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ROBERT W. RUEL, Editor
HARRY CHEPMAN, Teleg. Editor
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DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
July 21, 1949 (Thursday)
An analysis of water consumption and revenue of users of Medford water outside the city limits was released today.

20 YEARS AGO
July 21, 1939 (Tuesday)
There is ample labor in Jackson county to handle the coming crop, according to County Agent Robert G. Fowler.

30 YEARS AGO
July 21, 1929 (Sunday)
The Alturas cut-off of the Southern Pacific railroad, giving river shippers of the Rogue River valley a direct route east, will be ready Aug. 15.

40 YEARS AGO
July 21, 1919 (Monday)
Car D. Shoemaker, state game warden, ordered Deputy Warden Walker to take charge of screening irrigation ditches.

50 YEARS AGO
July 21, 1909 (Wednesday)
W. T. Rau, a former New York hotel man, has leased the Moore hotel property.

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

1. Oldtimers remember that a Stanley steamer was a steam-driven excursion boat, automobile, or locomotive?
2. There are 1560, 1760, or 1960 yards in a mile?
3. The names of how many States begin with the letter "N"?

Answers: 1. Automobile. 2. 1760 yards. 3. Eight. 4. Cow and sheep. 5. True. (June, 1933 to June 1934). 6. Study of wines. 7. Divot. 8. Early Spring. 9. Norway. 10. American plan.

More Convincing Needed

Those who have been following the slow-as-molasses progress in working out a program for development of the Rogue River basin are invited to read carefully the letters penned by Col. Paul Weiland, which appear elsewhere on this page.

They represent one point of view — a perfectly legitimate one — in regard to what are the most important benefits.

They also seem to represent a slight change in the all-or-nothing approach of which some conservationists have been accused in the fish vs. dams controversy in past years. Colonel Weiland, it is widely known, is a spokesman for the ardent sportsmen's viewpoint.

THE spring run of chinook salmon in the Rogue in past years represented a valued resource. But it has been a declining one. Last year the run was only about one-third of what it was a decade and a half earlier.

Colonel Weiland's suggestion that the plan of operation proposed for Lost Creek is not necessarily sacred, and his implied recommendation that studies be made to find out, are fair enough.

But we still maintain that the Fish and Wildlife Service has been less than candid about the Rogue fishery; that it most certainly hasn't done much to improve the declining run even without dams, and that the amount of foot-dragging and pussy-footing it has engaged in over a period of time stretching back into the early '40s is a heck of a note for a federal agency.

Why haven't the necessary studies been made and publicized — long since?

AND it will take a lot more evidence than Colonel Weiland has supplied to convince us that 8 per cent of the chinook run, in its present declining stage, is a value which is of more importance than the potential benefits — recreation (including other types of fishing), irrigation, power, flood control, and others — of a rounded development plan.

One of the crucial points in the letter, it seems to us, is where Colonel Weiland says, "It is a certainty that the conservationist and fishery organizations throughout the United States will vigorously oppose the dam under the proposed operating schedule."

IT was just such tactics that we had reference to when we mention "all or nothing" opposition on the part of some fishery enthusiasts.

What an organization in Tennessee, whose members never have and never will fish for spring chinook in the Rogue, knows (or cares) about the Rogue fishery, is a question we've never had answered to our satisfaction.

This is the sort of implied threat which gets up the backs of those people who have an interest in other phases of the Rogue's potential. A man who has lost his home in a flood is justified in taking a dim view of it.

FINALLY, we concede — nay, we proclaim — that a Rogue River sports fishery is important, perhaps vital to this area's tourist trade.

The question is, however, WHAT KIND of a sports fishery? The kind that attracts a few hundred (or a few thousand) people to stalk the wily chinook? Or the kind that draws hundreds of thousands, both for river and small stream fishing, PLUS the ever-growing number that like the lake fishing which impoundments provide?

