

New Guinea Forests To Be World Factor In Lumber Business

Manokwari, Netherlands New Guinea—An Oregon-trained lumberman predicted that the forests of New Guinea would soon be a world factor in both the hard and soft wood markets.

G. J. Borgmart, a Dutchman who learned much of his lumbering at Coos Bay, Ore., has just built Netherlands New Guinea's largest sawmill, using Scotch and Swedish equipment, Papuan labor and American techniques.

"We have unlimited timber reserves all over New Guinea," Borgmart said, "and a large part of it is economically accessible."

The Dutch already have developed an overseas market for their giant peeler logs which are being shipped to European and

Australian plywood mills. Long range plans call for the construction of plywood mills in Dutch New Guinea where cheaper production costs are an important factor.

"The country here is similar to the Pacific Northwest in terrain," Borgmart explained, "and we are able to float the soft woods to the mill in rafts along the coast. The hardwoods, however, must be trucked to the mills."

The new mill just completed by the Dutch government is located at the new capital of the Western District of N.N.G., Manokwari and adjoins a new \$2 million shipyard which the government just opened.

Borgmart said the biggest problem at his twin-band sawmill was labor. Eighty per cent of his staff, including his sawyers, are Papuan natives whose grandfathers were head hunting cannibals.

Woods Among Finest
"We have nearly a hundred Papuans at work," the technical director said, "and we have found them unusually adept at mechanics. They are all working under Dutch leadership, and it takes a bit of time to train them, but their retentive powers are good."

All production of the new Manokwari mill is being used in Dutch New Guinea at present, but when the mill reaches its maximum output, Borgmart hopes to quadruple the production.

"The woods of New Guinea," he claimed, "are among the finest in the world, and with modern milling methods we hope to make the lumbering industry one of the most important in Netherlands New Guinea, and one capable of supplying the huge Southeast Asia and Australian markets."

Measles Cases Total 179 for Week Here

A total of 179 cases of measles was reported last week to the county health department, according to the weekly communicable diseases report.

Medford reported 52, Ashland, 54; Gold Hill, 21; Phoenix, 21; Central Point, 12; Talent, 15; and Prospect, 4.

There were three cases of infectious hepatitis, two in Medford and one delayed report from Eagle Point. One case of Iceland disease was reported. It was the second case of the somewhat rare contagious disease reported in Jackson county in the past two weeks.

There were two cases of tuberculosis, one in Medford and one in Gold Hill; pink eye, two in Jacksonville, one in Ashland; chicken pox, two in Medford, one in Ashland; mumps, one each in Medford, Ashland and Trail; one influenza in Medford, and German measles, six in Medford and one in Phoenix.

Nevada Making Changes in Old-Time Gambling Terms

Reno, Nev.—Such old-time gambling terms as "pit boss," "bouncer" and "shill" are on their way out in Nevada, where spinning a roulette wheel is an occupation just as respectable as selling milk or eggs.

One of the leaders in this revolution is Harrah's Club, which operates two casinos in Reno and two more just a few feet from the California border at Lake Tahoe.

Once the "pit boss" roamed behind the circle of games, keeping careful watch on the craps, 21 and roulette tables. Today, the neatly-dressed man who does the same job is referred to as the "supervisor."

Besides, one simply doesn't talk about the "pit" anymore.

That's the gaming area.

Once burly ex-football players patrolled the casino in pinstriped suits as "bouncers" to keep order. Today, they're the same ex-football players—but in neat uniforms they have become "security officers."

This revolution has reached the stage where some of the oldest traditions are on their way out.

"Shills," persons paid by the house to play the games and keep the action going, were once considered an absolute necessity by the gambling industry.

They have not been used at some clubs for as long as three years—and where they are still employed, they are known simply as "starters."



TOWERING MILES INTO THE SKIES above the clouds at Christmas Island, this picture, taken from an airplane, shows effects of the second British H-bomb explosion of the past two weeks. (International Soundphoto)

Radiation Produced By Weapons Testing Seen of Little Harm

Pasadena, Calif.—Radiation from nuclear weapons testing—if continued at the present average rate—would produce only a fraction of the genetic harm it already is possible for human beings to suffer from natural sources of radiation and from X-ray usage, a scientist has asserted.

This is an opinion shared by Dr. A. H. Sturtevant, often called dean of American geneticists, and other scientists who recently have issued statements on the problem.

Sturtevant, a fellow educator of Dr. Linus Pauling at California Institute of Technology, is a member of the Committee on Genetic Effects of Atomic Radiation, National Academy of Science.

