

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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 29, 1948 (Tuesday)

L. Verdell Ragsdale, who
has been coaching at Mount
Angel preparatory school,
named head Medford High
school football coach.

Frank J. Van Dyke, Med-
ford, and two Ashland repre-
sentatives appear before the
chairman of the state highway
commission to renew a plea
for improvement of the high-
way between Medford and
Ashland.

20 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1938 (Wednesday)

The first 5,000 of 75,000
parasitized earwigs, ordered
from Portland, arrived in
Medford to combat the pests
locally.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "The
drive for sanity of the Fourth
of July has started getting
results. Some drivers are
crazier than usual."

30 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1928 (Friday)

Phoenix purchases new fire
truck with two chemical tanks
and 900 feet of four-inch hose.

The Sams Valley Grange is
sponsoring a Fourth of July
picnic on Rogue river just
back of the Nealon ranch.

40 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1918 (Saturday)

Thirty per cent over the
top is the report on the War
Savings stamp campaign in
Jackson County.

When the registration of
alien German women closed,
nine Medford area women had
registered.

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

1. Was the District of
Columbia once larger or smaller
in area than it is now?

2. Which Federal govern-
ment agency is responsible
for the calculation of tables
of the tides?

3. In the 1936 election, who
was the Republican candidate
for President?

4. The European city, Ge-
neva, is in which country?

5. Do pythons kill their
prey by venomous bites or by
constriction?

6. In which national ceme-
tery does the remains of the
W.W. II unknowns buried?

7. Is pure tin subject to
rusting?

8. In what unit of measure-
ment does the Weather Bu-
reau measure rainfall?

9. What is ornithology?

10. Is a Woodpecker's
tongue longer than his head?

Answers: 1. Larger (the por-
tion ceded by Virginia was
receded to that State), 2.
United States Coast and Geodetic
Survey, 3. Alf Landon of Kansas, 4.
All London of France, 5.
Switzerland, 6. Arlington National
Cemetery, 7. No, 8. Inches, 9. The
branch of zoology which
studies of birds, 10. Yes.

On July 4, 1776

It was July 2, 1776, that ought to be "com-
memorated as the Day of Deliverance," John
Adams wrote from Philadelphia to his good wife
Abigail back at Braintree, Mass. For it was on
July 2 that the Second Continental Congress
voted for independence. What the Congress did
on July 4 was to adopt a statement explaining
and defending its July 2 vote.

On the preceding June 7 Richard Henry Lee,
for Virginia, had moved that "these United Col-
onies are, and of right ought to be, free and in-
dependent states." After some debate, further
action was postponed to July 1, so that some
delegations could get instructions from back
home.

MEANWHILE, on June 11, Jefferson, Frank-
lin, John Adams, Roger Sherman and Robert
R. Livingston were named a committee to
"prepare a declaration" supporting the Lee resolu-
tion. To Jefferson was assigned the drafting.

This delay in voting on independence proves
how slowly, even reluctantly, the colonists came
around to the idea. Indeed, actual hostilities
against Great Britain had been going on for more
than a year before the Lee resolution was even
introduced.

There was still hope, dying hard, that George
III would redress the wrongs against which arms
had been taken up, so that his American subjects
could still hold on to the British crown. In that
event, would the colonies have achieved full in-
dependence later, or have developed into a self-
governing British commonwealth like adjacent
Canada today?

ON JULY 1 the attack on independence was
led by John Dickinson of Pennsylvania, ac-
cepted as deeply sincere. For one thing, Dickin-
son argued that a vote for independence would
make Britain intensify its military effort, with
inevitable defeat for Gen. Washington's army.

John Adams was the chief repplier to Dickin-
son. He was no orator, but Jefferson himself
testified that on this occasion Adams was impres-
sive. For one thing, the eminently practical col-
onists realized that they could hardly win without
the help of France, and that France would hardly
help unless a piece of the British empire was
actually to be broken off.

ONLY nine states lined up for the Lee resolu-
tion on July 1. But on July 2 a majority of the
Pennsylvanians shifted to independence, South
Carolina waited no longer for instructions, Caesar
Rodney arrived to make Delaware 2-1 instead of
1-1, only New York still abstained.

Jefferson had accepted a few suggestions
from his fellow committeemen in his Declara-
tion. He said later it had not been his duty to
"invent new ideas altogether," nor to offer any
"sentiment" never expressed before. Even so the
debate on July 4, a hot, sultry day, was intense.
The South had to be appeased by deleting Jeffer-
son's diatribe against the slave trade.

