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Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County  
History from the files of The  
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and  
50 years ago.

30 YEARS AGO  
July 20, 1928 (Tuesday)  
Ashland women are busily  
helping make 80 Elizabethan  
costumes for the Shakespeare  
Festival.

From "Side Glances": "Re-  
spected Jimmy Dunlevy driv-  
ing the town's first parade  
in an impersonation of Miss  
Coco, Bay, peeples with old-  
fashioned swim suit, yellow  
wig and bouquet of carrots."

40 YEARS AGO  
July 20, 1918 (Wednesday)  
The 40-30 club is launch-  
ing a campaign to fingerprint  
Medford residents for the  
civilian identification files  
in Washington, D.C.  
From Arthur Terry's "Ye  
Amuse Pot" column: "More  
citizens have adopted the mode  
of dancing around with their  
girl-friends out. The men folks  
are losing their sense of  
shame, and the practice looks  
more like the Dickens than  
any of the women's hats."

50 YEARS AGO  
July 20, 1908 (Friday)  
A "nifty" bungalow on  
Avenue 10th rolled through town  
yesterday, having traveled  
3,942 miles so far.  
From Legal and Personal  
columns: "Members of the new-  
ly organized boys' drum and  
bugle corps will meet to-  
night."

40 YEARS AGO  
July 20, 1918 (Saturday)  
Miss Ann McCormick, home  
food demonstrator, has been  
permanently assigned to Jack-  
son county.  
Eighty-five draftees were  
given physical exams yester-  
day.

What's Your IQ?  
High or low is superior;  
eyes or light is excellent; five or  
six is good.

1. Perpetual motion is mechanically impossible; true or false?
  2. Which former heavy-weight boxing champ was nicknamed "Madcap Maxie," because of his frequent clownish antics?
  3. Helena is the capital of which state?
  4. Mati Hari was a noted spy who ferreted out military secrets for the Allies, or Germany, during World War I?
  5. Ben Davis, McIntosh, Rome Beauty, and Delicious are names of varieties of which fruit?
  6. In which city, and on what date, is the Rose Bowl football game played?
  7. De-falls of the Nordem bomsight area, or are not, now available to the public?
  8. Where did the Civil War battle between the Monitor and the Merrimack occur?
  9. The tongue of a wood pecker is longer than the bird's head; true or false?
  10. In early colonial days, Massachusetts drove Quakers out of the community; what was the penalty imposed if they returned?
- Answers: 1. True. 2. Max Baer. 3. Montana. 4. Germany. 5. Apples. 6. New Year's Day, in Pasadena, Cal. 7. Are. 8. Hampton Roads, Va. 9. True. 10. Hang-  
ing.

## East-West Highway

Chances for completion of the Lake of the Woods road to Klamath Falls — and eventually construction of the long-sought route from Winnemucca, Nevada, to the sea — never looked so good.

The most important step, to have the trans-Cascade route placed on the forest highway network, hinged on the decision by the bureau of public roads, a decision reportedly made favorably last week.

The forest service has already approved such a move, and so has the state highway commission. A BPR representative has expressed himself as favorably impressed with the project, and agreed to use the highway commission's engineering survey of the proposal, thus eliminating the need for additional on-the-spot work, duplicating what has already been done.

WHEN the forest highway designation is approved, then the route will take its place on a list of upcoming projects, and in its turn will be improved to a high standard.

The route has many advantages over the Green Springs route.

It has fewer curves, an easier grade, and is in a more direct line of travel. It will help tap large stands of timber, and make the trip from Medford to Klamath Falls a much faster, easier jaunt.

And it would open to much easier access one of the best recreational areas in the state, the Lake of the Woods, Fish Lake, Fourmile Lake, Mt. McLoughlin area.

WE HAVE travelled the route several times in its present, unimproved condition, and it would appear that bringing it to a high standard forest highway would not be a major undertaking. We have heard no cost estimates, as yet, but it would be far less than cutting through an entirely new right of way.

This section, in many ways, is the most important to Medford of the whole Winnemucca-to-the-sea proposal, for our economic ties with Klamath County are strong, and roads in other directions are mostly good.

But the other portions are of great importance, too.

