

MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

Obituary in Southern Oregon
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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 31, 1948 (Saturday)
The pear packing school is
scheduled to open Aug. 5.
The Rogue river "over-
flows" with salmon in the
biggest run reported in 30
years.

20 YEARS AGO

July 31, 1938 (Sunday)
The Mail Tribune and Cub
Scouts are jointly sponsoring
a Midget Speder derby.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
work of fixing Jackson st. and
Tenth st. has started, and
when finished gives promise
of being among the leading
speedways."

30 YEARS AGO

July 31, 1928 (Tuesday)
Relics of Rogue river In-
dians, including arrowheads
and stone weapons, are on
display at Lamport's sporting
goods store.
"Lights of New York," the
world's first all-talking pic-
ture, opens here this week.

40 YEARS AGO

July 31, 1918 (Wednesday)
Major (Judge) E. E. Kelly
is reportedly "making good as
a soldier and officer" in the
front lines in France.
A shortage of pear pickers
has led orchardists to call on
women and children to pitch
in.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Who composed "The Moonlight Sonata"?
 - 2. In what year did the "Munich Conference," which preceded World War II, occur?
 - 3. Is Iceland a dependency of Denmark?
 - 4. Which Federal agency regulates stock exchanges in the U. S.?
 - 5. Name the former State Department official who wrote a book, "The Time for Decision."
 - 6. Why do ostriches stick their heads in the sand?
 - 7. Are the Federal Reserve Banks owned by the U. S. Government?
 - 8. Does a solstice or an equinox occur in December?
 - 9. What are the initials F. P. O. in a mailing address mean?
 - 10. The statue of Liberty in New York Harbor is a single hollow casting; true or false?
- Answers: 1. Beethoven. 2. 1938. 3. It is an independent country. 4. Securities and Exchange Commission. 5. Sumner Welles. 6. To seek water. 7. No. 8. The winter solstice. 9. Fleet Post Office. 10. False. (It is fabricated of many metal plates.)

TAKES OVER NEW POST

Jedda, Saudi Arabia—UPI
Crown Prince Faisal, who recently took over control of the government from his brother, King Saud, has assumed the post of prime minister in addition to his other posts of prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, it was announced Wednesday night.

On Veterans' Rights

Is a veteran, merely because of the fact that he is a veteran, to be entitled to free medical care all his life, and a pension in his old age?

This is a question which is being debated heatedly in some quarters.

In Harper's magazine, the other day, a writer (who is also a veteran) came up with an unequivocal answer: No.

HE DECLARES that, though he has a 10 per cent disability, he has never collected the checks to which he is technically entitled, because it has made no difference in his ability to earn a living.

He views military service to his country as an obligation of citizenship—not as a prerequisite to a ride on the gravy train.

And, he says, the payment of substantial benefits to those whose claims are questionable actually means less for those whose claims are based on injury and hardship in their country's service.

THE crux of the matter lies in two phrases: "service connected" and "non-service connected."

The "service connected" tag means that an injury or disability was incurred in line of duty—with the added implication that the United States owes an obligation to help offset the results of the injury or disability.

"Non-service connected" means that the hurt was incurred in any other way, as a civilian or while off duty.

Most people would have little quarrel with the thesis that those veterans who have "service connected" disabilities are entitled to everything they—or their widows and orphans—receive, and that it should be generous.

But the Harper's writer does quarrel with the idea that anyone should receive benefits AS VETERANS for injuries suffered as civilians, or that all veterans—hale and hearty as well as disabled—should automatically receive a pension in later life, based wholly on the fact that they served two or three or four years in the armed forces as young men.

SOME veterans are putting increasing pressure on Congress to relax the already-weakening barriers to this "raid" on the treasury.

They want automatic pensions at 65, principally, but there is also pressure for relaxation of the ban against free medical care for veterans with non-service connected ailments. (This can be provided at present, incidentally, but only on an emergency basis, or when the veteran swears he cannot afford medical attention on his own—the so-called "pauper's oath" which has come to be something of a joke in some circles.)

Current hearings in Washington are considering testimony on these subjects, and related ones (including the status of the plea for Camp White to have general hospital facilities).

It is a fact that Congress has never spelled out in any great detail the rules governing such matters, and the Veterans Administration itself hopes for clarification, to "take it off the hook" in making decisions by which they are damned if they do and damned if they don't.

