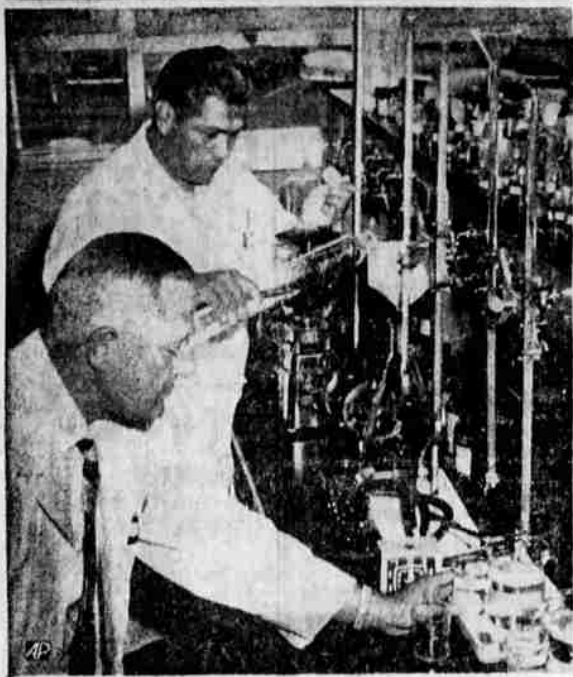




CRANBERRIES CHECKED — State Public Health Department chemists, Herbert LeFavore, left, and Glenn Smith, are shown in an Oakland laboratory as they check cranberries for traces of weed-killing chemical. Arthur Fleming, secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, touched off the cranberry controversy in Washington, D.C., by announcing that a residue from a weed-killer, Aminotriazole, capable of producing cancer in mice, had been found in the berries harvested in Washington and Oregon.

— AP Wirephoto

Congress Facing Problem Of Naming Many New Park And Monument Sites Soon

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress is getting ready to consider 21 proposed new national parks, monuments, shrines, memorials and historical sites.

The United States now has 29 national parks. The most recent one was dedicated in the Virgin Islands Dec. 1, 1956.

Bills pending in Congress would establish seven new parks — Arkansas Post in Arkansas, one on Cape Cod, the Great Basin in Nevada, Ice Age Park in Wisconsin, the Cliff Walk in Newport, R.I., Wilson's Creek battlefield in Missouri, and Padre Island in Texas.

Falling into other categories would be the Indiana dunes, the Oregon dunes and the geographical center of the country, which

has shifted with the admission of Alaska and Hawaii as states.

In addition there's a bill to change Dinosaur National Monument in Colorado and Utah to Dinosaur National Park.

The Park Service says national parks are planned to conserve superlative scenery and must be authorized by acts of Congress. Monuments include land of great significance and distinction and can be established by an act of Congress or by presidential proclamation.

Local citizenry, Congress and the various agencies of the federal government don't always agree on what's superlative, distinctive or historical.

A House Interior Committee group has just returned from a hearing in Oregon on making the dunes out there a national seashore. The Agriculture Department opposes it because it involves national forest land which can be used for diversified purposes. The Interior Department hasn't announced its decision.

There is no dispute on the spot for the new geographical center of the United States. The U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey has calculated it carefully. After Alaska and Hawaii joined the union, the center moved from Kansas to the badlands of South Dakota near Belle Fourche.

But the Interior Department disputes that it is historic, scenic or scientific enough to warrant being a national monument as Rep. E. Y. Berry (R-SD) proposes.

Views Given By AP Chief

KANSAS CITY, Mo. (AP)—Newsmen must avoid becoming a leaderless mob in reporting major events, says Benjamin McKelway, president of The Associated Press.

Hundreds of reporters and photographers trying to cover a face-to-face meeting between heads of states create "chaos which defeats not only the purpose of the undertaking but the efforts of the newsmen to report what happens," he said.