To the east, Highway 66 continues to Lakeview. But here one must go either north or south; for there is no decent east-west road. If and when it is cut through, from Lakeview to Winnemucca, by way of Adel, Ore., and into Nevada south of Denio, it will cut some 150 miles off the trip to Salt Lake City and points east.

IN THE other direction, the road to Grants Pass is fair, and soon will be good. But from there to the coast, and a seaport, the choice narrows. There is Highway 199, which from the California border almost to Crescent City, while beautiful, is full of curves and grades.

To the north, the first westward highway is No. 42, which is one of the worst state highways in Oregon. The first decent route to the sea is No. 38, but one has to go all the way to Drain to get to it.

Someday, a new route to the ocean will be opened up, either to Brookings or Gold Beach.

And when that happens, Medford will take on an added importance as a major point on an east-west route, as well as a north-south artery of travel and commerce.—E.A.

## Merlin Division Project

The Talent project, the \$22 million reclamation and irrigation undertaking which is now well under way in Jackson county, is the only portion of the overall Rogue Basin Project so far approved by Congress.

But there is increasing interest in other phases of the Rogue plan — including the Illinois Valley project and the Merlin Division project.

Neither is as large as the Talent job, but each is important in its own area.

THE bureau of reclamation recently completed a study of the Merlin division, and declared that it is feasible from an engineering standpoint.

Located in Josephine county a few miles north of Grants Pass, the project would provide irrigation for 9,260 acres of land near Merlin, doubling the amount of irrigated acreage in the area, and providing a reservoir some 2½ miles long. This would provide both recreational and flood control benefits.

Potential benefits are figured at a ratio of 1.67 to 1, on a 50-year basis, a ratio considered exceedingly good, and much better than in many other western reclamation projects.

AS a result of the feasibility finding, the people of Josephine county must now decide whether or not it is something they want, and are willing to work for — as the people of Jackson county decided some years ago in regard to the Talent project.

The Grants Pass Courier, in commenting on the proposal, said that if the people's decision is affirmative, then "intelligent, coordinated effort" will be required to obtain authorization.

And it added:  
"It is up to individuals and groups to become familiar with the nature of the project, to discuss it and to promote it for the general welfare of the citizens of the county. It is a task that must not be complicated by emotional partisanship or be confused by unrelated issues. It is a hard task, but one that is not beyond us if we all work together for our common good."

To which Jackson county people, interested and sympathetic, and experienced in just such a problem, can say "amen."—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"MR. WILSON! MRS. WILSON! BOY, IS THIS EVER A KEEN SURPRISE!"

## Klamath Bill Due; Interpretations of Versions Differ

BY A. ROBERT SMITH  
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Washington—The Klamath Indian bill is scheduled to come up for vote in a special meeting Monday of the House Interior Committee amid conflicting interpretations of one major change made thus far in the Senate-passed version.

The major change was to strike out the key phrase "sustained-yield" at various places in the bill — but whether this means the Klamath forests would not have to be operated and managed on a sustained-yield basis, or something basically similar, is a question government lawyers are now trying to answer.

This change showed up when the House Indian Affairs subcommittee approved an amended version of the bill which the Senate passed several months ago. The bill's chief purpose is to prevent the Interior Department from being required to put the Klamath pine forests up for private sale for whatever the timber will bring—a "fire sale" procedure, Interior Secretary Fred A. Seaton has called it.

Bill Changed  
The Senate bill would have allowed private operators to bid on the timber, provided they would "agree to manage the forest lands for not less than 100 years according to sustained yield plans to be prepared and submitted by them for approval and inclusion in the conveying instruments."

But in the House subcommittee, Rep. Jack Westland (R-Wash.) offered an amendment which caused a big hassle within the committee over this provision. Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) said he opposed Westland's efforts to kill the sustained-yield promise, with the resulting "compromise" language adopted by the subcommittee.

"... purchasers who agree to manage the forest lands as far as practicable so as to furnish a continuous supply of timber according to plans to be prepared and submitted by them for approval and inclusion in the conveying instruments..."

Different Interpretations  
This new phrase "to furnish a continuous supply of timber" which replaces the more familiar term "sustained-yield" is subject to different interpretations. Congressman Westland claims this is a change whose purpose is to simply use the "same phraseology" that applies to the national forests.

