

Thousands Strike By Air, Sea

In
The
Day's
News
By
Frank Jenkins

Japan wants tourists. Japan NEEDS tourists. She needs them to maintain her balance of international payments. As explained in a previous installment of these sketches, Japan is poor in natural resources. She has little coal, and what she has is of poor quality. She has relatively little commercial timber. She has no iron ore. Three-fourths of her total area is mountainous. Only 15 per cent of her area is agricultural.

She must import raw materials, and she must import food. If she is to balance this tremendous outgo, she must TAKE IN every dollar she can lay her hands on. So, for Japan, the tourist industry is a natural, and she is going after it in a big way.

The Japan Travel Bureau is the official government agency for the promotion of tourist travel. The JTB, as it is generally referred to, has had a representative on this ship ever since it left San Francisco. Presumably, the JTB has a representative on every cruise ship headed for the Far East—not only American ships but the ships of all nations whose people travel extensively.

What does he do? Among other things, he works with the people on board to interest them in going on the guided tours that are arranged for every occasion when the ship stops at a Japanese port to take on or put off cargo.

The tours are arranged by the JTB, and their length depends on the time the ship is due to remain in port. Some of them are short—lasting only a few hours.

A typical tour of the longer sort left from Kobe the other day when this ship arrived there. We went by rail from Kobe to Kyoto, the historic former capital of Japan. From Kyoto we took a fast and comfortable Japanese train to Tokyo, and from Tokyo we took a bus back to Yokohama, where we caught up with the ship again. The tour continued for three days and two nights, with night stops at spick-and-span new luxury hotels designed to provide every possible luxury for the foreign visitors Japan is seeking to attract.

The tour was admirably managed. We arrived each evening exactly on time. When we arrived, there was no luggage to bother with. All that was taken care of. We stepped off the train at Kyoto, and went by bus to the hotel. At the reception desk, we were handed our keys and a card giving the number of our room. Arriving at the room—the last word in automatic elevators—we found our baggage already there and in perfect order.

When came the time to leave, there was again no fuss and no muss. After a morning of sight-seeing, we returned to the hotel for a leisurely lunch, and then to Tokyo, we stepped off the train, found a bus waiting for us and in a few minutes were deposited at Tokyo's new Palace hotel, overlooking the Imperial Palace across its ancient moat.

Again there was nothing to do but to go to our rooms—where we found our bags all laid out and ready for us.

How did all this come about? It was arranged and carried through by two young Japanese—a young man and a young woman. The young woman was the official tour conductor. She was the lecturer on the buses. She explained what we saw, with good background. She served as interpreter whenever language difficulties arose. She answered our thousands of questions, on all subjects. She is college educated. Her English is excellent. Her knowledge of Japan is profound. Her smile is winning, and she smiles often. Her sense of humor is excellent.

Her name? She told us at the start. Then she added: "Just call me Taka." Which we proceeded to do. Her assistant, who looked after the more prosaic details, such as luggage handling, etc., also told us his name at the beginning. It was Shimoku. He added: "Just call me Shimmy." We took him at his word.

It is in this way that the government of Japan, facing the problem of getting enough foreign money to meet its balance of international payments, goes about the job of supplementing the income it receives from its exports with additional foreign income derived from tourists, thus keeping the Japanese

EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Fri., April 6, 1962

Lessons Learned

By Charles V. Stanton

The Oregon Game Commission is very disappointed in the survival of fish in the Whistlers Bend holding pond during its first season.

"Although we are disappointed with production results, we are not disappointed with the pond," says James Vaughn, regional supervisor. "With what we have learned we are confident of future success. In fact, we are so sure that we'll plant more fish in the pond this year than we did last year."

From some 73,000 summer steelhead planted in the new pond, only 6,400 survived to be marked and released last weekend.

The pond was drained. Surviving fish were anesthetized and fin clipped. The markings will permit their being identified when they return as adult fish. Because the fish taken from the pond were so large and apparently healthy it is believed, Vaughn said, that the rate of return will be greater than in hatchery fish.

And, speaking of hatchery fish, Vaughn says that 100,000 summer steelhead, considerably more than the usual number, plus 49,000 winter species, will be released in the Umpqua River system this year. Thus the river will get more than a normal plant, without giving consideration to the fish taken from Whistlers Bend.

New Equipment Coming

The small number of fish left in the pond comes as no surprise, Vaughn reports. It had been feared that a great loss was suffered during the summer months when the oxygen content became extremely low, and water temperature high.

The pond produced much more food than had been expected, Vaughn said. This growth of plankton and algae became so heavy that a considerable quantity dropped to the bottom during the period of extremely hot weather. The vegetation then rotted and joined in burning oxygen content from the water.

