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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 22, 1948 (Thursday)
The Southern Oregon Ken-
nel club met for a picnic yes-
terday evening in Lithia park,
Ashland.

From "Side Glances":
"Keith Mirick deciding that
in spite of what the experts
say, it's impossible to brush
a dog's teeth, he having come
out second best in a Pepsodent
and brush tussle with the
family pet."

20 YEARS AGO
July 27, 1938 (Friday)
The postmaster has declared
"Clear Up Rural Box
Week" in an effort to stand-
ardize size and appearance.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Snudge Pot" column: "It was
108 yesterday. Nobody re-
called how their feet got one
morning last December."

30 YEARS AGO
July 27, 1928 (Sunday)
The new Harmonica Band
will be heard over the radio
Tuesday night.

The water fountain in front
of the Liberty Repair shop on
North Fir St. is temporarily
out of use while repair work
is done on nearby.

35 YEARS AGO
July 25, 1923 (Monday)
Tomorrow is Kansas day in
Ashland.

F. W. Whitman, orchard
foreman, gave the departing
drafts 550 cigars and offered
three \$50 Liberty bonds for
capturing Huns.

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

1. Ceylonese is the name for
a kind of synthetic fabric;
true or false?

2. Did General Douglas
MacArthur ever serve as Su-
perintendent of the U. S. Mil-
itary Academy at West Point?

3. The iron frame at the
front of steam locomotives,
designed to throw obstruc-
tions from the track is known
as a C- —.

4. A majority of the popu-
lation of Australia is of
American, British, or La'in origin?

5. Surgery of the nervous
system is known as what?

6. Is there a chemical dif-
ference between sugar pro-
duced from beets and that
produced from sugar cane?

7. The number of disabled
veterans of WW II exceeds
two million; true or false?

8. Which State rivals Vir-
ginia for the title "Mother of
Presidents"?

9. By whom was the Amer-
ican colony of Georgia
founded?

10. What is a mantilla?

Answers: 1. False. Natives
of Ceylon. 2. Yes. 3. Cow-
catcher. 4. British. 5. Neu-
rosurgery. 6. No. 7. True.
(2 1/2 million). 8. Ohio. 9.
James O. Oglethorpe. 10.
Headress worn by Spanish
women.

About Bears and Beauty

"Metal chests with good locks make fair storage receptacles, although experience has shown that not all metal chests are bear-proof."

We are now in a position to testify to the accuracy of the second clause of this sentence, printed in a little brochure warning of the danger of bears which is handed to visitors to Crater Lake National park.

Bears (in the case at hand, a mother with either two or three cubs—we were in no condition to conduct an accurate census at 2 a.m.) are the principal emotional drawback to the epic and span new Mazama campground at Crater lake. The loss of the breakfast bacon was of less importance than the sight of indigenous wildlife at uncomfortably close range.

BEARS are only a minor facet of the overall attractions provided visitors to Oregon's only national park, which is practically in Medford's backyard.

As a matter of fact, it often seems that this familiarity may breed contempt, or at least neglect, of the same order as is expressed in the Biblical notation that a "prophet is not without honor save in his own country."

Many Medford people have never even visited the lake—probably the most beautiful in the world. And those who have often admit they make the two-hour trip only when they have out-of-town guests to show around.

AN editorialist on the McMinnville News-Register, a long-time resident of Oregon, recently visited the lake for the first time, and after recording the impressions of his visit, concluded:

"Whatever you do, don't put off your visit to this most beautiful of all spots in our state as your editor did for years. He is ashamed and plans to go back soon."

We are in a somewhat better position, having visited Crater lake perhaps a dozen times over the years. We spent two weeks there one summer in our youth.

And we never fail to get a thrill from that first glimpse of the mighty caldera, the intense blueness of the water, the exhilaration of the thin air.

LAST week end, after our bacon-less breakfast, we made the 36-mile Rim drive, for the first time in more than 20 years, and were again amazed at the great and ever-changing beauty of the lake, which cannot really be described.