"Nowhere does the term sustained-yield appear in the statutes applying to the forest service," argued Westland.

Edward C. Crafts, assistant chief of the Forest Service, who has followed the Klamath fight all the way, confirmed that Westland was correct up to a point—"the term continuous supply of timber is used in our 1897 statute, but that was before the concept of sustained-yield was developed."

Crafts said the important thing was that the 1897 statute is administered under regulations drafted by the secretary of agriculture which do use the term sustained-yield.

Reasons Given  
Westland claimed also that his purpose in pushing this change was to prevent a purchaser from being in "technical violation of the law" if he

didn't follow the letter of sustained-yield plan each year. He explained that a bug infestation might one year require more cutting than normally, while another year a slump in the market might make a reduction in the cut a wise move.

Westland also contended that "in some respects this is tougher" language in the bill because it would require operations to assure a continuous supply of timber "forever" and not just for 100 years, as the Senate bill requires.

The Forest Service has its fingers crossed about just what this change means.

"We don't really know what it means yet," said Crafts. "It depends on how the committee interprets it in their report on the bill. Continuous supply is a little broader term. It could encompass sustained-yield, or it could be something less than sustained-yield."

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) said at his request the Forest Service is researching its laws in an effort to clarify the possible effect of this amendment. Neuberger pushed the bill through the Senate and hopes to be able to get the bill enacted finally with the term sustained-yield intact. Assuming the House version is passed by the House, the bill then goes to a conference committee where a compromise version must be worked out. Neuberger said he has been assured he will head the Senators who will be appointed to that conference.

Neuberger said he thought criticism of the House version voiced last week by Gov. Robert D. Holmes was justified. Holmes wired Neuberger and House leaders in protest against "emasculating" amendments, which he contended would "result in flooding our markets with Indian timber and will rob Indians price-wise."

Congressman Ullman felt the governor's criticism was an indirect slap at him, for Ullman is on the subcommittee which made the changes. Ullman said he didn't want Westland's changes, but he didn't think they were so bad.

Sees Higher Standards  
"If you've got a responsible Secretary of Agriculture, you could conceivably get higher standards under this bill than under the other," Ullman said.

He pointed out, as Westland had, that the 100-year limit on sustained-yield management was changed to make the management for continuous timber supply "perpetual." Ullman said the committee report will explain the purpose of the bill to assure good conservation practices.

Ullman said the significant thing which his efforts held in the bill was the requirement that prospective purchasers of the timber submit plans to the Forest Service in advance of the bid. The plans must include provisions for soil and water conservation as well as timber management. They must be approved by the Secretary of Agriculture as complying with the minimum standards set up to govern operation of the Klamath timber.

The House version also calls for a review of the appraisal already made of the Klamath resources, with values to be reported to Congress by next Jan. 15. No timber could be sold before July 1, 1959 to private purchasers. If they don't buy any or all the timber by July 1, 1961, it would be taken over by the Forest Service.

## Washington Report

By William S. White

### POLITICS GOES ON

Washington—The fellow who keeps books at the cement plant will be moved like the rest of us when great crises come upon the country. But he will go right on keeping the books.

So, too, the professional politician. He is deeply interested in Lebanon, in Iraq, in Jordan. But he, too, still has his job to do. While his heart is with the drama of the Middle East, his mind must remain prosaically upon the Middle West—and the West, the South and the East.

In this sense the black foreign headlines have become first and foremost only another problem in all the other domestic political calculations of the national politician.

In both parties, the top professionals are supporting the President in act as well as in word as he moves fatefuly in the Middle East. And the Democrats mean this support quite as much as do the Republicans.

BUT in both parties, the top professionals are also very busy in another way. They are casting up their early, tentative balance sheets as to the effect on the Congressional elections this fall of President Eisenhower's dispatch of the Marines and paratroopers to protect the free West's position.

The most optimistic of the confidential estimates of Republican professionals does not claim that the party can win these elections as a result of the President's action—after such long inaction.

These confidential estimates do, however, raise the possibility that the Republicans might have a good chance to reduce the degree of losses that earlier had seemed inevitable.

A Republican pro always found by this correspondent to be bleakly realistic privately sums it up: "A week ago we were dead for '58... simply dead. Now, we are at least alive, if only a little."

