

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County His-
tory from the files of The Mail
Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years
ago.

10 YEARS AGO
August 14, 1942
(It was Friday)

Water Superintendent Robert
Duff announces approval by the
Federal Works agency of the
erection of a \$4,000 chlorination
house for the Medford water
system.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: A wing of
Congress feels the Flying Cargo
carriers proposed by Shipbuilder
Kaiser won't work. It's a safe
bet they will turn out to be
more of a success than Congress.

20 YEARS AGO
August 14, 1922
(It was Sunday)

Wave of petty racketeering
continues as racketeers work in
pairs, one occupying housewife
with hardluck story and begging
handout while partner goes
through back door to ransack
house.

Recall petitions against Cir-
cuit Judge H. D. Norton are met
with general disfavor as many
people refuse to sign them.

30 YEARS AGO
August 14, 1922
(It was Monday)

Mail Tribune correspondent
Arthur Perry visits Los Angeles
to describe trial of Ku Klux
Klan members; tells of former
kleagle fainting when high
school girl describes outrages of
KKK.

An embargo is placed on
Southern Pacific shipping of
perishable goods by striking
workers; California and Oregon
fruitgrowers fear losses may
total several million dollars.

40 YEARS AGO
August 14, 1912
(It was Wednesday)

A burglar enters the home of
Mrs. Walter Eskine, West Clark
street, in a daylight raid and
steals a gold watch, a chain, two
rings and a bracelet.

Late word on the Rev. John
Howard, pastor of the Glendale
Presbyterian church, is that he
will survive a bullet wound re-
ceived on a recent hunting trip.

Reese Creek

Reese Creek—Reese Creek
community is having a social on
Saturday, August 16 from 8:30
to 12 p.m. at the old school
house. Any one wanting to come
and bring their children will be
welcome. There will be games
and eats. Ladies are to bring
cake.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Hughes enter-
tained Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Cran-
dell and Mr. and Mrs. B. Gar-
dener at a picnic supper Monday
evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Hal Grow spent
a few days at Four Mile lake,
fishing recently.

Miss Mattie McKenzie from
Tiller was a recent guest of the
Grows.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Connor and
son were guests of Gardeners for
ice cream Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Grow have
sold their ranch, and plan to
move to Arizona next week.

Reese Creek Extension unit is
giving Mrs. Clark a farewell
party Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Grow and
daughter from Iowa have been
visiting his father Jack Grow in
Eagle Point for a month. They

Crater Park Air Strip

The recently announced plan of the State Board
of Aeronautics to work for a landing strip in Crater
Lake National Park should have the backing of every
city within a 300-mile radius of the natural wonder.

DEVELOPMENT of transportation in such wild
areas as the park comes slowly, and in most re-
spects it is well that such is the case. Primitive land-
scape should to as great an extent as possible be left
undefaced by man. That has been the thought of the
National Park Service through the years and it is an
understandable and laudable policy.

But growth of population and development of
modern travel methods have forced certain conces-
sions. Today one can drive an automobile the 80 miles
from Medford to the lake's rim in reasonable time
and comfort. The trip hasn't always been so easy for
only a comparatively few years ago the road wound
this way and that through the trees, mile after mile,
and the dust was so thick in places that it was impos-
sible to see the radiator cap for some time after passing
another car.

Then came straightening, widening and hard-sur-
facing, trees and foliage along the route lost their
heavy and disfiguring coat of dust and the 2½-hour
journey (for the more circumspect drivers, that is)
became a real pleasure.

NOW the airplane, a new and even faster mode of
travel is coming into more and more general use
and there is no weighty reason why Crater Lake
should not be as easily accessible by air as it has been
in later years by auto.

As the director of the state aeronautics board
points out, the National Park Service's regulation for-
bidding the landing of aircraft within park bound-
aries is a "relic of the horse and buggy days."

IT IS true that the beauty of Crater Lake should be
approached in the leisurely and contemplative fash-
ion—one cannot fully enjoy the grandeur of the blue
waters and the vividly colored crater walls in any
hop-skip-and-jump visit. But not everyone has time
for the long trip by auto, some tourists come by train
or bus and there are many local people who would
go more often if it were possible to fly to the lake in
a matter of minutes.

According to the aeronautics board director, an
ideal site for a landing field has been noted within
walking distance of the lodge. It is probable that no
elaborate effort would be required to make the strip
usable.

