you feel like a new person. It appears to you that there isn't ANYTHING you can't do.

For a few hours, it's a wonderful world you're living in. You're a wonderful person. You feel the urge to go out and conquer new worlds.

Then—

It begins to wear off.

What to do?

Well, you take another shot in the arm. And again you feel a rise in your spirits. This rise is for a shorter duration of time. It wears off quicker. But while it lasted, it was wonderful. So you take another shot in the arm. And then still ANOTHER ONE.

And so on. You keep it up, and in the course of time it no longer gives you a lift. What to do then? About all that remains is to change your brand of shots and do it all over again.

Eventually the time comes when you're a wreck.

It works the same way with this business of infusing the economy with another shot of printing press money every time the economy begins to slow down.

The world has had a lot of experience with shots in the arm. Both in the form of hasheesh and in the form of printing press money.

Always, in the course of time, it turns out to be a flop.

Probing question:

WHAT SHOULD WE DO?

Experience points for us the moral that there is no such thing as something for nothing. If we could have something for nothing—either in the form of dope or in the form of printing press money—the time would have arrived long ago when we would all be lolling at our ease, in a world where there would be plenty for everybody—to be had merely by reaching out and picking it up.

Two U.S Divisions To Remain In Korea

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The United States will maintain two infantry divisions in South Korea for the foreseeable future despite recurring reports that one division soon will be brought home, U.S. officials said.

There are no current plans officials said, to transfer either the 7th Infantry Division or the 1st Cavalry Division which are helping the Korean army guard the truce line against another attack by North Korean or Chinese Communists.

Middle-Aged Driver Hikes Highway Toll

CAPITOL MEMO
By ZAN STARK

SALEM (UPI) —It is the complacent middle-aged driver with years of motoring experience who is writing a bloody record of tragedy on Oregon's highways this year.

This is the startling conclusion drawn by officials who are trying to find the "why" behind this year's record traffic death toll.

Traffic Safety Director Howard Eddy said "we're not getting our message across to the already driving individuals."

Statistics show the grizzly jump in the death toll is not the result of wild-eyed youngsters, or the over-65 group.

Statistics also show that complacency mixed with speed is the recipe for death.

"A greater impact speed in collisions has occurred this year," Eddy said.

But Eddy is quick to point out there is no simple answer to the problem.

As of Dec. 16, the death toll this year was 527. The previous record of 492 was set in 1959, and last year's toll was 485.

The death rate, which zoomed to frightening heights earlier this year, has been slowing down in recent months.

Last December, for example, 48 persons were killed on the highways. But as of Dec. 16 this year 13 had died, compared with 24 for the first 13 days of last December.

Officials fear the total may top 550 before the year ends.

Traffic volume is up 4 per cent. The accident rate is up 4 per cent. The death rate is up 16 per cent.

To put it another way, last year 5.25 persons died for every 100-million miles of highway travel in Oregon. This year the rate is 5.93.

Eddy said "driver education is paying off," and added that statistics prove the value of high school driver training programs.

He said speed appears to be the basic element in this year's record toll, "and I'm not talking about the 50 mile per hour wildman.

"It's just that cars are going faster when they collide. People lack knowledge of what are safe speeds under certain conditions," Eddy explained.

The Traffic Safety division reported that nearly 30 per cent of the traffic deaths this year involved persons thrown from their cars at the time of impact. It added many of these lives would have been saved by seat belts.

Eddy said there had been 45,400 accidents as of Dec. 13 this year, compared with 43,800 at this time last year.

About the final days of this year, Eddy could only comment, "caution, holiday ahead."

DON OAKLEY

Buyer Hit By Impulse

It was Alexander Pope who said, "The proper study of mankind is man."

He couldn't know what he was starting.

Today, with our polls, surveys, man-in-the-street interviews, sociological in-depth studies, straw votes, canvasses and all the rest, the subspecies of genus Homo who emerges as the most scrutinized, analyzed and categorized is, not surprisingly, the consumer — the man (or, usually, woman) with a loose buck to spend.

Out of the research of recent years into the behavior of this character has come the term "impulse buying," the greatest boon to business since the invention of credit.

