

Medford Tribune

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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
August 1, 1948 (Sunday)
Officials of the 99 Highway
association met recently at
the chamber of commerce to
discuss organizing work.

20 YEARS AGO
August 1, 1938 (Monday)
Volunteer firemen will hold
their regular monthly meeting
tonight, with elections and
drills scheduled.

30 YEARS AGO
August 1, 1928 (Wednesday)
The new low air mail rate
of five cents an ounce has led
to an immediate increase in mail.

40 YEARS AGO
August 1, 1918 (Thursday)
Local farmers and business-
men yesterday saw a demon-
stration of the new Samson
Sieve Grip tractor and Kill-
fer sub-soil plow.

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

1. Do various insects have
varying numbers of legs?
2. What seal appears on the
back of the one dollar silver
certificate?
3. Did the ancient Greeks
include the Great Wall of
China in their list of "Seven
Wonders of the World"?
4. Who said, "I shall re-
turn"?
5. Who broadcasts "Voice
of America"?
6. On which Japanese
island is Yokohama?
7. Did the 19th Century
begin January 1, 1801 or Jan-
uary 1, 1901?
8. Name the five official
languages used in United
Nations meetings.
9. The day before his mar-
riage to Princess Elizabeth,
Philip Mountbatten was given
what title by George VI?
10. In which New England
State is the Plymouth Rock
on which the Pilgrims are
said to have landed?

Answers: All true insects
have six legs. 2. Great Seal
of the United States. 3. No.
4. Douglas MacArthur. 5. De-
partment of State. 6. Honshu.
7. January 1, 1801. 8. Chi-
nese, English, French, Rus-
sian and Spanish. 9. Duke of
Edinburgh. 10. Massachu-
setts.

PLAN CRIME INSTITUTE
London—(UPI)—Cambridge
University has agreed to set
up Britain's first Institute of
Criminology with government
financial aid. Home Secretary
R. A. Butler told the House
of Commons Thursday he be-
lieved the school would "make
an indispensable contribution
to the study of the problem of
crime and the treatment of
offenders."

Education's Great Debate

"Since Russia put Sputnik into orbit some wonderful things have been happening in American education," Editor J. W. Forrester Jr. commented in the Pendleton East Oregonian the other day.

Forrester, who is also a member of the state board of higher education and this year's "Education Citizen of the Year," goes on to note an awareness that a better job can be done at all levels, that many schools are making a sharper dividing line between academic subjects and extra-curricular activities, that some students who enter college really shouldn't be there at all, and that some college students should be carrying heavier loads.

HE GOES on to point out that Portland recently announced that the cleavage between academic and non-academic subjects would be made more distinct, and that the former would be removed from the hours assigned to the former.

This de-emphasis—or, rather, re-evaluation—of non-academic work is nothing new in Medford. School Superintendent Leonard Mayfield reports that a similar step, with even more stringent regulations, was taken here some two years ago—long before the Sputnik-created Great Debate on education began.

As it stands, such pleasant activities as sports, music and the like can be attended to at Medford High school only after 3 p.m. The rest of the day, with very few exceptions, is devoted to the "solid" academic subjects which, after all, are the main reason for sending young people to school in the first place.

THE extra-curricular subjects are important, all right, for they serve to make a better-educated, more rounded and more experienced graduate.

But there have been times and places where they were emphasized out of all proportion to their worth relative to the fundamental subjects. Under the Medford plan there is an opportunity for everyone wishing to participate, but not at the expense of the basic courses.

The Great Debate on education is, we believe, a good thing for America, for only in that way can we find, and correct, our weaknesses.

But the current ferment of talk and criticism should not blind us to the fact that many schools in many parts of the nation were doing a conscientious job of self-examination long before Sputnik orbited education into the headlines.—E.A.

We'll Miss the Ferries

The last of the San Francisco bay ferries made its last trip the other day.

As a sentimentalist who vividly recalls his first impression of the unmatched skyline of San Francisco from a ferry many years ago, we hate to see the passing of the ferries.

As much as the cable cars—perhaps even more—they always symbolized to us the glamor of the Bay city.

BUT it is hard to argue with the Southern Pacific's decision. Its service to passengers detraining at the Oakland mole will be even faster and just as comfortable, now that they are whisked across the bay bridge in buses. The decision is not in the same category as that which ended all passenger service in southern Oregon.

All the same, darn it, we'll miss seeing the big lumbering boats. The beautiful bay won't be quite the same without them.—E.A.

Ominous Reports

Reports filtering through the strict censorship maintained in beleaguered Jordan tell of three successive waves of security arrests. The third is supposed to have followed the arrival of British paratroops in mid-July at the request of King Hussein.

Radio Cairo has been calling on Palestinian Arabs in Jordan to "kill Hussein as you killed his grandfather." And in his address on Cairo's Independence Day (July 22), President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt shouted: "Hussein the tyrant has opened the gates of his country to the imperialist troops. There is treason in Jordan. Just as Iraq has rid herself of traitors, so will Jordan and Lebanon."