Neither the Fish and Wildlife Service, nor our good and sincere friend Colonel Weiland, have convinced us:

1. That the plan as proposed would damage Rogue river fishing when considered AS A WHOLE, nor

2. That undue concern with 8 per cent (or even 10 or 12 per cent) of the chinook runs represent a concern for the greatest good for the greatest number. — E.A.

Rogue Surveys

The Rogue River basin has been surveyed by more official bodies than any other stream in Oregon. Starting in 1939 the Reclamation bureau, at the request of the State of Oregon, undertook a comprehensive survey of the region, but its recommendations in 1948 for dams in the upper reaches of the river system brought such a storm of protest from sportsmen that it has lain dormant ever since.

After severe floods in 1955-56 the Corps of Engineers undertook a survey, reports of which are now being made public — and again they have drawn opposition — how strong we do not know — from the fishing fraternity.

THEN the State Water Resources Board has made a study of the Rogue basin resources at the direction of the 1957 Legislature, and submitted a very comprehensive report this year.

With all this officially prepared and presumably reliable data at hand, it ought to be possible to formulate a definite program for the wise utilization of the varied and valuable resources of the Rogue River basin.

CONFLICTS arise over the demands for irrigation water, for power development, flood control and preservation of sports fishing for which the Rogue is famed. The bad flood of December, 1955 converted a good many to the need for dams to retain heavy runoff because the flood waters left thousands of fish to die on the fields.

The people in the Rogue valley and the authorities in Oregon and Washington ought to make up their minds on a program and unite to put it over. — Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Dennis the Menace



"DID YA HEAR 'BOUT THE GARBAGE 'SPOSAL THAT GOES 'OINK, OINK, OINK!?' GET IT? THAT'S A JOKE! AN, DON'T YA GET IT?!"

Castro's Future in Doubt as Revolutionary Trend Spreads

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
No matter how high Cuba's Fidel Castro may be riding now, there are many who predict his country will be involved in violent revolution before the year is out.

What a manner of man is Castro — a savior, impractical idealist, trigger-happy zealot or tool of communism? Whatever he is, few men have so stirred the imaginations of restless Latin Americans since Simon Bolivar, the South American liberator who was born in Caracas, Venezuela, in 1783 and who by the time of his death at the age of 47 was the liberator-hero of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Bolivia.

In the seven months since Castro drove former dictator Fulgencio Batista from Cuba, uprisings or threats of uprisings have occurred in the Caribbean nations of Panama, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Honduras, Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Have Castro Trademark. Two of these, Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic, are dictator nations especially ear-marked by Castro as next on the liberation schedule. But each uprising has had the Castro trade-mark.

In most cases, the uprising has been generated by political exiles of the nation involved, aided by Cubans and sometimes aided by training in Cuba's Pinar Del Rio Province, spawning grounds of revolutions.

The magnetism of Castro's leadership already has been demonstrated. One news writer said of him:

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

METHOD IN K'S MADNESS
Washington — Missile power was the topic of the most interesting suppressed passage in the ugly interview of Nikita S. Khrushchev accorded to Averell Harriman.

The passage was interesting, first of all, because Khrushchev so much wanted to talk about missiles that he introduced the topic himself. He began with the same sort of brutal boast about his medium range missiles that he made to the West German Socialist editors: "Eight will be enough to destroy Western Germany, six will wipe out France," and so on.

The passage was interesting, too, because Khrushchev did not precisely claim that he already had enough long range missiles to destroy the United States. He boasted, rather, of his long lead in ICBM development. He added somewhat enigmatically, "If I spend another 30 billion rubles, I can have enough intercontinental missiles for every major city in America."

BUT his passage was interesting, above all, because of Khrushchev's reply to Harriman, when the latter remarked that the Soviet Union would also suffer in an exchange of nuclear weapons. Khrushchev conceded that Russia might not altogether escape the West's retaliation, but he implied that he feared no damage going anywhere near the hideous limits that the Soviet strategists are known to regard as acceptable.

"We might lose Leningrad," he said, significantly naming the one great city in Russia that is hardest to defend against air attack. "But Leningrad is not Russia, whereas Paris is France, and London is England."