IT IS OUR view that this great, rich nation has the capability and the obligation to see that none of its citizens ever go hungry, or without medical attention, or without at least a minimum subsistence in their old age.

But to single out any group for special privileges, or special unearned pensions, solely on the basis of a few years of military service—service which many regard as a duty in time of danger—is to lose sight of equity and justice.

And veterans services are already costing some \$7 billion each year.

We favor full and just compensation for men and women who have suffered and sacrificed as a result of their service. And in that we would include readjustment benefits, educational opportunities, housing loans, and other programs.

But for the rest, let the obligations—and privileges—of citizenship rest equally.—E.A.

Bullish Market

The bullish aspect of the stock market in the face of reports of declining earnings and reduced dividends is attributed to many factors, but it may be an indication of confidence in the business future. The stock market, of course, is expected to anticipate business trends and to discount them. While only now are the other business indicators—or a good many of them at any rate—pointing upwards, the market has been rising fairly steadily for several months.

Stocks on an average rose 17.5 per cent in the first six months of this year. The market has recovered well over 60 per cent of the loss suffered in 1957. Day to day, stock averages have been bumping against the ceiling for the year and breaking through to set new highs. On July 23, for example, "N.Y. Times" rail, industrial, and combined averages all reached new 1958 highs. These were the highest marks since last September. The Middle East crisis halted for only a single day (July 14) the upward march.

The pre-recession bull market had been building up since the latter months of 1953. It reached its peak on Aug. 9, 1956, but held fairly firm through mid-July, 1957, when it hit its peak for last year.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"MY SLINGSHOT HANDLE, WHAT DO YOU STIR YOUR ORANGE JUICE WITH?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MENDING OUR FENCES

Just what went wrong as between London, Paris and Washington is not quite clear. But something did go wrong in that we find ourselves committed to a spectacular summit meeting in New York, which we did not want, and unable to support. Gen. de Gaulle's proposal for a quiet meeting in Europe later on, which is what we ought to want, as a New York meeting now appears to be unavoidable, the question is how to manage the encounter between Eisenhower and Khrushchev with the least damage.

A way must be found to avoid a public debate. For the President has neither the training and knowledge nor

Communications

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 a view 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

For Chrome Miners
To the Editor: The California Oregon Chrome Producers association wishes to express appreciation for the space you have given to presentation of the chrome problem and the attempts to solve it.

The chrome miners are fortunate in having many friends in Congress. Congressman Charles O. Porter and Al Ullman of Oregon are doing all that they can to get passage of chrome bill S 4036. Congressman Porter took time from a busy schedule to make a special appearance before the House mineral committee to give helpful suggestions. Congressman Ullman led the fight to obtain sub-committee approval and is now preparing to lead debate on S 4036 on the floor of the House.

It has been proved first at Suez and now again in Lebanon and Jordan that the Western governments have not the power, even if they had the resolution, to restore the supremacy which Britain possessed before the second World War. What has still to be proved is whether the Western governments have the imagination and the brains to play a leading part in the liquidation of the old privileges and in the construction of a new order.

When we say that the New York summit meeting is to be held without adequate preparation, we generally mean that there has been no adequate diplomatic negotiations with the Russians. This is true. But there is a much more critical sense in which the meeting is unprepared. It is that we ourselves are unprepared. We do not have as yet more than the dim intimations of what might be the shape of a new Middle Eastern order. If we had it, we could face Khrushchev with buoyant confidence.

IN my view, the paramount issue in the Middle East is not oil, which the Arabs must sell to the West. It is not Israel, which is on the sidelines in the present crisis. It is not the revolutionary force of Nasserism. The paramount issue is Russia's determination not to have United States military power stationed on her southern flank.

We can never, I think, understand the inwardness of the Middle Eastern crisis unless we recognize that what we consider the military containment of the Soviet Union, Moscow is bound to regard as a military menace to the Soviet Union. Our forces are in Turkey, of which the equivalent would be that the Red forces were in Mexico. We have the NATO alliance and the Baghdad Pact, of which the equivalent would be an anti-American Soviet military alliance consisting of Mexico, Cuba, and Central America.

