

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North 2nd St. Phone 2-6-41

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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 June 26, 1946 (It was Wednesday) American Fruit growers plant on South Fir st. smolders after worst conflagration in Medford history causing loss estimated at \$1,000,000.

20 YEARS AGO June 26, 1936 (It was Friday) New Union Creek resort opens among the cool pine trees, with Mr. and Mrs. Ed Regnier, proprietors and hosts.

30 YEARS AGO June 26, 1926 (It was Saturday) Little towns of Worden and Keno in Klamath Falls district saved by men back firing against forest fire in Klamath county.

40 YEARS AGO June 26, 1916 (It was Monday) From the Local and Personal column: W. R. Scott, vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific will pass through Medford tonight in his private car, Delmonte, attached to train 16.

What's the Answer?

- Can You Get 4 of the 77? Copr. 1935, Editorial Research Report. 1. California, Illinois, Michigan, New York or Pennsylvania leads the states in labor union membership? 2. The oldest legislative assembly in the world is the British Parliament, Iceland's Althing, or the Norwegian Storting? 3. Melachroino is the name of one of Napoleon's generals, a city in Italy, or a once popular cigarette? 4. The typical large U.S. daily newspaper gives most of its space to advertising, most to news and editorial matter, or about equally to each? 5. The Soviet Union has more or fewer inhabitants than the U.S.'s 165,000,000? 6. Earwigs are muffs for the ears against cold, insects, fish, a type of deodorant, birds, or head-dress for British judges? 7. The largest lake in the world is in Africa, Asia, or North America? The Answers: 1. New York (slightly over 2,000,000 members). 2. Iceland's Althing (1,026 years old). 3. Cigarette. 4. About 60 per cent to advertising. 5. More (200,000,000 in USSR). 6. Insects. 7. North America (Lake Superior).

A Minority Report

We have received the voluminous minority report of the Senate committee investigating the Al Sarena mining case.

The majority report has not yet been received. Until it has been, FINAL judgment as far as the Senate probe is concerned probably should be reserved.

AS EXPECTED the minority report represents the Republican defense to the Democratic charge of "mining for timber" under the guise of mining for minerals. The two main points made are (1) the so-called "deal" was a perfectly proper and entirely lawful transaction, and the Democrats are claiming otherwise for political purposes only.

As has been stated in this column many times before, we never believed there was anything unlawful in the sense of anything criminal, in the transaction, but we did not agree—and don't now—that the criticism from the Democratic side of the aisle, had no justification in fact, and were advanced for political purposes ONLY.

IT ALL WAS, we believe, entirely "within the law" but it represented a policy that was basically wrong, and should be corrected—and effectively corrected—by new legislation covering such matters.

In the first place the new legislation should recognize what this minority report fails to properly emphasize, namely: that this mine was not an ordinary mine, but was within the U.S. forest reserve. In other words it was in an area, where the regular mining laws should not apply, or at least consideration should be given to the fact that the PARAMOUNT interest in such restricted government lands, should not be mining, anymore than it should be oil-prospecting, but should be concerned chiefly with the proper preservation, conservation and regulated sale of timber.

HAD some such law been in force then the original ruling of both the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, that 15 of the 23 mine patents, asked by the Al Sarena company not be granted would have been sustained.

But without such a provision, the Al Sarena company, paid no attention to these decisions, went elsewhere—to their home in Alabama—for their mineral assays (which of course were favorable), made their appeal to the friendly and cooperative Department of the Interior and did not have to wait long for the green light to go ahead "all clear," and get yours while the getting is good.

That even the members of the minority group had some qualms about the propriety of this procedure is indicated by the following extract from their report, quote:

"The mining laws require the issuance of patents if there is a sufficient mineral showing to warrant the taking of additional risks or loss. Assurances of economic or profitable operation or known mineral reserve, are not required under the mining laws which are applicable in the Al Sarena case. The majority know that many mining claims have been lawfully patented with no history of production whatever."

IN OTHER words if the Al Sarena company had no intention of operating its mines further but only wished to secure these added patents to mineral land so they could harvest the government timber thereon, at a cost to them of only \$5 an acre, that could be done. For if the mineral showing was sufficient to warrant the taking of additional risks or loss—and who would decide the risks of loss in view of the mineral content except the Al Sarena company!—then the gates would be down and the sky the limit.

