

MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO July 25, 1948 (Sunday) A free auto safety inspection is being sponsored today by the Medford safety council.

30 YEARS AGO July 25, 1928 (Wednesday) The Chamber of Commerce has invited President Herbert Hoover to enjoy a day's steel-head fishing on the Rogue river.

40 YEARS AGO July 25, 1918 (Thursday) The home guard is offering instruction in military tactics to prospective draftees. Three inches of snow fell at Crater Lake yesterday.

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

1. Is the avocado a fruit or a vegetable?
2. Which U.S. coins were withdrawn from circulation in 1933?
3. In which State is the Everglades National Park?
4. World War I indebtedness of foreign nations is, or is not, now carried on U.S. Treasury Department accounts?

5. In which part of the world was the Leyte campaign fought in World War II?
6. Which U.S. Admiral became an honorary chief of the Ottawa Indians of Michigan?
7. Did the former League of Nations expel the Soviet Union from its membership?
8. Are living persons ever depicted on U.S. postage stamps?
9. A mock court held by vagabonds or by prisoners in a jail is called a...
10. Is it possible to skate on glass with ice skates?

Answers: 1. Fruit. 2. Gold coins. 3. Florida. 4. It is. 5. Phillipine Islands. 6. Adm. Chester Nimitz. 7. Yes. 8. For aggression against Finland in 1939. 9. No. 9. Kangaroo court. 10. No.

Argentina Adopts Meat Packing Plan Buenos Aires—UPI—The Argentine government was reported today to have agreed to a new working plan to avert the threatened closing of 15 large foreign-owned meat packing plants.

The plan was said to do away with subsidies, unrealistic prices and compensation for trade losses.

Foundation Problems

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis—this week renamed simply the National Foundation—has announced a broadening of its activities to include other health objectives.

Long-rumored, the change came about as a result of what could be deemed "too much" success. Polio on the way out, thanks to the development of the Salk vaccine, which the foundation played a large part in developing.

The foundation will continue its post-polio patient care programs, but otherwise, except for encouraging every man, woman and child to be vaccinated, any further role in polio affairs now lacks any basis.

Will the March of Dimes, under the new regime, have the same emotional appeal that it did when it concerned polio alone? Will it attract the same donors to the same extent, or the same volunteer workers who were so largely responsible for its success?

We doubt it. Infantile paralysis, while never a really major health problem, statistically, anyway, was a crippling disease which chiefly affected children and young people, and it was dramatized by the gallant struggle of Franklin D. Roosevelt to overcome its effects.

For these reasons it was a "natural" money-maker, and the money was used for good purpose.

BUT THE broadened role of the foundation, to include, initially, rheumatism, arthritis and birth defects, lacks these emotional and dramatic aspects.

Lacking them, it is difficult to see how the foundation can be anywhere near as successful in the future as it has in the past—particularly when far more serious health problems remain, notably cancer, mental illness, heart disease, and the ailments of old age are so much more pressing, both statistically and emotionally.

These things have caused serious discussion of late about the whole system of financing attacks on illnesses.

Some newspapers, for instance, believe the National Foundation is less motivated by concern for solutions to birth defects and arthritis, and other research, than it is by the fact that dissolution of the professional and highly competent staff would be hard on the staff—that it is more interested in perpetuating itself than it is in health for health's sake.

THE discussions have also involved other health fund-raising groups, for instance the American Cancer Society, which is withdrawing from all united fund-raising efforts.

It is a typical pattern for health agencies to "go it alone," in the manner of the March of Dimes, for they have had better financial success that way. And there are many of them—heart, rheumatism and arthritis, heart, mental health, multiple sclerosis, and others even more specialized and obscure.

It is, at best, a hit-and-miss way of doing business, each of them appealing to the general public, gaining some support that way, but receiving most of their funds from people who have a special interest in finding a cure for one disease over another.

THE Oregon Statesman points out that there has been talk of the formation of a single National Health Foundation, to act as a centralized fund-raising and disbursing agency—sort of a super United Fund or Community Chest—for health purposes only and on a national basis.

This makes sense. It would be able to channel money into the most productive and most needed research. It could allocate funds " earmarked " by their donors for particular diseases. And it would serve as a clearing house for health information and support.