What we are seeing is a campaign by the Soviet Union to disrupt the containing alliance on her frontiers, and with the explosion in Iraq, this campaign has had a great success. It has not only knocked out the only Arab state in the alliance, but it has isolated Turkey. The Russian support of Nasserism has been the main strategic device in this campaign. The immediate

objective of the campaign is to deny to the West, and particularly to the United States, the strategic control of the Middle East.

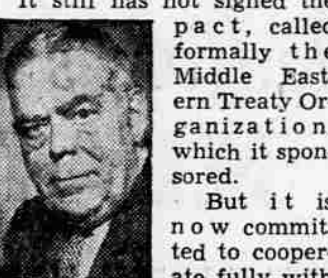
There are three conceivable possibilities. One would be to restore the Middle East as a sphere of influence for Britain, France, and the U.S.A., with Russia excluded. This cannot be done. It is too late. We are not strong enough to do it. A second would be to let the Middle East become a Russian sphere of influence. This would be an unnecessarily abject surrender. We are not so weak that we must accept it.

The third possibility would be to neutralize the Middle East as between the two great military alliances, and to build upon this over-all neutralization specific agreements about the oil business, about the security of Iran, Lebanon, and Israel. This will not be easy, and it requires a higher order of statesmanship than we are now accustomed to. But it is not impossible. For it does not run contrary to the vital interests of any of the nations concerned.

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U.S. Finally Joins Baghdad Pact - But Through Back Door

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
The United States has finally entered the Baghdad Pact by the back door.



Charles M. McCann, UPI Foreign News Analyst

It still has not signed the pact, called formally the Middle Eastern Treaty Organization, which it sponsored.

But it is now committed to cooperate fully with the four active members their security and defense.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles made the commitment at the METO meeting in London Monday.

He said the United States would not fail to act, "even at great risk," to preserve the in-

dependence and integrity of the three Asian members, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. Great Britain is the fourth member. Iraq, the fifth member, still nominally adheres to the pact. But as a result of the revolt which overthrew King Faisal, Iraq is expected to withdraw at any time.

Formed Pact
Dulles is the father of the pact. He formed it as a barrier against Soviet-Russian aggression and subversion in the Middle East. Turkey and Iraq were the two original members, by virtue of an alliance signed at Baghdad, the Iraqi capital, on Feb. 24, 1955. Pakistan, Iran and Britain joined.

From the start, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan wanted the United States to become a full member, insisting that otherwise their alliance could not be fully effective.

Dulles refused. He pleaded that United States adherence would antagonize Egypt and other Arab countries and also would cause Israel to demand a mutual defense treaty with the United States.

But the United States has crept into METO step by step. First it joined the METO economic committee, then the anti-subversion and military committees.

Now Dulles has made the United States a full member in fact if not in form.

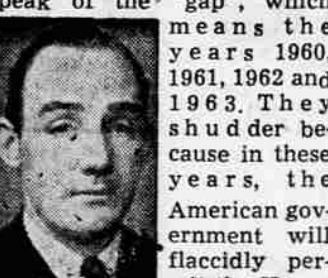
To Increase Aid
He has promised to enter separate treaties with Turkey, Iran and Pakistan backing up his commitment for full cooperation. As part of its cooperation, the United States is to increase its military and economic aid to the three Asian members.

It looked, right after the Iraqi revolt, as if the pact had been wrecked. Iraq was the only Arab member. Also it is pretty certain the rebels captured all the secret documents of METO at its Baghdad headquarters. These documents included military plans and exhaustive evidence on Russian and United Arab Republic subversive activities in the Middle East, along with the names of METO secret agents in Arab countries.

Now, METO members appear to be convinced their alliance can still be effective. Just how effective the pact will remain to be seen.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop



Joseph Alsop

The "GAP"
Washington—At the Pentagon, they shudder when they speak of the "gap," which means the years 1960, 1961, 1962 and 1963. They shudder because in these years, the American government will flaccidly permit the Kremlin to gain an almost unchallengeable superiority in the nuclear striking power that was once our specialty. The pernickety facts that prove this terrible charge are as follows.

First, and most horrifying, there is the guided missile picture. The Soviets have already completed about 1,000 tests of ballistic missiles with ranges from 500 to 1400 miles—the ranges needed to neutralize or destroy our overseas bases. They have also tested several intercontinental ballistic missiles, whereas we have yet to test our first fully assembled Atlas.

