

MEDFORD MAIL 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
May 28, 1947 (Wednesday)
Carroll Miller, Medford fruit man, discusses methods of marketing Rogue river valley fruit in the east at Rotary club meeting.

20 YEARS AGO
May 28, 1937 (Friday)
Dr. Bruce Baxter, president of Willamette university, will address 176 graduates of Medford High school at 44th annual commencement exercises.

30 YEARS AGO
May 28, 1927 (Saturday)
Fruit growers league discuss plans for providing reserve supply of smudge oil sufficient to insure orchardists against a shortage of fuel.

40 YEARS AGO
May 28, 1917 (Monday)
City council makes inspection trip to the water works intake and the city ranch of 380 acres nearby.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Which peoples were the first known to have worn long trousers. Scythians, American Indians, or Scandinavians?

Answers: 1. Scythians. 2. Eugene O'Neill. 3. Vulgate. 4. Buenos Aires. 5. The Evolution Trial at Dayton, Tenn. 6. Sen. Robert F. Wagner. 7. Electric power. 8. Michigan. 9. No. 10. Benedict Arnold.

Editorial Correspondence . . .

Rice Mountain Inn, Lake Clear, N.Y.—A long train ride to get up here from New York and among the murmuring pines and hemlocks. We took the "Empire State" from Grand Central and arrived at Utica, N.Y., at one-thirty p.m., D.S.T., with 15 minutes to catch the NYC local for Lake Clear.

This country is known as the Adirondacks, not far from Saranac and Lake Placid where the other branch of the family go every winter for skating and skiing. The family branch here doesn't ski any yet, the oldest is three-plus and the youngest six months or so, but before this visit is over grandmother expects to teach them to fish.

This inn—which incidentally is very attractive—is the only comfortable place available near to the MacArthurs—not the General's branch—but son-in-law No. 2. He is an engineer on the St. Lawrence Water Ways, a US-Canadian venture to promote the welfare of both countries but which former Secretary McKay would no doubt condemn as "creeping socialism."

The season here doesn't start until June. So the fishing is good now and the deer are thick. There were 15 of the latter browsing around the inn yesterday. The season for neither has started but the report is that on your own land or your own lake you can do as you like.

After Oregon the trees all the way up from Utica are disappointing. The fact appears to be the land was pretty well denuded shortly after the Civil War, and the trees that remain—pine, maple, hemlock, birch, tamarack and what have you—are largely of second and third growth.

We enjoyed the "Empire State" which has been the crack train from New York to Buffalo (five hours) ever since "college days." It doesn't seem as "super" as it did 40 or 50 years ago but it is still a very good train, with excellent accommodations, courteous service and nice speed.

The last two days in New York hit the high spots, sports ways, for this trip. We not only saw the Chicago White Sox beat the "Damned Yankees," but do it twice in succession and decisively. For once the REAL "champs" were from Chicago, not Greater Manhattan. The "poor old Yankees" misjudged flies, dropped hot grounders and couldn't hit anything above their spiked shoes.

In fact we would say base-running was the one chief factor in the Sox double-victory. For getting a man on second is AWAY ahead of getting a man on first. So many times that man on first is a set-up for a "double play" while a man on second is not only proof against it but in case of a hit he can make a run—at least the young and speedy—and well coached—White Sox can.

Can't seem to write a letter these days without a weather comment. So here goes—we left NYC in a humid, stuffy atmosphere, arrived here in a heavy rain, but this morning the sun is shining in a cloudless sky, a nice breeze is blowing and the mercury is around 65.—R.W.R.

Radioactive Fallout

How dangerous are the tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons of destruction? Unhappily, the people best qualified to give the answer are the ones who disagree most widely on it.

So a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee, under Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif.), is calling scores of the experts to hearings to see if some consensus of scientific opinion can be reached on the dangers of atomic fallout. The hearings, to last three weeks, opened in Washington Monday.

THE PROBLEM has its political as well as its scientific impacts. In April 1956 Adlai E. Stevenson proposed that the United States suspend its H-bomb tests, then call on other nations to follow suit. President Eisenhower replied that "research without test is perfectly useless," and several weeks before the 1956 election Mr. Stevenson agreed that a unilateral suspension might be dangerous to this country. The most recent U.S. nuclear test explosions have been in Nevada.