Here is the McMinnville editor's attempt:

"The beauty is made up of a composite of stark and jagged cliffs made of volcanic rocks; the lake, blue beyond description; the changing sky, with clouds or without them; the wind on the surface of the lake, and the sense of mystery engendered in the observer's mind as he tries to comprehend the magnitude of the great cataclysm which once shook the mountain."

That "sense of mystery" is really there, too, for it was high among the comments of the teenagers in the party, who kept discovering new things to awe them. The current teenager adjective, "neat," seems somehow to fall short of being adequately descriptive, but it was said with feeling.

ONE could spend any length of time—from days to weeks to months to years—exploring Crater Lake National park, and still be able to find things that are new, fascinating, beautiful.

Not only is there the purely scenic attraction, which is vast; there is also the study of the park's flora and fauna (including bears) to be made; the geological story of ages past; the human-interest problem of running a vast area which is visited by huge throngs—hundreds of thousands of people each year; and the physical exploration of the park, from Boundary Springs in the north (which are the headquarters of the Rogue river), to the fascinating cinder canyons, to the pumice-laden desert. And so on and so on.

When on June 12, 1853, John Wesley Hillman discovered the lake it must have been a tremendous thrill, seeing through a white man's eyes for the first time one of the most beautiful sights in the world.

The thrill of discovery remains, though, even today—perhaps particularly today, as the world of nature retreats further and further from our everyday lives.—E.A.

New Respectability

Hypnotism, once one of the arcane sciences, and later the stock-in-trade of one type of showman, is slowly gaining a new respectability in the hands of careful, ethical medical men.

Since the days of its "discoverer" Franz Mesmer, in the 1780s, (although something similar was known far earlier), hypnotism has been surrounded by an aura of supernaturalism, of mystery and awe, which has not fully abated. But, even though it is not yet fully understood, it is now known to be a natural phenomenon, and one that in skilled, ethical hands, can do good.

MESMER originated it for medical purposes, although his theories later were proven wrong. And, on and off, it has been used in medicine ever since—largely in assisting at childbirth, and in the investigation and treatment of mental ills. Today it is being used, is a limited but increasing fashion, for hypnotic anesthesia in dentistry and minor surgery, as well.

The fact that its use gives one person authority over the personality of another is probably why it is feared, and the fact that it has been abused in the past is probably why it has been in disrepute.

But in careful and well-trained hands, it is more and more becoming a useful tool in man's efforts against pain and illness.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace

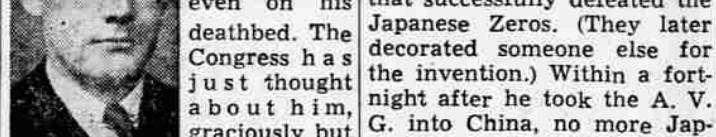


"IT'S SORTA LIKE DUSTIN' WITH A CHICKEN, ISN'T IT?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE OLD HERO
Washington—In these times when greater and greater dangers are monthly born of feebleness and folly, it is very good to think about the old hero, even on his deathbed. The Congress has a just thought about him, graciously but belatedly promoting him to the rank of lieutenant general in the U.S. Air Force.



But even the Congress cannot really have known much about the old hero. Almost no one knows, for instance, that he was one of the originators of the modern theory of airborne operations. The U. S. Army laughed at his theory, for cavalry was still more popular than airplanes in the mid-1920s. The Red Army offered him a rich contract to test his theory in the Soviet Union; but he refused it and that episode receded.

Almost no one knows, either, that he was almost certainly the leading American air ace of the Second World War—and this is hardly surprising, because the old hero rolled up his score of 40-odd Japanese airplanes shot down before we ever got into the war. That happened after they threw him out of the Air Force in the mid-1930s, merely because he was much, much too tactlessly right about the need for a balanced air force and a lot of other things. All the same, the Army doctors who certified that he was no longer fit for active service had quite good arguments on their side.

IN FACT the old hero was already deaf as a post and over 40 years old, when he turned up at Nanking just before the big Japanese attack on China. Possibly the Generalissimo and Madame Chiang Kai-shek did not know enough about modern medicine. At any rate, they found him fit enough to improvise the brilliant air defense of Nanking which utterly destroyed the first squadrons of the Japanese sent in. And when the Chinese had no more planes of their own left, Madame Chiang, whom he loved, let the old hero go after the Japs himself, in his specially adapted Curtiss Hawk, on a straight piecework basis.