Well, as often remarked before in this department this is "nice work if you can get it." And thanks to the quick action of the Interior Department under Mr. Douglas McKay, and the inability of the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management by law to prevent it, the Al Sarena got it.

THE majority report of the committee recommended that because of these "shenanigans" the 23 patents allowed Al Sarena be declared null and void. Unless the majority report is more damaging from a legal standpoint than we anticipate, we predict neither the Department of the Interior or the Justice Department under the present administration will pay any attention to this directive. If they make any comment it is safe to say they will follow the minority report and dismiss it all as "partisan politics."

Well no one can deny there is politics in this controversial case, but in this presidential year there is politics in most everything—the minority report being no exception.

For example the report after upholding the present mining laws concludes as follows, quote:

"The general soundness of the law has been demonstrated over 80 years and the Democratic party did not amend it in the 20 years in which that party was in full control of the executive branch of the government."

What has that got to do with the price of peeler logs? The Democratic party during its 20 years did not pass many laws that after nearly four years of Republican rule no doubt should be passed.

The past is past. What is important is the present and future. Cutting government timber at \$5 an acre at enormous profits under the guise of mining for gold is wrong, both from the standpoint of federal forest conservation and a fair deal to timber operators who must buy government timber at the market price.

It should be stopped. And we predict that no matter what the final outcome of the Al Sarena case may be—or the presidential election for that matter—it eventually will be.—R.W.R.

Turkish Intervention Stymies Settlement Offer to Cypriots

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Turkey has added a new complication to the Cyprus dispute. Britain last week, after long study, drafted a new offer to the Greek Cypriots who demand that the island be given to Greece.



Charles M. McCann

Then, at the moment when Prime Minister Anthony Eden was preparing to announce the offer in Parliament, the Turkish government intervened.

It said emphatically, in diplomatic representations to Britain, that its own interests in the island and the interests of Turkish Cypriots must be protected fully.

As the result, the announcement of the new British offer has been delayed.

It was announced that Field Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, chief of the British Imperial general staff, would fly to Ankara, the Turkish capital, next week.

At the same time, Britain started consultations with the United States on the new complication.

It is understood that Templer will try to convince the Turks that they have nothing to fear from the viewpoint of their national security.

London dispatches say that Britain hopes that the United States may use its influence to soften the Turkish attitude on both the military and political aspects of its offer.

But Eden is reported to have made up his mind to announce

his offer this week, without awaiting the outcome of negotiations with Turkey.

A Quiet Policy

Turkey has had little to say about the long, bitter Cyprus dispute which involves Greek Cypriots and the Greek government.

However, the Turkish government has issued occasional statements which have made its attitude plain.

These statements point out that Cyprus is 43 miles from the Turkish coast and 683 miles from the Greek mainland. They point out that 100,000 of the 500,000 people on Cyprus are Turks. They point out that Turkey ruled Cyprus for centuries but that Greece never owned it. They say that the island is of enormous strategic importance to Turkey, and none to Greece.

In recent weeks also, there have been intimations that Turkey will not consent in any circumstances to the surrender of Cyprus to Greece, and that it will land troops on the island if necessary.

It is reported that the British will (1) offer Cyprus a new constitution, providing a wide measure of home rule, and (2) promise "self-determination" within 10 to 15 years.

Whether Turkey will agree to this remains to be seen. Certainly, the offer will have to protect the rights of the Turkish Cypriot minority and convince Turkey that its own defense interests are safe.

Turkey and Greece are both members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. They are linked also in a Balkan treaty with Yugoslavia.

Turkey also is a member of the Middle Eastern Treaty Organization along with Britain, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan.

It happens that Turkey is the most powerful Middle Eastern country. It is fully aligned with the Western Allies. But unless it is convinced that its interests are protected in any Cyprus settlement, it might cause a lot of trouble.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The Oregon legislative interim committee on elections has been giving some thought in this interim year (an "interim" year is the year in between Oregon's biennial legislative sessions) to the subject of campaign contributions to candidates for public office.

Oregon, of course—along with most other states and the federal government—has laws regulating the giving of money to candidates to help them finance their campaigns, but the committee leans to the view that these laws are easily evaded and that substantial sums of money can enter political channels, ANONYMOUSLY.