In Great Britain the Labor Party, at first divided on banning H-bomb tests, has made the ban a party measure. The Conservative Government rejected the Labor demand and went ahead with tests at Christmas Island, but felt impelled to propose, on May 6, a multi-lateral suspension of future tests under certain conditions.

SUSPENSION has become an international football, too.

The Kremlin of course blames U.S. "war-mongering" for the continuing Soviet tests, but told Japan, which had demanded an end to the tests at least for a time, that the Soviet Union wouldn't suspend them unilaterally.

Among the world leaders demanding that the tests be suspended are Nehru of India, Adenauer of Germany and Pope Pius XII.—E.R.R.



PLEASE, GEORGE! SHOW DENNIS HOW YOU USED TO PLAY SHINE ON HARVEST MOON!

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE PASHA
Baghdad — Nearly four decades have passed since the last Sultan of the Ottoman Empire officially created the last "bey" or "Pasha."

Here in Iraq, however, in this strange, rapidly evolving land of the two great Mesopotamian rivers, there is only one real Pasha. When Iraqis speak of "The Pasha" — and most Iraqis are constantly speaking of the Pasha in admiration or annoyance or hatred or a mixture of these emotions — they mean his excellency Nuri Pasha As-Said, 15 times Prime Minister and still undefeated.

It is a curious experience for an observer habituated to our modern men of power to pay call on the Pasha. In the first place, he does not look like a man of power, and he does not surround himself with the trappings one expects in a virtual dictator.

You are shown into a small, altogether unpretentious office where sits the Pasha behind a large desk covered with papers. He is rather slow. He is pretty deaf. He is extremely affable but decidedly hard to talk to.

THESE are the first impressions. But first impressions are suddenly corrected when you notice the hawk's curve of the nose cutting down, as it were, into the outward amiability of the smile; when you catch the half-mocking note that creeps into the voice as it utters safe political platitudes; and above all, when you briefly catch a direct glance from the hooded old hawk's eyes.

The platitudes are hastily dispensed, with a kind of cagey boredom. The meeting between King Saud and King Faisal has been a great success. Arab unity is most important and much to be desired.

Yes, there has been a real improvement in the condition of Jordan. No, the Pasha does not want to say whether the events in Jordan and the Saud-Faisal meeting will anger Egypt—he does not believe in commenting on or interfering in the affairs of brother Arab states, no matter what others may do. Yes, the general position in the Middle East has grown better in recent months. But no, there will never be security and stability until the Palestine problem is solved.

Except for the reference to Palestine, it all comes out with no inflection of passion or deep feeling. There is no doubt that the Pasha believes all that he says. He simply does not see much point in having to say it. And as one listens, one suddenly realizes why this is.

THE Pasha is brave, long-headed and infinitely experienced. He knows, almost in the dark as it were, the exact location of all the levers of power in his country. If the peaceful levers of power fail him for a while, as they have sometimes done, he is perfectly ready to use his highly efficient Army and police force to restore tranquility. So why on earth make speeches or give interviews or offer explanations or appeal to popular emotions or waste time in other such fruitless ways?

Such, very surely, is the Pasha's basic opinion; and this being his opinion, it is not easy to make him come to life for publication. He will come to life off the record, cannily and frankly discussing the greatly increased American role in the Middle East, or bitterly, wearily reciting his own feelings and difficulties with the British, with whom he has always been close, delivered their attack on Egypt

in concealed partnership with the Israelis. But there is only one moment when he is simultaneously vivid, interested and willing to be quoted. It is occasioned by a question about the comparative mildness of the Iraqi reaction to the Suez crisis. It was a very tense time indeed, but the demonstrations and police actions were positive pincers compared to the bloody horrors Iraq has gone through in the past. And why was this?

"WE ACTED promptly to keep order," the Pasha replies. "But the fact that it was easier to do so was the political first fruit of our development program. Our people have jobs. They live better now. A man making a dinar a day on a steady job does not take a few cents from an organizer who wants him to join a riot. It is as simple as that."

