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PROSPECTS FOR PULP

Charles V. Stanton

Announcement by the Asten-Hill Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, that it is moving machinery and equipment from Oakland, Calif., to Salem, Oregon, is indicative of the change occurring in the Pacific Northwest's timber industry.

The company manufactures felt for commercial use. One of the chief items in its production is that of felt belts for use on paper machines.

In the production of paper, wood chips are reduced to pulp by chemical action. The wet pulp is spread on wide and long felt, or asbestos-felt, belts, which carry the wet, loose mass under heated pressure rollers. Pressure and heat are increased until the fibers become sufficiently adhesive to carry the paper through other units of the machine without support.

Asten-Hill felts are in general use by pulp and paper mills of the Northwest. The company's action in moving its plant from California into Oregon is significant. It is apparent that the officials of the concern anticipate continued growth of the pulp and paper industry and are moving closer to the center of that industry, thus permitting better and faster service to customers, with a saving in freight costs.

Wood Fiber Use Growing

That the Pacific Northwest is entering upon a period of rapid development of its resources for pulp production is quite evident. Southern states have long held the lead in pulp and paper manufacture. Yet those states have far less basic resource than is to be found in the Northwest. Furthermore, the Northwest's timber resource is tightly concentrated in the states of Washington, Oregon and northern California, whereas in the south the resource is widely scattered. The Northwest's heavy concentration of timber offers a great advantage in pulp and paper production.

A recent survey by Stanford Research Institute predicts a rapid growth of wood fiber utilization processes in the Pacific Northwest. Manufacture probably will not be confined exclusively to paper. Rayon production already is established in Washington. Use of fiber for building materials, insulation and other products is on the upswing.

Opportunity for expansion of primary manufacturing of timber products in the Northwest is definitely limited by the rapidly diminishing supply of virgin old-growth timber. But the area, having entered upon a tree farming program, is in excellent position to support a wood fiber industry.

Frank Jenkins, in his column, The Day's News, appearing in this paper, touched recently upon this subject of growing timber, pointing out that we will soon be growing timber in greater volume than our rate of cut.

Cutting Capacity To Gain

An interesting point in this connection is that as our existing forests are removed and the land used for the growing of a new crop that timber volume per acre is materially increased. Our older forests have been scarred by fire and disease. They have been invaded by "weed" trees. Very few tracts now covered by forests are yielding their potential capacity.

But as these tracts are clear cut, and new growth started, a denser cover results. As our forests now have management and protection, there is less loss from fire and disease. With the establishment of pulp mills to handle prunings and thinnings, it will be possible to "farm" timber crops to produce maximum growth.

Douglas County's original timber resource has been inventoried in excess of 70-billion board feet. As new forest replaces the old, we can anticipate a resource well in excess of 100-billion board feet.

Thus, while the volume of saw timber will be reduced, the amount of timber available for the many pulp processes will be greatly increased. This gives reason to anticipate continued rapid growth of the pulp industry for several years to come.

That this prospect has solid foundation is made evident when suppliers of that industry make substantial financial investment in locating their operations in the area.

Hal Boyle

By ED CREAGH
For HAL BOYLE

WASHINGTON (AP) — There were these two angels sitting on a cloud in heaven —

Well, not exactly sitting because angels don't have bodies. Besides, there aren't any clouds that high. But anyway these two angels were resting themselves, so to speak, both off duty, just taking it easy, when a silvery whoosh passed by, and:

"Glory be!" exclaimed the first angel. "Whatever do you suppose that was?"

"Space ship," said the second angel, just for something to say. "Looked like the Mars Express to me. Thought I recognized the man, fellow named — "

"Stop that!" protested the first angel, who was the serious type. "You know perfectly well they haven't got space ships on earth yet."

"Okay," said the second angel. Like all angels, he had an angelic disposition. "Chances are," he said, "that was the satellite You've heard about the artificial satellite?"

"I've been briefed," said the first angel, cautiously. "Whose satallite do you suppose it was? It was going fast enough — around the world in 90 minutes, or whatever the figure is. Whose was it, do you think? Ike's? Or that fellow Bulganin's?"

"Hmmmmmf," smugged the second angel. He'd been on headquarters detail lately and wasn't going to tell all he knew. "It's a little bit classified," he teased.

"Keep it to yourself, then," the first angel said, struggling to maintain the disposition expected of him. Even angels have their problems.

"I'll tell you," the second angel relented, "if it won't go any farther. You've got the general idea? These people shoot basketballs, or whatever they are, 'way up into the air and then the things circle the earth like little moons."

"Everybody knows that," said the first angel. "Pretty primitive Why, on some of the other planets — "

"Ssshh!" the second angel wagged a roguish finger. Well, he didn't wag a finger, exactly, because angels don't have fingers, but you get the idea. "Please don't," said the second angel, "indulge in loose talk. They've got enough fancy ideas down on Earth now.