McKelway, editor of the Washington Star, told the annual Missouri-Kansas Associated Press meeting that one solution is a pool arrangement under which a few chosen reporters relay facts to other reporters.

Most American newsmen oppose that idea, however, because they "value their practically unrestrained freedom to go where they please, their opportunities to demonstrate individual initiative, their resentful suspicion of anything savoring of regimentation," he said.

But, said McKelway, "as in all things involving the free press, the abuse of that freedom is the greatest danger to its survival."

The Hawaiian boxer crab houses a live stinging anemone in each claw as a means of defense.

Fish Group Ends Meet; No Decision Made

SEATTLE (AP) — The International North Pacific Fisheries Commission meeting ended on a generally friendly key, but with some sound of discord in the background.

The three-nation body, representing Japan, Canada and the United States, wound up their sixth annual meeting by passing on to their respective governments the issue of whether to change the treaty line that restricts Japanese salmon fishermen to west of the 175 degree longitude.

The U. S. proposed again, as at Tokyo a year ago, that the line be moved 500 miles westward, to help conserve Bristol Bay salmon runs. But the issue remained undecided by the commission as the conference ended Saturday.

Iwao Fujita, chairman of the Japanese section, said many important questions remain to be answered before the issue can be settled. He made it clear Japan does not want to be accused of depleting any fishery.

"If there is any comment that Japan is conducting unrestricted and unorderly fishing and depleting salmon stocks in the North

Pacific, it is entirely a misunderstanding," Fujita said.

In another commission action, herring was removed from the "abstention list" in the three-nation treaty. It opens such fishing in Alaska waters to Japan if that country wishes to fish there.

The U. S. was behind the move and a spokesman said research had shown that Alaskan herring "are not being fully utilized."

Milton E. Brooding, United States section chairman, said the action demonstrates that the fisheries treaty "does work, in spite of what some critics say."

The commission also agreed to publish documents dealing with the herring issue but held to its previous policy of closed meetings and keeping other documents secret.

Fujita described the "abstention" section which reserves certain stocks of salmon and halibut to the United States and Canada as "most severely restrictive."

"Knowledge of salmon in the North Pacific is increasing, but little is known yet as to the quantity and the seasonal distribution (of North American salmon mingling with Asian salmon west of the treaty line)," Fujita said.

"The problems must be solved beyond reasonable doubt."

U. S. Chairman Brooding said he was disappointed the commission could not reach agreement on the treaty-line issue.

"The Bristol Bay sockeye runs are vulnerable and can be exterminated if the Japanese high-seas fishery and the United States in-shore fishery are not both adequately regulated," he said.

quately regulated," he said.

"This is a matter of great concern to the United States."

Brooding said of the commission's action on the treaty-line issue:

"The three governments signed the treaty and only the governments can determine what they meant when they signed it. We expect there will be an agreement between the governments on interpretation."

An observer, whose name was not disclosed, said it may be expected that Japan next season will again unofficially and voluntarily reduce its fishing intensity in the disputed area, as it did last season.

"Japan does not want to run the risk of an American embargo on its fishery products," he said.

George R. Clark, Canadian chairman and Canada's deputy minister of fisheries at Ottawa, was elected chairman of the full commission. Fujita was named vice chairman and Edward W. Allen, Seattle, secretary. John H. Clawson, Anchorage, Alaska, will head the committee on biology and research.

The commission will meet next year at Vancouver, B. C., starting Nov. 7, 1960. The meeting will rotate to Tokyo in 1961.

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New plywood plant creates 125 Northwest jobs

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While this expansion is most important to the economy of the plant community, it also represents another vital contribution to the overall stability of the Pacific Northwest — an area with nearly one-half of its economic welfare stemming from the forest products industry.

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existing wood manufacturing facilities on the same millsite further insures maximum utilization of timber supplied from a nearby Weyerhaeuser tree farm. Also it is another step toward converting our forest crop to its highest use and dollar value.

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