



BREACH OF ETIQUETTE—President Eisenhower, in a severe breach of British royal family protocol, takes Queen Elizabeth's elbow to assist her down steps of platform after ceremonies opening the St. Lawrence Seaway at Montreal. British etiquette dictates that the person of the queen is never to be touched by any other person in public. Maybe Ike will be forgiven.

SBA Plans To Hold Public Hearings on Timber Program

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune
Washington Correspondent
Washington—The Small Business Administration has scheduled public hearings in Oregon Aug. 26-27 to allow local lumber industry officials to say what they think of the small timber operator's sale program.

The hearings will be held in the Department of Interior auditorium, Portland, from 9:30 to 4:30 each day. SBA's timber set-aside program was established as result of an amendment to the permanent small business act passed last year. The amendment was sponsored by Oregon Sens. Wayne Morse and Richard L. Neuberger and others. Under this amendment, SBA was charged with making certain small business get a share of the government's timber market.

Agreements were subsequently worked out between SBA and the Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management. SBA announced last week that it will assign representatives to cover major timber sales activities of the two federal timber agencies. **Joint Determination**
SBA will make joint determinations covering small business set-asides after reviewing the cutting program and the yearly sales plan with the forest supervisor or district manager of the national forest or O&C lands.

When the timber is advertised for sale by either of the two agencies, conditions of the set-asides for small business firms will be stated. Under SBA size standards, a company is considered small business for sale of government-owned timber, if it is primarily engaged in the logging or forest products industry; is independently owned and operated; is not dominant in its field of operation, and with its affiliates employs not more than 100 persons. **Certain Limitations**
SBA said its classification also states that "any concern which submits bids or offers for the purchase of government-owned timber in its own name but which proposes to resell such timber in the form of logs, bolts, plywood, or similar products, is a small business concern only when (1) it is small within the meaning of SBA's size definitions; and (2) in the case of govern-

ment sales reserved for or involving the preferential treatment of small businesses, such purchase may not be financed by, or through a business, which is not small within the meaning of SBA's size standards." Western Forest Industries, among others, has opposed the small business set-aside program.

Newspapers Can Help or Hinder, Thornton States

Salt Lake City—(UPI)—Newspapers can help or hinder successful prosecutions, and in the Portland vice investigation they did both, Oregon Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton said at the Western Regional Attorneys General conference at Salt Lake City Monday.

Thornton told the group that "much valuable information on the underworld's methods of operation and on how to combat vice and racketeering had resulted from this case" and similar cases in other states. Thornton said that in cases involving vice, racketeering or official misconduct, documentary evidence was best "as in the Dave Beck case in Seattle and the Hodge scandal in Illinois."

Evidence in Advance
He said that if "you must rely on oral testimony, the most successful method is to gather your evidence in advance and undercover by infiltrating one or more dependable witnesses—persons who are not subject to character attack—inside the situation if at all possible." He said that once the case becomes noised throughout the underworld and "plastered all over the press, radio, and television . . . your chances of gathering the evidence and obtaining a conviction are virtually nil."

Thornton talked to attorneys general from 12 Western states and Hawaii. **SIX LESSONS IN LAW**
London—(UPI)—Judge R. E. Seaton released 15-year-old Robert Suckling to his father Monday for administration of "six of the best" as punishment for shop-breaking. "If the job is done properly, he will have to do his work standing up," Judge Seaton admonished the father.

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HOT WEATHER HAZARD
New York—(UPI)—The Bronx Zoo announced Monday that it's acquired a new animal, but can't bring it here until the weather becomes more clement. One thing, the Takin, a Burmese rarity somewhere between a goat and an antelope, can't stand hot weather. For another, said the zoo, the Takin smells pretty awful in any weather, but especially when it's hot.

The Inquiring Mind

This series of articles, on many different subjects, reflects from work by senior students at the school of journalism at the University of Oregon. Each is a condensed version of a full-length thesis written as partial requirement for graduation at the school.

SOLVING NATIONAL PARK PROBLEM

By Don Jepsen

On July 1, 1956, the National Park Service launched Mission 66, a 10-year improvement program designed to rescue the 29 national parks from the abuses of overcrowding. By 1966, the golden anniversary of the Service (hence the name) it is hoped that enough visitor facilities will have been developed to handle an estimated 80 million tourists expected by then.

This includes new lodges, campsites, trailer courts and administration buildings as well as improvements in the existing facilities such as roads and trails. New visitor centers will be developed to better educate the visiting tourist and make his stay more enjoyable and informative.

