

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune... Published Daily Except Sunday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 21-29 North 1st St. Phone 2-5141

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 23, 1947 (Wednesday) Medford League of Women Voters decides that "world control" is only salvation from atomic energy and atomic bomb.

20 YEARS AGO June 25, 1937 (Friday) Forest service says there is good fishing expected in upper Rogue river as winter snows vanish.

30 YEARS AGO June 25, 1927 (Saturday) State command and high officials of the American Legion visit the valley for the day.

40 YEARS AGO June 25, 1917 (Monday) Herbert Nuhn, state highway engineer, and R. C. Johnson, roads editor of Oregon Journal, stop in Medford on 1,100 mile trip inspecting Oregon roads.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Was Tallahassee, Fla., first visited by De Leon, De Soto or the slave-raider Miruelo? 2. In what European country is the city of Konitsa? 3. Bible: Did Saul slay the high priest Abiathur or Abimelech? 4. The Indian population in the U. S. is steadily increasing, or decreasing? 5. The human olfactory organ controls the sense of touch, hearing, or smell? 6. A herpetologist would study reptiles, herbs, or swing music? 7. Are drone bees hatched from unfertilized eggs? 8. Is it incorrect to spell regard "reguard"? 9. "The Old Lady of Thread Needle Street in Danger" was the title of a caricature, May 22, 1797, by J. Gilray. Did he introduce the nickname? 10. "The Old Lady of Thread Needle Street in Danger" was the title of a caricature, May 22, 1797, by J. Gilray. Did he introduce the nickname?

Walk Together; Talk Together

John Hansen, the young Dane who has spent the past school year as a "member of the family" of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Christensen of Medford, will be returning home soon.

From what we have been able to learn of John and his activities and friends here, his stay has been a resounding success—from his standpoint, that of the Christensens, the high school, and his new friends.

This makes it a success for the American Field Service, which is responsible for his visit.

THE AFS, we were surprised to learn, is the same American Field Service which sent volunteer ambulance drivers to France during World War I and later in World War II. It has since broadened its ideas of service and international friendship into the sponsorship of these visits by young Europeans.

An exchange program recently was worked out, for young Americans to go the other way for a shorter period of time. This is the plan under which this summer Dave Frohnmayer of Medford is going to Europe, to live with a family there.

In the fall, another AFS exchange student will arrive in Medford to live for the school year.

WE believe the value and importance of these international visits can hardly be overemphasized. We wish they could be expanded time and time again, for they provide what is probably one of the most effective means of international understanding.

The simple fact of finding out that there are "other" ways of life, and that they have their own benefits and advantages, is important.

But there are other benefits, and they are lasting ones. We suspect that the John Hansens and the Dave Frohnmayers of this year and the years to come never will allow themselves to fall into the provincial type of thinking which makes for suspicion and misunderstanding.

THE American Field Service operates with a minimum of staff and a minimum of income out of a small office in New York. Its funds come from donations—many of them from organizations.

It maintains certain standards as to language and background to pick youngsters who will benefit most from their year abroad. It has standardized the cost of an exchange visit at \$650—which is the average—so that no host community will be penalized by having to pay more for a student from a greater distance.

In the case of John Hansen, the cost was subsidized by the Medford Rotary club, with funds raised by its annual suit sale. The money goes for transportation, some incidentals, and a small allowance for the student. The rest of the cost—living expenses, school and so on—is provided by the host family, which is carefully screened before being picked for the privilege.

THE AFS committee here happens to be composed mostly of Rotarians, although there is no formal relationship between the two. It is hoped the program can be broadened in coming years, and support from the community at large would be welcome.

We can think of few projects more worthy of enthusiastic help. President Eisenhower has declared that, if it is carried far enough, it would be "an effective agent in combating totalitarian propaganda and will help eliminate the misunderstandings that promote conflict."

One author writing about the AFS program quotes an ancient Sanskrit saying, which admonishes: "Walk together, talk together, O ye peoples of the earth; then and only then shall ye have peace."—E.A.

Winnemucca to the Sea

Klamath Falls was host to a meeting of the Winnemucca-to-the-Sea Association. This organization wants to locate and have constructed a highway from Winnemucca, Nevada to the sea, via Klamath Falls. The KF Herald and News, reporting the discussion, says the routing between the two cities is uncertain—whether via Alturas, Cal., or Lakeview, Ore. No reference is made to the route from Klamath to the Pacific. Maybe when those dried-out Nevadans see Upper Klamath Lake they will be satisfied with that terminus.

The Winnemucca routing reminds us of a favorite story of the late Gov. Earl Snell, how when a native out in the high desert was asked the route to Winnemucca, he got so confused in giving directions he finally told the inquirer, "You can't get to Winnemucca from here." In reverse, it's pretty hard to get from Winnemucca to the sea.

