

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor. HERB GREY, Advertising Manager. GERALD LATHAM, Business Manager. EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor. HARRY CHIPMAN, Telegram Editor. RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor. OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor. DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

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10 YEARS AGO August 3, 1948 (Tuesday). Three valley ranches will provide settings for a movie, "The Last of the Wild Horses."

20 YEARS AGO August 3, 1938 (Wednesday). A total of 196 airplanes used Medford airport in July.

30 YEARS AGO August 3, 1928 (Friday). Eugene A. Orr, home for the summer with his parents, is an honor student at Hill Military academy in Portland.

40 YEARS AGO August 3, 1918 (Saturday). Evans creek and Applegate bean growers are forming an association to sell beans to the government by the carload.

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

1. Supply the missing word in this saying: "It depends upon whose -- is gored."

2. Would you guess that Man O' War sired 84, 184, or 284 colts?

3. What is the zodiacal sign for persons born between Dec. 22 and Jan. 23?

4. Number 10 Downing Street is the address of which important English government official?

5. Locate these football stadiums—Orange Bowl, Sugar Bowl, and Cotton Bowl.

6. Is it Jupiter or Saturn that is the largest of the planets?

Garbage and Zoning

A garbage dump is not a pleasant thing. At worst, it can be both a hazard to health and a noxious eyesore. At best it should be kept out of sight and smelling-distance.

SO, WE are confronted with the problem of what to do with it. And, in the nature of things, that problem devolves largely on the people who have the responsibility of disposing of it.

Medford's City Sanitary Service company has found itself in a position where it is going to be criticized no matter what it does. It is ending the use of the old dump, on the west side of Barnburg hill and south of Barnett road.

AS A RESULT of these things, the company for a number of months has been touring the county looking for a place which is close enough to permit hauling there to be done economically.

BUT the people of Jacksonville got to thinking about what it would be like to have a garbage dump a mile or so away, and opposition began to build up, understandably.

ALSO, the company, with some justice, pointed out that the city's present dump—closer to the town proper, and one which has not been adequately covered or otherwise treated—could be closed, and that Jacksonville people could use the new dump free of charge.

ON THE basis of evidence presented so far, and after inspecting the site itself, we'd say the garbage company has the better argument.

THE dump, certainly, should be operated under the strictest rules and regulations to prevent it ever from becoming a nuisance—and the company readily agrees that this is acceptable.

AND, while we heartily sympathize with Jacksonville's fears about a new nearby dump, we wonder if they are not a little tardy in making their objections known, and perhaps a bit overly concerned about the "threat"—since it is hidden away in a canyon, out of sight.

WE SUGGEST that the people of Jackson county do some hard thinking about the need for county zoning.

THE garbage dump dispute, the attention created by the use of sub-standard housing from the old housing project as homes in areas where they will detract from the values of existing residences, the building up of unsightly "fringe" areas—a growth unplanned and uncontrolled—are doing the county and its people no good.

Would the people of Phoenix, say, or Gold Hill, or Foothills, want a garbage dump or junk yard built in their midst? There's little they could do to prevent it, as things stand.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



LET GO, JOE! I SAID SOME PARKS HAVE BEARS. THIS PARK DON'T HAVE NONE!

Matter of Fact

OUR GOVERNMENT'S UNTRUTHS. Washington—The time has come, once again, to take a very grave step in this space.

IT is time to say bluntly that the Eisenhower administration is guilty of gross untruth concerning the national defense of the United States.

THE false claims were most succinctly put by the President himself in his last state of the nation message. "We have now," he told the country, "a broadly based and efficient defensive strength, including a great deterrent power . . . but unless we act wisely and promptly, we could lose (the) capacity to deter attack or defend ourselves."

EITHER the President was consciously misleading the nation, or he silently decided to break his promise later on, or he has been misinformed about the facts.

THE time of deadly danger will begin soon, during the period the Pentagon calls "the gap"—the years between 1960 through 1963 or 1964. Massive orders for hardware must be placed immediately—indeed they should have been placed last winter—if we are going to make the feeblest pretence of "keeping abreast" during the years of the gap.

THE prospective results of our present, fantastically inadequate effort were given in detail in the last report in this space. They may be summarized as follows:

FIRST, we shall retain a modest margin of superiority in manned bombers throughout the years of the gap—unless the Kremlin puts its new, very long-range, supersonic jet bomber into early production, as must of course be expected. (It is not expected by the Administration, but all of the Administration's expectations are based on the kind of reading of the grim intelligence that experience has repeatedly warned against.)