If that is true, it says in a recent preliminary report, our present laws on campaign contributions place a premium on dishonesty and if that is the case something should certainly be done about it.

AT ANY rate, the interim committee turned the problem over to its research staff, which has come up with some conclusions. There are three basic courses of action, the researchers say, that might be taken by the legislature. They are:

- 1. Declare that the problem is one that is essentially inappropriate for legislative action and that the present relatively useless regulations should be repealed. 2. Strengthen and clarify present law by requiring PRE-ELECTION FINANCIAL REPORTS and by putting enforcement teeth into the legislation. 3. Completely change the basis on which political campaigns in Oregon are financed by enacting regulations that will tend to be self-policing and will assure full reporting.

HAVING named these alternatives, the committee's researchers then point out objections to them.

No. 1, they assert, would be difficult to explain to the satisfaction of the average voter (who would want to know why all the holders on campaign gifts were being taken off and would naturally suspect skulduggery).

No. 2, they say, would be a "mere palliative" that would not really provide the desired results.

No. 3, they add, would encounter powerful political opposition from those who would resist a major change in traditional ways of doing political business.

THE researchers, of course, are playing no favorites. They're making it plain that they're merely pointing out the roads that are open and leaving it to the legislature to choose the one to be followed if it is decided to make the trip.

Personally, I agree with their conclusions as to No. 1 and No. 3, but I'm inclined to disagree with them on No. 2—which I think might be a pretty good idea. The substance of it is to let ANYBODY contribute anything he wishes to ANYBODY RUNNING FOR OFFICE. Let it be spent any way the candidate getting the money wants to spend it.

But— Make him report WELL BEFORE THE ELECTION every cent he has received and where it came from.

THEN— If it can be proved that he fibbed in his pre-election report on how much he spent and where it came from, DISQUALIFY HIM FOR THE OFFICE IF HE IS ELECTED.

If he isn't elected, it wouldn't matter much.

AS THE interim committee's researchers point out, present Oregon laws on campaign contributions are easily evaded. Money can be contributed under dummy names. And so on. Worst of all, nobody knows until AFTER THE ELECTION how much has been spent by each candidate and where it came from. AFTER ELECTION, it's too late to do anything about it.

But if campaign contributions had to be reported BEFORE ELECTION it would be different. They would then be NEWS. They would be widely printed and widely broadcast. The voters would know before voting who was doing what in the way of spending to get votes, and where the money had come from. They could use their own judgment as to whether it was good money or bad money and whether or not too much of it had been spent for some particular candidate or candidates.

Should Congress pass any of the bills mentioned above, this distinction would lose its force. But it would still leave the Administration with a political dilemma—to revamp or not to revamp the employee security program.

(Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THREAT TO THE ALLIANCE

Washington — This reporter has just returned from a long journey of inquiry in the troubled Middle East.



Joseph Alsop

East. The picture there is ominous, very nearly as ominous as the Far Eastern picture in the years just after the Second World War. Unless present trends can somehow be reversed, the free world must eventually expect a Middle Eastern disaster on the approximate scale of the disastrous loss of China to the Communists.

It may seem paradoxical, therefore, that this same Middle Eastern journey has firmly convinced this reporter that the central problem of American foreign policy is not in the Middle East at all, but in Britain.

THE second partner in the Western Alliance, the stout-hearted ally that fought so long alone, the brother nation which originated so many of our own institutions—that is the common picture of Britain. It is an accurate picture, but it has led to a pernicious tendency, not least in the State Department, to take Britain for granted.

If the Middle Eastern problem has any meaning at all, it very clearly means that Britain can not prudently be taken for granted any longer.

Britain can not be taken for granted because the real foundations of the British structure are still colonial and imperial; and these foundations are now in grave danger. Next to the emergence of the new Soviet empire, the liquidation of the old Western European empires has been the chief drama of the post-war decade. And this drama is now becoming a desperately serious matter for Britain, the preeminent imperial power.

THE principal danger to Britain is not the loss of essen-

tial strategic bases overseas, such as Cyprus, Aden, Ceylon and Singapore. The danger in all these bases is very great indeed. But the principal danger, the really fatal danger, is the loss of the raw material sources in the Middle East and Malaya and elsewhere, which Britain's overseas bases are designed to protect.