ROAD such as that mentioned above would be of benefit to the entire area through quicker, easier and more pleasant transportation east and west. Too long our emphasis has been on north-south routes.

As to the route from Klamath Falls west, logically it will follow the newly-authorized line through Lake of the Woods, Fish Lake, McAllister Soda Springs, and Eagle Point. This road, which is low-standard but usable now, will be improved until it is superior to the twisty Green Springs route.

From Medford, it is less clear which way the route should logically lead.

THE people of Cave Junction are strongly in favor of a cut-off which would link the Oregon Caves road and the roads in the Applegate above Williams and Provolt, thence through Jacksonville to Medford. Only a few miles separate these paved roads, and a car can make it now, in dry weather. The Illinois Valley boosters also want to see California dig a tunnel under Oregon mountain, to eliminate the five miles or so of curving grade on Highway 199.

There is additional talk, however, particularly in the Grants Pass area, of a new road across the coast range—some people favoring Gold Beach as the outlet, others Brookings.

Which will be the final choice is still far from certain, but the day is coming when the dream of "Winnemucca To the Sea" will come true.—E.A.



Congress Eyes Plan To Inventory U.S.'s Recreational Needs

Washington (CQ) — This June, a National Recreation Month, finds Congress taking a big step toward preserving the wide open spaces for play.

The step is a nationwide inventory of the existing and potential outdoor recreation areas open to the public. Legislation to let a special recreation commission make the inventory is on its way through Congress.

The Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has agreed to send the legislation to the floor for a vote. Hearings already have been held on the House side. Chairman Grace (I-Idaho) of the Public Lands Subcommittee said the measure will get sent to the House floor if her Subcommittee can find time to meet on it.

The depth of proponents and dearth of opponents is expected to assure easy passage in both the Senate and House once the bill comes up for a vote. The pending measure would establish a 15-member National Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission composed of eight Congressmen and seven private citizens. There would be four Democrats and four Republicans representing the House and Senate.

An executive secretary and his staff in Washington would carry on the day-to-day work of the Commission. Their assignment, to be completed by Dec. 31, 1959, would be to inventory outdoor recreation areas and recommend how the Nation can meet the public recreation needs of 1976 and of 2000. The Commission could ask Federal agencies to declare certain lands temporarily closed to private development as its inventory progressed. It would then be up to the government involved—local, state or Federal—to decide whether to acquire the land the Commission recommended for public recreation.

Cost of the inventory is estimated at \$1.5 million. The Recreation Commission could pay states and private agencies to help it.

Proponents of the bill include such Government agencies as the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service and such private organizations as the Izaak Walton League of America, National Wildlife Federation, Outdoor Boating Club of America and the Wilderness Society. The only argument heard against the inventory so far has been the U. S. Chamber of Commerce view that the Government already has authority to conduct a survey and therefore does not need new legislation.

'Now or Never' Those groups pushing for the measure say reserving land for the public is a "now or never" proposition. They point to miles of honky-tonk boardwalk where sand dunes used to be; to the swelling numbers of people visiting existing public play areas, and to the stampede of bulldozers overrunning the few remaining primitive areas.

Statistics presented during the hearings on the legislation demonstrated the increasing popularity of existing public outdoor recreation facilities and the diminishing amount of seashore open to the public. The U.S. Forest Service said 53 million persons visited the national forests in 1956, three times as many as in 1946. The Forest Service predicted 66 million would use the forests in 1962 and 82 million in 1968.

Visitors to national parks have increased from about 9 million in 1946 to 20 million in 1956, an increase of 123 per cent. Olympic National Park in Washington, for one, experienced a 398 per cent increase in visitors over the ten-year period. As for seashore open to the public, a National Park Service survey completed in 1955 showed that only 240 miles, or 6.5 per cent, of the 3,700-mile shoreline line along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts was open to the public. It recommended Federal acquisition of additional shoreline before private developers take over all suitable areas.

Its 1955 recommendations gave "highest priority" to the acquisition for public use of about 300 miles of seashore land in Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Texas. The National Park Service currently is making a similar survey of the Pacific coast. Threatening undeveloped seashore land along the Atlantic coast, proponents of the bill argue, is the long-range prediction that eventually a giant city will extend from Boston to Norfolk. The rush for seashore property already is on, the argument goes, so the longer the Government waits the more expensive the land it wants for public use will be.

The National Park Service survey cited an area it recommended for acquisition in 1935 for \$9,000 a mile. Twenty years later, the Park Service report said, the same land cost \$110,000 a mile.

(Copyright 1957, Congressional Quarterly)

DISCOURAGING TURNOUT London — Henry C. Wright, independent candidate in North Dorset for Parliament, conceded today that his political rally Monday night may have been a flop. The only ones who showed up were Wright, three reporters and the caretaker of the hall.

