

MEADOWS TRIBUTE

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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
Aug. 19, 1948 (Thursday)—Restoration of the Antioch and Sadie Frink cemeteries located in the Camp White gunnery range is now underway.

The Medford Prop Nuts Gas Model Airplane Club plans its second annual freestyle contest for Sunday.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 19, 1938 (Friday)—The city council has called a special election on a proposed bond issue to repair paved streets.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Ah, Banwell of the CoC, has been named an 'Admiral' in the Astoria regatta. Hereafter, tourists seeking the water fountain, will be ordered to quarter off the port bow."

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 19, 1928 (Sunday)—The attorney for the Christy Brothers circus here yesterday denies the animals are abused.

The Junior Drum and Bugle corps will initiate 22 new members this week.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 19, 1918 (Monday)—The chief of police is busy these days enforcing the "work or fight" ordinance recently passed by the city council.

"Tarzan of the Apes" comes to the Page theater tomorrow.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. Ten million is what part of one billion?
2. Name the author of the book, "Mein Kampf."
3. G. L. are the initials of which popular orchestra leader who races speed boats for relaxation?
4. What are the odds on guessing the three numbers in proper sequence in the policy or numbers game?
5. A passage in the Bible quotes a King as saying "all men are liars." true or false?
6. Is a bridged dictionary larger or smaller than an unabridged dictionary?
7. The tangelo is a cross between which two citrus fruits?
8. How many singers comprise a septet?
9. Which character in the Bible is said to have lived 969 years?
10. What is the plural of larynx?

Answers: 7. One hundredth. 2. Adolph Hitler. 3. Guy Lombardo. 4. 999 to 1. 5. True. (Psalm 116:11). 6. Smaller. 7. Tangerine orange and grapefruit. 8. Seven. 9. Methuselah. 10. Larynges or larynxes.

New Dormitory at EOC Ready for Use

La Grande—(UPI)—Officials of Eastern Oregon college reported Monday that the new \$710,000 women's dormitory will be ready for use for the fall term of school.

The dorm, to be known as Dorian Hall, will be dedicated in a combined ceremony on the campus Monday, Sept. 8.

Air Age Requirements

The problem of controlling the airspace over America is one which has become increasingly serious and difficult in recent years.

Pilots have known about it, and warned about it, for a decade. They have seen the danger coming, with many more planes in the air, with planes of greatly increased performance and speed, and with the fact that the Civil Aeronautics Administration has moved slowly to meet the threat.

BUT it was not until the horrible crash of two airliners over the Grand Canyon in June, 1956, that the awful facts were brought home forcibly to the public at large, and to the Congress.

Congress finally has taken a long-recommended step to counter the hazards, the consolidation into a single agency of all the functions pertaining to air traffic control and safety.

These have been scattered through the military, the department of commerce, and various independent agencies. Some of these actually have been working at cross-purposes.

But the new Federal Aviation Agency, created by Congress at this session, will soon become the new "traffic cop" of the air.

TODAY, incidentally, is National Aviation Day, and it is thus appropriate to review some of the factors pertaining to the present crisis.

The problems of air traffic control are vastly complicated, and are becoming more so. But according to information from a number of experienced pilots, plus repeated reports in aviation publications, known techniques have not been put into effect as rapidly as they should for two reasons—lack of money to purchase the highly complex and expensive equipment, on one hand, and a certain amount of foot-dragging on the part of CAA executives—those in the "middle echelons" who are high enough to have a decisive say in policy execution, but low enough to escape ultimate responsibility for the CAA's actions.

If these reports are correct, the middle echelons resisted the initial use of radar for "ground controlled approach" instrumentation, for example, as well as other means of increasing man's ability to detect and guide aircraft under all conditions.

THE fact that Congress was started at the high cost of some of the instruments and systems, and was not sufficiently impressed with the urgency, also is part of the picture.

But ultimately, we believe, the CAA must shoulder a major portion of the blame for the fact that America's airlines are perhaps as much as 10 years behind where they should be.

The new agency will assume the safety and traffic control functions of the CAA and of the Civil Aeronautics Board (which will now be confined to exerting economic authority over airlines), as well as those of other agencies including the military. And whether or not it can do the job remains to be seen. But it has a better chance, perhaps, than did the previous set-up, with divided authority and interests.

THE new agency will have a civilian administrator, and a military deputy administrator.

It is hoped they can take over the "crash program" of improvement and modernization, already started under the CAA, and on which millions of dollars are being spent, bring it to the necessary level, and at the same time satisfy all the diverse interests which now have a stake in how the airlines are operated.

