

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GERRARD LATHAM, Business Mgr.
ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor
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HARRY CHIPMAN, Tele. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STANCHER, Society Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

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Flight 'o Time

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

10 YEARS AGO
July 15, 1948 (Thursday)
Four Corners residents kill
a large brown bear wandering
through their pastures.
Eight Medford musicians
are currently members of the
Ashland municipal band.

20 YEARS AGO
July 15, 1938 (Friday)
The Medford Elks band will
give its weekly concert to-
night.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Ju-
veniles are running around
these tropical days without
shirts. This will harden them
up for the time when they
will be taxpayers, and liable
to lose their shirts."

30 YEARS AGO
July 15, 1928 (Sunday)
Local officials await arrival
tomorrow of 26 airplanes par-
ticipating in the National Re-
liability Air tour.
From Local and Personal
column: "Running time of
Southern Pacific trains has
been cut by the schedule
which goes into effect July 22.

40 YEARS AGO
July 15, 1918 (Monday)
A 10-man crew of experi-
enced firefighters has been
placed on a monthly salary
for the season in Crater na-
tional forest.
From Local and Personal
column: "J. C. Aitken, state
superintendent of fish screens,
left Sunday for visits on busi-
ness."

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

1. To impeach the President
means to remove him from office.
2. Which of these islands
bears the same name as that
of a breed of dog: Crete, Nas-
sau, Newfoundland, Bermuda?
3. Does the United States
have more or less land area
than the Dominion of Canada?
4. In the Congress, was the
vote to declare war on Japan
after Pearl Harbor unani-
mous?
5. What is the highest de-
nomination of paper currency
printed by the U.S. Govern-
ment for circulation?
6. Is lead the heaviest of
metals?
7. In which American war
did Sir Henry Clinton fight?
8. What is the N.L.R.B.?
9. The moon exercises what
major physical effect on the
earth?
10. Name the river that
forms the northern boundary
of Kentucky.

1. Value (to being charges).
2. Newfoundland. 3. Less. 4.
No. 5. \$10,000 Federal Re-
serve Note. 6. No (Iridium).
7. Revolutionary. 8. National
Labor Relations Board. 9. Its
gravitational attraction causes
tides. 10. Ohio.

CLEMENCY GRANTED
Algiers — (UPI) — French
army headquarters announced
Monday night that clemency
had been granted to nearly
2,800 Moslem nationalists in
keeping with Gen. Charles de
Gaulle's wishes for "French
unity." About 175 of the na-
tionalists had been serving
prison sentences, and the others
were under various forms of
house arrest.

For Men Only

Men—
Just in case you missed it, there was a signifi-
cant item in this newspaper the other day. It was
printed in the "society" or "women's" section,
which is why you might not have seen it.

Anyway—
It said—
"The men have won the battle to keep their
women looking sexy instead of sacky. The de-
curving silhouette of the gunnysack of last spring
is dead . . ."

WHAT'S more, this story, written by a lady
United Press International writer named
Gay Pauley, gave the credit to us—the men.

"It is clear that the grass roots protests from
husbands and taxi-drivers . . . have not gone un-
heeded," it said.

We haven't checked with any taxi-drivers re-
cently, but we know at least one husband who is
glad, glad, glad this abomination is to be re-
moved.

And we know at least one society editor who
took the plunge into the sack, so to speak, and
now wonders what to do about that humpy dress.

Investigations & Investigations

Brickbats as well as bouquets have come the
way of the House Legislative Oversight subcom-
mittee over its scrutiny of Bernard Goldfine's far-
flung activities. This is the customary story of
legislative committee investigations, even if
sometimes the only brickbat throwers are those
shown unfavorably.

Sometimes, however, an investigation has
been conducted with such meticulous regard for
the rights of the investigated, with such scrupu-
lous attention to accepted rules of evidence, with
such careful basing of questions on facts, that
even those thrown on the defensive have refrain-
ed from attacking the investigators' procedure or
motives.

That has been especially true when the public
has become convinced that the primary purpose
is fact-finding rather than punitive. Outstanding
examples were the probes by Charles Evans
Hughes, as counsel for special N. Y. state legisla-
ture committees, 1905-06, into practices of utility
and life insurance companies.

