

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune. Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. Phone 2-6141

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance: Per copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00. Daily and Sunday—Six months \$7.50

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Flight o' Time: Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO August 17, 1945 (It was Friday)

Dana Andrews, Susan Hayward, Brian Donlevy, Andy Devine, booked at Diamond Lake resort for filming of 'Canyon Passage' movie.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The local rejoicing over the surrender of Japan was a pronounced success.

20 YEARS AGO August 17, 1935 (It was Saturday)

Pioneer Days promotion brings bewhiskered Safeway staff for next few weeks.

Grand opening of Rose grocery today.

80 YEARS AGO August 17, 1925 (It was Monday)

Arrest expected in Antelope creek firebug case.

From the Local and Personal column: The American Legion will revive their famous Labor Day dances.

40 YEARS AGO August 17, 1915 (It was Tuesday)

Montana businessman in valley inspecting conditions for putting in sugar beet refinery.

County clerk's semi-annual report in. Budget balances at \$1,133,593.22.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. "Soap operas" were so-called because so many were put on by soap companies, they made the eyes water, they made listeners feel cleaner, or were most common on Wash Day? 2. President George Meany of the A.F.L. comes from Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, New York or San Francisco? 3. General Motors does or doesn't manufacture railroad trains? 4. Sun Valley is in New York, North Carolina, Texas, Idaho or California? 5. The Walker Cup is awarded in tennis, indoor track meets, Ivy League football, horse-racing or golf? 6. Hagiography deals with the lives of old women, saints, descendants of Hagar and Abraham, Scottish cooks, or Rabbinical writers? 7. Samuel Langhorne Clemens is better known as...? The Answers: 1. So many were put on by soap companies; 2. New York; 3. Does; 4. Idaho; 5. Golf; 6. Lives of saints; 7. Mark Twain.

TEACHER LOSES: Detroit—(U.P.)—Mrs. Cyril Miles, a high school art teacher, didn't know whether to be proud or unhappy when one of her students, Richard Eashkanian, took first prize in the water color division of a Detroit art contest. Mrs. Miles' entry won second prize.

What's Ahead In Lumber? - II

Is Oregon running out of timber? Is it going to become a Pacific "dustbowl," denuded of its gracious green firs and pines, and deprived of its No. 1 industry?

The answer to these questions is not as clear-cut as one might wish, but a provisional answer can be given. These things could conceivably come to pass; but with intelligent planning and cooperation they need not. And the chances are against it.

JACKSON county, in which we are primarily interested, is a sort of microcosm of the state at large. Let's take a look at its timber supply situation.

Timberland acreage in the county is more than 1,200,000. This falls in three categories:

Privately owned land, totaling some half-million acres.

National Forest land, totaling about 414,811 acres. O&C and public domain land, under the administration of the bureau of land management, totaling more than 300,000 acres.

THE privately owned timberlands total about 71 per cent of all privately-owned land in the county. About 44 per cent of this private timberland, or some 254,500 acres, is under Tree Farm management.

The other 56 per cent of the private timberlands is not. The annual cut on these lands has been, and still is, far above the amount which will permit forests to be regenerated in time for a new cutting cycle to begin when the last of the virgin forests are gone.

TIMBERLANDS in the National Forest and under BLM administration are under intensive forest management, and are cut on the "sustained yield" principle—that is, the annual cut allowed is designed to be no more than the annual potentialities of forest growth and renewal.

This is vital, for if the cut were any larger, the time would come when timber stands would be gone, and new forest growth would not be ready for a second harvesting.

It is equally important that the allowable cut not be much lower than the scientifically-determined maximum, for the economy of the area is largely based on timber supplies, and, additionally, much of the virgin stands are "overripe," are growing no longer, and are susceptible to disease, insects and fire.

TREE Farms are managed on the same principle as the federally-owned timber. They are designed for perpetual yield. The timber is protected from bugs, disease and fire, is looked upon as a long-range asset, and is thought of as a permanent crop, not as a resource to be used and then discarded.

The Tree Farm movement has developed its own rules and requirements. To be certified, a Tree Farm must meet certain standards of forest management.