Sorely Needed

A program of this type was sorely needed. Since the end of World War II, park visitation has leaped steadily upward until by 1957 over 59 million persons were crowding into areas equipped to handle less than half their number. A harassed understaffed corps of park rangers not only became responsible for the education of these hordes of tourists but had added to their instructional and light maintenance duties the added burdens of law enforcement, direction of traffic—even the cleaning of latrines. Accommodations were badly overcrowded while improvements and expansion by private enterprise were almost nil. The more unscrupulous concessionaires began taking advantage of the demand for food and lodgings by raising their prices to a level which would be laughed at outside park boundaries.

Herbert Maier, assistant regional Park Service director of Region 5 in San Francisco summed up the problem of overcrowding and deterioration of park facilities:

"First we had to arrive at as realistic a visitation figure as possible in order to get a program such as Mission 66 formulated, approved, and into action. If two things were static—cost and visitation—then there would be no problem. But they're not and that's a fact which we have ignored for so many years, while our park system kept getting worse and worse."

Maier continued, "The travel curve has always been our best justification for appropriations—whether we got them or not. Now we are going to project that curve through Mission 66 . . . and our appropriation will always be commensurate with our increased visitation or planned increase of visitation—that we know now."

Wilderness Question

The Mission 66 expansion program gave rise to another vital question which needed to be worked out by the service—wilderness preservation. The National Park Service credo is "preservation with use." How much preservation (in a wilderness state) to how much use has never been specifically designated. It goes all the way back to 1872 when our first national park, Yellowstone in Wyoming, was formed. Although the point was not specifically defined then, it was nevertheless understood that the park was to remain essentially a wilderness, with a reasonable amount of accommodations and other improvements to be constructed for the comfort of visitors. Yellowstone had a stormy history; an area of lesser significance might not have survived the test. Today all the parks are governed by the rules first formulated for Yellowstone.

In 1916 when the National Park Service was formed the wilderness factor was defined a little more specifically in the act that created this body: ". . . (exists) to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein . . . to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such means as

will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Therefore a program of expansion had to be kept within certain limits in order to maintain the park system in a predominantly wilderness state.

In Third Year

Mission 66 is nearing completion of its third year. Through the program Park Service officials have sought to relieve some of the congestion in parks like Yosemite in California, Great Smoky in North Carolina and Yellowstone. Included in plans for Mission 66 is the eventual relocation of facilities connected with administration outside park boundaries. This would include such things as incinerators, some administration buildings, warehouses and other facilities necessary to maintain the parks. A large section of ground has been purchased just outside the Arch Rock entrance to Yosemite, and eventually all facilities not essential for tourist accommodation will be moved here. In some parks plans are being made to move even the visitor facilities either to less scenic areas or completely outside park boundaries. This is true in both Mt. Rainier park in Washington and Rocky Mountain park in Colorado.

At a Mission 66 Advisory committee meeting in San Francisco, in October, 1958, a report was issued reaffirming the preservation of the parks as the prime concern of the Mission 66 program: ". . . we must specifically emphasize . . . that Mission 66 is aimed primarily at protection and at preservation."

No Sacrifice Seen

The report went on to say that it was possible to handle increasing numbers of visitors "within the forecasts of our lifetime" without sacrificing the protection and preservation of the basic resource, wilderness.

An integral part of Mission 66 is a plan for "encouraging public and private agencies to develop other recreation areas to take the pressure off existing National Park Service areas." This has led to the formation of a Division of Recreation Resources Planning within the Service to analyze and evaluate proposals to include new areas in the park system as well as to encourage state and local authorities to develop areas for recreation on a state and county level.

Such areas in the park system would not be included as national parks, but as national recreation areas. The basic distinction is that in the recreation areas the emphasis would be on commercial recreation development as opposed to wilderness preservation. An outstanding example right now is the proposed Oregon Coast National Seashore Recreation area between Florence and Reedsport, plus a portion north of this encompassing the Sea Lion coves. The proposal for the Oregon area is currently the center of controversy, but a statement by President Eisenhower that the Service should go slow on the acquisition of new land until it can shape up present service areas with the Mission 66 program may postpone development of the coast area for a year or more.

Wilderness Bill

As the Park Service was solidifying policy and moving ahead with its program, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota introduced a Wilderness bill on the floor of the Senate. Humphrey's bill—the National Wilderness Preservation

Magazine Reviews

Klamath Falls Past

The history of Klamath Falls is reviewed in the July issue of the Forestry Digest, national forest industry news magazine.

