

**MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE**

"Everyone in Southern Oregon  
Reads The Mail Tribune"  
Published Daily except Saturday  
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.  
33 North Fir St. Ph. SP-2-6141

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An Independent Newspaper  
Entered as second class matter at  
Medford Oregon under Act of  
March 3, 1879.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
By Mail—In Advance: Copy 10c  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$12.00  
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$6.50  
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$3.25  
Sunday Only—1 year \$4.20

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford  
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle  
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,  
Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River,  
Talent and on motor routes:  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$12.00  
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. \$1.50  
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c  
All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of City of Medford  
Official Paper of Jackson County  
United Press—Full Leased Wire  
MEMBER OF THE BUREAU  
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:  
WEST-HOLIDAY CO., INC., Of-  
fices in New York, Chicago, St. Louis,  
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, At-  
lanta, Vancouver, B. C.

**1958 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION**

**NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION**

**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 30, 1948 (Wednesday)

Medford's 70-man National  
Guard contingent returns by  
train from summer training  
at Camp Clatsop and marched  
through town from the SP  
depot to the armory.

Yesterday's thunder showers  
brought hailstones as big as  
"pullet eggs," puncturing the  
tops of convertibles and  
knocking off branches and  
limbs of trees.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
June 30, 1928 (Thursday)

To something new — Med-  
ford's new electric traffic con-  
trol system — was added some-  
thing old, the familiar whistle  
which sounded with the yellow  
caution light in the old  
system.

From Arthur Perry's Ye  
Smudge Pot column: "A number  
of citizens are bawling,  
while their betters are vocifer-  
cating, and in some mov-  
ing the lawn and keeping the  
kitchen sink clear of dirty  
dishes, they have no time for  
golf."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
June 30, 1928 (Saturday)

John Moffet thought his  
garter was slipping while on  
an outing this week, but when  
he hiked his trousers to in-  
vestigate he discovered not  
his garter, but a garter  
snake to boot.

Arthur Perry says in his  
column: "The local drift is  
now toward setter dogs, that  
will not remain seated."

**40 YEARS AGO**  
June 30, 1918 (Sunday)

This has been the hottest  
day of the year so far, with  
the mercury reaching 102½  
degrees about 5 p.m.

Cowboys in silk shirts,  
bright collars and spurred  
boots are arriving for the big  
roundup this week in Ash-  
land.

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

1. Is the term "Plimsoll  
line" a surveying, mining,  
nautical, or medical term?  
2. Is Percheron the name of  
a breed of swine, horses, or  
cattle?  
3. Which is the earth's most  
abundant metallic element?  
4. Does a biennial plant last  
one, two, or three years?  
5. Samuel L. Clemens used  
what pen name?  
6. Was butter, sugar, or  
meat the first to be rationed  
during W.W. II?  
7. Name the singer who was  
called the "Swedish Nighting-  
ale."  
8. Who was the first Presi-  
dent to occupy the executive  
mansions?  
9. The male, female or both  
sexes of crickets, produce the  
chirping sound?  
10. An absolute vacuum has  
never been produced; true or  
false?

Answers: 1—Nautical term.  
2—Horses. 3—Aluminum. 4—  
Two years. 5—Mark Twain.  
6—Sugar. 7—Jenny Lind. 8—  
John Adams. 9—Only the  
male. 10—True.

### It's Up to Nasser

What happens next in Lebanon rests in large part with Gamal Abdel Nasser. The head of the United Arab Republic—Egypt and Syria, with Yemen affiliated—will naturally do whatever he thinks will bring closer the union of all Arab states under his hegemony.

No matter how often he denies instigating the Lebanese disorders, the whole world from Washington to Moscow to Peking suspects that they'd begin to subside once he gave the world to "lay off." Whether his price for a lay-off order is one that the West can't or won't pay, nobody may actually know just now except UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold.

**I**F NASSER absorbs Lebanon, it will be hard to keep Iraq, Jordan and Saudi Arabia also from slipping down the voracious Nasser gullet. The pro-West Chamoun regime in Beirut could of course be bolstered for the time being by a UN armed intervention. At the same time, the foreign troops on Arab soil could rally almost all Arabs around the Egyptian colonel—as when Israeli, British and French troops moved to overthrow him in the autumn of 1956.

Yet the Nasser dream could degenerate into a nightmare if Russian troops ("volunteers"?) landed in force under the pretext of counterbalancing a UN intervention. What Nasser likes is to play Russia and the West off against each other without real risk of being dominated by either.

He did make an arms deal with Czechoslovakia and later an aid agreement with the Kremlin, but then complained about the quantity and quality of Russian aid actually received. When he took over Syria in February 1958 he removed or downgraded Communist or pro-Russian officials and Army officers in Damascus. After all, the fable of what happens when a camel gets his nose under the tent is from the Arabian, and what's true of a camel would be true of a bear. —E.R.R.