This condition was known at the time to have caused losses. It wasn't possible to determine the amount of the loss, however, until the pond was drained.

From this experience the Game Commission has learned that the food production of the pond will support many more fish than the impoundment was given originally. Consequently more fish will be held this year to help use up some of the surplus food. At the same time equipment is being installed to prevent plankton and vegetation from settling on the bottom.

This equipment, Vaughn reports, keeps the water moving. It aerates the pond and is expected to prevent recurrence of the condition which caused the original loss.

"For the first season of operation," says Vaughn, "we believe the pond was successful, even if we didn't get as many fish as we had hoped for."

Data Gathered

Data gathered by the biologists, will require a good many months of work for thorough analysis, Vaughn says. It is expected that tests made in the holding pond will yield valuable information concerning the summer steelhead.

This species of fish has been declining alarmingly in the Umpqua. Winter steelhead have been holding a fairly normal pattern. But the summer-run fish has declined. Yet the Umpqua River was once one of the foremost steelhead fishing streams on the Pacific Coast.

Because of the abundance of steelhead the Game Commission didn't start studies on this species of fish until very recently. Extensive work now is in progress, however. The Whistlers Bend pond is one of the spots being used by biologists to secure needed information. As a part of the program some 3,000 marked fish, other than the original plant, were placed in the pond. They were of different sizes and ages. By checking these "controls" against fish reared in the ponds, biologists expect to gather some valuable help for future management practices.

The pond's outlet now has been closed. The impoundment will be permitted to refill. It will be restocked in May.

This method of putting small fish in natural and artificial ponds, to grow in natural environment, is expected to give the Game Commission a means of vastly increasing the number of fish to be planted in any stream without any great cost.

Eggs are taken at hatcheries, are fertilized and eyed. As quickly as the fish shed the sac, on which they feed for a few days after emerging from the egg, they are placed in holding ponds and left to shift for themselves.

It is expected that fish can be reared in holding ponds at very small cost and that the number will be far more than can possibly be obtained from hatcheries. Biologists are quite certain that the rate of production in Whistlers Bend pond next year will be satisfactory, barring unforeseen circumstances, Vaughn says.

Researchers Eye Indian Tribes In Battle Against Rheumatism

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government scientists are comparing two tribes of American Indians to determine the effect of climate and heredity on arthritis and rheumatism.

The U. S. Public Health Service, in announcing this today, noted that for hundreds of years physicians had recommended changes in climate in hopes of helping sufferers of the diseases.

yen stable. The present value of the yen, incidentally, is about 360 to the dollar.

The Japan Travel Bureau isn't doing too badly. As of now, according to the best figures available, Hong Kong is the No. 1 tourist Mecca of the Pacific Basin. Japan is the No. 2 tourist destination, and is creeping up on Hong Kong. And in the whole vast Pacific region the planes and the hotels are so badly jammed that before leaving where you are to go somewhere else you simply MUST have confirmed reservations. Otherwise you may sleep in the street.

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DISTINCTIVE PIRATES

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates had the distinction of helping the New York Giants close the Polo Grounds for major league baseball on Sept. 29, 1957.

On April 13 this year, they will have the distinction of helping the New York Mets reopen the park for baseball.

Lenten Devotions

Scripture: John 6:25-71

I would like to call to our attention a statement of Jesus that has not been included in our Lenten devotional scripture: "God is a Spirit; and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and truth" (John 4:24).

We, like those who heard Jesus speak this "hard saying," are very apt to set it aside saying, "who can listen to it?" unless we seek to grasp its spiritual significance.

Jesus said to them, "I am the bread of life; he who comes to me shall not hunger, and he who believes in me shall never thirst." We are such earthbound creatures that to us bread is bread and drink is drink. The spirit is so dominated by the desires and drives of the physical that we are unaware of our need for spiritual sustenance until in the satisfaction of the physical we recognize there is still something lacking. As the "Bread of life" Jesus asserts the fact that he is the sustainer of the life he communicates, for he is that "Eternal Life which was in the beginning with the Father" (John 1:2).

In all of Jesus' teaching he tries to explain the unknown by the known. We understand the necessity of bread and water to our physical life, but to many of us the mystery of the spiritual life is a hard saying. We do not have to look far to recognize that man is alone and separate from his fellows. His basic need is acceptance and love—his separateness is the cause of his anxiety.

He seeks to unite with his fellows by a possessive attitude and meets "head on" the possessive attitude of his fellows. The result is hostility, guilt and shame, and he retreats behind the wall of justification in self-defense. The result is that by becoming offended we produce a greater separation and loneliness.

