

Thousands Strike By Air, Sea  
In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

Far East sidelights:  
Japan, consisting of four main islands and some 3,000 tiny islets, is roughly about the size of California—slightly smaller in area, in fact. Japan's population in 1960 at the last census, was 93,410,000. It is probably about 94,000,000 now—or roughly half the population of the United States.

Which is to say:  
If California were as densely populated as Japan, the present population of California would be about 95 million!

Let's put it another way:  
Japan's area is 147,890 square miles. There are 640 acres in a square mile, which means that Japan's land area is about 94,600,000 acres.

In other words:  
If Japan's total land area were divided up equally among her people, there would be about ONE ACRE for each person.

That, however, doesn't tell the whole story.

Only about 15 per cent of Japan's total area is arable, which means that she has only about 14 million acres of agricultural land with which to feed her present 94 million people—or a little better than a sixth of an acre per person. That helps to explain why every acre of her agricultural land is so intensively cultivated. Every possible foot of land that will grow food has to be put to use.

The food problem in ALL OF ASIA is acute.

There is the British crown colony of Hong Kong. It has only 400 square miles of total area, of which even a smaller proportion than Japan's is agricultural.

There are about four million people in Hong Kong—and more coming every day. That means only 100 square miles for each million people. Oregon has more than 90,000 square miles for fewer than two million people.

In Asia the problem is to get food enough to feed the people. In the U.S.A., our problem is to find markets for our vast surpluses of food. Common sense tells us it ought to be possible to balance off the immense food surpluses that are breaking our backs against the food shortages that threaten starvation in Asia.

It sounds simple.

But it isn't as simple as it sounds. If we are to find a market in hungry Asia for our immense surpluses of food, we must first find a way for the hungry Asians to PAY us for the food that we have in such abundance.

Since most of Asia's surplus products are either manufactured articles or raw materials that we already have in abundance, their acceptance in payment for our surplus food would bring them into competition with our manufactured products and the raw materials that we already have in abundance, their acceptance in payment for our surplus food would bring them into competition with our manufactured products and the raw materials that we already have in abundance, their acceptance in payment for our surplus food would bring them into competition with our manufactured products and the raw materials that we already have in abundance.

The world, you see, is full of problems.

Motorists Urged To Drive Safely

Police Chief John T. Truett reminded motorists today courts have upheld the principle that driving "is a privilege, not a right."

"Only careful adherence to the laws of safe driving enables a motorist to retain the privilege of driving on Roseburg streets," he advised. Oregon motor vehicle code defines driving as a privilege, a point upheld by judicial rulings across the nation.

"A motorist is examined to determine his knowledge of the law and his competency to handle a motor vehicle in a safe manner," the chief explained. "When he meets these requirements, he is granted a license. If a driver continually violates the law or demonstrates an inability to drive a car safely, the privilege of driving may be withdrawn by the state in spite of the economic hardships this may impose on the errant or incompetent driver. This action not only protects the individual concerned but also acts as a safeguard for other motorists."

Chief John Truett urged motorists to obey traffic laws and to treat driving a car as an important and demanding skill.

EDITORIAL PAGE

4 The News-Review, Roseburg, Ore.—Fri., April 13, 1962

JOB FROM TREES

By Charles V. Stanton

Prior to World War II our timber industry utilized only 30 per cent of a log, according to a report by the American Forest Products Industry. James McClellan, chief forester for the AFPI, Washington, D.C., is authority for the statement that the industry now utilizes 80 per cent of the tree, and "it won't be long before we're using everything from the tree except the whisper of the leaves. Maybe we'll even find a way to use that."

A good many people are expressing fears of automation. They see in the vastly improved automatic operation of our mills a threat to employment. Yet, as Mr. McClellan points out, we're creating more jobs by a diversity of our product.

The need to practice closer utilization is important to the nation's welfare and high standard of living, he asserts. It is indeed vital when one considers that the industry is caught in a growing demand for wood products, yet the inventory of mature timber is decreasing. Foresters see hope, however, in the fact that we have more land growing timber today than was the case when the white man first came to the continent.