Both Tree Farm acreage and that under federal management is being harvested, so the totals given above do not represent stands of timber. But they do represent land which is dedicated to future generations—not just our own.

THE difference between the amount which can be cut and still maintain forests for the future, and the amount which has been cut in the past 10 or 15 years, has come from non-Tree Farm private lands. The timber available here, while it has not yet vanished, is near the vanishing point.

Lumbermen are up against this hard fact: Jackson county timber lands cannot supply enough raw material to keep busy the number of mills now in the county. Already many smaller mills have succumbed. Others will soon go.

Under this pressure for timber, stumpage prices have been bid sky-high, and only the "big boys" can afford to pay the exorbitant prices. The prices may go even higher.

IT MAY be that a reinventory of federal lands will show that the allowable cut can be safely increased. Present inventories are based on old surveys and cruises, and conditions of access, species utilization, size and other factors have changed.

But there are dangers in increasing the cut, too, for not all the facts of regeneration are known. If it were to lag, someday the industry would be up against a "gap," when no merchantable timber is available. This would wreck havoc with the local economy.

IN ANY event, however, a steady and perpetual supply of timber should be available from federal and Tree Farm lands, unless pressures from thoughtless lumbermen, supported by the public, become too great.

In addition, the cut-over, non-Tree Farm land can be expected to produce in the future, for Oregon's strict forestry laws, known as models throughout the nation, require that provision be made for regeneration, and stiff penalties for violations are provided.

SO, WE can conclude, there should be timber in the future.

But there will be less than there is now, and at higher prices.

The hope of the lumber industry lies in recognizing that timber MUST NOT be "mined," but MUST be "farmed;" in recognizing that forest management, like farm management, is vital to preserve our forests, as both economic and recreational resources, forever; in recognizing that increased diversification and integration and utilization of what we have is the answer to the fact of a decreased, but potentially stable, supply.

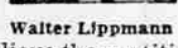
Many lumbermen have come to that realization. More are coming to it. The public should realize it. For it is vital for a secure and prosperous future. —E.A.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE GREAT UPHEAVAL

The little Korean insurrection, which was put on last week by Dr. Syngman Rhee, reflects his frustration and despair over what happened at Geneva.



Walter Lippmann: "We do not believe the partition ought to be resolved by resort to force." For while United States policy still protects South Korea against conquest by North Korea, Mr. Dulles has ruled out once and for all Dr. Rhee's wishful fantasy that he can somehow entangle the United States in a war for the unification of Korea.

The spirit of Geneva, translated into the Dulles formula of no change by force, means that the door is closed against the only kind of unification which Dr. Rhee knows how to work for.

Were he a more enlightened statesman, interested in making South Korea a model of efficient and humane and free government, there would be a fair prospect of uniting Korea eventually under his regime in Seoul. But as things are, there is no telling how the popular sympathies are running under the surface of his dictatorship. Dr. Rhee does not act, however, as if he thought they were running in his favor.

KOREA will not, as Mr. Dulles recognized by implication, be the last of the countries where the results of Geneva are deeply disliked. For Geneva, as the Soviets proposed and as we

have agreed, does mean that it is not for the time being a vital interest of any of the great powers to change the status quo. This means an acknowledgment that for an indefinite time we are prepared to live with the partition of Korea, with the containment of Chiang in Formosa, and with the partition of Germany. There is here a radical change in the world situation. It is, one might say, the difference between betting a reasonable amount and betting everything on the issues. If Geneva means that the great powers are agreed that they will not use force to change the existing situations, then they are agreed on something of the highest substance which they have never agreed upon before.

SUCH an acceptance of the military stalemate will compel us to rethink a number of our ideas. One of the first will be the assumption that the revolutionary movements all over the globe originate in Moscow, are directed from Moscow, and would fold up if Moscow could be made to behave. That is not true. There is an epidemic of revolutionary movements, some of them overt and some still latent, in large parts of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. All of them have been encouraged, many of them have been assisted, some have been profitably exploited, by Moscow. But in one way or another they would happen even if Moscow said nothing and did nothing about them. They will go on happening even if the spirit of Geneva endures and expands and if the Dulles formula of no force is scrupulously respected.