THE first part of the Declaration expresses the
philosophy, deriving largely from John Locke,
that government was a compact. When a ruler
reneges on his end of the agreement, his people
are released from their part. The second part
of the Declaration itemizes how George III had
reneged.

The members had heavily interlined their
copies of the Declaration, and a new and clean
copy was ordered. (The one from which the
printer worked disappeared.) So only John Han-
cock, president of the Congress, signed for it
on July 4. Embossed on parchment, the Declara-
tion was signed by the Congress on Aug. 2 and
later. New members had come along, and several
signed the Declaration who had not voted for it,
and several members on July 4 never did sign.
—E.R.R.

Hospital Insurance Higher

Hospital insurance costs more all the time,
because hospitalization costs more all the time.
Whereas physicians' fees averaged from 60 per
cent to 75 per cent higher between 1936 and 1956,
rates for hospital rooms jumped no less than
265 per cent.

Hence many state insurance commissioners,
in sanctioning higher premiums for hospital insur-
ance, have stipulated at the same time that steps
be taken to cut costs. The New York officials
told the Blue Cross it could make "some econom-
ies" in its advertising, personnel costs, office
and other administrative expenses.

HOSPITALS also are under pressure to save,
by joint purchasing, sharing equipment,
standardizing costs, using beds and facilities
more effectively, better accounting practices.
Even within the same geographical area the costs
often vary sharply between one hospital and
another.

And doctors in treating insured Americans
—about three in every four of us—are being
warned against unnecessary operations, unneces-
sarily high fees, unnecessary commitments to hos-
pitals, unnecessarily long hospital stays. Such
practices, runs the warning, could make the insur-
ing agency price itself out of the market.
And that in turn would threaten the whole
present voluntary system.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



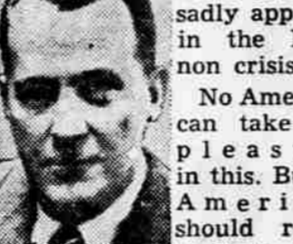
"HAVE ANOTHER COOKIE, JOEY. I GOT LOTS MORE IN HERE!"

Washington Report

By William S. White

HOMING CHICKENS

Washington—The postwar
world has seen no blacker
example of chickens coming
home to roost than is now
sadly apparent in the
Lebanon crisis.



William S. White

No American
can take any
pleasure in
a failure in
America. No
American should
refuse to look at
it for the future.

For the situation illustrates
that in certain things and at
certain times nothing could be
more dangerously irrelevant
than any party label.

The Eisenhower Adminis-
tration is twice cruelly self-
defeating in its honest desire to
end in Lebanon a Communist-
backed conspiracy to press the
West farther and farther back
in the strategically vital
Middle East.

IN the first place, this Ad-
ministration came to power
in 1952 in part because of a
savagely partisan and pro-
foundly irresponsible Republi-
can attack on the Korean
War. Whatever its shortcomings,
that was war fought by the
Truman Administration as the
one practical means of resist-
ing a Soviet drive in Asia
similar in purpose to what is
now going on in the Middle
East.

Those in this country who
had responsibility for Korea
were bitterly repudiated and
politically destroyed. And re-
pudiated, too, was the whole
concept of fighting "brush
fire" wars as alternatives to
intolerable Soviet expansion
and then a third world war.

No politician—Republican
or Democrat—has forgotten
what happened to those poli-
ticians who put in with the
Korean action.

Thus, what the Republicans
themselves did as to Korea, to
break public toleration of lim-
ited warfare, now turns upon
them. To a significant degree
they are enfeebled and made
timid in their own approach
to what may become the ter-
rible necessities of Lebanon.

In the second place, the Ei-
senhower Administration late
in 1956 joined the Russians in
condemning the British,
French and Israelis for their
attempt, by invasion of
Egypt, to sanitize the center
of Communist infection in the
Middle East. That center is
still there, only more virulent
now.

THOUGH in 1956 action
against that invasion was
no doubt within the spirit of
the United Nations, it was a
hopeful evasion and a sterile
legalism and nothing more.
Moreover, it compromised the
last remnant of real British
power in the Middle East and
left the United States holding
a very ugly baby.

The first lesson for the fu-
ture is that the country simply
cannot afford extreme parti-
sanship in world affairs—
certainly not in a hot war or
in a cold war that might at
any moment burst into flame.
The Democrats, whose backs
are still sore from the blows
of 1952, are under great tempta-
tion to seek partisan re-
venge in the difficulties that
the Eisenhower Administration
has so largely created for it-
self.