These interests include the military (whose fast jet planes need lots of airspace and, in emergencies, need priority over other aircraft); the private fliers (including the Sunday pilots, executive planes now being flown in vastly greater numbers than ever before, and others); the airlines, whose problems are going to be complicated soon with the advent of jet airliners which gobble up airspace at an unprecedented rate; and ultimately the public at large, which includes all these, as well as the ordinary non-flier who nonetheless has a stake in air safety.

THE Grand Canyon crash, of course, was a big stimulus to action; and there have been other fearful crashes recently, including those involving both military and civilian craft.

We are hopeful that the speed-up will be effective; that the new agency can shake loose from some of its dead wood, and that the problems of our shrinking airspace can be solved.

We are not, frankly, too hopeful that this can be accomplished soon, for it is a tremendous job, and one that will need the best talents.

But it must be done if the government is to fulfill its obligation to the public—E.A.

Hats Off

News stories have their limitations. We have in mind the story about Mrs. Max Hawks, who was found unharmed after a day and a half in the woods, after she became lost.

Tenny Moore of the U.S. forest service called us Monday, to say that the search that was instituted for her was one of the finest examples of generous, whole-hearted response and cooperation, on the part of everyone concerned, that he'd ever seen. And he's seen plenty.

THE story said, in part, "Some 150 persons, including state police, volunteers, forest service personnel and sheriff's deputies took part..."

If the whole story, of the sacrifices and effort put out by each of those 150, were to be told, there would be room for nothing else in the paper. But our hat is off to them.—E.A.

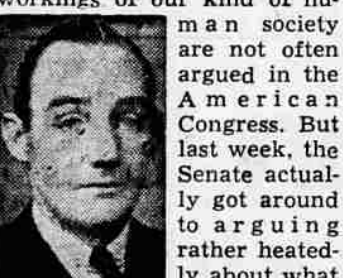
Dennis the Menace



"THE MITCHELLS SHOULD PAY OUR MILK BILL, THEIR KID GAVE ME THE ULCER!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
A VERY BIG ISSUE
Washington—Fundamental questions about the inner workings of our kind of human society are not often argued in the American Congress.



Such was the situation that drove Kennedy to speak out, and to urge drastic remedies. The sequel got almost no notice because the debate occurred late at night. It began when good, bumbling Sen. Homer Capehart of Illinois rose to speak in a condition of really frothing excitement. Senator Capehart announced his intention of invoking Senate Rule XXXV—the rule that clears the galleries when secret matters are under discussion—if any senator ever again publicly told such unpleasant truths as Kennedy had told.

"How is it going to sound to the Russian people," cried Capehart, "when they read that a senator of the United States... is inferior to Russia? Perhaps I am wrong. Senators can say what they please or do what they please, but I say that... could give comfort to our enemies."

CAPEHART did not once deny the accuracy of Kennedy's facts. He said he hoped they were not accurate, but had no means of knowing. On the Senate floor were many members of the Senate Armed Services Committee and Joint Atomic Energy Committee, having the access to the classified information that Kennedy does not have.

THE nature of the peril was most concisely summed up in the figures on the predicted balance of inter-continental ballistic missiles, which Senator Kennedy quoted from a report in this space. Since that report was published, it has been learned that the American government's official forecasts of Soviet output of inter-continental ballistic missiles have been adjusted downward by one year. Here, then, are the corrected figures, accepted as realistic on the highest American governmental level. They give the long range missile balance which our defense policies will tolerate.

1960: U. S. 30 ICBMs versus U. S. S. R. 100 ICBMs.
1961: U. S. 70 ICBMs versus U. S. S. R. 500 ICBMs.
1962: U. S. 130 ICBMs versus U. S. S. R. 1,000 ICBMs.
1963: U. S. 130 ICBMs versus U. S. S. R. 1,500 ICBMs.
1964: U. S. 130 ICBMs versus U. S. S. R. 2,000 ICBMs.

There is nothing in prospect that will alter this balance in the years of "gap," except a few score of the Navy's submarine-borne Polaris missiles. The Pentagon's hucksters have lately hurried to print a glowing feature about the solid-fueled Minuteman missile which is counted on to close the "gap" in the end. A major national magazine presented the figure in a way that suggested Minuteman was already en-

ough to fill the gap. If that senator from Massachusetts said is true... Congress should not adjourn. If what he says is true, Congress should appropriate another twenty billion."