HARDLY anybody criticized, either, Sen.
Thomas J. Walsh (D-Mont.) in his 1922-24
inquiry into the oil lease scandals of the Harding
Administration, even though prominent political
and business leaders were disgraced. But much
criticism came the way of Sen. Burton K. Wheel-
er (D-Mont.) for utilizing unsavory witnesses in
uncovering, at about the same time, scandalous
conduct in the Justice Department.

A decade later Sen. Hugo L. Black (D-Ala.),
now Justice Black, came under heavy fire for al-
leged "fishing expedition" techniques in investi-
gating utility holding companies. Two decades
later, it wasn't unmixing praise for Sen. Estes Ke-
fauver (D-Tenn.) for his heavily publicized in-
vestigation into organized crime. Yet, whatever
was thought of Harry S. Truman as president,
his investigation as Senator into industrial de-
fense activities had been generally praised for its
techniques, aims and results.—E.R.R.

Brother Milton

Milton Stover Eisenhower, now visiting Cen-
tral America as personal representative of his
brother Dwight David, was always closer to him
than was any other of the six Eisenhower boys
who reached maturity (a seventh died in in-
fancy). Maybe that was because the two are so
different.

For one thing, the president of The Johns
Hopkins University is nine years younger than
the former president of Columbia. For another,
like dislikes writing, also "grammar and things
like that," whereas Milton's professional career
long revolved around writing. His favorite read-
ing is understood to be non-fiction.

MILTON worked on the Abilene paper and got
his degree from Kansas State in journalism.
He taught it for a time at his alma mater before
becoming U. S. vice consul at Edinburgh, where
he took courses at the famous university. Milton
is the brains of the family, Ike has said.

William M. Jardine, president of Kansas
State, had become Secretary of Agriculture in
1925 and the next year brought young Eisenhower
to Washington as his personal assistant. In
December 1928 Milton became, at 29, the Agri-
culture Department's director of information. He
held that post for 13 years.

Then President Roosevelt made him assistant
director of the Office of War Information, to
handle its administration, under the late Elmer
Davis. He was in charge of the relocation of Ja-
panese on the West Coast, advised Secretary of
Agriculture (now Senator) Clinton P. Anderson
on reorganizing the Agriculture Department, was
president of Kansas State (1943) and Pennsyl-
vania State (1950) before going to The Johns
Hopkins in 1956.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"DAD SURE LOVES THE BEACH! LOOK AT HIM SMILE!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
"LIFE-ADJUSTED ENGLISH"

Washington — Maybe one
ought to go on writing about
Goldfine and Adams. But
somehow or other, there
seems to be more long-
range significance in the
discovery that America's
more progressive educators
have now progressed be-
yond the English language.

One has seen the great mo-
ment coming for quite a while.
Only consider the syntax of
the average Presidential press
conference. Or consider our
government's more formal
public pronouncements which
are so obviously produced by
an ingenious machine, that
masticates cliches and used
uniform mush; homogenizes
blotting paper into a smooth,
the mash with oil of self-right-
eousness; and rolls out the re-
sult in press releases, all in
one continuous process.

SUCH signs as these have
long foretold the doom of
out-of-date English, with all
its tiresome apparatus of tense
and number, precise word
meaning and cumbersome
grammar. For long, indeed,
the school system has been the
only obstacle to the glorious
transition from the feudal age
of language into a newer,
brighter, freer era. But now
at last, this inner citadel of
dark reaction is falling before
the march of progress.

This happy conclusion is
based upon prolonged, de-
lighted study of the current
controversy about American
education. If you read the docu-
ments, you find that out-of-
date English is still written
by the peevish minority who
think our schools should teach
the three R's, and possibly
punish the unfortunate young
with just a hint of science.
But you also find that quite
another language is usually
written by the progressives,
the advocates of life-adjust-
ment, the influential educa-
tors who insist that teachers
hardly need to know what
they are teaching, so long as
they hold masters' degrees in
education.