That nest egg he made by shooting down Japanese ese bombers at \$1,000 per bomber was the "foreign money" the Army general staff used to drop unpleasant hints about, when the old hero came to Washington to organize the American Volunteer Group—the "Flying Tigers" they called the group later, but I never liked the silly name. Out of little more than string and chewing gum, the old hero had devised the Chinese air warning net, that sustained China's resistance through the worst years. Out of little more than string and chewing gum and some fine American pilots, he also devised the A. V. G.

One can see him now, sweating it out in the awful heat on that awful air field in Toungoo, Burma, in the pre-Pearl Harbor summer. Franklin Roosevelt had boldly given him 100 P-40s that even the beleaguered British did not want, and he had crews of 100 U. S. pilots of every imaginable sort. (Seven were actually Navy flying boat pilots, who first tried to land their P-40s about 15 feet above steaming runway, with unfortunate consequences.) But he did not have any staff worth mentioning, or any spare parts at all, or even, for a while, any ammunition for his P-40's machine guns.

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Editorial Comment

ARGUMENT AGAINST DEATH PENALTY
Down in Georgia a man walked free out of the death house of the state penitentiary the other day. He had been twice convicted of committing murder during a robbery, but the confession of another man saved his life.

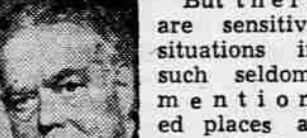
This incident is certain to have a bearing on the opinion of Oregon voters who will ballot on a proposal advocated by Gov. Bob Holmes to abolish the death penalty.

Not many innocent people are convicted of capital crimes and executed, but obviously some are. Here was a case in which a witness had identified the alleged killer positively—but erroneously, as it turned out.

The state of Georgia was plain lucky that it hadn't already killed this innocent man.—Astoria Astorian Budget.

Potential Mid-East Hot Spots Could Inflare Present Crisis

By CHARLES M. MCCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
The Middle East is studded with hot spots that could inflame the present crisis. Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, of course, are the chief danger points.



But there are sensitive situations in such seldom mentioned places as Kuwait, Yemen, Libya and the Sudan. In addition, there is great tension along the frontier between Turkey on one side and Syria and Iraq on the other. Great Britain has been alarmed by the disclosure that Sheikh Abdullah As-Salim As-Sabah, ruler of its little protectorate of Kuwait, has conferred twice with President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic. Kuwait, on the Persian Gulf is the greatest oil producing center in the whole Middle East, and one of the greatest in the world. It has long been known there is a strong pro-Nasser element in Kuwait, and as a precaution Britain is reinforcing its troops in the neighboring sheikdom on Bah-Bahrain. Yemen needs Britain. Kuwait's oil is vitally important to Britain. A British commentator discussing a possible blow-up there, has said Kuwait is more important to Britain economically than Gibraltar, Malta and Cyprus put together. Cairo dispatches say Yemen, the belligerent little kingdom at the tip of the Arabian peninsula, has informed Arab League headquarters in Cairo that Britain is massing troops on its border "in preparation for aggression."

Yemen also has given this notification to the high command of the United Arab Republic, with which it is now affiliated. Yemen has been attacking Britain's protectorate of Aden sporadically for several years and openly hopes to take it over. Its allegation of British troop movements might be a build-up for new raids across the Yemen frontier at this time. It was made known during the week end that Britain has reinforced its troops in Libya, adjoining Egypt on the west. Egyptian Stirs Trouble. Egyptian agents have been

Ex-Governor Avers U.S. Lebanon Entry Lacks Justification

(Editor's note: Charles A. Sprague, editor and publisher of the Oregon Statesman in Salem, former governor of Oregon, and, in 1952, alternate U. S. delegate to the U.N. General Assembly, entered a dissent to the U. S. action in sending troops into Lebanon. His column, written under the headline "U. S. Entry in Lebanon Not Justified on Moral or Legal Grounds" follows.)