WITH completion of the new terminal building at
Medford's municipal airport the local field may
be expected to assume even greater importance for
air travelers. Besides being a scheduled stop for
United Air Lines the port is the terminus for two
feeder lines—West Coast Airlines and Southwest
Airways—and is a favorite stopping place for mili-
tary and private fliers going up and down the coast.
In line with this air activity it would seem entirely
fitting to add another service, an arrangement where-
by regular or chartered flights might be made to
Crater Lake during the season to accommodate air
travelers and any others who might wish to pay the
lake a quick visit.

IN ADDITION to increasing Crater Lake Park's
summer visitation the establishment of an air strip
should bring a tremendous influx of winter sports en-
thusiasts—provided, of course, the strip could be
kept clear of snow.

Although quite a few skiers now brave icy and
oftentimes dangerous roads to enjoy the park's slopes,
think how many more would be going there if the trip
required only a brief flight.—E.C.F.

The Farmer Takes the Risks

Farming is not listed as a hazardous occupation
so far as peril to life and limb is concerned, but there
are many and varied hazards for the farmer's pocket-
book.

THE chief source of danger lies in the weather, with
extremes of heat or cold, rain or sunshine capable
of causing great loss. Then there are bugs of all sorts
and descriptions, worms, blights and many other pests
and diseases to attack growing things and leave var-
ious degrees of damage.

Most of the hazards are of a routine nature and
farmers can take proper precautions, or, after trouble
develops, they know what to do to restore normalcy.

IN SOME cases, however, such as the drought which
is currently searing New England and southern
states, there doesn't seem to be any man-made reme-
dy. The unfortunate growers can only total up their
losses, wait for another season, and try again.

For closer home disaster examples we have only
to consider the recent unusual hail storm which nicked
fruit growers for around a quarter million dollars, or
the Grants Pass hopyards where 87 acres of heavily
laden supporting wires and poles have crashed to the
ground in recent days leaving a tangled mass which
cannot be harvested.

The businessman may think he is beset by eco-
nomic hazards, but the farmer is in a class by him-
self when it comes to risk taking.—E.C.F.

were guests of Hal Grow Mon-
day afternoon, as they were de-
parting for their home in Iowa.
Mr. and Mrs. Eldon Grow of
Shady Cove took the Bill Grow
to Four Mile lake on a fishing
trip. Eldon and Hal are half
brothers of Bill. It was the first
visit of Bill and family out here.

MINING MAN DIES

Reno—(U.P.)—Funeral services
were held Wednesday for Lon-
don Lee Noonchester, 68-year-
old retired fur merchant and
mining man who died earlier
this week of a heart ailment in
a Reno hospital.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"He's not as good a painter as old-man Blanchard—and
old man Blanchard can also hang wallpaper."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and
Stewart Alsop

AFTER MOSSADEGH THE DELUGE

Washington — The danger in
Iran is now rated "desperate" by
the State Department. The dan-
ger is, of course, the capture of
Iran by Iran's Communist con-
trolled Tudeh party, which
would drastically alter the world
balance of power in favor of the
Soviet Union. The problem of
dealing effectively with this dan-
ger is so immensely difficult that
it has already split the Ameri-
can government from top to bot-
tom, and threatens to cause an
open break on Middle Eastern
policy between this country and
Great Britain.

In order to deal with the dan-
ger, the State Department has
actually proposed Anglo-Ameri-
can economic support for the
regime of Iranian Prime Minis-
ter, Mohammed Mossadegh, to
the British Foreign Office. The
British Cabinet is now anxiously
discussing this American pro-
posal. It goes without saying that
the notion of supporting Mossa-
degh, the very symbol of
Middle Eastern nationalism and
hatred of Britain, is hardly wel-
come to the British. But what
has happened very recently in
Iran explains why the American
proposal has been made. Since
the ignominious collapse of the
short-lived regime of former
Premier Ahmed Qavam a few
weeks ago, the only remaining
visible alternative to Mossadegh
in Iran is a wrinkled old man
with a long beard and a perma-
nent grin, the Mullah Kashani.
Kashani wants to turn the Iran-
ian clock back all the way to the
15th century, transforming
Iran into a Moslem theocracy.
His chief instrument to this end
is the Felayan Islam, a "Murder
Inc." consisting of the slum-
dwelling bully-boys and priestly
assassins. But—in order to gain
power, Kashani is perfectly will-
ing to ally himself with the Com-
munist Tudeh party. He did just
this when the Fedayan Islam
and the Tudeh together rioted
bloodily in the streets to force
Qavam out of power.