### Radiation Peril in Peace

It isn't only fallout from bomb testing that can expose us to dangerous radiation. There's a radioactive danger in all manner of peaceful atomic developments, those divorced from military preparation.

The U.S. Public Health Service initiates on Tuesday, July 1, a new program to alert Americans to the perils in peaceful radiation use. For one thing, doctors and dentists as well as their patients are to be warned against indiscriminate resort to X-rays in diagnoses.

**T**HE danger today, say the experts, comes not so much from a single source or radiation like X-rays, or bombing tests, or atomic power plant emanations, or radioisotopes in medical treatment. Each of these is apt to have an infinitesimal effect by itself. The danger is, rather, from an accumulation; many infinitesimals added together can produce more than a modicum.

And even while the present generation may not be harmed, the next one may be getting endangered. That's because radiation can mutate the human genes, and genetic mutation can pollute the characteristics passed on by parents to children. This consideration lies behind the arguments on whether there really can be any such animal as a "clean" atomic bomb. —E.R.R.

### De Gaulle, 1958 and 1945

When Gen. de Gaulle lands again in Algeria on Wednesday, July 2, he will have been head of the French government for a month plus two days. During that time he has played his cards differently from the way he played them after becoming civilian head of France in 1945.

Well, he has different cards to play. On Nov. 13, 1945 he was chosen interim president of the Provisional government by unanimous vote of the Constituent Assembly elected in October (also with provisional tenure). On June 1, 1958, he was chosen premier, with special powers, by a 329-224 vote of the National Assembly of the Fourth Republic.

Only three days after de Gaulle was in office in 1945, he threatened to resign. The issue was Communist insistence on getting the war, interior (police power) or foreign affairs post in the new government.

**H**OWEVER, on Nov. 21 he put together a Cabinet in which each of the three leading parties in the Assembly—Communist (152 members), Socialist (142), his own Popular Republican, or MRP (138)—had five seats. The Boss himself headed the new Defense ministry which replaced the former ministries of War, Marine and Air. On Dec. 12, the government granted government employees a wage increase, after they had pulled a brief nation-wide strike for one.

The Assembly, in framing a new constitution, was showing itself hostile to de Gaulle's demand for a more powerful executive. When the delegates seemed receptive to a Communist-Socialist move for a 20 per cent cut in military expenditures, de Gaulle on Jan. 1, 1946, threatened to resign on that issue. On Jan. 20 he carried out the threat.

These days he has shown himself, publicly at least, far less recalcitrant. —E.R.R.

### Dennis the Menace



"WHY DO I HAVE TO DRESS UP TO COME HERE? WHO AM I TRYIN' TO KID?"

### Government Racks Up 25th Deficit Year in Past 29

**By LYLE C. WILSON**  
United Press International  
Washington — (UPI) — The U.S. Government this midnight will rack up its 25th Treasury deficit in 29 years, which means the purchasing power of the dollar in your pocket may shrink some more. The process is known as creeping inflation.

banked would buy then 10 rides to and from work. It would buy him only five rides today. The same goes for baby shoes, rent or whatever. Perhaps the citizen now is earning twice his 1939 salary. Lucky guy!

Maybe it can't happen here. It has been happening, however for nearly 30 years. Inflation is a slow though deadly poison.

**Weather Cycles**  
To the Editor: That the weather in southern Oregon does undergo various cycles and changes was related to this writer around 1912 by the older residents of Woodville and Gold Hill.

The old-timers did remember when the surrounding hills were placed mined by melting winter snows, also how thunder showers fell in the summer time. Then, too, there was the Rogue river Canal company that started construction of a high line irrigation system and in an unusual wet year in June the general superintendent was admitted as saying that "if the weather rains like this in southern Oregon the people need no irrigation."

For other reasons (unknown to us) the canal system was never completed. As a general rule we have noticed that a winter season of deep snowfall there is much less fog, although there are no two seasons that are exactly alike.

**Bert Kissinger,**  
520 Boardman,  
Medford

**Idleness Problem**  
To the Editor: As a person who is vitally interested in the welfare of young people, I too am concerned about the "juvenile" problem. Like the weather, we are so inclined to "talk" about it — and do nothing.

It's my personal observation that idleness is 40 per cent, the real reason. Until we give employment to these young fellows, we can expect no improvement.

I happen to have "personally" a group of 16-year-olds, who would willingly work and earn their way, if given a chance. Their parents have "put them on their own," because they are "big enough" to be self-sustaining.

After pleading attempts to obtain employment, these kids are about ready to give up and join the ranks of the "least resistance" to earn a little cash for necessities.

It's a very tragic and sad state to see otherwise fine and wholesome young boys deteriorate in morals and courage because of the indifference of us adults.