Britain pays high wages. Britain suffers from relatively low labor productivity. Britain lives by exports. Therefore the mere access to essential raw materials, the mere ability to buy oil and rubber and tin, for instance, on the open market, will not preserve Britain as a going concern. Britain actually has to own and make a profit from her overseas raw material sources. That is what now makes the difference between British economic survival and irretrievable British bankruptcy.

Malayan rubber and tin are not only important to Britain because Britain consumes tin and rubber. They are mainly important because Malayan tin and rubber contribute about 16 per cent of the entire hard currency earnings of the Sterling area. The oil enterprises in the Middle East are not only vital to Britain because Britain desperately needs oil. They are mainly vital because the profit from British ownership of the Middle Eastern oil enterprises in effect pays for all the oil Britain consumes.

THAT is the true measure of British vulnerability. That is why Britain is the real objective of the flank attack which the Kremlin is now stimulating, and in large part directing, in all the ex- and semi-colonial countries on this side of the iron curtain and especially in the Middle East. And that also helps to explain why Britain's reactions to this flank attack, as in Cyprus, have lately seemed unwise to many Americans.

The British policy-makers understand the danger of British bankruptcy, which means the end of Britain's career as a major power. As Sir Anthony Eden has said, they are convinced that the loss of Cyprus will be only the preliminary to the loss of the Middle Eastern oil sources. So the British have reacted violently, too violently in this reporter's opinion. But so should we react very violently, if we felt hostile hands groping for our jugular.

In these circumstances, it is amazing and pretty terrifying to come home, and to discover that the State Department's chief parlor game seems to be smug carping at the British policy in such places as Cyprus and Buraimi.

WHAT does it matter if Britain's struggles to defend her own jugular have become pretty convulsive, compared to the hard fact that this same Britain also happens to be the jugular of the United States?

All of the American post-war foreign policy, as begun by Truman and carried on by Eisenhower, will rapidly crumble to ruin if Britain ceases to be a major power.

Even America's national defense is squarely dependent upon Britain: By a strange decision of the Eisenhower administration, the Strategic Air Command, our only real weapon of defense, has been kept in absolute dependence on overseas bases; and the most important of those bases are British.

In short, a good deal less creative, and a great deal more cringing and comradely approach to Britain's present peril, would now seem to be rather urgently indicated.

(Copyright, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Your Best Fourth

GEO. N. TAYLOR

Don't forget the man getting over the drunken spree there in the gutter of a city in the South. He reached out for a piece of paper floating by and reading it, he came to believe that God could put him on his feet also. So he put himself into God's hands and became one of God's new creation. He was born again. God became his eternal Father; Christ, his Elder Brother and in time, he had his family and business back.

GOD IS READY — First, God sent his Son, Jesus Christ, to die for you and get your sin-guilt out of the way. God could then receive you into his eternal family. Next, with sin-guilt out of the way, Christ comes in and gives you eternal life. So — "If any man be in Christ Jesus, he is a new creation. Old things have passed away. All things have become new.—2nd Corinthians 5:17—BIBLE. Accept Christ as your Lord and Saviour. Come as you are. Let Him take over and this becomes your best FOURTH and your birthday into Eternal Life.

This message sponsored by a Scappoose family.—adv.

Lumber Company Files Circuit Court Suit

The Jackson Creek Lumber company has filed a complaint in the circuit court against Richard F. Souza, Jacksonville.

The company is suing for \$1,400 which it claims Souza has failed to pay on a promissory note made Sept. 8, 1952, plus 6 per cent interest per annum from that date, and \$500 attorney's fees.

THREAT TO THE ALLIANCE Washington — This reporter has just returned from a long journey of inquiry in the troubled Middle East. The picture there is ominous, very nearly as ominous as the Far Eastern picture in the years just after the Second World War. Unless present trends can somehow be reversed, the free world must eventually expect a Middle Eastern disaster on the approximate scale of the disastrous loss of China to the Communists. It may seem paradoxical, therefore, that this same Middle Eastern journey has firmly convinced this reporter that the central problem of American foreign policy is not in the Middle East at all, but in Britain. THE second partner in the Western Alliance, the stout-hearted ally that fought so long alone, the brother nation which originated so many of our own institutions—that is the common picture of Britain. It is an accurate picture, but it has led to a pernicious tendency, not least in the State Department, to take Britain for granted. If the Middle Eastern problem has any meaning at all, it very clearly means that Britain can not prudently be taken for granted any longer. Britain can not be taken for granted because the real foundations of the British structure are still colonial and imperial; and these foundations are now in grave danger. Next to the emergence of the new Soviet empire, the liquidation of the old Western European empires has been the chief drama of the post-war decade. And this drama is now becoming a desperately serious matter for Britain, the preeminent imperial power. THE principal danger to Britain is not the loss of essen-