It reminded one of the tagline in Evelyn Waugh's "Put Out More Flags." At the end of the book, on the eve of the Battle of Britain, the man-of-Munich, the Chamberlain-and-Baldwinite who is a central comic figure, commits his solitary blunder into sense. The tag-line is: "And, poor boob, he was bang right."

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

JUST A BRIEF chapter from the annals of Hollywood: A zealous policeman bagged three rowdy gypsy fortune tellers, herded them into a squad car, and laughed merrily while they predicted disaster for her. The sun shone fiercely through the evidence, a sizable crystal ball—and set fire to both the upholstery and her crisp new uniform. (Our legal expert believes she has grounds for a sibyl suit.)

Overheard at a Hollywood party: "Plying me with liquor is going to get you nowhere, big boy: I'm your wife!" Sign on the outside door at the same elite gathering: "Please wear some identification before you join the festivities so we'll know who you were."

Complete description-in-one-sentence department: Adolph Green's, "He was the kind of student who would read Greek and chuckle softly to himself."
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NATO Commander Thinks Progress Being Made in Establishing European Bases

By KINGSBURY SMITH
United Press International
Paris—(UPI)—General Lauris Norstad, supreme Allied commander for Europe, said today "satisfactory progress" is now being made in discussions with the NATO countries concerning the establishment in Europe of intermediate range ballistic missiles.

In an exclusive interview with this correspondent, the youthful looking war-time Air Force commander also said he was "confident that when the new weapons are available, satisfactory sites will be ready for their reception."

"Furthermore," he added, "in the case of IRBM's, because of their range, great latitude is available to us in their siting."

"I am convinced that, as the heads of government, at their December meeting, decided on the establishment of IRBM sites in NATO territory, because they are necessary for the defense of NATO, each country in the last analysis will do what is necessary in its own defense, and to contribute to Nato defense."

"This confidence is based on my recognition that these new weapons will make a significant contribution to the deterrent, and therefore to our first task, the preservation of peace, and also will make a contribution to our second task, the defense of the peoples of NATO territories if we are attacked."

Establishment in Europe of missiles with nuclear warheads is considered by SHAPE planners necessary to the modern evolution of the war deterrent power of the NATO "shield."

Some of the European countries, including France, Denmark and Norway, objected to the establishment of IRBM sites on their territories when the proposal to strengthen SHAPE's defensive power with these weapons was made at the Atlantic Council meeting last December.

The French did not want the bases established in France unless they had some measure of control over use of the missiles. This would involve congressional modification of the law restricting to the President alone the right to determine when American nuclear weapons would be used.

Denmark and Norway have laws which prohibit the stationing of foreign military forces on their territory. Little hope is held at SHAPE that those laws will be changed in the near future, but there is confidence that France will agree to the establishment of some sites on its territory.

Still Not Satisfied
Since French Premier Charles de Gaulle is determined to have greater recognition given France as a major power, and since he wants a more effective voice for the French in the formulation of Allied global strategy, it is believed at SHAPE that he will wish his country to be equipped with the weapons that, diplomatically as well as militarily, speak loudly.

While General Norstad told the writer he feels the balance of military power still remains with the West, he is far from satisfied with the strength of his own deterrent "shield" in Western Europe.

He now has available approximately 21 divisions. He expects eventually to get about 28, which approximates the 30 divisions he regards as the minimum forces required to enable him to fulfill the mission of SHAPE forces in the central area of Europe.

The mission has changed since NATO was established nine years ago. Originally, it was hoped that the SHAPE forces could establish a defensive line in Germany strong enough to hold up a Russian attack until powerful American and British armies could be brought to France.

Today SHAPE's mission is, in effect, to make Russia realize that any attempt to extend Soviet domination in Europe by a limited war would precipitate an all-out nuclear conflict with the United States and its NATO allies.

This mission requires Allied combat-ready forces sufficiently strong to prevent the Soviet or satellite armies from suddenly overrunning a small country or grabbing some territory and then presenting NATO with a fait accompli.

SHAPE planners are well aware that if Russia, by direct or indirect military aggression, suddenly occupied Norway or the northern part

of Greece, there might be strong sentiment in some of the NATO countries to confine the conflict to a "limited war."

The NATO governments cannot afford, or at least feel that they cannot afford, to supply General Norstad with the strong standing army that would be necessary to enable him to fight successfully a limited war against Russia in Europe.

Therefore, his only hope of discouraging the Soviets from attempting to nibble away at Western Europe by limited wars is to maintain in constant combat readiness sufficient forces to make the Russian rulers realize that any attack on Allied forces in Europe would precipitate full-scale nuclear war.