A POOR reporter, untreat-
ed in this bright new
comprehensive description.
Battalions of trained philologists
would be required, just to
deduce the revolutionary lan-
guage-principles contained in a
single correspondence that has
come into this reporter's pos-
session. Straight from an in-
sener sanctum of the National
Education Association itself,
these letters are so progres-
sive in their grammar, word
use and in all other ways that
they alone prove, for good
and all, the N.E.A.'s brave
and powerful horde of modern
American educators.

If you doubt it, go read al-
most any current American
academic work on sociology
or psychology or even politics.
You will find a language as
far removed from English as
Czech is from Russian, and
full of such brilliant word in-
ventions as David Reisman's
"privatization of women"
(which mainly means the ten-
dency of stenographers from
small towns to be lonely in
big cities).

Thank God, then, the new
day has dawned. Enjoy it
while you can, for with tele-

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

SOME RED FACES lit up the administration department of a
Utah penitentiary when an "honor" prisoner, highly re-
garded and editor of the prison newspaper, escaped from the

grounds and disappeared.
There was one thing the
authorities could do and
they promptly did it. On the
masthead of the paper, the
escapee's title was changed
from "editor in chief" to
"editor at large."

A beefy corporation director
completed his outline for a
new sales division, and eyed
his board of directors amiably.
"This company is not going to
be run by steamroller tactics,"
he conceded. "Any director
opposed to my plan is requested
to indicate same by simply raising his hand and saying 'I resign.'"

Tom Griffin, New Orleans scribe, has come up with a new proverb:
"One good turn usually gets the whole blanket."
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Editorial Comment

Iraqi Revolt Threatens U.S. Mid-East Policy With Collapse

OREGON'S CHARLIE PORTER: EL LIBERTADOR?

The man who in 1954 landed on almost everyone's un-
popular side now is Hero No. 1
from here to the Antarctic.

We're talking about Charles
O. Porter, congressman from
the southwest quarter of Ore-
gon (including Linn county) and
points south. Those points
include everything between
the Rio Grand and the South
Pole, for Charlie Porter has
become the biggest thing in
Latin America since Simon
Bolivar, the great El Libertador
of the last century who threw
off the Spanish yoke.

Porter, a Eugene attorney
until two years ago when he
deposed veteran Harris Ells-
worth, hasn't always been
cheered. In his first try against
Ellsworth in 1954 he advocat-
ed trade with Red China—the
wrong thing at the wrong
time.

But he was in office only a
short time when fate began to
write a whodunit that was to
make Porter into not only the
best known House freshman
but perhaps the best known of
all the 496 members.

It's a long way from Latin
America to Europe, but the
disappearance of a young pilot
and a well-known foe of the
current Dominican regime
spanned the distance, because
the pilot's parents live in Eu-
gene and asked for help. Por-
ter, as their congressman, end-
ed up with the request.

As the mystery has both
deepened and broadened it has
become obvious that the dic-
tator the United States has
been aiding is nothing more
than a gang leader—some-
thing Latin Americans have
known for many a year. And
Porter, who started as a sleuth,
has become something of an
expert on the politics of the
land below. Always an out-
spoken one, he has condemn-
ed our policy of supporting
off-color "good neighbors" and
in doing so has become the
champion of every Spanish-
speaking country which is
trying to practice democracy.

This past week he was in
Venezuela and was cheered as
a national hero. Venezuelan
papers described him as "the
congressman from Venezue-
la." He previously has re-
ceived similar treatment in
half a dozen other countries.
To the South and Central
American, he is the antithesis
of Vice President Nixon who
rightly or wrongly stands for
the present policy. Porter has
come to mean a change for
the better.

Porter still isn't exactly a
hero in his own home town or
even his home country. Life
magazine, a right of center
periodical which rarely is
kind to a left of center Demo-
crat such as Porter, last month
gave him the hero treatment
—but only in its Spanish lan-
guage edition.

This week the New York
Times, a buddy of the interna-
tionalists, which Porter now
has become in a neglected lo-
cale, gave him a big hand on
the editorial page. And News-
week, Time and U.S. News,
among others, are beginning
to take Porter seriously.

