

MEDI-FORD TRIBUNE

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NEWSPAPER
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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
July 13, 1948 (Tuesday)
Talent Experiment station
invites the public to a field
day.

Miss Louene Birch of the
Toastmistress club will ex-
plain the proposed \$500,000
city sewer bond issue at the
noon luncheon of the Medford
Kiwanis club Wednesday.

20 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1938 (Wednesday)
Possible PWA projects dis-
cussed with city and county
officials by Kenneth C. Legge,
engineer from the Portland
office.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "A
number have returned from
the hills, where they served
as beef au jus for mosquitos."

30 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1928 (Friday)
Medford people asked to
bring sacks of sand back from
ocean resorts with them to
supply the sand box in the
children's playground off
North Main st.

From "Local and Personal"
column: "The construction of
the new Montgomery Ward
building on South Central is
proceeding rapidly."

40 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1918 (Saturday)
There will be a reception
and supper for the drafted
men of Jackson county in the
city park Friday.

Miss Anne McCormick
went to Rogue River this
morning to give a war bread
demonstration.

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

1. Who succeeded Woodrow
Wilson as President of the
United States?
2. The Army of the U.S.
did, or did not, use homing
pigeons to carry messages dur-
ing World War II?
3. Name the British Na-
tional anthem.
4. A meter in the metric
system is longer, or shorter,
than a yard?
5. Martin _____ nailed
his famous thesis to the door
of the castle church in Witten-
berg, Germany?
6. Genufication is the act
of bending the knee in wor-
ship, a mirror trick, or a form
of stone carving?
7. A channel catfish is a kind
of fish, seagoing cat, or a
grooving tool?
8. Who was the first Vice
President of the United States
who later became the second
President?
9. A judicious decision
would be rash, or a wise one?
10. A capon is a chicken or
rabbit?

Answers: 1. Warren G. Har-
ding. 2. Did. 3. God Save the
Queen. 4. Longer. (39.37
inches). 5. Luther. 6. Bending
the knee in worship. 7. Fish.
8. John Adams. 9. Wise one.
10. Chicken.

BAN SOUGHT ON FLAG
Evansville, Ind.—(UPI)—A
resolution asking a clamp-
down on a growing display of
the Confederate flag through-
out the United States is ex-
pected to appear before the
Indiana American Legion
Monday. The resolution de-
plores widespread display of
the banner as "disrespectful"
of the American flag.

Dr. Eisenhower's Tour

President Milton S. Eisenhower of The Johns Hopkins University departed Saturday on his postponed trip to Central America as a fact-finding representative for his brother, President Eisenhower.

A friendly reception—little like that which greeted Vice President Nixon in Peru, Venezuela, and Argentina—is predicted for Milton S. Eisenhower on his Central American tour. For one thing, despite occasional leftist charges that the President's brother was too friendly with former dictator Juan Peron of Argentina during a fact-finding tour in 1953, Milton Eisenhower is generally held in warm regard south of the border.

Much of the respect for the President of Johns Hopkins stems from the Latin American appreciation of the constructive nine-point program for U.S. economic aid Dr. Eisenhower presented to his brother on returning. Some observers have noted that these recommendations are as valid today as they were in 1953. Moreover, had they been followed, much of the resentment evidenced in the demonstrations against Nixon might have been forestalled.

THE Communists are reported to be "lying low" all over Latin America until the counter-reaction to their attacks on Nixon dies down. And they have been shackled somewhat by the world-wide anger over the execution of Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy.

In any event, Communism's influence has been waning in the states which Milton Eisenhower is visiting. This appears especially true in Guatemala, which for all its pro-Communist regime of 1954 now has as its President Gen. Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, a right-wing militarist.

POLITICAL violence is common in the recent history of the states on Eisenhower's itinerary except for Costa Rica, a country without an army, which has been called "one of the few truly democratic nations of Latin America." All six nations are "banana"—and coffee—republics, but Panama, Eisenhower's first stop, depends upon the Canal for its principal source of income.

The five others, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua, are linked in the International Coffee Organization founded in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in January. Waning coffee prices inevitably will figure large in the Eisenhower talks.

THE same five states had approved agreements in February, 1957, to create a Central-American free-trade zone. This would mean a regional market of nine million persons and would figure large in any plans for U.S.-Latin American economic cooperation.

Milton Eisenhower in 1953 recommended for improved economic relations with Latin America: 1) A stable and consistent trade policy with a minimum of mechanisms for raising tariffs and setting quotas. 2) Stockpiling program for imperishable materials the prices of which are declining. 3) Review of tax obstacles to U.S. investment abroad. 4) Substantial public loans where private financing is not available. 5) Technical help where needed. 6) Grants of surplus food in emergencies. 7) Expanded technical cooperation. 8) Vigorous support of Organization of American States (O.A.S.) technical agencies. 9) Continued support of U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, other U.N. bodies.