The question now is whether
they will heed the demands
of national safety and refrain.
Inquiry among them indicates
that they will. No party has
better reason to understand
the impermissible danger of
any other course.

The attitude of powerful
Democrats, in the Senate and
elsewhere, suggests that they
will be critical of the Admin-

istration if we become in-
volved in Lebanon but will
basically support the enter-
prise.

Some believe intervention
by us and the British, even
under U. N. sanction, might
do more harm than good.
They fear this would make it
politically impossible for our
remaining friends in the Mid-
dle East—notably the leaders
of Iraq and Jordan—to re-
main our friends. For, of
course, anti-Western propa-
gandists would raise a hissing
all over the valley of the Nile
that the West was moving
"imperialistically."

NEVERTHELESS, these
same Democrats will do
nothing, if the chips must
come down, to harass the con-
duct of operations. Those who
may mutter angrily will also
have their shoulders to the
wheel. There will be no real
political division in Washing-
ton.

As to the second lesson,
figures of incontestable loy-
alty to the U. N. are increas-
ingly perturbed by its limita-
tions. They have told this cor-
respondent that they can sum-
mon little faith in the Middle
Eastern mission of the U. N.
Secretary General, Dag Ham-
marskjold, though they have
the highest respect for him.

As they see it, he neces-
sarily approaches the harsh
issues of the Middle East ag-
ainst the background of all
that he is. He is heir to a cen-
turies-old Scandinavian faith
in neutrality which has never
understood the sometimes-
necessary use of naked power.

And his instrumentality, the
U. N., must in the end flinch
from naked power. In short,
these men believe that the
U. N. will no more clear up
the Middle East in 1958 than it
did in 1956. They do not wish
in any way to injure the U. N.
They simply want people to
see it for what it is, not, and
cannot be, as well as what it
is, lest public disillusion at
length destroy it.

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Editorial
Comment

SHARPSHOOTING AT
THE SEATON BILL

The Seaton bill to provide
for orderly disposition of
Klamath reservation assets,
in connection with termina-
tion, which passed the senate
without opposition, is under
fire in the house.

It may not be able to get
through that body without
some changes from the senate
version, but the people of Ore-
gon have a great stake in see-
ing that it is not amended to
death or defeated outright.

Among the principles which
must be preserved are those
of a fair deal for the Indians,
sustained yield operation of
the 4,000,000,000 board feet
of timber and protection of
the Upper Klamath marsh as
a waterfowl refuge.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger,
who spearheaded the passage
of this administration-spon-
sored bill through the senate,
is rightly outraged at the tac-
tics of the National Lumber
Manufacturers association,
which, in attempting to kill
the bill in the house, is using
the name of an Oregon lum-
berman in its attack. The
NLMA had earlier declined
to testify at hearings either
in the senate or house. Sen.
Neuberger contrasts this with
the attitude of the Weyer-
haeuser Timber company,
which had some reservations
about the original Seaton bill
but is willing to support it
with minor changes, changes

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

MUNICH IN BEIRUT

Washington—Nothing quite
like the Anglo-American per-
formance in the Lebanon has
been seen on the world
stage since Chamberlain
and Deladier made their
exits. That is the first point
one wants to record, on get-
ting home again.



Stewart Alsop

The similarities of the Leb-
anese crisis to the Munich
crisis are in fact rather num-
erous. Britain and France
guaranteed the independence
of Czechoslovakia, because
they knew that a successful
attack on Czechoslovakia
would make Hitler the master
of all of Europe.

In the same fashion, the
United States and Britain
promised to protect the in-
dependence of the Lebanon,
because they knew that a
successful attack on Lebanon
would make Egypt's Gamal
Abdel Nasser the master of
all the Arab lands of the Mid-
dle East.

In both cases, friendship
had its role in the quarantees
that were given. But in both
cases, the role of friendship
was minor. The real reason
for guarantees was the urgent
need to protect the vital in-
terests of the nations that
gave the guarantees. Yet in
both cases, these same nations
began to wriggle and writhe
and delay doing what they
had promised to do, just as
soon as the real crunch began.

IT IS too early to say, as yet,
whether the Lebanese crisis
will end in a Middle
Eastern Munich. But it is by
no means too early to say
that a heavy price will have
to be paid, in one way or
another, for the wriggling
and writhing and delaying of
the last month.