QAVAM went to the palace to
plead with the Shah to call
out the army. The Shah was
afraid to do so—one exasperated
diplomat in Tehran was heard
to observe "when they took out
the Shah's appendix a few
months' back they must have
taken out his guts with it." After
four days in power, Qavam fled
for his life, and Mossadegh took
full credit for this outcome. He
dictated his own election as
President of the Iranian Parliam-
ent, and he is so powerful that
Mossadegh is now in danger of
becoming a mere captive of this
ignorant and bloodthirsty old man.

This is the real reason for
Mossadegh's demand for dicta-
torial powers and martial law.
Mossadegh and Kashani have
long been joined in an uneasy
alliance, because Kashani's
thugs have been useful in put-
ting the fear of God into Mossa-
degh's opponents. But Mossa-
degh has long suspected Kashani's
real purpose—about four
months ago he even promised
the Shah to kick Kashani out of
the country. And now Mossadegh
badly needs the means to con-
trol Kashani—and Kashani's
Communist allies. Kashani pro-
fesses to be anti-Communist, but
he often talks something very
close to the straight Moscow
line, as he did to one of these
reporters in Iran last autumn.
He says airily of the Commu-
nists, "I will chew them up and
then swallow them and spit out
the parts I don't want." Obser-
vers on the spot have no doubt
at all that the Communists
would ultimately do the swal-

lowing. Meanwhile, Kashani and
his fanatical Moslem followers
are preparing the way for the
Communists, busily stirring the
peasants and the slum-dwellers
to a mood of revolt. Kashani is,
in brief, the very prototype of
a Middle East Kerensky.

YET Mossadegh's regime is in
immediate danger of eco-
nomic chaos and disintegration.
If it collapses, the way will be
open for Kashani—and Kashani's
unswallowable allies. This
prospect recently caused the
State Department policy mak-
ers to study carefully the prob-
able consequences of a Commu-
nist capture of Iran. They de-
cided that it "could not be tol-
erated." Communist control of
Iran would make up the Soviet
oil deficits and give the Soviets
an almost unchallengeable po-
sition in the strategically vital
Middle East.

At the same time the Joint
Chiefs of Staff also considered
Iran. They had a good look at
American world commitments
and they ruled that no American
forces could be spared to pre-
vent an internal Communist
seizure of Iran. This left the
American government saying
that a Communist capture of
Iran could not be tolerated, but
that nothing much would be
done to prevent it. The planners
were reduced to considering
such hopeless expedients as
covert support of the Iranian
tribesmen, in case the Commu-
nists took power. The conclusion
was obvious. The total econo-
mic collapse of the Mossadegh
regime cannot be allowed to
happen, simply because the alter-
native would almost certainly
be a great deal worse than Mos-
sadegh. Hence the proposal to
the British.

The probable British reaction
may be judged from the fact
that British Foreign Secretary
Anthony Eden recently protested
angrily to Secretary of State
Dean Acheson against the Amer-
ican Point 4 program in Iran,
on the grounds that the program
strengthened the villainous Mos-
sadegh. Moreover, the British
have perfectly solid ground for
complaint against past Ameri-
can policy in Iran. But as things
stand, there is surely logic in
the American view that it is
more important to keep Iran out
of Soviet hands than to pay off
old scores against Mossadegh.
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Typhoid Protection Urged for Children

Chicago — (U.P.) — A health
officer urges parents to have
their children protected against
typhoid, paratyphoid and tetanus
before leaving for camp or on
any vacation trip. Dr. John B.
Hall Jr., Cook county health di-
rector, reminded parents that
though any physician could give
the vaccinations, the county
health department would admin-
ister them free of charge to any-
one unable to afford private
medical care.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Korea:
"U. S. Marines today beat
back 400 CHINESE Reds charg-
ing Bunker Ridge, which had
been won earlier by the Leather-
necks . . . A U. S. Eighth army
staff officer said the Chinese suf-
fered heavy casualties in their
attack on the entrenched mar-
ines."

BEFORE today's attack on
Bunker Hill began, the mar-
ines estimated they had killed
or wounded 553 Reds in the
Bunker Ridge sector since bit-
ter fighting erupted there last
Saturday.

YOU WILL note, of course,
that in these bloody ruckuses
we enumerate the scalps of our
fallen foes (back in the early
days of the West, the Mountain
Men called it "counting coos")
with meticulous accuracy, but
mention our own losses only in
weekly casualty lists.

Still, it is obvious, even on this
basis of comparison, that in the
Korean fighting enemy losses
outnumber our own many, many
times over. That leads to these
questions:

What are the Reds up to?
Why do they go on taking
these heavy losses month in and
month out and year in and year
out?