This is what is known in SHAPE circles as keeping the ball of decision "bouncing" on the Soviet side of the court.

If, despite this deterrent effort, war should come, then the objective of the SHAPE shield forces would be to try to hold the Red armies in check long enough to give the American and British strategic air forces time to seek a quick decision through massive nuclear retaliation attacks on the Soviet Union.

Thus, it would be hoped to prevent the Russian armies from overrunning Western Europe before the nuclear decision had been effected.

It is believed at SHAPE that this nuclear decision would probably come within a week or two of the outbreak of all-out war. That belief not only indicates the terribly swift destructive nature of nuclear warfare, but it implies that the SHAPE forces would not be expected to hold off the Russian armies for more than a few weeks.

Under pressure from some congressmen, the Federal Communications Commission has decided to stall another year on pay TV.

The House Commerce Committee was supposed to come up with a study of the subject at this session of Congress. The FCC said it was waiting for that. But the Commerce Committee chairman, Oren Harris, has been busy with other things—Mr. Goldfine in particular.

So the promised trial runs of pay television have been postponed until after Mr. Harris makes his "study" some time next year.

That means the months of hearings and the stacks of testimony already taken by the FCC practically have gone for naught.

Business men with capital they are willing to risk on a new venture are put off again. The public, which may or may not like pay TV, gets no chance to decide for itself. This is a country where initiative and free enterprise are supposed to be our stock in trade! — The Cincinnati Post.

Editorial Comment

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Britain Talking of General Election; Tories Out Front

By JOSEPH W. QUIGG
UPI Correspondent
London—(UPI)—General election talk is in the air in Britain.

The Labor opposition is becoming more and more convinced Prime Minister Harold Macmillan will pull a "snap" election in the fall—probably in early October.

Macmillan is riding high on a crest of popularity. His personal prestige is at its peak. The Laborites believe he will try to cash in by sending the nation to the polls. The result, they fear, would be another victory for Macmillan's ruling Conservatives.

The Prime Minister has done nothing to back the general election scuttlebut. On the contrary, he has said repeatedly he is not even thinking of elections at the moment. Aides say he would not consider them before October of 1959—or May of 1959 at the very earliest.

Preparing for Something
But Labor Party Secretary Morgan Phillips refuses to take the government's denials at their face value.

Labor Party headquarters has been warned the Conservatives are reserving public halls and billboards throughout the country for mid-September. Labor leaders claim Macmillan already has recorded "a roll call for victory, 1958" message for distribution throughout the nation.

Recession fears are fading. The nation's finances are back on the rails again. The bank rate—upped to a near-record 7 per cent during the crisis—is back to 4½ per cent and may be slashed still further.

Macmillan's personal popularity was boosted sky-high by his efforts to bring about a summit meeting with the Russians and by Britain's military intervention in Jordan.

Recent straw polls have put the Conservatives comfortably in the lead.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, the U.S. congress is in the midst of a wild rush for adjournment. The basic purpose in Washington in these days seems to be to set the political situation up in such a way that everybody who is running for reelection will be able to say "every voter he canvasses: 'LOOK WHAT WE GOT YOU OUT OF UNCLE SAM'S TREASURY!'"

AS politics, it's good argument. As ECONOMICS, it's different.

Where does the money come from to fill Uncle Sam's treasury house?

WHY IT COMES OUT OF YOUR POCKET AND THE POCKETS OF 170-ODD MILLION OTHER PEOPLE.

That's the long and short of it.

BUT—Let's quit panning the congress. It has its foibles. In campaign years, its members are stricken by a strange summer madness that we call election fever. In the grip of this malady, they do absurd things.

But our congress isn't all bad. There is the Klamath reservation bill that passed both houses in these final days of the biennial derelish. It is a good piece of legislation. Considered nationally, it didn't have much vote-getting appeal. What happened was that the members of the congress were brought to realization of the fact that it was SOUND and should be enacted. So, after hearing the arguments pro and con, they went ahead and enacted it.

We mustn't get too cynical about our government. It has its faults. But we wouldn't trade it for any other form of government on earth.

WHY is the Klamath reservation bill a good bill? Well, it lays down rules that if followed undeviatingly will result in keeping trees growing perpetually over a large area in this region. Trees produce FIBER. They produce it economically. Fiber is a tremendously important raw material. Out of the countless products can be made.

If, here in Southern Oregon and Far Northern California, there is to be large development of industries based on fiber (with their resulting

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