In his annual report to the United Nations Mr. Hammarskjöld, that wise and effective diplomatist, speaks of "the great upheaval in the relationship of nations and peoples that is under way," and of how as a result "the people of Asia today, of Africa tomorrow, are moving towards a new relationship with what history calls the West."

THE upheaval is taking place in many different countries. But there are, I think, certain common elements wherever the upheaval is taking place. One is that the country has not been self-governing, and that with the rarest exceptions its leaders have been trained as agitators for independence rather than as governors and administrators of raw materials which it exports to the more highly industrialized countries. The struggle against poverty is a struggle to transform the colonial economy into an industrial economy. To carry out this transformation successfully, the country must have a strong and efficient government.

These fundamental conditions are the real reason why the Soviet Union, and now also Red China, attract the attention of and exercise such influence upon the local politicians and intellectuals. For the Soviet Union is the living example to the undeveloped countries of the world of how a backward country can be industrialized rapidly. In the ideological rivalry we are handicapped because liberal democracy is an inordinately difficult form of government, one for which almost none of the countries of the great upheaval is prepared. And we are handicapped too because the American capitalist economy has been created on a fabulously rich, virtually uninhabited, continent, and over a period of two centuries. For an Asian or an African who is in a hurry, the Russians have the easier formula for getting rich quicker.

THE more successfully the great powers rule out the resort to military force, the more shall we be challenged by the subtler problems of the great upheaval. The Dulles formula rules out Communist intervention to support a Communist revolution. But it rules out also Western intervention to help governments to put down an internal insurrection.

The net result is almost certain to be an intensified rivalry to become the friend of those in each country who are affecting its political and economic transformation. For each country will be ruled by those who seem most likely to transform it. If I am not mistaken we are entering a period when the West must win admission in the countries where until recently it was the master. Mr. Hammarskjöld is, I take it, thinking of that when he wrote in his report that "the world organization is the place where this emerging new relationship in world affairs can most creatively be forged."

Surely he is right. For as the atomic conference in Geneva has been demonstrating so brilliantly, the U.N. is a great opener of closed windows. Almost certainly the U.N. is destined to play a leading part in opening up and in keeping in the open the rivalry, which will be intense, for influence in the new countries.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Difference of opinion note: The United States is suggesting that the full, formal record of the Big Four conference at Geneva should be published. Britain is cold to the idea, and says that the U.S. might like to publish the record but Britain in accordance with her usual practice in such cases, prefers not to.

Britain goes back to the days when the public was told what it OUGHT to hear and no more. The United States—thinking, maybe, of Yalta—wants the book kept open so that EVERYBODY may read.

WHO'S RIGHT? I wouldn't know. Let's put it this way: If the full, formal record of Geneva is published it will be in voluminous tomes that only the diplomats will read anyway. The general public prefers more exciting reading.

HOW TO get from here to there note: A combination airplane—automobile built by Dewey Bryan, 33-year-old General Motors test driver, has passed highway and airway tests.

Bryan says he believes his "roadplane" is the first to carry its folding wings down the highway. Other roadable planes, he adds, leave their wings at the airport or haul them in a trailer. His double purpose machine is a single-seater. It weighs 600 pounds and has a 40-horsepower engine that gives it a highway speed of 50 mph and an air speed of 60 mph.

IT HAS its points. One could start out on the road and when congestion became unbearable could take to the air—where, as yet, considerable room is left.

When storms threaten one could come back to earth and continue his journey on wheels.

THE prospective customer's first question: How much will the thing cost?

ALL THIS, of course, brings up the \$64,000 question: How are we going to get enough roads to handle all the automobiles Americans are going to own?

The session of congress that has just adjourned considered the idea of a huge federal highway program. It ran afoul of political issues and bogged down. President Eisenhower proposed a plan that looked too good for his political opposition to stand for. So it was shelved, and another plan was brought out.

The substitute program bogged down on the issue of who would pay the bill. So nothing was done in the way of federal highway legislation.

IS THAT bad? I don't know.