KING HUSSEIN, the 23-year-old monarch of Jordan, bolstered by U.S. arms and financial aid and protected by the British troops, is beset by enemies within his tiny nation as well as by those without. Jordan, slightly larger than the state of Indiana, has a population of about 1.5 million. Almost a million of these are Palestinian Arabs, including almost half a million restless Arab refugees who are the constant targets of Nasser's propaganda.

Jordan has never had a viable economy. About 95 per cent of the land is desert, and revenue from oil pipelines is not nearly large enough to support the population. Great Britain subsidized Jordan for three decades at the rate of about \$36 million a year.

While British troops bolster Hussein, the United States shoulders the former British responsibility for subsidy. This country has poured in nearly \$50 million in the last year in a program carefully distinguished from the Eisenhower Doctrine to respect Hussein's sensitivities.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"GEE WHIZ! YOU WENT OUT THE FRONT DOOR!"

End of Lebanon Revolt Brings Hope for Mid-East Settlement

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst
The week's foreign news in review:

The revolt in Lebanon, which mushroomed into a grave international crisis, came to a sudden, dramatic end this week.

Gen. Faud Chehab, non-political, widely respected army chief of staff, was elected president by a landslide vote rebel members of the Cham-



Charles M. McCann

ber of Deputies. Chehab is to succeed President Camille Chamoun, whose attempt to run for re-election caused the rebellion.

As soon as the vote was announced, rebel chieftains ordered a cease fire. Army and rebel troops, facing each other in the shadow of the parliament building joyfully fired their weapons into the air.

There were still elements of possible trouble in the situation.

Hope Runs High
But hope ran high it might soon be possible to withdraw the 10,000 United States

Washington Report

By William S. White

IKE'S PRESTIGE

Washington — President Eisenhower's prestige is falling at a frightening rate. It is declining in part because of his actions. But in part the thrust downward is a result of a storm of public and press criticism blowing in the worst possible circumstances and at the worst possible times.

His moral authority in this country and the rest of the world is being cut down as unreasonably over the Middle East crisis of 1958 as it was unreasonably inflated in the Middle East crisis of 1956. There are beginning to be ominous parallels with the last two years of the Truman administration. Then, unre-



William S. White

strained attacks upon the White House all but destroyed Presidential power to move rationally in the Korean conflict.

Now, similar attacks upon President Eisenhower are limiting his ability to act, with any sure confidence, for American interests in the Middle East. The really vital question now is not whether the President is going to move wisely; it is whether he is going to be able to move at all.

ALL this is the judgment not simply of one Washington columnist but also of the senior and most responsible members of the President's responsible opposition, the Democratic party.

These Democrats are far from enchanted with the President. They have every determination to wrest the White House from the Republicans. They prefer, however, to run the campaign of 1960 in 1960 and not now, in 1958 and in the middle of a world crisis.

Privately they make no secret of their fear that the country itself is being endangered by something approaching a hysterical repudiation of the proper powers of the Presidential office.

They would say precisely the same thing in public—even in Macy's window, as the saying goes—but for their awareness that this would only heighten the destructive clamor they are hoping somehow to quiet.

They are the first to point out that the administration has, indeed, made many grave blunders. They are the first to say that the public disillusionment now beating about the President is the inevitable reaction from the extreme public adulation of the past so carefully fostered by his backers. For the man who is given credit for the sunshine will later be blamed for the rain.

BUT, having said all these things, these Democrats have other things to say. And some of them are:

Confidence Probable
But it appeared likely that a conference would be held on the Middle Eastern situation as a whole.

The American and British troops were sent to Lebanon and Jordan when a savage, lightning-swift rebellion overthrew King Faisal of Iraq.

Chamoun, Faisal and King Hussein of Jordan were three outstanding friends of the West. They had won the bitter hatred of Nasser because they were obstacles to his aim of making himself master of the Arab world.

It was feared that, with Faisal murdered, both Lebanon and Jordan might, like Iraq, fall into Nasser's sphere of dominance.

The immediate Allied problem was to get Chehab into the Lebanese presidential chair in place of Chamoun as soon as possible, and to try to strengthen both Lebanon and Jordan against subversion by pro-Nasser elements.

Hope For Best
As for Iraq, all that could be done was to hope that its new leaders would preserve their country's independence and would not join Nasser's United Arab Republic.

Western governments started recognizing the new regime.

The Iraqi revolt threatened to wreck the Middle Eastern Treaty Organization, of which Iraq was the only Arab member.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles attended a meeting in London of the four remaining active members of the METO alliance—Turkey, Iran, Pakistan and Britain.

Though still refusing to join the alliance, which he had sponsored, Dulles fully committed the United States to defend Turkey, Iran and Pakistan against aggression and to join with them in combating subversion in the Middle East generally.

tentative builder, an experimenter, an explorer, a competitor. In his excited responses we find mirrored the wonderment of his life on this earth.

But the one standing on the corner in the delinquent's uniform is an evil caricature. He collects other people's property, builds nothing, explores only for trouble, and competes with the knife, the boot and the other vicious weapons of his breed.