"Anyhow, these earthlings volleyed up a couple of those tin basketballs. The Americans sent one up. The what-do-you-call'ems—"

"Russians."

"They sent up another one. The two satellites chased each other around. They took pictures of each other. They bounced radio beams off each other. They were almost human, you know. They had a built-in curiosity. Finally they moved in close to one another."

Something that could have been a huge chuckle rattled the thin almost-atmosphere.

"Well?" demanded the first angel. "Don't leave it up in the air. What happened?"

These two satellites," chortled the second angel, "discovered they had more in common than the people who created them. So they eloped—ran off together into outer space. They're — honeymooning, I think the word is, somewhere in the stars right now."

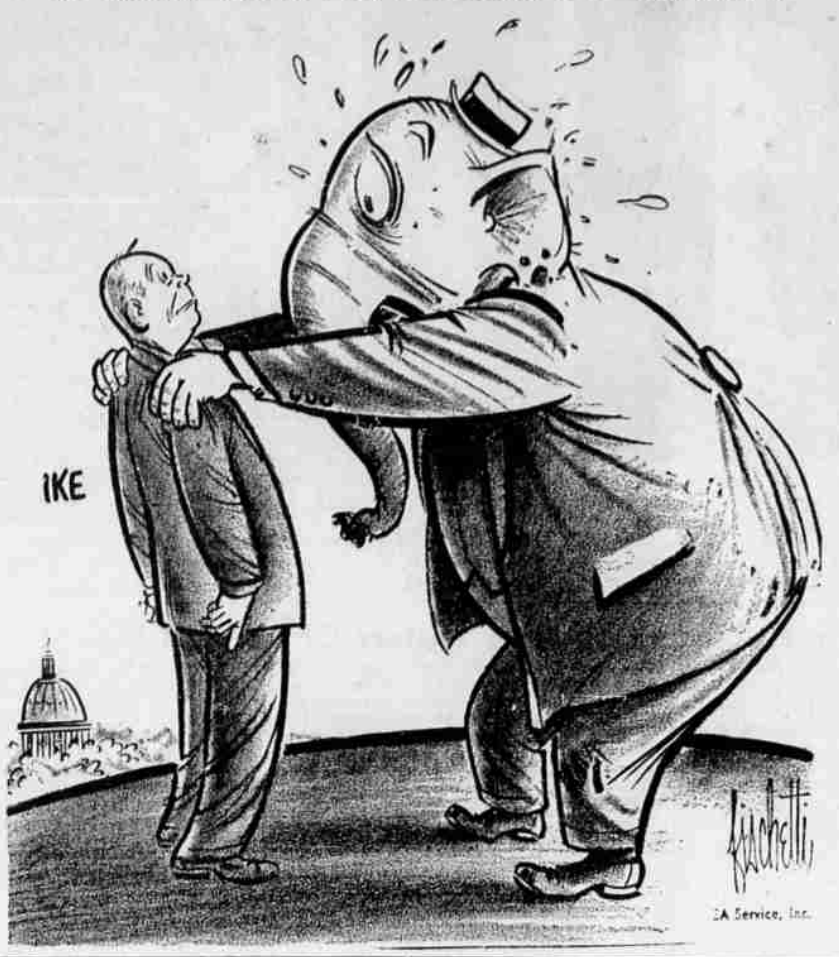
"Heavens!" breathed the first angel. He didn't breathe it, exactly, because angels have no lungs, but you get the idea. "Then what," he demanded, "was that silvery thing whooshing past us just now?"

"This is strictly off the record, Joe," whispered the second angel, "but that's a phoney the Boss had the back-room boys whip together to keep both sides happy down there on earth.

"Well, time's up. Back to the salt mines. Who're you guardian angeling this week? Bulganin?"

"No, Ike. Got to be down there soon, too, or I'll miss the plane to Denver. Sometimes I wonder what those earthlings would do without us."

"Of Course You're Not Indispensable—But Am I?"



Steps To Be Taken Toward Program For Treatment Of Mentally Ill Cases

By PAUL W. HARVEY JR.

SALEM (AP) — The first step toward an intensive program of treating mental illness will be taken in a few days when Gov. Paul Patterson's nine - member mental health committee sends thousands of questionnaires to citizens and groups interested in the problem.

All of the Western states are interested in the project. It was ordered last year by the Conference of Western Governors.

Because state hospitals are badly overcrowded and understaffed, the governors have decided to attack the problem from a new angle.

The new idea is to train enough mental health workers to give more intensive treatment to mental patients. By this method, it is hoped that the number of mental hospital patients can be reduced greatly.

This program also includes expansion of research into causes of mental illness, and treatment of minor mental troubles before they develop into serious cases.