ential strategic bases overseas, such as Cyprus, Aden, Ceylon and Singapore. The danger in all these bases is very great indeed. But the principal danger, the really fatal danger, is the loss of the raw material sources in the Middle East and Malaya and elsewhere, which Britain's overseas bases are designed to protect. Britain pays high wages. Britain suffers from relatively low labor productivity. Britain lives by exports. Therefore the mere access to essential raw materials, the mere ability to buy oil and rubber and tin, for instance, on the open market, will not preserve Britain as a going concern. Britain actually has to own and make a profit from her overseas raw material sources. That is what now makes the difference between British economic survival and irretrievable British bankruptcy. Malayan rubber and tin are not only important to Britain because Britain consumes tin and rubber. They are mainly important because Malayan tin and rubber contribute about 16 per cent of the entire hard currency earnings of the Sterling area. The oil enterprises in the Middle East are not only vital to Britain because Britain desperately needs oil. They are mainly vital because the profit from British ownership of the Middle Eastern oil enterprises in effect pays for all the oil Britain consumes. THAT is the true measure of British vulnerability. That is why Britain is the real objective of the flank attack which the Kremlin is now stimulating, and in large part directing, in all the ex- and semi-colonial countries on this side of the iron curtain and especially in the Middle East. And that also helps to explain why Britain's reactions to this flank attack, as in Cyprus, have lately seemed unwise to many Americans. The British policy-makers understand the danger of British bankruptcy, which means the end of Britain's career as a major power. As Sir Anthony Eden has said, they are convinced that the loss of Cyprus will be only the preliminary to the loss of the Middle Eastern oil sources. So the British have reacted violently, too violently in this reporter's opinion. But so should we react very violently, if we felt hostile hands groping for our jugular. In these circumstances, it is amazing and pretty terrifying to come home, and to discover that the State Department's chief parlor game seems to be smug carping at the British policy in such places as Cyprus and Buraimi.

WHAT does it matter if Britain's struggles to defend her own jugular have become pretty convulsive, compared to the hard fact that this same Britain also happens to be the jugular of the United States? All of the American post-war foreign policy, as begun by Truman and carried on by Eisenhower, will rapidly crumble to ruin if Britain ceases to be a major power. Even America's national defense is squarely dependent upon Britain: By a strange decision of the Eisenhower administration, the Strategic Air Command, our only real weapon of defense, has been kept in absolute dependence on overseas bases; and the most important of those bases are British. In short, a good deal less creative, and a great deal more cringing and comradely approach to Britain's present peril, would now seem to be rather urgently indicated. (Copyright, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Your Best Fourth

GEO. N. TAYLOR

Don't forget the man getting over the drunken spree there in the gutter of a city in the South. He reached out for a piece of paper floating by and reading it, he came to believe that God could put him on his feet also. So he put himself into God's hands and became one of God's new creation. He was born again. God became his eternal Father; Christ, his Elder Brother and in time, he had his family and business back.

GOD IS READY — First, God sent his Son, Jesus Christ, to die for you and get your sin-guilt out of the way. God could then receive you into his eternal family. Next, with sin-guilt out of the way, Christ comes in and gives you eternal life. So — "If any man be in Christ Jesus, he is a new creation. Old things have passed away. All things have become new.—2nd Corinthians 5:17—BIBLE. Accept Christ as your Lord and Saviour. Come as you are. Let Him take over and this becomes your best FOURTH and your birthday into Eternal Life.

This message sponsored by a Scappoose family.—adv.

Lumber Company Files Circuit Court Suit The Jackson Creek Lumber company has filed a complaint in the circuit court against Richard F. Souza, Jacksonville. The company is suing for \$1,400 which it claims Souza has failed to pay on a promissory note made Sept. 8, 1952, plus 6 per cent interest per annum from that date, and \$500 attorney's fees.