The chief responsibility for
all this wriggling and writh-
ing further rests on the
American government. Wash-
ington pleaded for delay, it
can now be revealed, while
London long ago urged honest
fact-finding and quick action.
If the original guarantee to
Lebanon was right, London
was certainly right.

At the outset, of course, it
was entirely natural for the
Washington and London poli-
cy-makers to hope that the
Lebanese would be able to
solve their own problem.
Within two weeks after the
crisis began, however, it was
already clear that the Leba-
nese could not do anything of
the sort. Theoretically, per-
haps, the Lebanese Army

Commander, Gen. Shehab,
might still have crushed the
rebellion by more determined
action. Practically, however,
it was clear that President
Chamoun could not induce
Gen. Shehab to take such ac-
tion.

ONCE this unpleasant fact
had been established by
experience—it was fully es-
tablished about a month ago
—the whole picture was auto-
matically transformed. It was
no longer reasonable to hope
that the problem would be
solved by the Lebanese alone.
Hence it became desirable to
come to the aid of the Leb-
anese government as rapidly
and as decisively as possible.
Everything ought to have
been done to encourage Presi-
dent Chamoun to ask for our
aid at once, if we meant to aid
him at all.

Instead, everything was
done to discourage President
Chamoun from asking for the
aid that we had promised.
Our reiterated pleas, added to
Chamoun's own natural hesita-
tions, were entirely success-
ful. Thus a month has passed,
in which the situation has
worsened immeasurably.

The rebels in Lebanon have
been heavily reinforced and
have dug themselves in rather
strongly during this wasted
month. Passions in Lebanon
have risen, too, and it has
become far harder to solve the
political problem of legally
electing a legal successor to
President Chamoun.

OUTSIDE the Lebanon, in
this wasted month, our
own indecision has tempted
some of our best friends, es-
pecially Canada and the Scan-
dinavian countries, to take
the curious position that we
have no right to comply with
an allied government's re-
quest to safeguard it from ex-
ternal attack. The same in-
decision has also tempted the
Soviet Union to begin to
strike threatening attitudes.
In sum, what could have been
done quite cheaply a month
ago can only be done now
with much risk and cost.

Meanwhile, although still
admitting that the subversion
of Lebanon independence will
be a mortal blow to Western
interests, we are still placing
the whole burden of decision
on the shoulders of President
Chamoun. Alone and without
advice, he is to decide whether
we come to his aid before it
is too late. Thus the great
powers of the West are in
effect allowing the beleaguered
President of little Lebanon to
decide their whole future
policy in the Middle East.

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Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer,
although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial
for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to
edit all letters with a view to clarification and concision. Letters
submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters
printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the
paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Partisan Persiflage

To the Editor: I believe
most of your readers can rec-
ognize, without help from me,
that the statements made by
Fay Bristol in his letter of
June 16, 1958, are partisan
opinions, not facts. I'll not at
this time comment on his
opinions about Talent and Al
Sarena although I'd be glad
to point out his errors if any-
one is interested.

What I want to make sure
is that none of your readers
mistakes Mr. Bristol's opin-
ions about my interest in min-
ing for facts. Although I can't
recall any letters from him, I
have received many communi-
cations from miners in the

Grants Pass area and else-
where. I hope to receive more.
Ask Bruce Manley of Med-
ford or Hollis Dole, the State
Director of Geology and Min-
eral Industries, who spent
several weeks in Washington
recently, whether I am sym-
pathetic and cooperative.

There are serious problems
in the development of our
mineral resources, whether
chrome, nickel, gold or some-
thing else. I'd still a lot to
learn, no doubt about that,
but to say—as a fact—as Mr.
Bristol does that "all" I've
done is "try to discredit any
mining in the State of Ore-
gon" comes under the heading
of partisan persiflage. I'll con-
tinue to oppose timber-mining
in the National Forests and to
support in every way I can
bona fide mining ventures.

Charles O. Porter
Member of Congress

Honesty in Medford

To the Editor: On our vaca-
tion, I made a phone call in
Medford to my brother's
home on Pioneer rd., from
Standard station No. 632 at
237 North Central ave.). Why
I left my address book. Stand-
ard and also Union oil credit
cards, I'll never know. We
were in a hurry. Next day we
went back and Mr. Jim Hobbs,
manager, had mailed it to me
the night before. We offered
him money for a reward, but
he refused. This is just to
show there are some honest
people, and most of all the
kind gentleman who found
my book in the phone booth
and gave it to Mr. Hobbs. We
thank him kindly.