Breakdown on Radiation
The committee some time ago issued a report giving a breakdown of estimated radiation the U. S. population receives—from the average—from three sources of radiation over a 30-year period. While the figures could be changed as a result of constant research, the breakdown was as follows:

1—Natural radiation from cosmic rays and materials making

up the earth itself—4.3 roentgens.
2—X-ray usage—roentgens.
3—Fall out from weapons testing—only one-tenth of one Roentgen.

These figures are the total, accumulated doses an individual can expect to receive over a 30-year period. The scientists used 30 years as a measuring base because it appeared that was the average age of parents at childbirth.

Danger Not Minimized
At the same time, Sturtevant pointed out he was not trying to minimize the possible danger from atomic weapons testing.

The report issued by Sturtevant and his colleagues on the committee emphasized that any increase in radiation, no matter how small, can be harmful, although Sturtevant feels the chances of an individual receiving harm from today's man-made radiation are very, very small.

SHOPLIFTER ROBBED
Tokyo—A policeman who arrested a man picking a woman's pocket in a store Tuesday discovered the woman was so busy shoplifting sweaters she didn't notice that she was being robbed.

Landing Spot on '\$64,000 Question' Found To Involve Time, Many Interviews

Editor's note: Following is the first in a series of three articles by William Ewald, United Press correspondent, pegged on television's "The \$64,000 Question," the first TV quiz show to become fabulously successful.

BY WILLIAM EWALD
United Press Correspondent

New York—Ralph Carpenter is the kind of man who would rather read a map than a book. Geography is his meat.

A seed salesman and former farmer, the 70-year-old carpenter also harbors a yen: He'd like to land a berth on "The \$64,000 Question."

Back on Nov. 24, Carpenter, a citizen of Florida, wrote a three-page letter to the producers of the CBS-TV giveaway. That letter caught the fancy of one of the four girls who sift through the 5,000 to 10,000 missives that pour each week into the swank penthouse offices of Entertainment Productions Inc., packagers of the show.

Carpenter was sent "The Jones Letter"—a standard form that E. P. I. uses as a follow-up. He was one of more than 500 prospects that week to receive the Jones form. He was asked to describe himself, his job, his family and furnish three references.

Usually, about 40 per cent survive this stage. Carpenter was one of them.

Phone Costs High
Carpenter next got a phone call from a girl at E. P. I. the office telephone bill frequently runs \$5,000 per month in which a preliminary judgment of his voice quality, his ease and his knowledge of geography was made.

A flurry of communications followed. Carpenter sent in letters on Nov. 24, Jan. 11 and March 2. E. P. I. also sent one of its staff, Evelyn Levin, to Miami to talk to Carpenter and his neighbors. She reported back: Charming... a great guy.

Carpenter was brought to New York, lodged at a medium bracket hotel and given meal money (meal allotments usually figure out to about \$22.50 for a three-day stay). He was one of about a dozen that week to reach this stage.

Grilled by Assistant
He was grilled for about half-

hour by an assistant, Roselle Barnhard.

Carpenter looked pretty good. Mert Koplin, producer of the show was advised by phone to come up and sit in. The questioning went on.

Koplin then led Carpenter downstairs into the roomy office of Harry Fleischman, president of E. P. I., for an informal chat. Steve Carlin, executive producer, also came in.

Carpenter probably figured the worst was over. He was wrong. This was his real test.

Too Talkative
Carpenter proved garrulous during the 15-minute session. Too garrulous. He talked. And talked. And talked.

He was dismissed and the big three began an appraisal. The decision—okay on knowledge,

Group Reelects Miss Clair Hanley

Jacksonville—Miss Clair Hanley was re-elected president of the Southern Oregon Historical society, Inc., at the annual meeting Monday night in the Jacksonville Masonic hall.

E. H. Hedrick was elected vice-president; Frank DeSouza, treasurer; Miss Edith M. Gifford, secretary; and L. C. Taylor and L. G. Morthland, directors.

Hold-over directors are E. W. Kubli, Homer Billings, Glenn E. Simpson, A. C. VanGelder, Harry Barneburg and Raymond Reter.

The president, Miss Clair Hanley, her sister, Miss Mary Hanley, the museum curator, and Miss Gifford reported on the year's progress.

Dr. Francis Haines Jr., spoke on local history and its effects on the lives of pioneers, stressing the importance of studying local people as well as historical events.

Members and guests toured the museum and heard short talks by the curator and employees of the museum following the dinner, which was served by women of the Jacksonville Eastern Star lodge.

Guided Missile Crash

Edwards Air Force Base, Cal.—Naval authorities investigated today the crash of a Regulus II guided missile which smashed into the desert near Searles Dry Lake Tuesday.

The 15-foot, stubby-winged missile broke free of its radio control after launching from this Mojave Desert test center.

A Navy spokesman said the missile was "definitely not a runaway," and blamed the crash on a "sudden control failure."

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