The President's plan would have been good for Oregon because it stressed federal aid for the big interstate highways. Oregon has a heavy percentage of these big interstate roads—including Highway 99 and Highway 30.

Oregon would have got more than it gave back if the President's bill had been enacted into law.

BUT—Over the long pull—I can't help wondering.

For every dollar of federal money Oregon gets Oregon pays back IN FEDERAL TAXES \$3.96—or did in 1954 when these figures were compiled. At that, Oregon fares better than the country as a whole. In 1954, according to figures gathered by the Western Tax Council, the average for all the states was \$6.99 paid back into the federal treasury for each dollar received therefrom.

Ammunition Stolen

By Irish Recovered

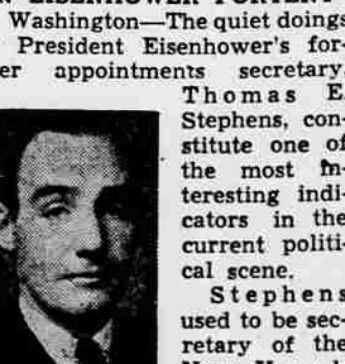
London—(U.P.)—Scotland Yard has announced the recovery of "the bulk of not all" arms and ammunition stolen in Saturday's daring raid by members of the Irish Republican Army on Arbroff Barracks near London. Detectives recovered the loot in a building in London's Caledonia Road area.

The case was broken early today by detectives who had been keeping watch on a vacant store building on Caledonia Road.

Britain had been seriously alarmed by two daring raids within 48 hours on British barracks and arsenals and British police warned that the outlawed IRA apparently was attempting to stockpile arms for a large scale future attempt to end the partition of Ireland.

OF COURSE NOT: Detroit—(U.P.)—One-hundred-year-old Mrs. Sallie Buttery's only concession is having breakfast—usually three bacon and egg sandwiches—in bed. "I don't feel like getting up right away," she says, "but there's no reason why I shouldn't eat."

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop



AN EISENHOWER PORTENT Washington—The quiet doings of President Eisenhower's former appointments secretary, Thomas E. Stephens, constitute one of the most interesting indicators in the current political scene. Stephens used to be secretary of the New York State Republican committee in the Thomas E. Dewey era. In 1952, he was tapped for the Eisenhower campaign train. Post-election, he went to work at the White House; and he served on the President's personal staff until last February, when he ostensibly returned to private law practice as a member of the New York firm of Sherman, Sterling and Wright.

But Stephens, an able and astute man with considerable skill as a behind-the-scenes operator, did not abandon politics when he returned to private law practice. In recent months, he has in fact been engaged in a quiet operation commissioned by the President. He has been

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Fire Insurance and City Budget

To the Editor: I was very much interested in an article published in the Medford Mail Tribune regarding the Medford Fire Alarm System.

We are told that because the voters rejected a proposed city budget increase in July that we were given deficiency points and perhaps lost us a decrease in insurance rates, because they will not be able to install a switchboard for their telephone system. The article goes on to say the insurance rating board rates this type of alarm system at 50 per cent of the telegraphic system. Why should we be satisfied with this type of system, even though it did cost only \$10,000.00 when we already had voted and given the city council the \$40,000.00 that we were told it would take to build a telegraphic system. Why should it be necessary to vote another tax increase to build the less expensive system?

The article quoted John A. Neale, Chief engineer of the National Board of Fire Underwriters as saying "The telephonic system provides a means of alarm in Business districts during closed hours and that during these hours fires are usually larger when discovered and prompt alarm transmissions correspondingly more important." You will note he did not say the telephonic system provided the best means of alarms, (if it were, it would be given a better rating than 50 per cent). With the telegraphic system, (which the consultant recommended, after being brought here at great expense to the taxpayers) any school, hospital, store, warehouse, packing house, etc., having their own sprinkling system for fire control, could have their system connected with the alarm boxes, and the instant any fire set off their sprinkling system, it would also automatically sound the alarm at the fire department, telling the box involved.