New Processes Coming

An interesting development in the timber industry is the very rapid growth in the use of wood fiber.

A few years ago a man by the name of William H. Mason was working in his laboratory with some wood chips. He discovered that the chips could be "exploded" by high pressure steam, thus transforming solid wood to tiny fibers.

Trying various experiments, he placed a mat of wet fibers in a heated iron press. His idea was to dry out the moisture.

Leaving his laboratory for lunch, he turned off the steam as a precaution. Upon his return, however, he learned that the shut-off valve was faulty and the fiber had dried and hardened into a very dense board. That was the birth of Masonite.

Now we have plants all over the country producing hardboard, softboard, insulating panels, particle board, and many other products using chips and fiber. The manufacture of pulp and paper, at the same time, is growing by leaps and bounds.

We still put some of our wood waste through burners. But in many of our areas there are no burners because there is no waste. Our mills even have gone to thinner saw blades to reduce the amount of sawdust. Yet, on the other hand, new sawing equipment has been developed to produce wood chips directly from the log.

Our lumber industry has long been plagued by low grades of timbers and boards. But today's processes are eliminating the low-priced, unprofitable grades. Knots and defects are being cut from poor stock, the clear pieces glued to create laminated beams and boards.

"Growing" Gasoline

But, observers predict, "You ain't seen nothing yet!" Research is moving rapidly, we are told, toward development of a transparent coating for wood which will impregnate it and leave it in its natural finish—rotproof, weatherproof, fireproof.

That time, I believe, is not far away. One of the best and cheapest sources of plastic is cellulose. The tree is made of cellulose fibers. It will not be long, in my opinion, until researchers find a way to blend wood fiber and plastic, all made from wood waste, to produce a new type of board.

Too, we know how to manufacture alcohol from wood. Some of our automobiles are being powered today with experimental turbine motors. The turbine motor uses as a fuel any liquid that burns. When we find a way to produce alcohol from wood cheaply, we can grow our "gasoline" instead of mining it.

But there's still another "discovery" in the offing. Approximately 40 per cent of a tree's cubic content is in the form of lignin. Lignin is composed of a sort of adhesive that holds the wood fibers together. It also contains the many chemicals that go into the tree's structure. As yet we haven't succeeded in reducing lignin to its components. When we do succeed in separating it, making use of its various parts, we'll probably find that this material, which now is complete waste, will be as valuable, if not more so, than the wood fiber upon which our industry presently is based.

DEAR ABBY

Abigail Van Buren

There ARE Two Sides!

DEAR ABBY: I wish you would print something in your column about hairdressers. Why do they think they have to talk all the time? I go to the beauty parlor for a hair-do, not to listen to how hard they work, petty gossip about the other employees in the shop and all the dirt about the person they took care of before me. I travel quite a bit and find that it is the same no matter where I go. My husband says this is true of barbers, too.

DEAR BORED: I also travel quite a bit, and I get the other side of the story. Hairdressers tell me they wish their customers would just relax and be quiet instead of telling them their troubles and gossiping about everyone they know. My husband gets around a lot, too, and tells me this is what the barbers tell him.

DEAR ABBY: There is a girl in our dorm who is a knockout to look at. She has a face and figure every girl envies and she has a great personality to go with it. Our problem is that she must be afraid of men. She is asked for dates, but if a boy even tries to put his arm around her she hauls off and just about fractures his skull. They say that it is like pulling teeth to get her to go out a second time with a fellow who is even mildly affectionate. How can we help her?

DORM MATES  
DEAR DORM MATES: Fix her up with a dental student!

DEAR ABBY: I have been married for nine years. I married young just to get out of the house. I was completely honest with my husband and told him before he married me that I didn't love him. He said he would take that chance and I would learn to love him later.