SECOND, the NATO estimates give the Soviets a strength in air defense that is at least two times, if not three or four times, greater than our own air defense strength; and this wide margin of superiority will be maintained throughout the years of the gap. This means, of course, that the balance of manned bomber strength must be weighted in favor of the Soviets; for our manned bombers are now increasingly vulnerable to interception by the more advanced defensive weapons.

THIRD, we shall be sending a few intermediate range missiles to our NATO allies in the gap years. Meanwhile the Soviets will acquire between 1,000 and 2,000 ballistic missiles with suitable ranges to neutralize or destroy all our overseas air bases, on which the striking power of our manned bomber force heavily depends. And fourth, the U.S. vs. U.S.S.R. score in operational intercontinental missiles in the gap years will be U. S. 0 ICBMs in 1960 vs.

U.S.S.R. 100 ICBMs in 1959; U.S. 30 ICBMs vs. U.S.S.R. 500 ICBMs in 1960; U.S. 70 ICBMs vs. U.S.S.R. 1000 ICBMs in 1961; U.S. 130 ICBMs (plus a few submarine-borne Polaris, perhaps) vs. U.S.S.R. 1500 ICBMs in 1962; and U.S. 130 ICBMs (plus more Polaris) vs. U.S.S.R. 2000 ICBMs in 1963.

FURTHERMORE, only a few score more of the Navy's Polaris missiles will enter the balance in 1964. And the solid-fueled Minuteman missile, on which the Pentagon is gambling the American future, cannot possibly be ready for operational use before the end of 1963 or early 1964. It will probably be later than this.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

BEFORE THE SUMMIT. The immediately critical question for us in the give-and-take about a summit meeting is not where it is held, or who is invited, or under what rules the meeting is conducted.

THE rise of French diplomacy carries with it the promise that in shaping a Middle East policy for the West, the European continental nations will play an increasing role. This is most desirable.

IF it can be done and, as seems indicated after the week end meeting in London, the new Iraq government is recognized, the issue at the summit will be transformed. The issue will not be our intervention, or any alleged ulterior scheme to conquer Iraq, but what can be done by the great powers to stabilize the Middle East.

ON that question we can, if we collect our wits, talk on equal terms. Nor will it be so necessary for the President to protect himself by putting up a procedural barricade.

IN MANY ways the most interesting development since the crisis began has been the evidence that in Gaullist France we have an ally who is able to contribute what the Western nations most need: loyalty to their vital interests which is not satellite-ism or me-tooism but is independent and constructive, carried on in the style which is becoming to great powers.

THE President has now proposed that the summit meeting be held in about ten days to two weeks. This may possibly be time enough to take care of the intervention in Lebanon and the recognition of Iraq. We may know in the next few days.

IN any event it is not time enough to work out with our allies a modern policy for the Middle East. But as a stopgap it might be enough to agree to make it clear at the summit that we are not intending to restore the past, that we are not intending to stand pat, but that we regard ourselves as at the beginning of prolonged negotiations for a new order in the Middle East.

Foreign affairs: Lebanon has a new president. On the second ballot, the Lebanese parliament and OPPOSITION forces rallied behind the 66-year-old army chief of staff. The news of Chehab's election was greeted with joy by the strife-torn nation.

IN conclusion: Nebraska state employees are smiling these days. Their paychecks are beginning to arrive. They have been badly delayed here lately and the state's job holders have been having to stave off their creditors until they could get their checks.

WONDERFUL! Let's now GET OUR TROOPS OUT and quit acting like imperialists.

MORE on the Lebanon affair: Chehab's landslide election is considered a triumph for American trouble shooter Robert Murphy, who was sent to Lebanon to find a way to end the crisis. He is credited with lining up Chehab as the only candidate who would be supported by both sides.

BACK to the home front: The Institute of Life Insurance reports this morning that thrift-minded Americans have made life insurance the nation's No. 1 savings medium. It says the number of policy holders in legal reserve life insurance companies rose to a record 109 million at the end of 1957, or 63 per cent of the nation's entire population.

LOSS IS UNIQUE: Chicago—(UPI)—Reynolds Howard held a unique distinction Friday. He was the first person ever to report the loss of a bass drum. It fell out of the rear of his station wagon along an expressway.

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

A youngster about whom we have heard had, it was reported by his family, two ambitions: One, to be a garbage man, and, two, to be a "dead carrier."

City police last week received a complaint from a resident of this city, who said that a rooster in the neighborhood caused "loud and continuous noises, particularly in the early hours of the morning," according to the dead-pan police log book.

Correspondence from a rural friend: "Last week at 1 p.m. on a perfectly calm day, a very large oak tree fell in the meadow here."

"It happened to be in a strategic place where lines went in different directions including the main electrical and telephone lines for this ranch, as well as the take-off lines to the irrigation pump and one of the houses."

