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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 21, 1948 (Wednesday)
Five men, representing the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, attended the annual Hart mountain trek last week end.

Approximately 750 persons attended a healing revival last night at the armory.

20 YEARS AGO

July 21, 1938 (Thursday)
The Shakespeare festival's membership drive is off to a good start.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Insect life is reported plentiful in vacation spots. This refutes the belief all insect life mobilized nightly at soft-ball games."

30 YEARS AGO

July 21, 1928 (Saturday)
Street signs are to be repainted on curbs at intersections since their absence for six weeks has caused annoyance to residents from strangers seeking directions.

From Local and Personal column: "Landscape painting is my hobby and I'm going to Crater Lake today to paint it." Henry Jaquet, pioneer farmer of Silverton, Ore., said here this morning.

40 YEARS AGO

July 21, 1918 (Sunday)
Major E. E. Kelly, signal corps officer from Medford, recently umpired a troop baseball game in France.

"We're rarin' to go," said 73 Jackson county draftees as they left for Camp Lewis this morning.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. What is the name of Gracie Allen's husband?
2. Is it true or false that the wind of a tornado can drive a straw into solid boards and tree trunks?
3. In which South American country is the city of Caracas?
4. What is the antithesis of the color black?
5. Water can be taken into a locomotive tender while the train is in motion; true or false?
6. Name the capital of Greece.
7. The world's highest dam is in the United States; name it.
8. What is the D. A. V.?
9. What committee of the House of Representatives is investigating the activities of Bernard Goldfine, Sherman Adams and others?
10. How is Rocky Mountain spotted fever transmitted?

- Answers: 1. George Burns. 2. False. 3. Venezuela. 4. White. 5. True. 6. Athens. 7. Spitzer Dam, Colo. (726 feet). 8. Disabled American Veterans. 9. Sub-committee on Legislative Oversight. 10. By ticks.

Outdoor Recreation Survey

The outdoor recreational resources of the United States are in for a searching survey. And high time, too.

The congress recently completed action on a bill providing for such a study, the President signed it, and some of the members of the commission who will do the job have been appointed.

Among them, appropriately, is Sen. Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon, one of the senate's staunchest supporters of conservation and the values of the outdoors.

THE Eugene Register-Guard, in commenting on Neuberger's appointment by Vice President Richard Nixon, said it showed "good judgment," and that "the senator, who has been deeply interested in conservation for many years, will be a trenchant spokesman for those who fear the day that the recreational potential of America's great outdoors is exhausted."

The 15-man commission — including four senators and four representatives, plus seven non-congressmen to be named by the president — will have a big job, and three years in which to do it. They will have up to \$2,500,000 to conduct the survey, and will be assisted by an advisory committee of the head of each of the federal agencies dealing with recreation, plus 25 persons appointed to represent geographical areas and citizen interest groups.

WHAT'S the purpose? Basically, it is to find out, authoritatively and for the first time, just what the U. S. has in the way of outdoor recreational resources, whether they are sufficient, and what will be needed in the years to come.

Anyone who is at all interested in some form of outdoor recreation (and who isn't?) knows there is increasing pressure on the rivers, streams, lakes, beaches, forests and mountains which so many of us use these days to revive ourselves from the strains of everyday life.

Consider what it is now, with 174,000,000 population. Then consider what will happen in 1976 (population estimate, 225,000,000), in 2000 (population estimate 300,000,000) and so on. Consider what it will be as the four-day week succeeds the five-day week, and the three- or even four-week vacation succeeds the two-week vacation. And consider what will be the effect of the vast new network of good roads now abuilding, which will make the outdoors more accessible than ever before.

FOR example: In 1926, 6,000,000 visitors went into the national forests. In 1962—only 3½ years away—some 66,000,000 visitors are expected. The National Park system was designed to handle 25,000,000 visitors annually, but it had 59,000,000 last year, and expects 80,000,000 by 1966—the date for completion of its "Mission 66" program to bring it up to a point to meet the demand.

But the forests and national parks are not enough. They must be expanded, added to, and supplemented, if Americans are not to be as crowded in the outdoors as they are in the cities. (Oregon is fortunate in that the state owns all its ocean beaches. But of the 3,700 miles of the U. S. coastline along the Atlantic, only 240 miles are open to the general public.)

MEANWHILE, there are many things that must be done before it is too late. The states must expand their systems of parks and recreational areas. So must the counties and cities, before the land best suited to that purpose is gone beyond retrieving. The areas we have now must be protected and preserved for future as well as present use.

Anything less will be a betrayal of the people these local governments serve. The federal agencies, generally, are aware of the demands, and are doing what they can to meet them. Both the National Park service and the U. S. Forest Service have increased funds for recreation, and are using them to good advantage. But the appropriations are not, even now, adequate to meet the need.