MISSING SOMETHING  
DEAR MISSING: Keep thinking of those children. Many women have written to tell me that they married for "love" (the kind every woman dreams of) but it didn't last long. The reasons: they neither admired nor respected their husbands. If yours is kind, generous and a wonderful father, count your blessings. No one has every thing!

For Abby's booklet, "How To Have A Lovely Wedding," send 30c to Abby, Box 383, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Everybody has a problem. What's yours? For a personal reply, write to Abby, Box 383, Beverly Hills, Calif. Enclose a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

James Marlow

Blough Raised A Question Jury Will Want Answered

WASHINGTON (AP) — If you and your neighbor were selling eggs and you raised your prices, you wouldn't stay in business long unless you cut your prices back to his level.

That seems simple enough. It would be in keeping with the ancient spirit—often observed more in talk than in practice—of free, competitive enterprise.

But that isn't the way the steel industry plays it.

This week when the U.S. Steel Corp. boosted prices its competitors might have cleaned up by not raising prices, too. Instead, like sheep, within three days eight companies had put in raises.

This was asking for a fight with President Kennedy who, because of the special circumstances surrounding this situation, couldn't take it lying down. And he didn't.

His brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy, is going after the steel industry. A federal grand jury will now investigate this round of price increases.

Kennedy said his department is checking into two questions:

1. Did the steel companies get together to raise prices? If they did, he said, it would be a violation of law.

2. Should the U.S. Steel Corp. be broken up because it's too big? Kennedy said it should if it's so big it controls industry prices.

Big Steel walked into this fight with its eyes open. It well knows the Kennedy administration has been taking action against price-fixing and monopoly in many directions.

Only last year one of the biggest scandals in American industrial history rolled to a sordid end.

After government prosecution for price-fixing and bid-rigging, 29 giant electric equipment companies were fined, seven of their executives were jailed, and 45 others were fined. This was initiated during the Eisenhower administration.

The President, who wanted the industry and the Steelworkers' Union to sign a noninflationary contract, thought that's what had been done. So did the rest of the country because there was no hint or suggestion from the steel industry it had a price increase in mind.

But at least U.S. Steel must have been preparing for it. The union agreed to a contract which provided some benefits but no pay raise. Within five days U.S. Steel boosted prices. By Thursday night, so had seven other companies. But not all did.

This explains why the President attacked the steel industry with so much anger Wednesday.

Thursday Roger Blough, chair-

man of the board of U.S. Steel, was reminded by reporters that two large steel companies have not yet raised prices.

He was asked how long his company could stick to its price increase if these two kept their price where it was. He said: "It would certainly affect us. And I don't know how long we can maintain our position."

Which raises a question the federal grand jury will probably want an answer to:

If all the other steel companies had refused to go along with U.S. Steel in raising prices, how long, in view of what Blough said, would the giant of the industry dared to have kept its new price?

Lenten Devotions

Scripture: John 8:33-39

Picture yourself being stopped by a famous poet. He asks you, "Who is your father?" How would you answer? Picture yourself arguing religion with someone you don't like at all. Suddenly the person asks you, "Who is your father?" How would you answer?

In a setting something like a combination of these two situations, Jesus asked his opponents, "Who is your father?" The Pharisees claimed their father was Abraham, a wise and famous ancestor. But Jesus said, "If ye were the children of Abraham, ye would do the works of Abraham." (John 8:39). That is, you would act like him in listening to God's messengers and acting on what was said by them to you. But with hate and fear in their hearts they were rejecting Jesus' message, acting, Jesus said, as though the devil were their father.

Who is your father? . . . How do you act? . . . Jesus talks often in spiritual, picturesque, poetic terms which are meaningful, though not literal. It is as though you were talking politics and were asked, "Is the father of your actions Abraham Lincoln or Joseph Stalin?" Your questioner would mean, "Do you act with concern, compassion, wisdom, trust and humor as did Lincoln, or with suspicion, hate, murder, and lust for power as did Stalin?"