The most pessimistic of the confidential estimates among Democratic professionals assumes that the Democrats are fairly certain at worst to broaden somewhat their presently thin majorities in the Senate and House. They are seen as certain to widen these margins very sharply if the highest figures of the Democratic party are able to sustain their present determination to keep fringe and splinter Democratic spokesmen from attacking foreign policy in these dangerous times.

IT IS noteworthy—and far from accidental—that those Democrats who are standing most strongly with the President now include former President Truman, Adlai E. Stevenson, Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Senate Democratic Leader.

A Democratic professional of high competence and reliability puts it this way: "If we can continue to show that we are a truly responsible party—and if Harry (Mr. Truman) doesn't let his very understandable memories of his own shabby treatment by the Republicans over Korea get the better of him—the Republicans are going nowhere in '58. In any case, they can't possibly get very far."

Nobody in either party, parenthetically, is attempting to peer into the Presidential contest of 1960. The question of 1958 is quite enough for the moment.

Such a rise in heart among the Republican pros as there has been is only relative. It is based upon the belief that Mr. Eisenhower's bold act in the Middle East—after years of indecision before the march of imperialist communism—may help neutralize a powerful Democratic issue for this fall.

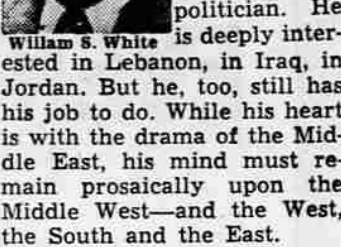
THIS issue actually had been unearthed widely in secret polls made on behalf of Congressional Republicans rather than Congressional Democrats. The bad news brought to the Republicans had been this: Not even Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams and his vicuna coat and other favors from Bernard Goldfine were doing the Republicans so much harm as was a spreading public image of Mr. Eisenhower as having faltered in national leadership.

It would be true irony if General Eisenhower's decision to intervene boldly in the Middle East in 1958 should save his own party from an all-out Congressional election disaster. For his refusal to intervene at all in the Middle

East in 1956 — except negatively in helping to end the British-French-Israeli invasion of pro-Communist Egypt — helped compound a Democratic Presidential election disaster of that year.

Mr. Eisenhower would have won over Mr. Stevenson anyhow—but certainly not by the vast landslide with which he did win.

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William S. White is deeply interested in Lebanon, in Iraq, in Jordan. But he, too, still has his job to do. While his heart is with the drama of the Middle East, his mind must remain prosaically upon the Middle West—and the West, the South and the East.

## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

### THE MARINES IN THE LEBANON

The Marines have been landed at Beirut in the desperate hope of limiting the disaster which the Iraqi revolution has brought upon the Western position. It would be a miracle, which is not likely to happen, if the

Walter Lippmann landed in Beirut, which is now confined to Beirut and its airport, is anywhere nearly sufficient to stabilize the situation. The Marines are quite able to protect the capital of the Lebanon just by their presence. But there is no assurance that they will bring the civil war to an end.

Moreover, Jordan, which is an artificial and fragile kingdom beset by a revolution similar to that in Iraq, has appealed to Britain and America for military assistance. The appeal of King Hussein was as difficult to refuse as the appeal of President Chamoun, though in the case of Jordan it was British paratroopers who were sent in.

Possibly, Saudi Arabia will be able to get along without calling for help, largely to be sure by a policy of neutrality which is increasingly benevolent to Nasser.

Finally, it seems most probable that the British will feel that they have to land troops in the little sheikhdoms of the Persian Gulf, where are their main oil holdings in the Middle East.

THE essential point is that we should not merely begin on the beaches and then accept as the best that is possible an indefinitely prolonged indirect and ideological war with the Arab revolution. We should seek a settlement by negotiation, recognizing that both the Soviet Union and the United Arab Republic are powers and have interests with which we must reach an accommodation.

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# POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

The following letter was received last week:

Mayor John W. Snider  
City Hall  
Medford, Oregon  
Dear John:

It has come to my attention that on July 10, 1958, four traffic lights located on East Main Street (in Medford) were inoperative during the day, and that each of these traffic

lights was covered with potato sacks labelled "Klamath Potatoes." We have no objection whatsoever to the City of Medford using our potato sacks, in fact we are very happy over the free advertising we have received through this medium.