The United Funds and Community Chests largely are devoted to youth groups and welfare-type activities, and their connection with health agencies has always been a tenuous one.

The Statesman says: "It would be better for some National Health Foundation to operate independently, staging its campaign separate from the United Fund... The separate money-raising organizations could dissolve, and there would be a more rational apportionment of proceeds to research and education activities of the several special agencies.

"This will not come unless somebody—the public, probably—by withholding contributions, pushes the separate agencies into consolidation."

PEOPLE who have worked long and hard on their special health projects would not like to lose their organizational identities.

But if there is to be order and an effective, concentrated attack on the medical ills of the nation, some sort of plan along this line will do more toward that end than a continuance of the present situation.

We don't expect to see it for a long time, however; not until the public rejects the many fund-raising drives and forces some such realignment and consolidation.—E.A.

The Ignoring Season

This year of 1958 is an election year. With this in mind, let us recall a quotation from Aldous Huxley, and keep it before us as November approaches. It says: "Facts do not cease to exist because they are ignored."—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"COM' ON OVER, TOMMY, AN' BEING ALL YOUR BUSTED TOYS! IT'S MY DAD'S DAY OFF!"

Middle East Crisis Dominates International News of Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Middle Eastern crisis dominated the news this week. A series of notes exchanged by the United States, Great Britain and France on one side and Soviet Russia on the other apparently insured that a "summit" conference will be held on the crisis—most probably within the next two weeks at United Nations headquarters in New York.

In the U.N. Security Council, Russia vetoed a Japanese resolution under which the U.N. observer force in Lebanon would have been reinforced to permit the early withdrawal of American troops.

Russia used its veto because the resolution did not insist that the troops be withdrawn at once.

In Lebanon itself, a meeting of the single-chamber Parliament, at which a new president was to be elected to succeed Camille Chamoun, was postponed until next Thursday.

There were increasing indications that the rebellion, which sent the troops to Lebanon in response to an appeal by Chamoun, might be ended soon by a compromise. Under the compromise, the 66-member chamber would elect a successor to Chamoun. It was Chamoun's attempt to revise the constitution, so he could get a second term, that caused the rebellion.

The "summit" negotiations started last Saturday when Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev demanded an immediate conference on the ground the landing of American troops in Lebanon and British troops in Jordan threatened to lead to World War III.

The United States, Britain and France replied on Tuesday—the day that Khrushchev had wanted to start the conference. They offered to hold the conference, at a date to be agreed upon, under the auspices of the U.N. Security Council.

Khrushchev answered the Allies on Wednesday by saying he was prepared to attend a conference. He suggested it start in New York next Monday.

It was obviously impossible for the Allies to agree to start the conference so soon.

being honored. He is unique in the House of Representatives for having a special interest in Latin American affairs. There are a few senators, like Wayne Morse, also of Oregon, and George Smathers, of Florida, who have a knowledge and concern in hemispheric affairs, but they are few, indeed.

Mr. Porter's dislike of the tyrannies in the Dominican Republic, Cuba and previously in Venezuela and Colombia, is genuine. His recent criticism of the Ernst report on the Galindez-Murphy case was a notable piece of investigation. No doubt his own career as a congressman is being helped by what he is doing in the Latin American field, but his sincerity cannot be questioned and there is no doubt that he is serving the best interests of the United States.—The New York Times.

preparation is that Khrushchev's attendance at a New York meeting would make almost unprecedented precautions necessary to safeguard him. U.N. security agents, the United States Secret Service, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the New York police force and possibly even American Marine would be on hand—in addition to Khrushchev's own secret police.

There was one most favorable development: The dangerous tension in the Middle East and between the United States and Russia which followed the revolt in Iraq and the American and British landings in Lebanon, had greatly eased.

A third reason for careful

ference a major campaign issue against the conservatives in the spring of 1955.

With a British election coming up, Eisenhower finally agreed. He told his March 23, 1955, news conference that no summit meeting was in the planning stage and that he had "faint hope" that a Big Four meeting would be useful.

Five days later the President said he could foresee "many dangers" in a high level Big Four meeting. The President's firmly held preference was for careful preliminary planning leading to a foreign ministers' conference. A summit meeting would come last, if at all.