Why have they stalled along
for a year on truce negotiations
when they apparently have no
intention to agree to a truce?

What is their overall STRAT-
EGY in Korea, anyway?

DO YOU remember the old,
old story (which I've told
many times in these chronicles)
about the Chinese when they
were fighting the Japs?
It goes something like this:
"Chinese and Japs fight bat-
tle. Japs lose 1000 men. Chinese
lose 50,000 men. Chinese and
Japs fight again. Japs lose 2000.
Chinese lose 100,000."

"Plitty soon no more Japs."

I WONDER if the same strate-
gic objective isn't ruling the
thinking of the Chinese Reds in
Korea—who in every battle lose
many times over as many men
as we lose. They may be saying
to themselves confidently:
"Plitty soon no more Ameri-
cans."

ECONOMIC Stabilizer Roger
Putnam doesn't think much
of General Ike's statement in
Los Angeles to the general ef-
fect that we can eliminate price
controls and at the same time
ultimately bring about lower
prices. Addressing the annual
convention of the Massachusetts
Federation of Labor in Boston,
Putnam says:
"It's going to be somewhat
of a feat to lower prices and
end controls at one and the
same time—even if the gentle-
man in question (meaning Ike)
exchanges the swag stick of
a general for the wand of a
magician."

NO, Roger, it wouldn't be too
much of a job.

Just get everybody to working
and producing. Make the federal
government quit spending more
than it takes in and paying the
difference in funny money. Cut
off as many as possible of the
millions of non-productive fed-
eral employees and start THEM
to producing.

If that were done, wisely and
courageously, prices would come
down in response to the working
of the law of supply and de-
mand.

In that event, we wouldn't
NEED any controls.

HERE'S the trouble with your
thinking, Roger:

You and buddies have figured
it out that if you are to stay in
power you must convince the
public that all good things
FLOW FROM THE GOVERN-
MENT ALONE. Your story is
that the government imposes
price controls, and therefore it is
the beneficent government
ALONE that keeps prices from
running away and ruining
everybody.

Ike's idea is different. He
thinks the price problem will
solve itself if the government
will quit spending the people's
substance in riotous living, thus
debasing the value of the peo-
ple's money and making it pur-
chase less and less all the time.

Personally, Roger, I prefer
Ike's formula to yours. I'm get-
ting tired of the government

RUNNING EVERYTHING. It's
fine for you and your crowd,
who ARE THE GOVERNMENT.
But I don't think it's very good
for me.

Rogue River

Rogue River — A farewell
party in honor of Mr. and Mrs.
Harry Rose, was held at Live
Oak Grange hall Saturday eve-
ning. The Roses plan to live in
California.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Brooks ar-
rived Saturday from Long
Beach, Calif. They have pur-
chased Rose Acres.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Deuling and
two children of Los Angeles
were guests last week at the
homes of Mrs. Deuling's aunts
and their husbands, Mr. and
Mrs. Burton Stocking and
Mrs. W. F. White of West
Evans road. They were enroute
to Portland and expect to visit
here on the return trip.

Caroline Box, Bellflower,
Calif., arrived Thursday to be
a guest of Phyllis Tenney at the
Tenney ranch on Wards creek.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Stearns
and two children arrived Sun-
day to visit Mrs. Stearn's father,
Arden Tyrrell.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Plank and
two boys of Klamath Falls spent
last week with their parents,
Mr. and Mrs. James Plank.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Parker and
sons of Redwood highway called
at the Plank home on West
Evans road one day last week.
The Parkers and Planks were
former neighbors at Malin, Ore.

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Green-
baum of Los Angeles visited
Greenbaum's sister and family,
Mr. and Mrs. Larry Sheehan last
week. They planned to re-
turn home by way of Reno and
Las Vegas.

Sgt. and Mrs. LaVern Lender-
man from Parks Airforce base
left August 8, after a visit here
at the home of his father, Ed
Lenderman. They returned by
the coast route to visit a sister,
Mrs. Herb Hoxie, and a brother,
Orville Lenderman, who reside
at Carpenterville.

Following a trip to the coast
where they were accompanied
by Mr. and Mrs. Ed Lenderman
and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Len-
derman of Medford, the Robert
Lenderman family left for their
home at Meeker, Colo., after a
two weeks visit here.

Mr. and Mrs. Floyd Oliver and
four children from Tehachapi,
Calif., arrived Friday for a short
visit with Mrs. Oliver's grand-
father, Ed Lenderman. They also
visited at Prospect and planned
to return home by the coast
route to visit other relatives. The
Olivers reported their home was
badly damaged by the earth-
quake.