That he stands before us in this image is a deep loss for him. Life at its time of greatest unfolding is passing him by.

And all of us must inevitably miss the real boy, while we suffer the rage done by the caricature. The tragedy is everyone's.—Astorian Budget, Astoria.

Knowland Stubborn, Refuses to Leave For Campaign Trail

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Correspondent

Washington — (UPI)— Sen. William F. Knowland is grieving some of his good friends

by standing pat on his reputation of being a man who knows his own mind and who cannot be swayed.

That is a friendly way of stating that a stubborn man. He is being stubborn right now in refusing to abandon his seat in the U. S. Senate and his position of Republican leader to undertake an all-out campaign for Governor of California.

The word around Capitol Hill and in the National Press Club, where recent visitors to California sometimes get together, is that the Republican Party is headed for a classic defeat in California next November. Knowland, especially, is noted by those who discuss California politics as the Republican candidate who is in the most trouble and who needs to go home and campaign hardest.

Knowland Stays On
To suggestions and pleas that he leave Washington for the California hustings, Knowland replies with a smile or a steely "No." Congress will be in session until mid-August or later and Knowland evidently intends to stick it out, regardless.

Knowland is back home in California this week end for a state GOP convention Saturday and a state central committee meeting Sunday. But, in keeping with his stubborn determination, he won't be making any campaign talks.

This deeply troubles Republican politicians. For example: Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a Californian, aspires to the 1960 Republican presidential nomination. To maintain the desirable, tidy home base from which to seek such distinction, Nixon requires a strong Republican Party in his home state.

Instead of tidy, the Republican Party in California after this year's election is more likely to look like it had been chewed up by bears. Edmund G. Pat Brown is the Democratic candidate for governor. He polled 2,181,000 votes in the June primary to 1,575,000 for Knowland. They crossed, as is the California custom, so that it was possible to vote for Knowland and Brown in both the Republican and Democratic primaries.

Significant Margin
This cross-filing system made the contest more like an election than a primary. The margin between the aggregate of votes polled by each candidate demonstrates that Brown has a long lead which only good breaks and a hard, effective campaign by Knowland could overcome.

Republicans are otherwise dismayed by the prospect of California voting a Democratic administration into state office. The state is on a population binge. California is tied for second now with Pennsylvania in the number of electoral votes to which it is entitled—32 each. New York is first with 45.

The census bureau estimated this week that the 1960 census would give California seven additional seats in the U. S. House of representatives. California's electoral votes would increase by the same number to 39. Increases in House membership and in the electoral college would not be effective until the election of 1962. Consider the good Democratic prospects in this year's election, however, in relation to the prospective swelling of California's political trend.

That trend is against the needed to work intimately and in mutual toleration with the President before we have crossed the long and shaky bridge upon which we stand. (Copyright 1958, by United Features Syndicate, Inc.)

Republican Party and in favor of the Democratic Party and its active political allies in dollar-rich organized labor.

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 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.

Against Knowland

To the Editor: Since I have never held membership in a union, I presume Leila A. Morrow's recent communication published under the title "You've Been Taken," is not directly applicable to me.

However, as a native Californian who lived in the Golden State more than 40 years, I would be more than happy to have "My Money" used to aid in defeating Senator William Knowland in his race for the office of Governor of that state—not primarily because he favors "Right to Work" legislation, but on general principles.

Grace N. Pearson,
Route 2, Box 50,
Jacksonville.

Wants "Whole Story"

To the Editor: I read with interest your editorial on postage increase in Monday's paper. I have been tempted to write ever since all the hubbub and hurrah over the most recent raise.

I am not against the raise, evidently our congress thinks it is necessary. However I am wondering why you and most all other newspaper men fail to follow through with your talk of the increase. Why do you not continue and tell John Q. Public how much newspapers, magazines, periodicals and just plain junk have been raised? Do it on a percentage and time basis and see how little they pay in comparison to first class mail.

Everyone knows and feels the increase in first class and parcel post rates, but I am willing to venture that not 15 per cent of the general public realizes how little postage is paid on the other classes of mail. And it receives practically the same good service that first class mail receives.

If Congress, government agencies, second and third class mail paid their fair share, the postoffice department would be much more self sufficient. Why can't we have the whole story?
Mrs. J. B. Alexander, Sr.
1324 Vawder rd.,
Medford.

State Industrial Organizations Join

Salem —(UPI)— Members of Associated Forest Industries of Oregon and Columbia Empire Industries voted here this week to combine under the name Associated Oregon Industries.

More than 500 businessmen and industries with more than 100,000 employees will make up the membership of the new alliance.

The unification came after nearly a year of negotiations between the two statewide industrial organizations.

Headquarters of the new association will be in Portland with a legislative office in Salem.

LOOK
On Page 10
Section 1
KRUGGEL'S
TEXACO

The MEAT CENTER
231 EAST SIXTH ST.
MUTTON ROAST 29¢ lb.
PICNIC HAMS 49¢ lb.
BEEF HEART or TONGUE 29¢ lb.
SLICED BACON 49¢ lb.