It begins to look as though
an incautious young flier trag-
edically and a freshman con-
gressman may bring a complete
re-evaluation of western hemi-
sphere policy. And it's high
time—Capital Journal, Salem.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

How government does busi-
ness note:
On Friday the august sen-
ate of the United States pass-
ed a minerals subsidy bill. It
provides a five-year subsidy
program for lead, zinc, fluo-
rospar and tungsten, with a
STOCK-PILING program for
copper.

The bill isn't yet law. Be-
fore it can become law, the
house must pass it and the
President must sign it. The
house may not pass it. The
President may not sign it. In-
stead, he may veto it.
But the senate has passed it.

QUESTIONS:
Is it a good bill?
Should it become a law?

LET'S put it this way:
L Speaking in general terms,
lead, zinc, fluoorspar, tungsten
and copper are running out
of the producers' ears. Prices
are low and are tending to
fall lower because present
supply of these metals ex-
ceeds present demand for
them.

A subsidy would RAISE
THE PRICE. That would
please the producers of lead,
zinc, fluoorspar, tungsten and
copper. It would please the
people of the areas in which

vision in every home, the writ-
ten word will soon be going
out.
(Copyright, 1958, New York
Herald Tribune, Inc.)

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst

United States policy in the
Middle East appears to be
threatened with virtual col-
lapse.

The revolt
in Iraq consti-
tutes a diplo-
matic defeat
that could
turn into a
disaster.

It threatens
to cripple the
Middle East
treaty organi-
zation—the Baghdad
Pact—which the United States
sponsored as part of its long
chain of alliances against Rus-
sian Communist aggression.

It seriously weakens any
real meaning which the Eisen-
hower Doctrine, planned to
strengthen pro-Western gov-
ernments of the Middle East,
might have had.

It is a victory for President
Gamal Abdel Nasser of the
new United Arab Republic,
who aspires to make himself
head man of the entire
Arab world.

Victory For Reds
In that it adds to the gen-
eral turmoil in the Middle
East, it is a victory for Soviet
Russia's policy of penetration
and subversion in the Arab
states.

The Iraq rebellion came
while the pro-Western govern-
ment of Lebanon is fighting,
with a discouraging lack of
success, a rebellion by pro-
Nasser elements.

Finally, the revolt came
just one day before the four
Moslem members of the Bagh-
dad Pact—Turkey, Iraq, Iran
and Pakistan—were to meet
in Istanbul, Turkey.

It seems not too much to
suggest that Secretary of State
John Foster Dulles must now
face the necessity for a really
agonizing review of American
policy.

Critics of State Department
policy might go back three
years in tracing a course of
events which can not be sepa-
rated from the crises in Leb-
anon and Iraq.

Refused To Join
First, there is the Baghdad
Pact. Dulles conceived that
pact and the United States
strongly sponsored it.

But the United States ad-
hered to various committees of
the Middle Eastern treaty orga-
nization but has rejected fre-
quent strong appeals that it
become a full member.

Then came Nasser's seizure
of the Suez Canal in 1956.
Dulles sponsored a strong pro-
gram of reprisals by cana-
lusing countries. But he backed
down, step by step, until the

these metals are produced be-
cause it would help to keep
the mines operating instead
of shutting down.

ANOTHER question:
Is it economically wise to
SUBSIDIZE products that are
already in over-supply?

FOR an answer to that, let's
turn to the farm program
of the past dozen years. The
farm program has SUBSIDIZED
OVER-PRODUCTION. As a
result, the warehouses are
bulging with surplus farm
products. These surpluses
hang over the farm markets
of the future like a dark thun-
dercloud.

It must be assumed—
Subsidizing over-pro-
duction of lead, zinc, fluoorspar,
tungsten and copper would
result in accumulated surplus-
es of these metals that would
hang over the markets of the
future like a dark thun-
dercloud.

NOW for the BIG question:
Why does the senate of
the United States—with the
disastrous example of the
farm subsidies before it—pass
a bill that proposes to sub-
sidize lead, zinc, fluoorspar,
tungsten and copper, which
are already over-produced?

Well, it's like this:
There are areas in our
country where these metals
are important items in the
local economy. A senate bill
to subsidize them leads to be-
lief in these areas that incum-
bent senators are GOOD PEOP-
LE TO VOTE FOR.