God is drawing man to himself by giving himself to us in Christ. Union will take place through loving, trusting submission. Spiritually we partake of his body and are nourished by it. To drink his blood means to receive eternal life, for life is in the blood. This is a very eternal truth, when the blood flows out of the body so life also leaves the body. Christ on the cross gave his life and shed his blood that we might be reconciled to God.

Our physical needs can be met in a state of isolation, but our spiritual need for communion for union with God and our fellows can only be accomplished when we learn to give ourselves in love. Submission has always been interpreted, defeat by man in his natural state and many of Christ's followers "drew back and no longer went about with him. Jesus said to the twelve, "Will you also go away?" And Simon Peter answered him, "Lord, to whom shall we go? You have the words of eternal life; and we have believed, and have come to know, that you are the Holy One of God."

If this is a "hard saying" ponder it, as God to interpret it to your spirit, possess it by yielding reverently and trustingly to him, and you will find fulfillment to your deepest desire as your spirit unites in love with His spirit, who gives sustenance and life.

"God is a spirit and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and truth."

Rev. Howard W. Leverett
Pastor, First Church of God

Reader Opinions

Full Food Warehouses Present Ethical Point

To The Editor:
In connection with the proposed donation to the needy of surplus foodstuffs, those against the plan claim it is socialist and leads to the welfare state.

We are not nearly so worried about any possible socialist implications as we are worried about a hungry stomach. The form of government which may result when too many people go too hungry for too long as been amply demonstrated.

The phenomenon of warehouses full of food, held there until it spoils, must present an ethical problem to the politician, too. Regardless of the morality of it, the fact remains that this country can and probably will continue to produce more than can be consumed—that is, by those who can afford to consume it.

Gene Lincoln
1611 N. W. Keasey
Roseburg, Ore.

To The Editor:

Temperance Leader Raps 'Awakening' Of Morse

It is indeed gratifying to hear of Senator Morse's recent pronouncements against the serving of liquor in the Capitol. The senator must hold very strong convictions to inspire him to address an empty Senate Chamber while the President is attending a reception directly across the hall.

However, one thing does not add up. I must be somewhat suspect of a man who takes 18 years in the Senate to make his objection known to others. His convictions must have recently had a shot in the arm.

Could that shot in the arm have been the realization that this is an election year? I am tired of Morse's awakening every 6 years to conduct his election year crusades.

M. R. VAN ZANTEN
1st Vice Pres. Nat'l Temperance League
3425 N. E. Beakey St.
Portland 12, Oregon

James Marlow

Senate Never Considered Pulling Out Of The U. N.

WASHINGTON (AP)—It was 17 years ago that the United Nations was created in San Francisco. It's been a big disappointment to a lot of people. It shouldn't have been.

It's not perfect. It could get worse. It's still the only one of its kind. None better is in sight. It might improve.

And this week the Senate, despite all the griping and complaining by some members as it debated how to help the United Nations with American money, never even remotely considered pulling out.

At the start of the San Francisco conference, just as the war in Europe was ending, there was a sense of a new world being born.

Before the conference ended anyone able to recognize reality knew it was the same old world. There were several reasons but one is enough:

The United States and Russia, allies in the war ending, were not allies in the new world coming because they didn't trust each other. They didn't then and they haven't since.

Each, to protect itself, wanted to be able to veto the other in the Security Council which, starting out, was the main U. N. organ, dominated by the big powers.

The General Assembly was secondary. There each nation had one vote and no one had a veto.

In the cold war years Russia used the veto so often in the council that the veto and the council both became absurdities.

After enough of this the United States led the way in upgrading the assembly, enabling it to recommend action which Russia, before, could have vetoed in the council.

The idealists, who thought in terms of an orderly and cooperative United Nations, overlooked

something else in 1945. This was the possibility of profound changes through the addition of new nations.

At that, with a starting U. N. membership of 51, the world seemed fairly orderly. There was a limited number of nations on earth, a number which hadn't changed much in generations.

But the big European colonial powers, through impoverishment, had to disgorge themselves of their ancient colonies, which became new nations in swarms and flocked to the United Nations. Now it has 104 members.

These new nations can vote in blocs when it suits their common interests, which may not be American interests.

This in itself has caused some American frustration and disillusionment, particularly since this country pays such a big part of the U. N. freight.

It showed up vividly this week in efforts by individual senators to hamstring President Kennedy's request for approval to buy \$100 million worth of a \$200-million bond issue the United Nations is selling to pay expenses.

While the United Nations is not the ideal parliament of man, it is a little unpleasant to think of what the world might be without it if only because so long as people are calling one another names they're not fighting.

On the very biggest issues—getting the United States and Russia to trust each other more than they did in 1945, stopping nuclear tests, or achieving disarmament—the United Nations has been a flop.