I lived in Medford three
years before World War II on
the Frank Bybee ranch, and
made many friends. We have
been here in Pomona since,
and every year we have vaca-
tion, we go back to Medford
to visit relatives and friends,
also hunt rocks. This time we
made it as far as Agate Beach,
Ore., for one night only, and
back home, fast as we could

POTLUCK
(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

In a word, that was a spec-
tacular storm a week ago to-
day.

The police log, in describ-
ing the plight of the man
trapped in his car when a live
electric wire fell across it,
stated that "Mr. Staten ap-
peared to be nervous." Well,
with 2,400 volts shooting
through the car, who in heck
wouldn't appear nervous?

Another nervous individual
was the big collie dog that
lives across the street, and
whose owners were gone dur-
ing the storm. He took shelter
at our house, cuddling up to
the man of the house (of
whom he'd been a bit leery
before) and sticking his head
under the man's arm.

Finally the dog came right
into the house, and paced,
trembling, back and forth,
rather to the unhappiness of
the dog that lives there.

As the lightning flashed and
the thunder cracked, another
neighbor (this one human)
and his son dropped by. And
the embattled group—three
adults, three youngsters and
two frightened dogs—watched
and listened as the rain
rushed down in rivers.

The dogs weren't the only
ones upset by the sudden on-
slaught. The householder and
his wife were sitting on the
sofa by the widow when the
first lightning bolt struck—
seemingly only a few feet
away—and the thunder
crashed at almost the same
split second. Suddenly he
found his wife sitting on his
lap, quivering. This hasn't
happened in years.

And one of the more popu-
lar western TV shows was
cut off by the storm just as
the hero had been shot and
pronounced dead, leaving the
fans breathless to know
whether he came out of it all
right.

Up around Hiatt lake,
one of the residents claimed
that the hailstorm pelleted
the icy pellets 18 inches
deep near the lake, and that
cars had to be winched
over the road to the resort
area. A man who heard him
suspects he's getting fish
stories and weather stories
mixed.

Speaking of Hiatt lake,
does anyone know, FOR
SURE, how it's supposed to
be spelled?

It is spelled Hiatt by some,
Hyatt by others, and both
appear to have equally re-
spectable bona fides. The bu-
reau of reclamation says it
should be "H" and cites as
authority the U.S. Coast and
Geodetic Survey. But a B. of
R. map, and a sign at the lake,
both spell it with a "y." We
have two county maps in the
office, both "official" ones.
One spells it Hiatt, the other
Hyatt.

What's a poor confused
newspaper reporter to do?

A large group of people
visited Hiatt (or Hyatt) the
other day on a tour of the
Talent project, and one of
the men that went along
reports a wide variety in
wearing apparel on the trip.
A local man, he said, wore
a bright plaid sports cap,
together with a set of khaki
pants and shirt, making
him look like a retired
officer of a Highland regi-
ment. In fact, our man said,
he looked more like a
colonel than the only REAL
colonel that went along.

He added that, periodical-
ly, there was an interesting
snap, pop and crackle heard
during the walking part of
the trip.

It wasn't breakfast food, he
explained: just the joints of
some of the more sedentary
members as they got up from
their rest periods and started
walking again.

Now that school's out,
kids are underfoot more
and more, and we have a
report from one of our con-
fidential observers of the
passing scene who says that
the tempers of more and
more mothers are getting to
be breaking point, as the
"little devils" get more and
more obstreperous. But, he
says, he really didn't realize
how far it had gone until he
saw a recent story from a
local 4-H club, in which
one of the members said
that the program concluded
when "two of the members'
kids were also demerbed."

We received a letter last
week which read, in part, as
follows:

drive, and made it in time to
go back to work.

Will be in Medford on vaca-
tion next year, among hon-
est people.

Susie and Clarence Goodin
1780 James Place
Pomona, Calif.

"... A week ago Tuesday
I went home to supper to find
things strangely disarranged
in my small apartment. The
tumbler and toothpaste were
in the washbowl, the toaster
was on the table instead of
the shelf, the geranium was
resting upside down on the
African violet, the screw top
was off the jam jar, the paper
napkins were crumpled and
scattered over the floor, and
the Readers' Digest I had been
reading at lunch was riddled.
Yet every door and window
was closed and fastened, and
nobody seemed to be within.

<