If progress is continued for the next three years, and the commission comes up with a sound, feasible program, there is hope that the nation's outdoor recreational needs will be met—at least insofar as they can be in a land which already has lost forever much of the land most admirably suited to the need.—E.A.

The Creative Man

What sets a creative individual aside from one who may be equally intelligent, but whose talents do not tend to creativity?

A recent study by a University of Chicago researcher indicates that drive and personality traits have much to do with it.

The current Scientific American says: "The creative individual . . . tends to set his sights on more distant goals and to have a better mastery of complex ideas and personal relationships. He sees himself as different from other people, acts less conventionally, is more tolerant of unconventional behavior in others. The creative scientist analyzes a problem slowly and carefully, then proceeds rapidly with the solution. The less creative man is apt to flounder in a disorganized attempt to get a quick answer. The creative scientist works longer hours and spends more of his leisure time on activities related to his profession. He places a higher value on creative effort and feels keenly any restriction upon its exercise in his job."

The survey was among scientists. But the analysis would be equally valid if applied to those engaged in other lines of endeavor, whether it be art, business, teaching, writing, or just the problems of everyday life.—E.A.

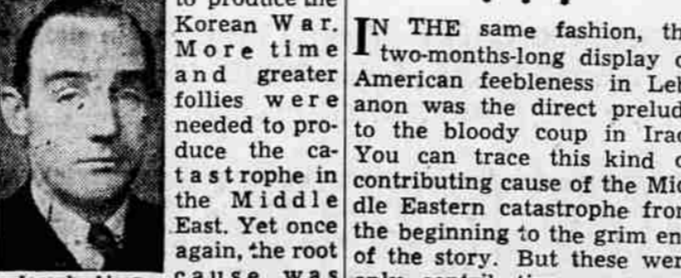
Dennis the Menace



TOOK ME YEARS TO LEARN TO DO THIS, JOEY!

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
WE ASKED FOR IT Washington—The Truman-Louis Johnson disarmament program took only 18 months to produce the Korean War.



IN THE same fashion, the two-months-long display of American feebleness in Lebanon was the direct prelude to the bloody coup in Iraq. You can trace this kind of contributing cause of the Middle Eastern catastrophe from the beginning to the grim end of the story. But these were only contributing causes, as Dean Acheson's famous proclamation of our lack of interest in Korea was at best a contributing cause of Stalin's Korean decision.

Without the Truman-Louis Johnson disarmament, the Korean aggression would never have happened, no matter what Acheson said or did not say. And no matter what nonsense was talked at Geneva, or what weakness was displayed at Lebanon, the Middle Eastern catastrophe would never have happened if we had not also lost the American military lead in these last self-indulgent years.

THE lead was narrowing fast when President Eisenhower took office. He inherited a mass of ugly documents, in which the Truman Administration belatedly recognized the progress of Soviet weaponry and proposed a greater American defense effort to maintain our lead. Instead, the Eisenhower Administration shortly decided on a reduced defense effort. Hence the Eden-Eisenhower protestations at Geneva sounded delightfully convincing to the Soviet auditors.

SINCE then, Soviet power has grown continuously, and Western power has continuously failed to keep pace with this growth. For Khrushchev, as for Stalin before him, the decisive factor in every calculation is his estimate of the existing balance of military power. As the power balance has tilted in the Kremlin's favor, the Kremlin has regularly recalculated the risks that might reasonably be taken. And now the Kremlin has boldly risked the climactic stab at the Western oil-jugular in the Middle East.

Today, the gravest decisions about the Middle East must instantly be taken. Tomorrow equally grave decisions will have to be taken, about the inner relationships of the Western Alliance. But the decision that is most important of all is the long range decision. The Middle Eastern catastrophe is a warning ten times more serious than the warning of the Sputniks. It is a warning that we cannot save ourselves without an immediate, massive and sustained national effort to

strengthen our defense and redress the power balance. There is no other way, unless we want the stab at the jugular to be followed, in a little while, by a stab for the heart itself.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

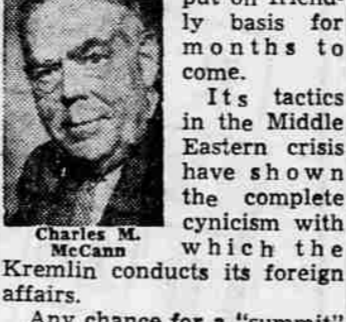
JAMES THURBER, visibly displeased with the way the world is going, announced the other day, "I often think it would be fine if the French poodles could take over. They've certainly been more intelligent in the last few years than human beings, and they have more charm, grace and humor, too. I broached the subject to my own poodle. 'How about your species running things for a while?' I asked. My poodle, however, who is positively brilliant, promptly answered, 'The hell with it!'"