Latin American nations want more, including massive U.S. economic aid and commodity price supports. While not subscribing to the demands of the Latinos, Adolf A. Berle Jr., former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State and one-time Ambassador to Brazil, rebuked the Eisenhower administration June 6 for "losing touch" with Latin America. He recommended an integrated economic system including "all of the American countries which wish to join."—E.R.R.

Traditional Enemies

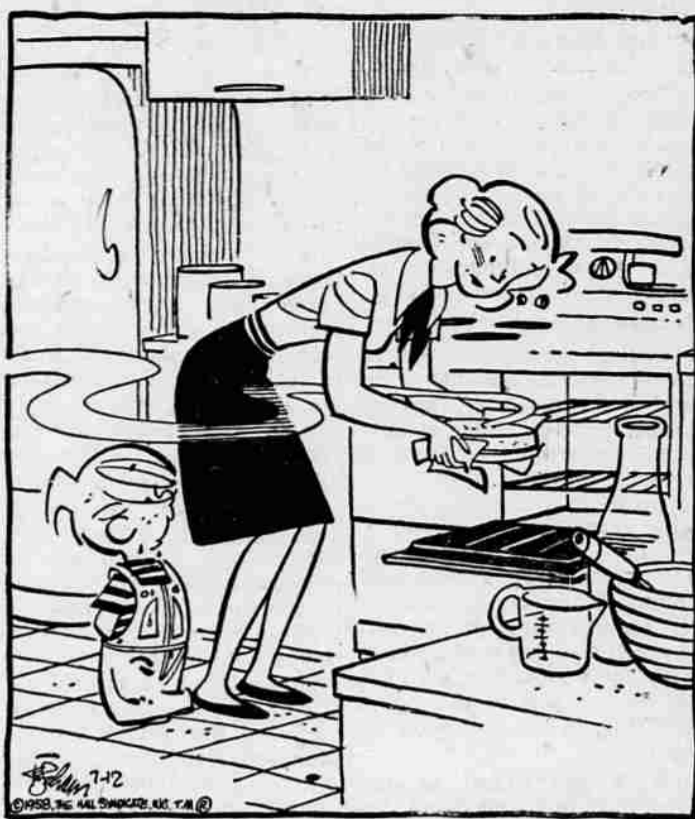
Just as though the Greeks-vs.-British imbroglio on Cyprus wasn't bad enough, it's now Turks-vs.-Greeks riots there. The Turkish minority, pledged to prevent the Greek majority from accomplishing union ("enosis") of the island with Greece, cry, "Partition or death."

The Turkish government at Ankara also demands that Cyprus be partitioned between the two nationalities. Britain, which once heard the cry, "Death rather than Partition," on Ireland, is caught in the middle in trying to maintain law and order between Cypriot-Turk and Cypriot Greek.

UNFORTUNATELY, the Turks and the Greeks are traditional enemies. Greece fought Turkey for nine long years, from 1820 to 1829, to get independence. The two military foes again in the first Balkan War, 1912-13, the first World War, 1914-18, and in 1920-21, when the Greeks invaded Turkey and won victories over the armies of the decadent Sultanate soon to be abolished.

But in the summer of 1922 the Turkish forces, revitalized under Mustapha Kemal Pasha, drove the Greeks before them all the way to the sea. In those days Turkey like to boast, "One Turk can beat 10 Greeks," just as in our country the South had once boasted, "One Southerner can beat 10 Yankees." But the Greeks proved their military prowess in 1940-41 against Italian invaders, until Nazi troops, the real "Pros," came to the rescue of the badly beaten Fascist forces.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



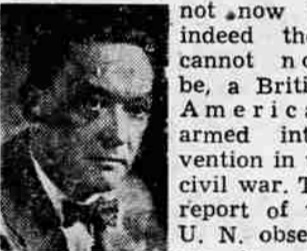
"Mom, how would you like a fur coat when I get big?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

DISENTANGLEMENT

Barring a new development such as an invasion of the Lebanon from Syria, there will not now be, indeed there cannot now be, a British-American armed intervention in the civil war.



Walter Lippmann

from under intervention at the request of President Chamoun, be it on the basis of promises which have been given to him, or on the basis of Article 51 of the Charter, or under some interpretation of the Eisenhower Doctrine. For unless the report is contradicted by events in the future, it not only denies that there is any just cause to intervene, it also makes it certain that the United Nations would oppose and condemn an intervention.

The thesis of the report is that the fighting is an internal Lebanese civil war. The idea of landing the British paratroopers who are now in Cyprus and the American Marines who are now with the Sixth Fleet has, therefore, been opposed in advance.