By CHARLES A. SPRAGUE
Let us have done with "moralizing" over United States intervention in Lebanon. We have not dispatched Marines there just to shore up the present Lebanese government. It is our move on the chessboard of power politics. Our concern is not chiefly for the Lebanese people, to protect them from trespassing Syrians and Egyptians; but for our "national interests" which focus on the containment of the Soviet Union and of Communism, and on prevention of Russian control of the great reservoir of petroleum in the Middle East. The Israeli had more provocation than the Lebanese because their borders had persistently been violated by Egyptians; and Britain and France had more at stake in the Suez Canal and the Middle East than the United States. On moral grounds (wisely, I believe) we moved to halt their aggression in Egypt. Now, for a similar reason, we moved in troops at the request of the President of Lebanon, but our move did not square with our commitments under the Eisenhower Doctrine which called for support on request when a nation was subject to or threatened by "armed aggression from any country controlled by international communism," which was not the case in Lebanon—no Soviet or Communist soldiers were anywhere near. Nor did the United States rely on United Nations. We had besought the dispatch of an observation team by U.N. It reported that it found no evidence of substantial rebellion to support the rebel forces. It was only after the coup in Iraq that we rushed in our Marines and paratroopers—and then besought United Nations to take over the policing. Washington simply got panicky after it got the news from Baghdad. Instead of waiting for some clearing of the atmosphere it reversed its policy and shipped in Marines and Britain followed with troops to Jordan. Now an ambassador from Iraq named by the new government declares that Iraq will honor its commitments, will continue to deliver oil to the West, still considers itself a member of the Baghdad Pact. Meantime, we have conceded to Russia for the first time in the cold war the moral initiative. Now Ambassador Soboleff moves in U.N. for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon and Jordan. And President Krushchev even more dramatically seizes the initiative with an invitation to an immediate summit meeting, dressing it in the attractive colors of averting the war which seems to threaten.

To sum up: Our intervention in Lebanon is not justified on moral or legal grounds. It is the consequence of our fixation in trying to polarize international politics between the Soviet Union (Communism) and the West (the Free World). It overlooks the surge of peoples lately emancipated from colonial status for independence and for material progress and for ethnic and national prestige. It overlooks, too, the turbulence of new and immature governments and the easy resort to revolt and assassination as a result of internal stresses. The intervention is essentially an attempt to counter, in advance, a power penetration of the Middle East by the Soviet Union. It must be assessed then solely in terms of power politics.

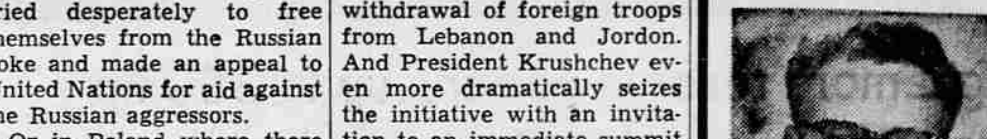
Playing Politics?
To the Editors: When it comes to playing politics, nothing is sacred to the incumbent congressman from the fourth district of Oregon, Charles Porter. On June 3, 1958, Porter wrote a letter to 27 local people, claiming that he was working for veterans' hospital facilities at Camp White. In the letter he said, and these are his exact words, "The coming reduction of facilities in the Roseburg Veterans Administration Hospital may be a weapon on our side." With this "our" business Porter attempted to be on the side of Jackson county people who are seriously working toward a worthwhile end. On July 10, however, a press service story appeared in a Portland paper, saying that he was working to prevent reduction of operations in Roseburg. Has the congressman

changed his allegiance from Jackson to Douglas county or is he simply playing politics and trying to fool the people of both places? Donald L. Stathos, 220 South Central ave., Medford.

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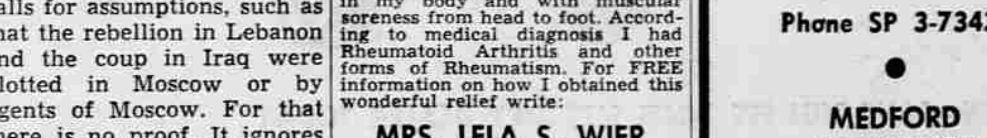


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