Betty Primeau, in Ontario, Canada, reports this edifying conversation:
First girl: I have a new Lautree chemise.
Second girl: What's it like?
First girl: Toulouse . . .
A beautiful girl in Georgia was voted Miss Timber Queen at a recent ceremony. She claimed it was because she never had been axed.
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Soviet Action Said To End Hope for Friendly Relations

By CHARLES M. McCANN (UPI Foreign News Analyst)

Soviet Russia appears to have destroyed any hope that its relations with the United States can be put on friendly basis for months to come.



Its tactics in the Middle Eastern crisis have shown the complete cynicism with which the Kremlin conducts its foreign affairs.

Any chance for a "summit" conference of the sort which has been discussed in recent months seems to have vanished.

The meeting on the Middle Eastern crisis which Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev has demanded would not be that sort of summit conference.

Summons for West Khrushchev's summons is pretty well boils down to a demand that the United States and Britain appear before him to defend their actions in Lebanon and Jordan.

The alternative, he implies, might be an attack by Russia on the two allies.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has expressed confidence that, despite its dire threats, the Soviet Government will not resort to any military action against the United States and British dispatch of troops to Lebanon and Jordan.

There seems to be pretty good reason for Dulles' confidence. One factor is the general

belief that the Soviet government does not want a global war, which could easily be caused by any rash action in the Middle East.

Another factor is that the Soviet statements, threatening as they are, appear to be aimed chiefly at mobilizing world opinion against the United States and Britain—a propaganda offensive.

Russia is represented as the friend of peace, the defender of small countries against aggressive "imperialism" and "colonialism."

It might as well be admitted that this propaganda is likely to be effective not only in the Arab countries but in most of the newly-freed nations in the world and among some sections of popular opinion in allied countries themselves.

But Russia's action in the United Nations has shown how brazenly a Communist government can change course.

The United States and Britain sent their troops to Lebanon and Jordan in response to appeals by legally-constituted governments. Their very life was threatened by rebellions fomented and actively aided by a foreign government—the United Arab Republic of President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

The allied action was taken under Article 51 of the U.N. to order the United States and Britain to withdraw their troops. The resolution was defeated by a vote of eight to one. Russia alone voted for it. Sweden and Japan abstained.

How different was Russia's attitude in the Hungarian crisis!

Russia's action crushing with the utmost brutality a purely popular, purely internal revolt was condemned by both the Security Council and the General Assembly, in which all U.N. members are represented. Later the Assembly called on Russia to withdraw its troops. But the troops are still there.

Now, the Soviet government has organized and formally staged demonstrations in which a riotous mob threw stones, bricks, ink bottles and other missiles at the Embassy and broke about 275 of its windows.

Aside from any more serious aspects of the middle eastern crisis, it is hardly likely that the United States government will forget that soon.

Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington — One of the ugliest buildings in Washington, in an area locally known as Foggy Bottom, is the home of chronic crisis and the object of constant criticism.



The State Department is a good deal like the elderly ladies in the patent medicine advertisements, in that it is prey to endless backaches and headaches. Indeed, this center of American foreign policy might be described as the most-lined and weary of all the six official faces of Washington.

Nothing in the law or Constitution says this must be so. Nevertheless, the State Department—in all administrations, including the present one—is always running a panting race with the shadow of unpopularity. And it is nearly always losing.

If the Senate is not up in arms against the department, the House of Representatives will be. And on the rare occasions when these faithful critics may be quiescent, one section or another of public or press will be in full cry against the denizens of Foggy Bottom.

THESE characters, in consequence, have long since developed the most wary sensitivity. All but the strongest tend to look for sinister undertones in the most innocent of inquiries. Asked the time of day, they are likely to hesitate portentously, to ponder gravely, and at length to reply in many rolling syllables to the effect that question requires further notice: do you mean to elicit information having regard to the present hour in Washington; or is your interrogation directed to the relative position, as it were, of the clock hands in Moscow?

This prolix and unduly careful attitude is often exhibited before Congress. Though it is entirely understandable—these "State" fellows have been gun shy for generations—it is also regrettable. For it only strengthens the public image of the State Department that hostile politicians have so long fostered—fuddy-duddy, striped pants, tea-drinking.

This is an inexact and unfair image and one harmful to the interests of the United States. For this department conducts the first line of the country's defense and for the most part with great devotion—as it is doing at this moment in the Middle East.

Still, there is a grain of truth in the stereotype.

THE bureaucratic inertia and encrusted stuffiness of the State Department is undeniable. And it is not the top people who are to blame; rather it is those in the tiers below. These tend to a fusty solemnity in which no gaiety could raise its head—and a certain gaiety is not always out of place in the solution of great problems.

It is obvious that something about the system is not too easy to bear, even for those in it. The most recent ex-secretary of state, Dean Acheson, as far more strikingly persuasive out of office than he was in. The explanation is that he was so busy then on so many things that sometimes his public papers were prepared by others. They are infinitely better when, as now, they are self-prepared.