But it has done and is doing many things in many ways—for example, keeping peace in the Middle East and restoring it in the Congo—and so long as it exists there can be hope it will do more.

Well, it appears I barely scratched the surface. There seems no real limit to the weird and unusual diseases that plague the U. S. white collar worker.

Office employees from all over the country wrote in to describe other startling or obscure occupational ailments they had noted among their fellow workers.

Here are a few:

Alimentary doloroso—Symptoms: Afternoon lassitude, heavy dull feeling in stomach. Cause: Too many four-martini, three-hour luncheons. Rarely found in bookkeepers. Strikes most often among sales executives.

Romeo dermatitis—Itchy feeling in fingers felt by romantic elderly vice presidents whenever the pretty new girl in the stenographic pool passes by. No known cure, and victim rarely seeks one.

Inner Sanctum Knee-Knock—A vibrating weakness of the legs that afflicts any mouse-like male employee who, at his wife's urging, invades the boss' office to ask for a salary hike. Symptom usually disappears when the employee voluntarily asks to take 20 per cent pay cut after the boss explains times are so bad the firm may have to go out of business.

Cranial Expansus—An insufferable, at least to others, enlargement of the head that occurs in young business trainees when the wily personnel director tells them, "Actually we regard you as junior executives."

Petal Pallor—The numb sensation one gets from sitting so long with his feet on the desk that the blood drains out of them.

Neurosis Minor—This hits the office efficiency expert when he finds some of the girls are throwing away carbon paper after using it only once.

Neurosis Major—A condition that reduces the same guy to gibbering frustration when he discovers the office used 12 more paper clips this month than it did

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

It Can Be Done, Lady!

DEAR ABBY: I have been living with this fellow since 1946. Every one thinks we are married, but we are not. We have a nice home and are respected in the community and I want to keep it that way. We would like to get married quietly now, but don't know how to do it without publicity (license in the paper, blood tests and so forth). I would appreciate a ny help you can give me. I can't sign my name, so please put this in the paper and I'll watch for it.

WANTS TO LIVE RIGHT
DEAR ABBY: Every state has its own laws with regard to marriage. In California you may go to a clergyman of your choice and be married quietly. The "record" and publicity will follow. And you will be just as married as any two people can be.

DEAR ABBY: What do you think of a person who constantly corrects others in public about the pronunciation and use of words?

JUST CURIOUS
DEAR JUST: I think that person is showing HIS ignorance. It is infinitely more important to be KIND than correct.

DEAR ABBY: I am a 15-year-old boy with a very active social life and a better than average school record. As far back as I can remember my mother has wanted me to take piano lessons. Until recently I have refused. Finally, we made a deal. If I took piano lessons, my mother would give me permission to smoke. I have started taking piano lessons and am bored. I now realize that the piano is not for me. I told my mother I would quit smoking if she let me quit the piano. She said NO! Please tell me how I can get out of this dizzy deal.

NO CHOPIN
DEAR NO CHOPIN: You don't have to be a Chopin to enjoy music. Almost everyone who goes off when he has the chance to learn music has regretted it. I can't say much for the "deal" your mother made, but make the best of it or all that money for music lessons will go up in smoke.

DEAR ABBY: My heart goes out to the daughter-in-law who signed herself "IGNORED." I know how she feels because I am "ignored," also. Only I am a mother-in-law. My only child was married 15 years ago. They live only 22 miles from me, but I have grandchildren I have never seen. I don't weep and moan and feel sorry for myself. I take my troubles to the Lord. He keeps me strong and of good cheer.

ALSO IGNORED
For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 50c to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 3365, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Editorial Comment

SPEED LIMITS AGAIN

Portland Oregonian

For the umpteenth time, the Oregon Traffic Safety Commission has voted to recommend to the next Legislature that it establish a 65-miles-an-hour maximum speed on Oregon highways. The Highway Commission and Speed Control Board would be empowered to raise and lower limits in various zones, as deemed necessary, and a 70-mile limit probably would apply on freeways. Presumably, the basic rule would remain in effect below the maximums, a driver being held responsible for prudent driving at all times.

We remain unconvinced that placing ceilings on speeds in Oregon will make travel on the highways any safer. It would help the police convict persons exceeding the various limits, for there would be no defense that the speed cited was prudent under the conditions then existing. But if you tell a person he can drive legally at 65 miles an hour, it's going to be more difficult to prove he was driving dangerously at 35 or some other speed lower than the legal limit. Often such lower speeds are too fast in heavy traffic or under bad weather conditions.

The basic rule, without any fixed speed limit, has worked well in this state. There is nothing to be gained by complicating it with a maximum. We hope the Legislature, as it has in the past, will leave well enough alone.

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