Well, friend, who is your father? Do you receive Jesus' message or do you reject it? He said, "Repent for the Kingdom of God is at hand!" God loves us as we are, and his love gives us power when we turn to him, to be different than we have been, to enter the Kingdom of God. But we can't receive the fullness of his affection until we give him ourselves, full of fear, disappointment, anger, lust, envy, and all the other feelings that block fullness of life for us.

When we come to believe God loves us even with such feelings, they lose their power over us and we become free to be creative and growing . . . children of God. The choice is yours. . . Who is your father?

Rev. Verne A. Robinson  
Congregational Church

LEGAL

REPORT OF CONDITION OF State Bank No. 309

Douglas County State Bank

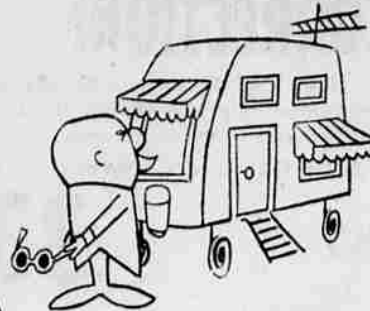
of Roseburg, in the State of Oregon at the close of business on March 26, 1962

ASSETS	
1. Cash, balances with other banks, and cash items in process of collection	\$ 3,379,700.50
2. United States Government obligations, direct and guaranteed	6,685,197.10
3. Obligations of States and political subdivisions	2,286,200.40
6. Loans and discounts (including \$31,141.83 overdrafts)	13,477,162.17
7. Bank premises owned \$1,944.44, furniture and fixtures \$81,013.66	82,958.10
8. Real estate owned other than bank premises	1.00
11. Other assets	57,111.71
12. TOTAL ASSETS	\$25,968,330.98
LIABILITIES	
13. Demand deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	\$10,925,304.47
14. Time and savings deposits of individuals, partnerships, and corporations	8,866,682.32
15. Deposits of United States Government (including postal savings)	552,823.63
16. Deposits of States and political subdivisions	2,784,679.52
17. Deposits of banks	271,955.63
18. Certified and officers' checks, etc.	278,209.38
19. TOTAL DEPOSITS	\$23,679,654.95
(a) Total demand deposits	\$13,664,089.42
(b) Total time and savings deposits	\$10,015,565.53
23. Other liabilities	284,004.60
24. TOTAL LIABILITIES	\$23,963,659.55
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
25. Capital:	
(a) Common stock, total par value	\$250,000.00
26. Surplus	1,350,000.00
27. Undivided profits	266,263.88
28. Reserves (and retirement account for preferred capital)	138,407.55
29. TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	2,004,671.43
30. TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	\$25,968,330.98
MEMORANDA	
31. Assets pledged or assigned to secure liabilities and for other purposes (including notes and bills rediscounted and securities sold with agreement to repurchase)	7,628,493.80
32. (a) Loans as shown above are after deduction of valuation reserves of	383,643.31
I, W. E. Garrison, President, of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that this report of condition is true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.	
Correct—Attest: W. E. Garrison	
DIRECTORS	
E. G. Young	L. E. Garrison
D. S. Adolph	
State of Oregon, County of Douglas, ss:	
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of April, 1962.	
My commission expires 11/3/62	
Nancy B. Linna, Notary Public for Oregon	

Elkton Gauge Selected As Index For Major Rivers

The Umpqua River's gauge at Elkton has been selected as the index for major rivers in the area between the Willamette in Salem and the Rogue at Raygold. The Umpqua replaces the Willamette at Albany as the index of streamflow by the U. S. Geological Survey. Albany was withdrawn as an index because of the regulation of the river by dams does not offer a true picture of runoff. For March, the Umpqua's streamflow was 15,070 cubic feet a second. The figure was below the March 1961 average of 24,100, but above the 15-year average of 13,350. For the period between September 1961 and this month, the rate was 90 per cent of the 15-year average. It was considerably lower than this until March rainstorms caused the boost.

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