Oregon, through the questionnaires, will get its first comprehensive survey of mental health. The questionnaires will go to educators, doctors, psychologists, lay citizens, and religious, farm, civic and service organizations.

At its first meeting, the governor's committee heard how mental illness is increasing rapidly. The American Mental Health Assn. claims that more than one of every 17 persons now has some kind of mental illness.

This association says that one out of every 12 persons will spend some part of his life in a mental hospital, and that half of all of the hospital beds in the nation are for mental patients.

If it hadn't been for new forms of treatment in the past 20 years, such as shock and insulin therapy, there wouldn't be any place to put the mental patients now.

In spite of these advances, the hospitals are still crowded. The rate of mental illness and the population increase have compensated for these advances.

Members of the committee are Dr. John Waterman, State Board of Health; Tom Lawson McCall, former newsman and radio commentator; Berlan Lemon, secretary of the Oregon Alcoholic Education Committee; Melvin Murphy, secretary of the Mental Health Assn. of Oregon; Lucy Knox, mental health nurse consultant for the State Board of Health; Dr. Charles Bradley, State Medical School, all of Portland; Dr. Norman Sundberg, Eugene, University of Oregon psychology department; State Rep. Edwin E. Cone, Eugene; and Dr. Dean K. Brooks, superintendent of the Oregon State Hospital, Salem.

The committee doesn't think it's big enough, so it has asked Gov. Patterson to add another half dozen members so that church, school and legal groups can be represented.

Summer Employment Hits Peak In Douglas County

The summer employment picture in Douglas County apparently has reached its peak, with no changes anticipated in the next 60 days, according to George T. Foster, manager of the Roseburg office of the State Employment Service.

Following the annual Fourth of July shutdowns in the lumber industry, employment totals rose rapidly toward the end of the month. Shortages in many skilled occupations have developed with little possibility of relief in sight.

Foster said weather holds the key to the employment situation. Lumber and construction, the industries most affected by the weather, should not be hindered during the next 60 days.

In other activities, the employment outlook is good. Retail trade usually experiences a high period of employment prior to school opening. The harvesting of the bean crop is well under way and is expected to last through this month. The harvest will be followed in the pear, prune and walnut crops, in that order.

The opening of the new J. J. Newberry Co. store will provide employment for over 100 people, Foster said. That firm is the only source of new or expanded opportunities for jobs. Other openings are apt to be of a replacement nature rather than new positions.

Foster indicated that a settling down of population has been effected in this area. He said employer reports show a smaller turnover rate this year than for several years.

With the advent of the new unemployment benefit year, a slight increase in claims was noted in July. As the month advanced, though, the totals dropped approximately 50 per cent from the previous month to an almost minimum for the year.

No noticeable increase in further claims is expected until fall, when the rainy weather begins and dirt logging roads become unusable.

Shakespearean Festival To Broadcast Over NBC

The Oregon Shakespearean festival's "sixth production," the annual NBC radio show, will be broadcast over all west coast NBC stations at 9:30 p.m. Pacific Standard Time Sunday, Aug. 21.

Andrew C. Love, one of NBC's producers, and producer-director of the festival show since its inception in 1951, will again direct the show.

For the first time since its beginning, the show is being tape recorded on the festival stage for later release. A 30-minute program of scenes from the season's tragedy, "Macbeth," prepared by the festival's publicity director William Dawkins, will be recorded in Ashland a week before its broadcast.

At the same time, three 7-minute sections will be recorded for use on NBC's new Monitor service during the same weekend. In addition, short excerpts from two of the season's lesser-known plays —"Timon of Athens" and "All's Well That Ends Well"—will be taped. All NBC stations carry Monitor over the weekend.

In The Day's News

(Continued from Page One)

the three of them off into new gales of laughter.

It was a pleasant sight.

It takes so LITTLE to amuse em at that age.

When they GROW UP it will be different. In their grown-up life, the necessities will cost them little, in comparison with their earning power, but THEIR AMUSEMENTS WILL BE FANTASTICALLY EXPENSIVE

Instead of the discarded inner tube of an old truck tire, they'll then require a shining new automobile before they can even GO TO THE PLACES where the kind of amusement they will insist upon can be had.

That recalls a good smart crack back in the Gay Nineties:

"It isn't so much the high cost of living that bankrupts us as the COST OF HIGH LIVING."

I reckon that always has been true.

As has often been remarked, this is a queer world, and the people who live in it are queerer still. One never can tell where they will find pleasure.

There's the case of George Shepherd, who is now a prosperous lumber dealer in the British crown colony of Sarawak. He has just made a 10,000-mile trip to London for ONE sole purpose — to drop a one-pound note (presently worth $2.80) on the sidewalk in Bayswater square.

Why?

Well, he hopes it will be found by some down-and-outer. He explains that when he was broke back during the Great Depression he found a pound note in Bayswater square and it changed his luck. From that moment, he ceased to go from bad to worse and began to go from good to better.