On the day the President foresaw many dangers, the State Department confirmed announcement by British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden in London that the United States, Great Britain and France had begun discussions for arrangement of a possible Big Four meeting with the Soviet Union.

The Geneva summit conference ended three years ago this week with a remarkable record of non-achievement which finally established the huddle as the diplomatic morning glory of modern times. It started as an effort to end the cold war. It failed in all of its objectives, large and small.

Eisenhower resisted the summit conference in 1955 as he resisted it this year. British and French popular opinion was almost unanimous three years ago in demanding that the British, French, Russian and American heads of state meet. British Socialists were making the summit con-

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Klamath Bill Chance Seen Good, Wordage Dispute Continues

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Washington—House Interior Committee approval of the Klamath Indian bill has brightened prospects of its enactment before Congress adjourns, but a feature of the bill concerning timber management remains in controversy.

The whole purpose of the bill is to amend the original Klamath termination act of 1954, under which the pine forests of the Indians would have to be sold to the highest bidder with no strings attached. The pending measure is to assure that the timberlands won't be clear cut, but will be managed under good conservation practices.

The administration bill, which passed the Senate, said any purchaser had to agree to manage on a sustained-yield

basis for 100 years. But the House committee deleted the term sustained-yield and inserted a provision which says the timber must be managed so as to provide a continuous supply of timber.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.), who piloted the bill through the Senate, thinks this change weakens the measure. So do conservation groups. The Forest Service says it depends on how Congress interprets this language.

So to shore up this language, Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) got the committee to agree to interpret it in this way in the report which will accompany the bill to the House floor:

"The act of June 4, 1897 (establishing the Forest Service) provides that one of the purposes for which national forests are established is 'to furnish a continuous supply of timber.' This is a guiding conservation principle under which the national forests have been managed for years. The committee believes it appropriate to use this same language to describe the purposes for which tribal forestlands will be managed by the purchasers thereof under plans prepared by the purchasers and approved by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Forest Service officials say, even with this interpretation, they would prefer the more explicit term "sustained-yield" in the law which will govern the management of the valuable Klamath timberlands. Congressman Ullman says he also would prefer the Senate version, but this was the best he could get out of his committee.

The originator of this new phraseology was Rep. Jack Westland (R-Wash.). Westland had some other seemingly minor changes in mind when the bill came up for a final vote, but the committee refused to accept them. Westland said he had just received word from "some friends of mine" in the lumber business in Klamath Falls who claimed the pending bill would put up to 1,000 men out of work this fall.

Westland said four mills were going to shut down in a month if they weren't able to get the 300 million board feet of timber they expected to go up for sale in August and September. He objected to a provision in the Klamath bill which said "no sale of timber shall be made under the provisions of this act prior to July 1, 1959."

Forestry officials explained that the mills apparently were planning to buy timberland which the existing termination act has required Interior to advertise for sale. Interior has advertised 180 million b.d. ft. on certain small units of land, and the bid opening is scheduled for Aug. 26—but all of this would be cancelled out by this bill, and later, larger units would go up for sale under sustained-yield or continuous timber supply restrictions.

"The whole purpose of this bill is to prevent clear cutting," said Ullman in response to Westland's objections. Interior officials said \$3 million b.d. ft. of pine will be sold soon from the lands of Indians who plan to remain in the tribe. This sale is similar to past logging on sustained-yield basis in Klamath forests, from which Indians derive per capita payments.

Committee members urged the Forest Service to see if it could make more timber available for sale to Klamath basin mills until the opportunity is presented for private timber units into which the reservation forests will be divided.

The committee then clarified the intent of the bill to mean that no "forest units" shall be sold at this time. It moved the date up from July 1 to April 1, 1959. There was no change in the date of July 1, 1961—deadline for private operators to purchase the forest units. After that date, they go into the national forest system.

Ends Management Jobs The House bill also calls for Interior to terminate the contracts of the management specialists who were appointed to handle the termination program. Interior would assume the responsibility of finishing the job. This would involve mainly conducting a review of the appraisal of the tribe's assets and managing the timber sales, if private operators bid on the timber.