President Chamoun's friends are, of course, challenging the U.N. report. They claim that the United Arab Republic is infiltrating its own fighters, is sending in arms, and is, of course, conducting a virulent propaganda by way of the radio. There is no doubt that the rebels are being helped and encouraged, and that this is intervention by Nasser in Lebanese affairs. But the question is whether this intervention is, as the Chamoun government claims, "massive" or whether, as the U.N. observers report, it is not enough to be significant and decisive.

For the American bystander, asked to choose between these two conflicting stories, there is one undeniable fact that argues convincingly in favor of the U.N. observers. This is the fact that the Lebanese Army is passive, doing little more than to contain the rebels, refusing to subdue them. This destroys the claim that the Lebanon is defending its national independence against foreign aggression. It supports the judgment of Mr. Hammarskjold and the U.N. observers that the real opposition to Chamoun is by Lebanese, by those who are in open rebellion, and by those who, including the Army, are refusing to help put down the rebellion.

There are some who believe that in failing to intervene actively in support of Chamoun, we are participating in another "Munich," that is to say in the sacrifice of a friendly country to appease an aggressor. There are others who believe that if the British and American forces were to intervene, we would be participating in another "Suez." We might do better not to argue by analogy and to discard the stereotypes of Munich and Suez, trying instead to see the Lebanese problem itself.

The Lebanon is a unique state, unlike any other in the Middle East or anywhere else, in that it exists by virtue of a pact between the Christian and the Moslem community to live and work together. The independence of the Lebanon rests upon the maintenance of this pact, and the crucial question of the civil war is not whether Lebanon shall adhere to the Eisenhower Doctrine or whether the Christian community and the Moslem community can live together. If they can, the Lebanon will not be absorbed by Nasser even though it abjures the Eisenhower Doctrine. If the Christian and Moslem community cannot live and work together, there is no solution in sight and every prospect of the endless misery of an endless war.

THE fundamental objection to British and American armed intervention in favor of Chamoun is that it would destroy the chances of restoring and maintaining the Christian-Moslem pact. Western intervention on behalf of the Christian President of the Lebanon would surely arouse the implacable opposition of the Moslems. In all likelihood the internal war would become what, happily, it is not now, a religious war.

Our true interest is to defend the independence of the Lebanon by using our influence to preserve the integrity of the basic Christian-Moslem pact. Insofar as Chamoun stands in the way of a political settlement of the civil war, we should advise him to step aside, we should warn him not to prolong the struggle by gambling on a British-American intervention. If the pact is preserved, his successor would also be a Christian Arab, and there is no present reason to think that he would be any more ready than is Chamoun to be absorbed into the United Arab Republic. He will be all the less ready if we have played the part of mediators for a settlement rather than of partisans of Chamoun personally.

AND in 1957 Gore and these same two worked for, rather than against, a moderate civil rights bill. They helped provide the first Federal enforcement powers over the right to vote that had been granted since the Reconstruction.

Cooper, Gore's challenger, is recalling these facts from the levees of Memphis to the hills of Chattanooga and Knoxville. He is the champion of Southern standpatism. Gore is now feeling the whip of the Southern right wing for having gone too far on civil rights. A year ago he—and all the other Southern moderates—were under the Democratic liberal wing, and of Northerners in general, for not being willing to go far enough.

This, of course, is not the sole issue in Tennessee. Another is Gore's discipleship of Cordell Hull, father of reciprocal trade. But on the great and sometimes harshly simplified scoreboard of national politics, few will look beyond the total of hits, runs and errors on civil rights.

GORE's victory would hearten those Southern moderates who wish to work out the civil rights problem by compromise and not to break mortally with the Northern Democrats. It would permit a slight forward movement of those who know that demand for increased Negro rights will not slacken but will at length break, violently or otherwise, every barrier that is kept too high against it.

His defeat would amount to a repudiation of this whole policy of giving ground gradually rather than not at all. It would frighten all the Southern moderates in national politics. Deeply, if subtly, it would alter the tone of the next Senate. The moderates would be far less able to seek

middle-road solutions. The Southern extremists, who now actually have little power here, would raise their influence, their demands—and their voices. Less immediately visible ripples, too, would come from this rock in the pond.

The 1960 Democratic National Convention would not be unaffected. For the Northern Democratic liberals would feel both able and compelled to demand more and more in the way of a "strong" civil rights plan. Already they are making this plain in private. Tennessee is indeed a great battleground—not between Republican and Democrat but between Democrat and Democrat. This is a passage at arms that is immeasurably bigger on the inside than it looks on the outside.

The outcome of the primary Aug. 7 will involve neither partisan gain nor loss; the seat in any event will remain Democratic. But being put to the test is a whole new political movement. This is nothing less than the long effort of the younger South to turn away from the destructive memories of the War Between the States—still to honor southern gallantry, yes, but to forget the wounding bitterness of a defeat sealed nearly a hundred years ago.