The article states that the city was founded as a wagon train settlement in 1867 named Linkville during an era of Indian massacres and stagecoach holdups. The first sawmill was reported to have moved to the county in 1863 from the gold diggings at Jacksonville.

The article heralded the move as the beginning of the forest industry which accounts for 85 per cent of the county's manufacturing and processing activity.

The Digest article says the Klamath Basin has one of the nation's richest timber resources.

Act-is a plan to place continuous areas of 5,000 acres and more of roadless lands in a "wilderness vault" so to speak. The areas would remain roadless and devoid of any commercial development or exploitation of any kind, even down to an inconspicuous tool shed. It would take an act of Congress or in some cases the consent of the President to open the portions included within the system.

Portions of 23 national parks, along with other wilderness areas outside of Service jurisdiction, would tentatively qualify for inclusion within the wilderness system. As could be expected, conservation groups are unanimously in favor of the bill, but there is some opposition from the Service as to the "division of authority" which would be created if the agency (as yet unnamed) were to govern the lands within park boundaries.

Maier said, "Where would the wilderness agency be placed? How can they administer the land when they don't even have title to it? You would be establishing an agency which has no title whatsoever to the wilderness it would govern."

The Service would continue to administer the land; the only change would be that there could be no construction or roadbuilding within these areas except by an act of Congress. All that is needed now for such construction is permission from the Secretary of the Interior.

Effects Unresolved
How this bill would affect the Mission 66 program remains to be seen. The Senate Interior committee is expected to decide soon whether the bill should be sent to the floor for a vote. Backers of the bill call it a "now or never" proposition. The Wilderness Preservation act is loaded with compromises, including one being discussed by the senate interior committee to require congressional approval before any land could be put in the wilderness system. This would let the strongest enemies of the bill, the commercial interests, have their say on every bit of land to be included. The measure is given a 50-50 chance, even with the deluge of conservation support.

Whether the bill passes or not, the Mission 66 program will still be completed, additional improvement programs will be launched, and the tourists will continue to come. The national parks have finally come out of their major slump and adequate funds are currently being provided to execute a sound planning and development program for the most valuable real estate in America.



Tells What Can Be Done About Hearing Loss
After all the fancy phrases and the high-powered syllables about hearing aids that have been directed to the hard-of-hearing, we think you'll be ready for a few simple, direct words of truth. We offer you a free booklet entitled "True Facts About Hearing Aids," put out by Tonemaster, world-famous manufacturers of Superior Quality Hearing Aids. This booklet clearly and simply discusses such topics as "Can You Hear With Nothing In The Ear?" and "How A Hearing Loss Destroys Your Personality." Also what can be done to your own individual hearing loss—tests that can be made to help correct hearing loss, and how self-confidence and enjoyment of life can be restored to you. You hard-of-hearing people MUST read this booklet—you owe it to yourself, to your family and friends. If you want the unvarnished facts about what hearing aids can—or cannot do—write today to Tonemaster, Box MO, 129 South Monroe, Peoria, Illinois, for your free booklet, "True Facts About Hearing Aids."

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H-BOMB WITNESS—Eugene J. Quindlin, of the Office of Civil Defense, testifies at congressional hearing on probable effects of an H-bomb war between the U. S. and Russia. Quindlin told the subcommittee that in the event of such a war, an estimated 48,900,000 Americans would die of blast, fire, or poisonous radiation. Another witness, James Neal, a Michigan geneticist, told the congressmen that radiation-caused mutations could produce up to a billion defective births in the U. S. and over the next 30 generations.

Fat, Thin Said To Get Same Message On Intake of Food

(Editor's note: Following is the second of four dispatches on overweight.)

By PATRICIA MCCORMACK
UPI Correspondent

New York—(UPI)—Why is it that some lucky persons can go through life "eating like a horse"—and never get fat? The answer to that question, when it comes, can do much to crack the mystery surrounding the fat of the land.

Science reasons that the persons who stay thin, though enormous of appetite, must have some kind of marvelous internal regulator in their brains. It automatically balances food intake and energy output.

In "fats" and "thins," the eating urge is in response to some kind of message flashing through the brains switch-board.

Everybody gets the same message. But, it is interpreted differently. And some get it more frequently than others. Research with laboratory mice has demonstrated that a tiny cluster of cells in the so-called "old brain"—hypothalamus—controls the urge to eat—maintaining a balance between intake of energy producing units, calories, and output, activity that burns calories.