Joe Bullock and his two sisters
from Pomona, Calif., stopped en-
route to British Columbia, one
day last week and called on Mr.
and Mrs. Burton Stocking and
Mr. and Mrs. W. F. White. They
plan to visit the two families on
their return trip.

Two boys, Charles Davis, of
Foots creek and Loyd Morrow,
worked all day Tuesday with
the group who completed re-
modeling of the sanctuary of
Hope Presbyterian church. Fir-
tex was nailed to the walls and
the new hardwood flooring was
sanded and a filler applied. It is
expected the floor finish will be
dry and the pews replaced Fri-
day evening.

The Women's Association of
Hope Presbyterian church will
hold an ice cream social Friday,
August 15, beginning at 7:30
p.m.

Mrs. Marion Lance, Medford,
spent Monday here, inspecting
her property on Main street.

Fragrant Insecticides Not Unknown to Settlers

Trenton, N. J.—(U.P.)—Chlo-
phyll air sweeteners and insecti-
cide bombs are considered nec-
essary to comfortable living by
many modern housewives, but
such luxuries were not unknown
to the early settlers. The
Swedes, who settled New Jersey
in the early 1600's, used the frag-
rant smoke of bayberry can-
dles to sweeten the air in build-
ings and beds were made of
sassafras wood to keep out the
insects.

Congressional Quiz

Questions and Answers on What
Goes on at the Capital Furnished
by Congressional Quarterly News
Features.

Q.—What would happen if one
of the Presidential or Vice Presi-
dential nominees should die be-
fore the election?

A.—Filling such a vacancy
would be in the hands of the
Democratic or Republican Na-
tional committee. The Democra-
tic group would decide accord-
ing to the vote of a majority
of its 106 members (two from
each state, plus eight from terri-
tories). The 138-member Republi-
can committee, in voting on a
successor, would allow each state
as many votes as it had delegates
at the nominating convention
(1206 total). The GOP unit could
use another method: It could
call another convention.

Q.—Do Congressmen pay
much attention to requests for
information?

A.—They consider answering
questions of their constituents
one of their most important jobs.
For example, Rep. William G.
Bray, (R-Ind.), said in a weekly
news release, "It is next to im-
possible for our people in In-
diana to merely write a letter
to Washington and get a prompt
and satisfactory reply." So he
and his staff have "worked to
establish connections" in the
government to find answers
quickly. The same is true of
other lawmakers, in both the
House and Senate.

Q.—I notice that for several
years the platforms of both par-
ties included planks opposing
racial and religious discrimi-
nation in employment. Has Con-
gress ever passed a "fair em-
ployment" bill?

No, although a Fair Employ-
ment Practices Commission with-
out enforcement powers was in
effect during World War II, by
executive order. In 1946 and
1950, bills to put FEPC on the
statutes failed to pass both cham-
bers. In 1952 the Senate Labor
committee July 3 approved a bill
making job discrimination un-
lawful and setting up an Equal-
ity of Opportunity in Employ-
ment commission. The measure
died when Congress adjourned.
A committee to see that non-dis-
crimination clauses in govern-
ment contracts are enforced was
set up by executive order in
1951.

Q.—How many laws did this
Congress make?

A.—The 82nd Congress enact-
ed 594 public laws; 399 of them
this year, 255 last year. It pass-
ed 1,023 private laws: 612 this
year, 411 in 1951. Three public
bills this year and last became
law when Congress overrode
Presidential vetoes.

Q.—What is the difference be-
tween public and private bills?

A.—The one deals with public
matters, ranging from major
legislation like the Defense Pro-
duction Act, to minor and techni-
cal bills, such as ones authoriz-
ing a loan fund for an Indian
tribe and changing the name
of a local lake. Private bills deal
with individual matters, such
as claims against the government
and immigration and naturaliza-
tion cases.

(Copyright 1952, Congressio-
nal Quarterly.)

The prevent vases, flower pots
and candle holders from scratch-
ing furniture, dip the bottom in
melted paraffin.

LOOK ON Page 3 SECTION TWO TODAY

FOR
**GROCETERIA
SAVINGS!**

Chapel Mortuary

Across from the Courthouse

Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone 2-8030

Dr. Robert L. Stephens, Optometrist
formerly located at 213 East Main
Street in Medford, has opened his
new office at 430 S. W. 6th Street
in Grants Pass.

"He'll hit anything you pitch—he just had a glass of Jorgensen's
Homogenized Multi-Vitamin, Multi-Mineral Milk!"