"I took several crews of Copco men to repair damage, including setting in a new pole. The lights finally were on again about 11 o'clock that night."

"In the meantime, those at the ranch house had gone to bed. Some time in the night one of them awoke to hear what sounded like a noisy party going on downstairs. They went to investigate."

A staff member remarked on Thursday (which, if you recall, was July 31, the day before the new 4c postage rate went to effect): "I wish I could mail out my Christmas cards tonight."

We know a woman who went one better. She DID mail out a Christmas card Thursday.

And we also have heard about a woman who proposed what she considered to be a temporary answer to the upped postage price: Buy a large supply of first class stamps at 3c before the price went up.

The Saturday Evening Post recently had a cover picture which showed a hot-rod-type speedboat towing a water skier through the middle of a bunch of boats occupied by wrathful fishermen.

One of the toughest jobs in the world, we suspect, will be keeping the skiers and the fishermen in different parts of the lake—and away from each other's throats, too. We can just see that jaunty sheriff's department speedboat now, all equipped with red light and siren.

WHAT'S the modern world for you. In these days government spends money so fast it has to buy fancy machines to sign the checks speedily enough to keep up.

DISCRIMINATION: The \$500 damage suit filed recently by a Negro who had a motel reservation, then was refused quarters when he arrived, brings to mind the fact that such discrimination is banned by Oregon's civil rights statute. The Negro probably will collect.

Today it is not unusual to see colored persons eating in the dining rooms of Portland's better hotels. Furthermore, they are accepted there as guests. And rare indeed is the motel or restaurant that still attempts to turn them away.

PROGRESS? One reason, seldom mentioned, why Oregon has not attracted as much industry as other states is that a large number of Oregonians don't care whether any more people or more business comes to Oregon or not.

Recent mention on this page of bears at Crater lake seems to have stirred the memory of practically everyone who ever encountered one—and it appears that most people have, at one time or another.

Such communication suggested that the Crater Lake rangers trap the bears (without harming them) and take them into the far reaches of the park.

Well, they do just that. Two weeks ago this morning, as we were cooking our bacon breakfast, a ranger told us the trap was sprung, and that a "mighty mad bear" was inside. The trap is a big section of corrugated iron culvert mounted on a trailer-wheels, and equipped with a door which will drop over the open end when the bait inside is nudged.

Such captives are taken far away, but usually they manage to get back to the "happy hunting grounds" of the camps again, and some of them have been caught repeatedly, as many as half-a-dozen or more times in a season.

Another group of campers complained that the park service is bending over backwards to protect the bears. When it was pointed out that the basic national park service law requires them to preserve the wildlife, one of them commented: "Heck, they're doing more than preserving it; they're increasing it by leaps and bounds, so that it's out of proportion to the natural ecology."

And another member of the party, a mother of small children, had some plaintive remarks about bears being more important than people.

This may be true, but we still think the park service is right, and that bears have their place—at a distance, preferable, but still a place. We have a probably wistful belief that if you don't bother a bear, it's not apt to bother you. Except, maybe, when it gets hungry, or playful, or fearful for itself or its cubs.

One veteran observer of the habits of bears claims that, at night, if you flash a flashlight in their eyes, or, in the daytime, use a mirror to reflect sunlight the same way, they are rendered blind and confused for the time being—and in the ensuing confusion, the bear can escape from the human. Or, more likely, vice versa.

Another dodge is to pile pots and pans in a high and precarious tower over the food, so that a warning is sounded if the bear comes raiding in the night. Main drawback to that: You're more apt to scare the campers to death than defeat the bear's purpose. At least some campers we know.

heresy to think that the state is alright as it is and any more residents couldn't help much. But there are many who think that is true.

New citizens raise the taxes for their children must have schools, they cause demand for roads, they are more inclined to swell the relief rolls than the bank deposits. And besides they spoil the fishing.

If one may state the attitude of these mossbacks who want Oregon to themselves he could say that they would just as soon get their factory products from some other state as to smell the factory smoke, would as soon produce wheat and beef that could be shipped away as to raise radishes for a nearby population. They don't crave company.

There is no organized group of such people to combat actively the work of chambers of commerce. There is no group trying to keep people away. There is merely a lot of folks who don't give a damn whether any more come or not and wouldn't raise their finger to have three million neighbors.

What is this "progress" they say that puts a fisherman on every rock, fills the school-houses with strange kids, crowds the road with trucks and cars, takes the good farming land for a stinking factory?

There is no point in accusing these citizens with moss-backism, or being old-fashioned. They are. And they don't care.—Sherman County (Oregon) Journal.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

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