When a certain part of the hypothalamus of one mouse was injured, the animal ate incessantly and grew enormously fat.

A different part of the "old brain" was injured in another mouse. The animal refused to eat—even when food was placed in its mouth.

During the experiments, it is believed the appetite-control center of the brain was manipulated. The center is called "the appetat" to emphasize its resemblance to a thermostat used to turn a furnace on and off.

But how does the appetat turn appetite on and off? One theory holds that we eat for calories and then stop when enough energy has been taken in.

Eat To Keep Warm
A thermostatic theory proposes that we eat to keep warm and feel satiated when food assimilation brings a rise in total body heat production.

The most widely accepted theory is the glucostatic theory of Dr. Jean Mayer and associates at Harvard University. It holds that appetite signals in the brain are turned on and off by fluctuating levels of sugar (glucose) in the blood.

Low blood sugar, according to this theory, brings hunger; high blood sugar, raised by food intake, brings satiation.

The nature of messages fed into the appetat may cause it to produce a wrong answer. Wrong messages are believed to be at the root of compulsive eating.

(Next: The "Night-Raiders" and others.)

Gold Possession Brings Conviction

Portland—(UPI)—A federal court jury Monday night convicted two men of illegally possessing \$20,000 in gold bullion.

The defendants were Glen Earl Adkinson, 50, a timber buyer from Roseville, Calif., and Thomas Henry Hunsaker, 54, a used car dealer from Sait Lake City.

The jury returned the guilty verdict after 45 minutes deliberation, but the two men will be sentenced later. Maximum term for the offense is five years in prison.

The two men had the bullion in their possession when they were arrested here May 3, 1958. Hunsaker told treasury agents at the time that he panned the gold in Colorado, California and Utah, and that it represented his life savings.

In 1934, Congress made it illegal to own gold.

MISPLACED FRUIT STAND

Milwaukee—(UPI)—Frank Revelia, 43, was arrested Monday for selling watermelons, at \$1 each, outside a supermarket. Police said he'd stolen his stock inside.

LION'S CLUB

New York—(UPI)—Gov. Rockefeller and Robert F. Wagner officially welcomed delegates from 69 countries today to the 40th anniversary of the formation of Lions International at Madison Square Garden.



The train trip from Butte last Saturday was lots of fun if you missed it, you can find most of the romance of Pioneer Railroading in our new souvenir booklet, "Pioneer Rogue River Valley Railroads. An Album of Early Photographs." Has 28 full-page photos and 3 maps. If your News Stand or Drug Store does not have it, send us \$1 and a copy will be mailed to you. Or send 25c for a set of 8 early railroad postcards.

WHAT WAS NEWS AND THE NEWSPAPER LIKE 100 YEARS AGO?
We have photo-lithographed copies of the Table Rock Sentinel of Jacksonville for May 24, 1859. MOST INTERESTING. At your news stand or Drug Store; or send us 25c and a copy will be mailed you. (News Stands, Drug Stores, Markets, Book Stores, we will leave stocks of the above on consignment if you will call us at SPRING 2-7774.)
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SURPRISE YOUR TASTE with 4 bone-chilling drink ideas from Canada Dry!

- Moscow Mule with Ginger Ale:** Squeeze one-half lime in tall glass, 2 ozs. Vodka, ice cubes, fill with Canada Dry Ginger Ale. Serve in mug. Canada Dry Ginger Ale's subtle flavor makes it taste better... the exclusive bubbles make you feel better—tomorrow!
- Mamie Taylor with Ginger Ale:** Two cubes ice in tall glass, 2 ozs. Scotch, 1 slice lemon, fill with Canada Dry Ginger Ale. Canada Dry's exclusive "Pin-Point Carbonation" means longer-lasting bubbles and drinks that are better for you.
- Gin Buck with Ginger Ale:** Juice of ¼ lemon in highball glass, 2 ozs. Gin—2 cubes ice—fill with Canada Dry Ginger Ale. Light, dry—Canada Dry Ginger Ale makes any tall drink taste better—sparkle longer. The delectable flavor never dominates.
- Whisper Highball with Ginger Ale:** Lumps of ice in a highball glass, 1 ½ ozs. American Whiskey, fill with Canada Dry Ginger Ale. Canada Dry's exclusive "Pin-Point Carbonation" speeds the liquid through your system 80% faster... aids digestion... curbs unpleasant "after effects."

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