Even post-Sputnik, moreover, our missile programs are pitiable. For the years of the gap, they will provide a couple of hundred of intermediate range missiles of doubtful value for emplacement in Europe. They will give us, in this country, 40 of the subsonic Snark missile. And they will give us, again in this country, four wings of the Titan missile and nine wings of the Atlas missile.

ATLAS and Titan, being true ICBMs, are the missiles that matter. On present projections, we shall have 30 Atlas and Titan missiles operational in 1960; 70 in 1961; and 130 in 1962. There the story will end, except that a few of the Navy's submarine-borne Polaris missiles may be operational by 1962; and at some time, quite probably long after 1963, we shall begin to get the solid-fueled Minuteman missile.

Against this American missile striking power, the Soviets should have between 1,000 and 2,000 of their medium range missiles to neutralize our overseas bases in the "gap" years. They should further produce their first 100 intercontinental missiles in 1959, and they should reach a rate of output of 500 per year in 1960. Give them, therefore, 500 ICBMs in place, against our 30, by the end of 1960; 1,000 ICBMs in place, against our 70, by the end of 1961; 1,500 ICBMs in place, against our 130, by the end of 1962; 2,000 ICBMs against our 130 plus a few Polaris, by the end of 1963.

With the existing unsatisfactory KC-97 tankers, the B-47s are heavily dependent on the overseas bases which are now being neutralized. B-47 striking power must therefore be depreciated by at least 60 per cent. Thus SAC's realistic striking power in 1961, 1962 and 1963 will be equivalent to 500 B-52s, 70 B-58s and about 500 B-47s.

There is much controversy about the probable striking power of the Soviet Strategic Air Command for the years 1960 through 1963. The Administration has of course chosen the most optimistic estimates, which are almost surely wrong on past experience. But it is admitted that Soviet production of their Bison long-range bomber, comparable to our B-52, reached and long maintained the very high rate of 12 a month. It is further admitted that Bison output, although sharply cut back, is still going on at the rate of about four per month.

THUS it seems reasonable to give the Soviet SAC a basic striking power in the period of the "gap" amounting to 250 Bisons, plus 100 Bears (their very big, very long-range turbo-prop bomber), plus 1,000 Badgers (their equivalent of our B-47). Even if this is all, the American margin of bomber striking power will not be enormous. But six months ago, it became known that the Soviets had produced the prototype of a six-engined supersonic bomber, which should have the speed of our B-58 with full intercontinental range as well.

Judging by their past behavior, the Soviets should have this bomber in production by 1959, and entering combat units by 1960. And with this bomber added to the Soviet SAC, the Soviets may at least attain parity in manned-bomber striking power, in 1961 or 1962.

Third, the air defense picture further darkens the

IRAQ EVACUEES ARRIVE

Rome (UPI)—The sixth group of American evacuees from Iraq arrived Wednesday night in the State Department-sponsored airlift. The party of 84 brought the total Americans evacuated to date to 653.

bomber picture. The Air Defense Command of the United States is presently equipped with a job lot of F-89s, F-94s, F-100s, and F-102s—about 1,900 planes in all. The worst of the job lot will be replaced in the years of the "gap" with the excellent F-106, but the F-106 contract has lately been cut back, so we shall still have a job lot. In addition, our radar warning system will be greatly improved. The SAGE system of combat-control will also be come operational. We shall further have a rather spotty point defense system based on the Army's Nike missiles. And just at the very end of the "gap," some of the Air Force's Bomarc missiles may come in.

IN CONTRAST NATO estimates give the Soviets today an Air Defense Command comprising 10,000 planes, also a job lot but the same sort of job lot we have. Replacement of obsolete Soviet aircraft with their superior Flashlight fighter is proceeding rapidly. Their air warning system has better radars than ours now, and is much denser than ours. And they have now completed a remarkably strong missile-based point defense system of the Soviet Union, and are replacing anti-aircraft missiles in the satellites.

If we are honest about it, then, the Soviet air defense system is at least twice and perhaps three or four times as strong as ours. That logically cancels out any bomber superiority we may retain—assuming we retain any by the end of the "gap." As the Soviets will then have a projected superiority in missile striking power of at least ten-to-one, no wonder they shudder at the Pentagon.

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"Great ideals and principles do not live from generation to generation just because they are right, nor even because they have been carefully legislated. Ideals and principles continue from generation to generation only when they are built into the hearts of the children as they grow up."

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