I would suggest that more of you people give these boys encouragement and back it up with something more concrete than talk. I know for a fact some of these kids will work, and work hard, if given a chance. And if you are really concerned in helping, I can furnish you with the names of boys who will justify your confidence, by dropping a card to my address.

**Mary Williams,**  
913 North Central ave.  
Medford.

### Matter of Fact

**By Joseph Alsop**

**THE GOVERNMENT'S DISARRAY**  
Washington — In close to a quarter-century of government-watching, this reporter

has never seen the government of the United States in such disarray as it is today. There is the thought that crowds out every other, after the first

alarming look at what may be called post-Goldfine Washington.

The worst moments of Franklin Roosevelt's and Harry Truman's administrations were not like this, possibly because neither Roosevelt nor Truman ever enjoyed the prolonged, almost universal adulation that President Eisenhower enjoyed in his first term.

Very soon after the famous hundred days, the opposition to Roosevelt became vocal and sometimes even vicious. Truman too, had only a short honeymoon period, after which he had to fight strong and determined enemies on every side. Maybe a determined opposition is a good thing for an administration, as exercise is good for the body.

In any case, the Roosevelt and Truman administrations got over their rough patches without any of the symptoms of near-demoralization that meet the eye in Washington today. There was never any sense of the whole show being out of control. There was never any feeling that the man in the White House would not or could not rally his troops and fight back, giving his enemies as good as he got.

**IN WASHINGTON** today, however, you get just that sense and just that feeling. They have grown up by stages, and now they have begun to be pretty over-powering. First there were the Sputniks, which destroyed confidence in the President's defense program. Then there was the recession, and the long uncertainty of the Administration's post-recession economic policy.

Now there is the curious case of Sherman Adams, which has somehow been much the worst of all. This case is the sort of thing that is bound to happen from time to time in modern government, which has such enormous favors to dispense to private interests. The mistake that was made is a mistake that officials can easily and often innocently wander into, if they are excessively easy-going, like Harry Truman or Harry Vaughan, or passionately parsimonious, like Dwight Eisenhower's Sherman Adams.

Yet Adams' vicuna coat has been a much more deadly blow than Harry Vaughan's deep freezes. The reason was summed up in this poignant sentence of the President's, "I need him." No President has ever depended upon a subordinate as the President depends upon Adams. Some of those who should know even argue that the President's health will not stand the added strain, if the still-developing story of Bernard Goldfine and his friends finally forces Adams out of the White House.

**RIGHT** there, of course, is the central human tragedy of this whole sorry business. President Eisenhower did not wish to seek a second term after the sharp warning of his heart attack. He was persuaded to seek a second term, by those around him with whom Sherman Adams is in the lead, by those in his party who had not rallied to his side, and by his adulators in the press who are now bitterly attacking him.

If the President had followed his own inclinations, laying down his heavy burden in 1956 he might have gone off to his farm in Gettysburg in a golden blaze of glory. But he yielded to the persuasions that came from so many sides. He carried the burden into another term. His luck ran out. And for reasons that one can easily deduce from those three poignant words—"I need him," the President seems to be unable to respond to the harsh challenge of his new situation.

The old, Hagerty-planned gestures are made. Some of them are pretty appalling gestures, like the contrived sword to George Washington's word of honor, which was also a "gift." In any case, whether good or bad, the Hagerty-gestures no longer have the old effect. And yet there is no substitute for them.

Nor is this, alas, the end of the story. Anyone who has seen the Lebanese crisis at first hand can predict with certainty that the challenges that confront the President

### Relations Between Russia, UAR Entering Cooling-Off Period

**By CHARLES M. McCANN**  
UPI Foreign News Analyst

Relations between Soviet Russian leaders and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic seem to be entering a cooling-off period.

Nasser Saturday sailed for a visit to President Tito of Yugoslavia.

Russia has made Nasser its chief instrument in its campaign of penetration into the Middle East.

Russia's relations with Tito, at the same time, are near the breaking point.

Dispatches from Cairo say that Nasser hopes to make his visit to Tito without antagonizing Russia.

How that can happen, it is difficult to see. It is more likely that the Russians will regard Nasser's visit as a diplomatic slap—which it seems to be.

A brief Belgrade dispatch June 13 quoted an official spokesman as saying that Nasser would make the visit.

At that time, the Russian and Chinese Communist regimes were bitterly attacking Tito as a renegade, and the announcement caused some surprise.

**Relations Become Worse**  
Russian-Yugoslav relations became even worse when it was announced on June 17 that Hungarian revolt leaders

imre Nagy and Pal Malater had been executed. Nagy had been arrested after the Russians induced him to leave the Yugoslav Embassy in Budapest, promising him safe conduct. Later Tito had been promised that Nagy would not be tried. The Russian treachery naturally outraged him.