The contrast between Khrushchev's ways of talking about medium range and long range missile power was notable.

IT SEEMS to offer partial confirmation of the American analysts' estimate of the present state of the Soviet missile program. But this is largely counter-balanced, in the opinion of the best authorities here, by Khrushchev's apparent confidence, or over confidence, in the capacity of his air defense system to parry an American nuclear strike.

Only an H-bomb war can show whether Khrushchev is right, or the American air staff is right, about the effectiveness of the Soviet air de-

Colonel Weiland Advises Elimination Of Irrigation Benefit at Lost Creek

To the Editor: Enclosed please find a copy of a letter to the U. S. Army Engineer District, Portland.

It is believed that the answers to your questions can be obtained from the report by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the Rogue River Basin dated April 1956. I have a copy of this report that I will be glad to loan. This report was made after data was secured in the basin from 1949 to 1955 by specialists trained for that purpose.

It is believed that there are no benefits being held up except more water for irrigation. It is entirely possible that all the irrigation requirements can be met without using water from the main stem of the Rogue river.

There is no question, according to all available information on moving salmon up over a dam such as Lost Creek, that all of that part of the run would be lost. It may be true

that the Pelton Dam operation will work, however it is doubtful that the cost in money and water would justify such a procedure for Lost Creek. No doubt the cost would make the dam other than feasible.

The Copper dam regardless of how beneficial could not offset the loss of the spring chinook since spring chinook could never be established in the Applegate. The stream does not have the required characteristics.

It must be remembered that the spring chinook salmon run of the Rogue is a resource and one that we can easily lose and once lost can never be replaced. The Rogue spring chinook is the only run like it in the world. These fish are known all the world over for their qualities over and above other spring chinook salmon runs.

When we have lost this resource is soon enough to build a dam on the main stem that might have done away with the resource sooner.

I hope and feel that we can justify a dam at Lost Creek for all benefits except irrigation and get Congress to appropriate the necessary funds, because I feel that we will be able to show that with such an operation we will save the

anadromous fish runs of the Rogue. In my opinion this is the way to get a Federally built dam at Lost Creek.

Paul H. Weiland
2431 East Main St.
Medford

U. S. Army Engineer District, Portland
Corps of Engineers
628 Pittcock Block
Portland 5, Oregon
Dear Sir:

Having made a thorough study of the proposed operating plan for Lost Creek Dam I feel certain that it can only be detrimental to the anadromous fishery under that plan. In my opinion the damages would be a great deal more than just eliminating 8 per cent of the spring chinook salmon run that now spawn above that point.

It is a certainty that the conservationist and fishery organizations throughout the United States will vigorously oppose the dam under the proposed operating schedule.

I feel safe in saying that most all people familiar with the Rogue River fishery problems and who are interested in trying to save that resource will agree with none of the water from a Lost Creek reservoir should be used for irrigation.

There is an ultra-conservative Democratic handful in Congress that would like simply to punish labor. There is an ultra-liberal quarter-handful that almost would go to the point of exempting labor from all laws, including the traffic laws, if it could.

BUT the great majority of the Democrats really want to deal evenly and rationally — to "clean up" but certainly not to destroy labor — not only for urgent political reasons but also for plain reasons of public interest.

Wish it one thing, however, and performance is quite another. To begin with, labor legislation is immensely complicated, requiring an expertness demanded in no other field. Too, the Congressional Republicans understandably have no wish to assist in taking their Democratic antagonists off the hook. Some of them, at many times, and many places in both houses of Congress, are dropping sand in the gears.

"Why not?" grows a Republican senator. "The voters gave the Democrats the responsibility of giving them control of Congress. Now let the Democrats keep the responsibility."

Moreover, no domestic issue has been bedeviled longer by extremism and by stereotypes and stale slogans. While the ultra-conservatives want to make labor more or less constitutional, labor itself tends to demand the whole loaf. Labor has largely earned and honorably kept its high place in American society.