THE result will tell whether a moderately liberal and forward-looking Southern political view can survive in the tragic backlash of the racial crisis in Little Rock and elsewhere. And if this view cannot live in Tennessee, which is Upper Southern rather than Deep Southern, it can hardly live anywhere in the South.

All this is the estimate of the ablest national politicians here, in both parties and from all sections. The eyes of political Washington are focusing on Tennessee.

For Gore is the first to come up for reelection of that handful of Southern Senators who twice in less than three years have refused to go all the way with the traditional Southern position on civil rights.

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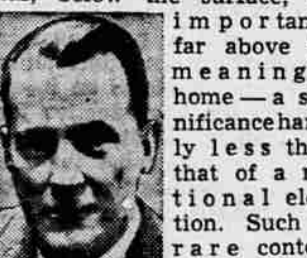
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Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington—Sometimes an apparently local political race has, below the surface, an importance far above its meaning at home—a significance hardly less than that of a national election.



Such a rare contest has developed in Tennessee. Superficially, the issue simply is whether Senator Albert Gore shall be granted a Democratic renomination equivalent to reelection or whether he shall be replaced by Prentice Cooper.

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POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Next to people, people probably like wild life best. Last week, a few such stories came across the desks of the news room. Among them:

One staff member, who has always had an affection for chipmunks, pine squirrels and other tiny animals inhabiting the woods of the area, said he could have skinned one particular flying squirrel alive last week end.

The little so-and-so, upon waking up at 4:30 a.m. and finding campers had moved in under his tree during the night, began such chattering and raising Cain that he got all the campers up.

After that, he went back to bed himself, refusing even to be observed, let alone photographed.

A veteran cowboy, who settled in this area, advises horse lovers thusly: "Never trust a horse no matter how gentle it may appear."

If one were to inquire, why? he would mention some scars he's received while riding horses he considered gentle.

The staff member whose wife not long ago obtained a kitten, says the kitten is getting an education—or maybe it's bad habits.

Anyway, the other morning, after the alarm rang, no one stirred from the bed. The kitten didn't appreciate that—he was hungry. So he jumped up on the bed and started playing with feet under the covers. It only took one good bite on a big toe to get the staff member out of bed.

That could serve a double purpose—the cat gets fed, and the staff member gets to work on time.

Modern and old-fashioned fishing, says a staff member, are bound to conflict. And they did in one the area lakes recently.

Anglers have complained that they hardly get their lines unreeled at a choice spot, only to find that spearfishermen have cleaned the area of good-sized fish.

People are constantly complaining about being "taken for a ride" whether it's by someone they know or not.

Not long ago, a county official was "taken for a ride" by a relative, but this time it was in boat. But after a couple shaky moments when the high-powered craft about tossed him out, the official decided to stick to less strenuous forms of water recreation—like fishing.

Another county official has devised a way to get away from it all.

Comes vacation time, he and his wife park their small trailer in a secluded spot and enjoy the outdoors, like so many other people do now. The spot they pick is a well-kept and guarded secret.

One of Medford's commercial photographers gave himself a shampoo the other morning, but really hadn't intended to.

It seems he has two tubes, similar in color and design, in the cabinet. Blurry-eyed, he removed one the tubes, and proceeded to apply what he thought was hair cream. But alas, he woke up.

It wasn't hair cream he put on his head. It was tooth paste. The shampoo followed.

We wonder what would have happened if he had brushed his teeth with hair cream.

Safety Award Picnic Planned by Firm

Gold Hill—The Ideal Cement company plant at Gold Hill July 1 passed its 782nd consecutive day without a lost time accident, Frank Sutcliffe, plant manager, announced.

Since the company had no lost time accidents during 1957, the Gold Hill plant will hold a Boettcher Safety Award picnic at TouVouille State park on Table Rock rd. Saturday, Aug. 2.

The picnic has scheduled a full program of entertainment starting at 10 a.m., and roast beef dinner will be served between noon and 2 p.m., followed by introductions and presentations. All employees and their families of the Gold Hill plant have been invited.

First in Series of Articles on Space Travel Set Monday

One of these days—and no one can be sure how soon—the United States will send its first man into space. Martin Caiden has prepared for United Press International a series of five articles on the subject.

The stories will tell what sort of man this country's first space explorer will be, how he is being prepared—as you read this—for his journey, how he will get into space, the purpose of the "trip," and how, if all goes well, he will return to earth. The astounding part of this account is that everything reported is possible today, Caiden says, scientifically proved and tested.

All that remains is selection of the man and the moment, according to Caiden.

The first chapter will appear in the Mail Tribune Monday.

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