In addition to the alarm system we also voted \$25,000.00 five years ago, to build a fire station on the east side. Two years ago we finally got a station over there, but it is costing us \$800.00 per year rent. I have been unable to find where the city budget, as passed, was published. I would appreciate the information of what paper, and when it was published. The County, each month, publishes a statement of money, expended and from what fund the check was drawn. This would be a very fine procedure for the city to follow, and well worth, the cost involved.

Cleo Canoose, Ross Court, Medford.

Ed. Note: The city budget for 1955-56 was published in the Mail Tribune June 3 and June 13th, 1955.

The Table Rock Problem

To the Editor: As I drive to Medford along the Table Rock Road I am appalled by the filthy sight that meets my eyes!

Scattered along the shoulders of the road and blown up against the fences are old papers, cardboard cartons, tin cans, bottles, pieces of linoleum, branches of trees, and anything else that people have decided to haul to the city dump and not fastened securely in their trailers. To quote Snuffy Smith, "It's a scandal to the Jay birds."

Couldn't we put a stop to this? Mrs. Milton Sanderson, Rt. 2, Box 345, Sams Valley, Ore.

The vehicular tunnel under the Detroit River connecting Detroit, Mich., and Windsor, Ont. is the only international tunnel in the world.

working to insure the selection of "Eisenhower-type" delegates to the Republican convention in 1956, and to promote the candidacies of men of the same sort in marginal Congressional Districts.

The Stephens operation is neither formal nor elaborate. His only collaborator is the President's close friend and private adviser, General Lucius D. Clay. He has no special office or special staff. But his operation is not a purely private venture, either.

On the contrary, Stephens liaison with the President's staff chief, Governor Sherman Adams has been so close that he might almost be described as still under Governor Adams' command in this department of his activities. And where his work enters their fields, he has also kept in close touch with the chairman of the Republican National Committee, Leonard Hall and the chairman of the Republican Congressional committee, Representative Richard Simpson.

Promoting the choice of superior Congressional candidates in close districts is a sensible thing to do, which national political organizations have seldom done. Usually, natural selection is left to operate, quite often with unfortunate results.

THIS IS because intervening at the local level to get good men to stand for Congress requires a delicacy surpassing the delicacy of a gag. According to report, however, the Stephens operation has already shown some success in this difficult field. And this can be important in the national election, for a good candidate, starting his run early, always makes a considerable difference in his district's voting totals for the entire ticket.

Seasoned students of national politics will be more interested, none the less, in the Stephens effort to insure the selection of "Eisenhower-type" delegates to the Republican National Convention. Although he has made contacts in certain other states, Stephens' work on the convention delegations has chiefly centered in the South. In this region he has been working with the pro-Eisenhower Louisiana Republican leader, John Minor Wisdom.

Throughout the South, of course, the peculiar local mechanisms for producing Republican delegates have been traditionally controlled by the Right-wing group of the Republican party. Until the great upset over Texas at Chicago in 1952, Senator Robert A. Taft almost had a right to regard the Southern delegations as family appendages, descended to him from his father, who got them as a present from his brother Charles.

But now there is no question about whether the Southern delegations will be pro-Eisenhower. The most ardent ex-Taftites among them will be for Eisenhower all the way, or provided he is a candidate. Thus the questions to be answered by the Stephens operation among the convention delegates are, first, how far the President will succeed in reconstructing his party in his own image; and second, and only just possibly, whether the President will wholly control the Republican convention even if he is not a candidate to succeed himself.

When this second question was mentioned to delegate-hunter Stephens, he replied somewhat explosively, "Well, I've never gone into that"—which of course he would not have done, since he expects the President to be a candidate.

ALL THE same, the behind-the-scenes effort by a trusted former member of the President's staff is open to two interpretations. Most probably, it results from the instinctive drive that all Presidents invariably feel, to insure their own total control of their party conventions. Politicians, even in the White House, often work by Pavlov's rules. Although the whole 1956 convention will quite certainly be howling for Eisenhower, he probably hankers to make assurance doubly sure.

Yet it could also be that President Eisenhower wants to insure his own freedom of choice, by making certain of his power to prevent the Republicans from choosing a third-rater if he decides not to run.

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There Is No Substitute

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