But rather than helping the temperate Democrats to bring to a reasonable solution, some labor leaders are crying "no" to nearly everything.

THEY did exactly this 11 years ago when the Taft-Hartley act was being drawn. They alienated the moderates. The only result was to build up rather than to reduce anti-labor extremists. It was only the patient and skillful Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio who saved labor from truly vindictive legislation that passed the House. Labor is risking now a repetition of 1948.

Taft's reward was to be unreasonably denounced by labor leaders who owed him much more than they recognized until much later. They can't too late to understand what this supposed "enemy" had in fact done for them in a public climate so angry with labor it was ready to throw the baby out along with the bath water.

The climate of public opinion is similar now, by every sign. Again, however, labor leaders are refusing to give effective support to those temperate men, such as Senator Kennedy, who are earnestly trying to protect labor's and the public's legitimate interests. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE LABOR DILEMMA
Washington — For the first time in decades the Democratic party generally is more afraid of seeming to be afraid of labor than it is of offending labor.

This is the "gut" truth which underlies all the current Congressional maneuvering over labor reform bills. In a word, a whole long era of highly simplified political alignments — here were the Democrats plus "Labor" neatly arrayed against the Republicans plus "Business" — has come to an end.

There is, now, widespread Democratic recognition — not just among conservatives and moderates but also among the bulk of the liberals — that the public resolutely demands action against labor excesses. The new and fundamental reality is this: The Democrats now believe that while it surely would be dangerous for Congress to enrage labor by punitive legislation, it would be even more dangerous to go home without acting at all.

THE Democratic party simply cannot afford to have the public think it lacked the courage to act. Men of all factions have told this correspondent as much, and made no bones about it.

In one sense, the Democrats have been delivered from an old bondage to the labor leaders. In another sense, they have inherited almost insoluble problems as to how to conduct themselves in this phase of new freedom — and new risk.

For the great mass of the Democrats are by no means "anti-labor." They are simply no longer automatically "pro-labor." This is mainly because of the disclosures of corruption made by the long investigations of the Senate "rackets" committee. This body has been under the chairmanship of a Democratic conservative, Sen. John L. McClellan of Arkansas. But its whole history and tone have been dominated almost as much by its outstanding liberal member, Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and his brother, Robert, who is the committee's chief of counsel.

state alarmed and on edge for months, until they had captured or killed all of the reptiles known to have escaped. But how could anybody be sure their fast breeding had not left a start that would turn the Ozark Mountains into a little India, with deaths from cobra bites running to an average rate similar to that of India?

We protect our people from the evils of imported drugs, and we keep a strict quarantine for protection against deadly disease that might be carried to our people by immigrants to this country. If it is because we do not wish to deprive our citizens of the thrill of seeing the evil thing that would destroy them, that we allow cobra farms. (The king cobra is supposed to be the only snake that will come after you to strike, without provocation). I am satisfied to look at a picture of them.

Pat Graham
175 Jeanette st.,
Medford

How the Stars Get Their Names

By Pear J. Oppenheimer

Nearly 70 percent of today's movie stars don't use their real names professionally. Here's how they get them.

July 26
Family Weekly

Married Couples! Stay Younger Longer Be full of pep at 40, 50, 60

Quit feeling weak, worn-out, low in vitality. Try the tonic that has given new vim, vigor to thousands of husbands, wives over 40 — Oxy-Tonic Tablets. For weak, rundown, Vitamin B1 — conditions you may call "old."

In a single day, Oxy-Tonic supplies as much iron as 10 lbs. raw oysters or 4 lbs. of liver or 15 lbs. of beef. It also supplies high-potency dose Vitamin B1 for still further increase in pep, vim, strength, energy, steadier nerves.

Try Oxy-Tonic today for a new, younger feeling. 3-day "get-acquainted" size only 69¢. 60-day "get-acquainted" size only \$1.87. All drugists get Economy size, save \$1.87. All drugists.

Medford Mail Tribune
In This Issue—"Name The Stars of Tomorrow" Contest Pages 10 and 11—\$60.00 in prizes!