The one question above all others must be the bomb and what to do about it, anything else is secondary. There is little need to concern oneself with the problem of education if there are no children to educate or they are born incapable of learning. Strontium-90 is here to stay... but are we?

Shirley Hodson 2135 Reclamation Klamath Falls, Ore.

Italian Cabinet Crisis Gets Worse; Confusion Clouds View

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Italy's cabinet crisis is getting worse instead of better as it enters its eighth week. It seems increasingly likely that a special parliamentary election, one year ahead of schedule, will be necessary to end the lameness.

It seems likely also that sooner or later a showdown will be necessary on the constitutional powers of President Giovanni Gronchi.

Gronchi's insistence on trying to play the part of a "strong man" in politics instead of acting as a figurehead, as he is supposed to do, has played a big part in the political confusion.

Socialists Desert Him Premier Antonio Segni resigned on May 6 after the tiny Republican Party and then the larger right wing Socialist Party deserted his Christian Democrats and thus broke up the government coalition.

Adone Zoli, another Christian Democrat, formed a cabinet on May 20.

Zoli confined his cabinet to Christian Democrats, hoping to run the government with the support of other moderate parties.

Zoli managed to get a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies for his cabinet. But there was a miscount of votes. When the count was checked, it developed that he got his majority only because the extreme right wing "Neo-Fascists" voted

for him. Zoli refused to accept a mandate which depended on extremist support. He resigned on June 10.

Refuses Resignation President Gronchi called in man after man in a vain attempt to get a successor. Finally, Gronchi announced last Saturday that he refused to accept Zoli's resignation and told him to carry on.

Zoli went before the Chamber of Deputies today to make a new start. It was forecast that the chamber would let him remain in office for a while at

least. But his Christian Democrats hold only 260 seats in the 590-seat chamber. Thus he is at the mercy of other parties.

The whole tangle stems really from the multi-party political system which has weakened a number of European countries for years and which made possible the rise of Benito Mussolini in Italy and Adolf Hitler in Germany.

Some Italian political leaders are talking now of the possibility of forming two strong parties by merging various groups. But it appears to be merely talk.



Charles M. McCann

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

IS THIS THEIR ANSWER? Paris — As these words are written, it seems highly probable that the Soviet submarines which have been presented to Egypt are on their way out of the Mediterranean into the Red Sea.

What is worse, it also seems highly probable that those same Soviet submarines flying Egyptian flags will be used in an attempt to create a new Middle Eastern crisis of the gravest sort. Certainly they can be used in this manner. And we must at least assume that the Soviets and Egyptians will not resist the temptation of a major coup until the contrary is proven.

All the gains in the dangerous Middle Eastern situation in the last months may now be at stake, in fact. The reasons why this is the case are relatively simple.

IN THE first place, the only prize that Israel received for the shattering defeat of the Egyptian Army was the free navigation of the Gulf of Aqaba. This narrow waterway leads from the Red Sea, where the Soviet submarines should soon be cruising, up to the Port of Elath, which is the southern doorway to Israel.

In the desperate negotiations after the Suez attack, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles flatly promised the Israelis to support them on free navigation in the Aqaba Gulf. The Egyptian government also promised Secretary Dulles not to make an issue of the matter, although the Gulf had always previously been closed by the Egyptians and Saudi Arabians, who jointly hold the narrow entrance.

In these circumstances, if the Soviet submarines are used to halt ships bound through the Aqaba Gulf to Elath, it will be immensely difficult and perhaps even impossible to prevent the Israelis from renewing their attack on Egypt. They will consider the provocation very great. They will think the United States is bound by Dulles to support them. And they will be confident, as well they may be from past experience, of defeating Nasser's armies in the kind of way that will expose the essential hollowness of the Nasser regime for good and all.

CHANGING the image, Nasser and the brand of Arab nationalism that he represents are like a dagger which the Kremlin hopes to stab straight into the exposed belly of the Western Alliance. But if Nasser's Arab leadership is successfully challenged — as it has recently been challenged — the dagger will be broken. The Kremlin's whole brilliantly conceived Middle Eastern attack on the West will be rather decisively frustrated.

Hence both Nasser and the Kremlin have strong motives for risk taking. There is not a shred of hard intelligence in Paris that they will follow the course herein outlined, but anyone who weighs the broad pattern must certainly feel lively concern.

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IF THAT were the whole story, the reasons for concern would not be too great. But in fact, by stopping navigation of the Gulf of Aqaba, Nasser will automatically re-gild his tarnished prestige as the unique hero of the Arab world.

Even the Iraqi government, whose enemy Nasser has always been, will be forced to fly in his support. The Saudi Arabian, Jordanian and Lebanese governments, whose rejection of Nasser's leadership has been the great development of recent months, will be forced to reverse their courses instantaneously, also rallying to Nasser

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