Now he's sitting pretty. So he's going half around the world to drop a pound note on the sidewalk in the hope that somebody else can do likewise.

It's a pious impulse, and I hope he isn't kidding himself about his reason for making his long trek from Sarawak (which is a little bit of Old England that still stretches along the coast of the big and still wild island of Borneo in the East Indian archipellago) to London.

But I can't help wondering.

The excuses that people can dream up for TAKING A TRIP are fabulous.

Scientists Warn Against X-Raying Pregant Mothers

GENEVA (AP) — American scientists warned Saturday that caution should be used in X-raying women of child-bearing age lest an unborn infant be injured.

Two members of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission said that in cases of unsuspected pregnancy application of X-rays to a woman's pelvis might result in malformation of the developing baby.

Thus, they told the 72-nation atoms-for-peace conference, pelvic X-rays for women in this age group should be restricted to two weeks following the menstrual period "as there is comparatively little chance of any unsuspected pregnancy during that time."

This report was made by L. B. Russell and W. L. Russell of the AEC's Oak Ridge, Tenn., national laboratory.

The two researchers told of the effects of radiation on mouse embryos which they said presumably could be applied to humans.

The potential radiation hazard to embryos is greatest, they said, during the period of major formation of the bodily organs—that is from the second to the sixth or seventh week of pregnancy for the human mother.

Peter Edson

WASHINGTON — (NEA) —Rep. Emanual Celler (D-NY) has questioned who or what special interests may be giving the executive branch of government confidential advice and whether this serves the national welfare.

As House Judiciary Committee chairman, Rep. Celler first challenged the authority of the Department of Commerce Business Advisory Council, during an anti-trust subcommittee investigation.

But this is only one of a number of semisecret groups functioning in government either with or without legal, Congressional authorization.

BAC is a group of 60 top U.S. business executives from blue chip companies all over the U.S. They are chosen by their own membership committee under their own rules and by-laws, but they are invited to serve by the Secretary of Commerce. Their present chairman is Harold Boeschenstein of Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo.

THE SELECT 60 get no pay from the government and they pay their own expenses to meetings, several times a year. These meetings are held in Washington or some plush resort.

They last several days. They are closed to the public and the press. There are some leaks on reports, but full proceedings and recommendations are never published.

It is generally admitted that there is nothing wrong with the government getting good advice, wherever it can.

The only question is: Should advice government gets in a democracy be made public so that the people will know what it is?

AN EXCEPTION TO THIS would of coure be made in the case of the National Security Advisory Council. This was first organized by President Eisenhower in 1953 as a six-member group for consultation with the National Security Council on national defense and foreign policy problems.

Today the Advisory Council has only one continuing consultant — Robert Cutler of Boston, the President's former special assistant on national security affairs. Dillon Anderson, Houston attorney and a member of the original group, is now Presidential assistant.

Cutler and Anderson now assemble special advisory groups to deal with specific problems on which the members are experts.

As a kind of offset to the Commerce Department Business Advisory Council, Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell has a Labor Advisory Committee. It is made up of nine top labor union officials. It met once for organization, but its members have been too busy on other matters since then to meet again.

By contrast, the Department of Agriculture's advisory set-up is no such loose thing. A report soon to be issued will show 35,000 organized committees now functioning.

THEY RANGE FROM 28,000 community soil conservation committees up through county and state groups to the one top, Presidentially appointed National Agricultural Advisory Commission of 18 members. The latter meets regularly in Washington, but there is an almost complete news blackout on its work.

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson has considered but has declined making public the NAAC proceedings and recommendations. His reason is that he cannot get frank opinions from advisors if they know their advice will be attributed to them later.

There are some two dozen other advisory groups listed in government manuals. Some are permanent and some temporary. Some make reports and some don't.

But in the vast complex of government activities, much advice they give and its import are not known, do not show, or are lost.

Marjorie Smith's Trial Scheduled For October 20

PORTLAND (AP) — A 35-year-old Portland woman goes on trial Oct. 20 at McMinnville, facing the state's charge that she plotted the bomb death of her attorney husband.

Mrs. Marjorie Smith, widow of attorney Kermit Smith, 34, is accused of first-degree murder. She will be tried in Yamhill County Circuit Court on a change of venue from Multnomah County.

Dep. Dist. Atty. Will's West said here Friday the trial date was set by Circuit Judge Arlie G. Walker, in whose court the case will be heard.

Victor Laurence Wolf, 45-year-old handyman, also was indicted for murder in the slaying. He appeared in court last spring to enter a plea of guilty, his attorney using provisions of an old statute which allows a judge to hear facts of a case and then determine the degree of guilt and the sentence to be imposed.

This will come after Mrs. Smith is tried.

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