The present secretary, John Foster Dulles, suggests in his official appearances a dour puritanism and consciousness of absolute personal rightness on all occasions that is less than fair to him as a man.

The truth is that the Department of State and its chief must carry an immense burden that never lightens, far the heaviest of any foreign office in the world. For not only is this nation the world's leader; it is also a very big and diverse country full of conflicting pressures from "national origin" groups which will simultaneously look upon our relations with other nations in vastly different ways. Their competing demands must be to some extent accommodated.

THERE is none of the homogeneity upon which Whitehall can base its actions. And there is none of the happy situation of the Kremlin, which is less than passionately concerned with what the Russian public will think.

Finally, because the State Department has so many things to do in so many places around the world, it is becoming rather like a vast factory of high policy. It is not always too easy to think above the hum of the great machine.

This machine occupies an eight-story structure—functional, rather modernistic and antispectacularly graceful. It maintains 279 listening posts abroad, has 12,500 American employees and about 10,000 foreign employees. Its couriers travel 8,500,000 miles a year; the mail and pouch rooms handle 35,000 communications a day.

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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 an eye to clarification and condensation. 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.

The Moral Way

To the Editor: Like the British, I believe the Americans can and will accept the moral responsibility for military intervention in the Middle East.

At the time of the Suez crisis, 58 per cent of the British agreed with the British government's sudden dispatch of military forces against Egypt. Gradually they regained reason and objectivity. They disagreed with the action of their government and the architect of the policy. Eden had to bow out. They accepted the rebuke of the world.

Today it is probable that 58 per cent of Americans believe it was right to send our mighty military forces into Lebanon, ignoring that United Nations' authorized observation teams had been sent there by us and other member nations to keep the peace. It is probable that events will follow the Suez pattern.

Blocked by great power vetoes in the Security Council, smaller states will take the initiative in the General Assembly emergency session next week. They will act swiftly to rebuke the United States. Once again the spread of war may be avoided.

The General Assembly will express the moral pressure of mankind. Can we accept the pain and disappointment of the grave miscalculation of United States policy?

We have much to gain if we can. American leadership can be restored in the United Nations. We can go forward to help the United Nations define "indirect aggression," and establish methods "short of war" for restraining subversive forces. This could virtually stop the "cold war," our greatest folly and costliest political blunder.

Whether the intervention was to maintain permanently the government we want in the Middle East, or to stop the immediate threat of revolution only, it is against our ways of the past. It divides the Arab states, preventing their natural tendency to unite and become able to take care of their own problems.

If we were to stay permanently, to take Britain's place of colonial power, it would be costly beyond all estimates. So costly that our economy might go under. We must face the fact that it isn't as strong as we would like, due to military expenditures and waste, principally.

THE United Nations way is the moral way. It is right and costs less. It saves the need for the horrible expense to maintain great armies. The 6,000 Marines, 49 warships and two aircraft carriers, the paratroopers, have not solved a thing. We still have to search long and hard as a nation for a policy acceptable to the Middle East and in accord with our own principles.

Marie M. Bosworth, 2425 East Main st., Medford.

Having entered the Middle East, there are three things we must accomplish if we are to emerge from the adventure with the respect and the confidence of the world:

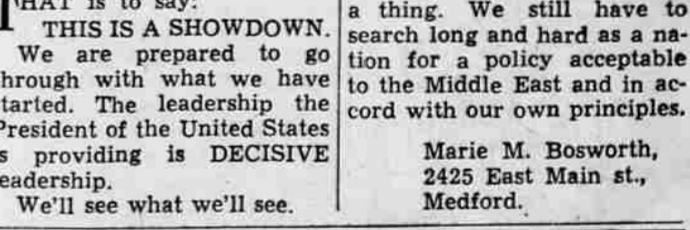
1. We must prove to the world at large that our motives are pure.
2. To the Arabs, we must prove that we are not initiating a new imperialism with us as the boss imperialist.
3. We must make it plain to the Kremlin that if it starts shooting it will wish it hadn't.

IT IS CERTAIN that we have alerted ALL of our bases that ring Russia on every side. At these bases there are bombers with nuclear bombs in their bays. All of these will be able to take off within a few minutes after receiving the command to do so.

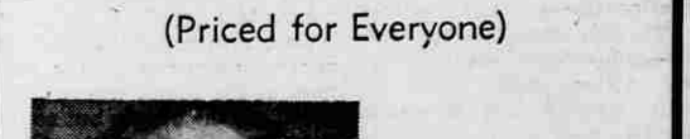
THAT is to say: THIS IS A SHOWDOWN. We are prepared to go through with what we have started. The leadership the President of the United States is providing is DECISIVE leadership. We'll see what we'll see.

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