Possibly sometime in the future we may have a situation where we will have to cover some of our traffic lights and we may reciprocate the favor by using some pear boxes.

Thank you very much again Mayor Snider for the free advertising.

Sincerely yours,  
Lawrence E. Slater  
Mayor of Klamath Falls

The following reply was sent the same week:

Lawrence E. Slater  
Mayor,  
City of Klamath Falls, Oregon  
Dear Larry:

Thank you for the acknowledgment of our advertising effort on behalf of Klamath Falls potatoes.

This is only the first of our efforts to help promote the great Oregon Centennial. Our next step might very possibly be covering the lights with Columbia River salmon. Later on we have scheduled the use of some of your scrawny Klamath pelicans.

Your offer to reciprocate is accepted with our thanks.  
Yours very truly,  
John W. Snider  
Mayor of Medford

Still later in the week it was noticed that the sacks were taken down, and what looked very much like pear box shooed used to cover the lights. And of course, if the sack dress is really going out of fashion, as predicted, that would be a wonderful source of material for covering traffic lights. We'll volunteer the society editor's.

An Applegate couple, who proudly own a beautiful pedigree cocker spaniel, took their pet with them on a recent trip to the coast, and introduced her to the Pacific Ocean, of which she took a "dim view."

Our report continues: "She has a passion for water but NOT the kind that rises up and chases her with loud swishing noises. She found herself a bit of driftwood of just the right size for chewing, and after carrying it around a while, decided to bury it. And the only right place to do it was right at the edge of the last wave. She would hopefully trot out and make two passes at digging a hole, only to be forced into rapid retreat by the next wave. As soon as it receded, she would trot down and try again with the same unsatisfactory result. Finally, when she was worn and weary, we took the stick and buried it for her, but she dug it up as if to say, 'No, this just isn't the right place,' and went on trying until we left the beach, whereupon she brought the chewing stick along with her and stowed it in her bed box until we got home. She has now reduced most of it to splinters but still hunts up the remnant at intervals to play with and munch on.

"Aren't dogs fun?"

Our farm editor has reported in his columns about the new emphasis on "integrated" type of farm operation. But he informs us that an agricultural college official from Texas told him recently that in Texas they call it something else. "Integration" means something else down there, he said.

The farm editor journeyed out of town not long ago in the company of a man who was driving one of those small foreign-made cars, of which he was proud.

At their destination they stopped near a parking lot, and noticed how the tails of the late-model U.S. cars all hung way over the curb. The FE's friend looked at them disdainfully and declared: "Reminds me of a bunch of hens all blown out from laying too many eggs."

At that point, a tall individual dressed up as a cowboy ambled up and suggested that the occupants put a rope on the small car and tie it to the parking meter. "Otherwise th' li'l critter might get away."

A man on our staff, who is given to attending church dinners and picnics, and such, has an explanation why the coffee is always so strong. "It just has to be stronger than the devil," he says piously.

## Article 51 of U. N. Charter Cited in Lebanon Landings

U.S. Marines landed in Lebanon, at the request of the president of that country, under the provisions of Article 51 of the United Nations Charter, which provides for "individual or collective self-defense" in the case of an armed attack.

Lebanon's request was based on reports of infiltration of armed men into the country from nearby Syria, part of the United Arab Republic.

Article 51 says: "Nothing in the present Charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present Charter to take at any time such action as it deems necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security."

The United States' action was reported to the Security Council, and the U.S. requested it to send in a U.N. police force to take over from U. S. Marines and Army troops. This was the proposal vetoed by Russia Friday afternoon.

Article 51 also was cited in the landing of British paratroopers in Lebanon at the request of King Hussein.

Since the Security Council failed to act, the matter now will have to await action by the General Assembly, which will require a two-thirds vote.

MY OWN view is that the agonizing dilemma in which the President found himself on Monday morning is due to a fundamental error, which many have pointed out, in the conception and design of our Middle Eastern policy. The error is in believing that the way to stabilize the Middle East is to align as many Middle Eastern countries as can be persuaded to join in a military alliance against the Soviet Union.

This is an error for two main reasons: One is that it is absurd to suppose that a great power like Russia can be excluded from a region which is as close to her and