Because of the increased bitterness between Tito and the Kremlin, it seemed possible that Nasser's visit might be called off.

But it was officially disclosed in Cairo on June 23 that Nasser would go through with his plan.

Cairo dispatches say that Nasser will try to draw Tito toward the "neutralist" bloc. This, Cairo argues, would be preferable from the Soviet viewpoint than a move by Tito toward closer relations with the allies.

Any such hope seems over-optimistic. Since Tito broke with the late Josef Stalin in 1948, he has shown a determination to follow his own course and not to tie himself to any bloc.

If any "selling" is done as the result of Nasser's visit, Tito is likely to do it.

**Is Getting Anxious**  
It is pretty certain that Nasser is, as reported, getting somewhat anxious over the extent to which he has tied Egypt's economy to Russia.

It is pretty certain also that his visit to Russia in May was a most limited success. Nasser did not seem to be much impressed by what he saw and heard.

Tito is sure to point out to Nasser emphatically, that Soviet Russia is a dangerous and treacherous friend. He is sure to remind Nasser that Russia cancelled a 275 million dollars credit to Yugoslavia when his current dispute with the Kremlin started.

One angle of the situation is that Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Nasser's fellow "neutralist," has condemned the Russian attack on Tito as an interference in Yugoslavia's internal affairs. He also has criticized the execution of Nagy.

In all, it is likely that Soviet leaders will be watching developments anxiously for the 10 days to two weeks, starting Wednesday, during which Nasser will be Tito's guest.

### Washington Report

**By William S. White**

**1600 PENNSYLVANIA**  
Washington — Sixteen hundred Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington has long since replaced No. 10 Downing Street in London as the world's most significant street address.

The White House, at the Washington address, is executive headquarters of the United States of America—and actually of all the free world. Downing Street, as the Prime Minister's place, is the center of the parliamentary and administrative life of Great Britain and, indirectly, of the sprawling British Commonwealth.

But the White House is in fact the center and the symbol of the vast influence in this world of the whole British-American race. It, too, is the symbol of our national adaptation of that race in the large, tough, melting-pot society that has so enriched this erstwhile outpost of the now dead British Empire.

**NOWHERE** on earth is so much power exercised in so small a place as in the White House. And nowhere on earth—not even in the smoky-looking, Charles Dickens sort of place that is No. 10 Downing Street—is so much power held with so little pomp.

For the White House, apart from the ugly, functional annexes that are called the West and the East Wings, is in appearance just that. It is simply a large house, white in color and Colonial in design, with big, still gardens.

This correspondent does not mean to try to pass it off sentimentally as just a vine-covered cottage. The point is that it looks like somebody's house—if a well-heeled somebody's—and not the least like the keystone of a massive officialdom and the place where modern history is largely made.

The buildings on either side look far more likely suited for such roles. One, the squat, heavy Treasury Building looks about like what it is, a kind of super-national bank.

**THE** other is a fantastically elegant, ginger-bready sort of structure topped with cornices and curlicues and filled with great, ornate stairways, gilt and marble and festoons of every kind.

This is the old State Department building, and it is very much in character. One look at it and you can imagine tall silk hats, diplomats, secret treaties. But this building is now used for the overflow of the second-string offices attached to the White House proper. In this establishment, the bigger you are the less impressive is your office.

It is not physical description today are far milder than the challenges that will confront him tomorrow or the day after. With our defense exposed as terrifyingly inadequate, with our economy still in mid-slump, with Sherman Adams still in the White House, the whole long-established system of American foreign relations also looks like coming apart at the seams. So still worse disarray must be expected in the future.

1958 New York  
Herald Tribune Inc.

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### Veteran Pendleton Councilman Dies

**Pendleton** — (UPI) — Longtime Pendleton City Councilman Jack Kennedy, 70, died in a hospital Sunday after a heart attack.

Kennedy had worked for the State Highway Department in past years and was active in civic affairs here.

Kennedy had recently filed for re-election to the city council.

During the past few years he had conducted wrestling matches in Eastern Oregon with his son who survives him.

**A RARE PROFIT**  
Miami Beach — (UPI) — A Roman coin about 1,500 years old was found in a Miami Beach parking meter and it netted the city 20 cents profit. A rare coin dealer declared the ancient two-cent piece virtually worthless but he says city officials a quarter for it "just to be generous."

**Prudential Invests \$2 Million in Oregon**  
Portland — Investment of \$2,404,271 in Oregon real estate loans by the western home office of the Prudential Insurance company of America during the first five months of 1958, has been announced by Ed Day, vice president in charge of western operations.

Of the total, \$1,811,819 was for residential purposes, \$412,652 for commercial and industrial properties, and \$179,800 for farm loans.

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