So—
The senate passes the sub-
sidy bill—even though its mem-
bers may hope the house fails
to pass it or the President
vetoes it.

WHAT'S what we call POLI-
TICS.
Most thoughtful people
think we have too much poli-
tics and too little statesman-
ship.

San Francisco — (UPI) —
Mayor George Christopher or-
dered the French tricolor
flown over city hall for four
days in honor of Bastille day.
It flew Friday, Saturday
and Sunday. Monday — Bas-
tille day—someone forgot to
raise it.

program became meaningless.

In November, 1956, Israel
attacked Egypt. Britain and
France seized the opportunity
to demand a cease fire and,
when it did not come about,
they attacked the canal zone.
The United States angrily de-
nounced the attack and led
the United Nations in forcing
Britain and France to with-
draw.

Saved Nasser
Many people believe that
had it not been for Dulles'
part in that, Nasser would
have been overthrown within
a few days. Instead, he was
handed a triumph and rela-
tions between the United

States and Britain were seri-
ously strained.

In 1957 came the Eisen-
hower Doctrine, designed to
strengthen governments like
those of Iraq and Lebanon
against attack by any pro-
Communist country—such
as, say, Egypt or Syria. It
proved to be a paper tiger.
Only recently, however, Dul-
les broadened it and advanced
the possibility that the United
States might aid Lebanon with
its armed forces. But neither
the United States nor the U.N.
has given Lebanon any help,
though it can hardly be doubt-
ed Egypt and Syria have given
massive help to the rebels.

Washington Report

By William S. White

UNCOMPREHENSIBLE
BIGNESS

Washington—No place in
all the world is so synony-
mous with sheer, uncompre-
hensible bigness as is the
Pentagon. Officially the
military headquarters of the
United States, it is also in
fact the military power center
of the free world.

Washington directs the
spending of so much money
that the whole thing is past
belief. The current budget re-
quest on Congress is for \$38,
100,000,000 out of a total na-
tional budget, for every form
of governmental outlay every-
where, of \$72,500,000,000.

Some senior congressmen,
who are among those who
must authorize all this money,
concede in confidence that it
is next to impossible for any-
body in Congress to keep any
exact check on Pentagon
spending. At any given time,
there may be 10 to 15 billion
dollars flowing somewhere
along the military pipelines.

To isolate one of these bil-
lions, and to be able to know
that it was going precisely for
this or that function, would
not be easy.

Everybody connected with
the Pentagon, in short, tends
to become overwhelmed by
the immensity of the business.
The current secretary of de-
fense, Neil H. McElroy, a tall,
powerful, quiet man, is en-
gaged in an earnest but phil-
osophical struggle to wrestle
the paper work of this be-
hemoth of bureaucracy down
to some scale within human
grasp. His private comments
make it plain he is fully
aware that he is not on any
boy's errand.

THIRTY thousand military
and civilian employees
work in the Pentagon, where
there are 3,000 clocks to
watch, if people are so in-
clined. The building, though
only five stories high, has
three times the office space
of the 102 floors of the Em-
pire State building in New
York and half again the area
of Chicago's mammoth Mer-
chandise Mart.

Based here are the Army,
the Navy and the Air Force.
Men whose memories of mili-
tary service are the memories
only of field and combat
would be struck by many
things in the Pentagon.

For example, to them a
colonel is a high officer, in-
deed; the terrain was never
crowded with shouldered
eagles. In the Pentagon, colo-
nels—or Navy commanders—are
not a dime a dozen; they
are a dime a hundred.

Around a central court five
acres in area, this vast thing
rises in five "rings." There
are 10 main corridors radiat-
ing out like spokes—and
there are 17½ miles of corri-
dors.

Great and dramatic deci-
sions are taken in a cool, shel-
tered, hushed atmosphere like
that of a metropolitan bank.
One office may cut the orders
dispatching the Marines to
the Middle East while an of-
fice 20 feet away hasn't a
clue of what is going on and
will learn of it only in the
newspapers.

THIS building is the ulti-
mate in American mass

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