The House bill also repeals a provision in the original act which required trustees to be appointed by Interior to man-

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Russia has made it plain she doesn't like what we've done in the Middle East.

So— Our Ike says to Russia's Khrushchev—

If you don't like what we've done, come before the United Nations—which is the world forum created for just such purposes—and tell the world WHY you don't like what we've done and what you think SHOULD BE DONE.

Ike adds: We'll be there to listen.

TO ANY fair-minded person, that sounds like a reasonable and fair-minded proposal.

IN HIS letter to Khrushchev, Ike said something else. He put it this way:

"The United States is NOT dedicated to a perpetuation of the status quo ('status quo' is diplomatic language for keeping everything as is) in the ARAB WORLD.

"The U.S. recognizes and SYMPATHIZES with the yearning of the Arab peoples for a greater nationalistic unity."

publican leaders are about to do a little face-lifting on the most time-honored of Senate traditions—the Seniority System.

Under this hoary setup, fresh men Republicans are farmed out to minor committees where they must serve until they build up seniority. The "youngsters" are kicking; they want more important assignments.

Three Republicans, George D. Aiken (Vt.), William A. Purtell (Conn.) and Jacob K. Javits (N. Y.) sent letter recently to the Senate GOP leaders asking for a change. They proposed that every Republican Senator, regardless of seniority, be assigned to at least one major committee before those Senators with more service get their second committee assignments. Every Senator gets two committees.

Democrat's System This system was adopted by the Democrats in 1953 and has worked like a charm.

And now it appears that the Republicans will try it. Both Sen. Styles Bridges (N. H.), chairman of the Republican Policy Committee, which rules on this matter, and Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), assistant Republican leader, say they favor the idea.

"I think the proposal is going to get some real consideration before the Senate Policy Committee," Bridges told Congressional Quarterly. Although he stands first in seniority among Senate Republicans, Bridges said, "I'm for the general idea, although many think I'm opposed to it. I believe new Senators come in with fresh ideas and new inspiration."

"There is a general disposition to rearrange the current system to provide effective committees for everyone," Dirksen said. He said the special talents and experience of GOP Senators and the interests of their areas should be considered as well as seniority.

It is unlikely the system will be changed until after Jan. 1.

20 Favor Aiken told Congressional Quarterly that at least 20 Senate Republicans favor this change, particularly those low on the totem pole.

Assistant Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.) said the abandonment of strict

age mineral rights for 10 years. Under the House bill, the Indians who withdraw from the tribe will gain control over the minerals, if any, in their lands.

Virtually unchanged in the House version is the section by which the Klamath marsh is to become the Klamath Forest National Wildlife Refuge. This would become effective July 1, 1961, with the government paying the realization value of the lands into the fund from which withdrawing members of the tribe are to be paid their shares of tribal assets.

Overstreet's urge was the re-education of adults of all ages. Not just childish understanding of self and others, but deep insight into every problem that could materialize into a breeding ground for hate, envy, gossip, slander, etc. He advised stepping out of our own selves, and then to do some retrospecting, thoroughly analyze our own shortcomings. In other words judge the old self we've been, and see where repairs are needed, to put ourselves in shape, to make our contribution to a hostile world, by setting an example of peaceful attitude.

Emma Lou Carpenter, 811 Sherman st., Medford.

IN THAT statement, Ike was talking over Khrushchev's head to the PEOPLE OF THE ARAB WORLD, who are giving striking evidence of their desire (and, perhaps, DETERMINATION) to RUN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS in that part of the world which for more centuries than the historians are able to enumerate exactly they have regarded as THEIRS.

He is saying to them that the United States of America, which in its immortal Declaration of Independence threw off the yoke of colonial imperialism, understands and SYMPATHIZES WITH the desire of the Arab peoples to do likewise.

That is a far-reaching statement. It could have far-reaching results.

IT COULD mean that the United States of America is finally coming around to the point of declaring that its sympathies lie with the natural aspiration of peoples all over the world to RUN THEIR OWN AFFAIRS, free from imperialistic domination.

The Village DAIRY-SMITH at Genesee
Nowhere in this wide wonderful world will you find better Homemade Cinnamon Rolls, not even in Sundsvall, Sweden.