Department of Agriculture extension economists at the University of New Hampshire have been looking into the matter and have discovered that impulse buying is not only increasing but that it breaks down into four broad types:

"Pure impulse buying," the kind most people would think of, is the novelty or "escape" tpurchase, the exception to the normal buying pattern. (This accounts for a relatively small percentage of purchases.)

"Reminder impulse buying" occurs when a shopper sees an item and recalls an advertisement about it and a previous decision to buy, or remembers that the supply at home is exhausted or low.

Next is "suggested impulse buying," which happens when a shopper sees a product for the first time and visualizes a need for it. This can be a perfectly rational act and is not the same as the emotional reaction involved in "pure impulse buying."

Lastly, "planned impulse buying" is the category in which a shopper enters a store with specific purchases in mind but with the expectation of making other, on-the-spot purchases, depending on price specials, coupons and the like.

The economists believe that "planned impulse buying" has been a companion development along with self-service stores which allow shoppers to explore and compare products at their leisure. It's also related to the increased use of advertising and attractive in-store displays.

In sum, the researchers have found that when the buying is easy, there is a greater likelihood that the purchase will be made on impulse.

Few shoppers will want to dispute this.

Reader Opinions

Local Program Needed To Help Mentally Ill

To The Editor:

Dr. Roy E. Hanford's letter on socialized medicine was excellent.

When Dr. Joseph H. Treleaven, administrator of the Oregon State Division of Mental Health, spoke in Roseburg he said: "The state is too much involved in care of the mentally ill and the division would like to see them served by private and local personnel and facilities."

Recently, Mr. Robert E. Stevens, planning coordinator for the Mental Health Division, spoke in Roseburg. He said: "A person with an organic disorder goes to a physician for help, he doesn't run to a state institution, and it should be the same with emotional problems."

Other communities have already taken steps in this direction. Medford, Eugene and Corvallis have private psychiatrists and provisions for psychiatric wards in their general hospitals. We cannot say the same for Roseburg.

At the present time surveys are being made in the counties throughout the state of Oregon to determine what mental health facilities are available and what more may be needed. Dr. Hanford's assistance in the planning would be appreciated.

K. C. Layer
President, Mental
Health Association of
Douglas County

ALLERGIC TO ROSES

PASADENA, Calif. (UPI) — To 19-year-old Karen Kelley of Yakima, Wash., a dream-come true to ride a rose-strewn float as Miss Yakima New Year's Day in the tournament of Roses turning into a nightmare.

"I'm allergic to roses," she said.

Miss Kelley is taking allergy pills.

Court Okays College Talk By Commies

ALBANY, N.Y. (UPI) — The appellate division of the state Supreme Court ruled here "in the name of academic freedom" that an avowed Communist can speak at a state university.

The appellate court unanimously reversed a lower court decision that barred Dr. Herbert Aptheker, a member of the National Committee of the U.S. Communist party, from lecturing at the state university at Buffalo.

The original suit was brought by William W. Egan of Bellston Lake, N.Y. and unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Congress last year. The injunction against Aptheker was issued by Supreme Court Justice Russell G. Hunt in Albany on Oct. 21, 1962, just a few hours before the lecture was to be given.

Aptheker had been invited to the university at Buffalo by a student group as part of a series of talks on political philosophies. He was scheduled as the last of five speakers covering democracy, conservatism, socialism, Nazism and communism.

In an opinion written by Justice Walter B. Reynolds, the court held that present state law did not prohibit Aptheker from speaking. It said that although Aptheker was a "conceded member of the Communist party" there was no contention that he has advocated or would have advocated the overthrow of the government.

"Statutes directed against known and state evils are not to be stretched to cover situations having no real or reasonable relation to those evils," Justice Reynolds said.

"We believe that the tradition of our great society has been to allow our universities in the name of academic freedom to explore and expose their students to controversial issues without interference," he continued.

"Teachers and students must always remain free to inquiry, to study and to evaluate, to gain new maturity and understanding," he said. "Otherwise our civilization will stagnate and die."

Egan's suit was filed during his campaign for Congress.