After hearing precisely the same thing from a disappointed opposition leader, one was inclined to believe the Pasha's briskly practical response, with its tincture of real and deep pride. One was also inclined to wonder about the strange double standard of our modern political judgments. Why reserve the name of patriot for the Egyptian dictator, with his oratory and his bomb plots and his agents and his almost complete carelessness of his people's welfare, and meanwhile wish to condemn the Pasha, with his much milder government and his great development program intended to give the Iraqi people the means to be truly free?

THE limits on spending in the existing Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 "fail miserably . . . and can serve only to demoralize the political climate." The limits on contributions are "for all practical purposes meaningless."

Washington — (CQ) — The "clean elections" bill has been trapped in the Congressional starting gate for four months now, but its backers are not quite ready to declare it out of the race.

Trouble in Africa Complicates Governmental Crisis in France

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
Serious new trouble in North Africa is complicating French cabinet crisis. While President Rene Coty is trying to find a premier to succeed Guy Mollet, the relations between France and its former protectorate of Tunisia are at the breaking point.

'Clean Elections' Bill Still in Committee; Backers Keep Hoping

Washington — (CQ) — The "clean elections" bill has been trapped in the Congressional starting gate for four months now, but its backers are not quite ready to declare it out of the race.

"I still hope we can pass a bill this session," says Sen. Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), "but every day that goes by hurts our chances."

Gore headed the Senate Subcommittee whose study of 1956 campaign financing reported expenditures of \$33.2 million and admitted "the total campaign bill . . . far surpasses that figure."

These huge expenditures, caused in large part by the increased cost of modern campaigning, led the Subcommittee to conclude that "the need for remedial legislation in the field of Federal elections is imperative and immediate."

High campaign costs have forced candidates to depend a great deal on a few large contributors. This dependence, said the Subcommittee, poses a threat to the integrity of the whole American political system.

The Subcommittee's survey of the 1956 election convinced it that "the limits on spending in the existing Federal Corrupt Practices Act of 1925 'fail miserably . . . and can serve only to demoralize the political climate.'"

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 initials 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.

To the Editor: I hope you will allow me space for this special message, written for the DAV on the occasion of Memorial Day, by the Rev. Billy Graham.

Field Geologist Talks at Chamber Roundtable Meet

"There is no 'geological' reason why uranium should not be discovered in southern Oregon," a government field geologist told members of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce Roundtable yesterday at the Jackson hotel.

Len Ramp, field geologist, U.S. department of geology and minerals industry, Grants Pass, discussed uranium and several other southern Oregon minerals during a talk on the "Importance of Minerals to Southern Oregon."

Prospecting Slows
Ramp said, "What prospecting there has been in this area for uranium has slowed down because the samples mined were not of a high enough commercial grade."

It appears as though Lakeview will be the only Oregon city having an active uranium mill, he said. The mineral expert added, however, that there should be more exploration for uranium in this area. The United States currently is the world's biggest producer of uranium, he noted.

Discussing other minerals, Ramp pointed out there were sufficient copper deposits in southern Oregon to justify exploration but that "interest in the mineral has dwindled with falling market values" on copper.

Market Values
He added that market values largely determine development of a mineral. According to Ramp the mineral industry is in "constant change" and since it is finding uses for minerals that "yesterday were just rocks."

The geologist said low grade industrial minerals, among them manganese, have a good future in southern Oregon, but that qualified mining engineers would be required to develop them.

Noting sulphur and iron. Ramp said there are some sulphur deposits near Diamond lake but in most areas they are too small in quantity to be of value. He added there is a demand for iron here, but its supplies were insufficient to encourage prospecting.

let was forced to resign after losing a confidence vote in Parliament — France suspended the payments on its 35 million dollar a year aid program to Tunisia.

The reason was that the French government believed that the arms which it was sending to Tunisia were being relayed to the rebels in Algeria.

Premier Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia responded by announcing that he regarded French-Tunisian economic agreements as having been cancelled.

Bourguiba then started a series of conferences with the diplomatic envoys of the United States and other countries on the possibility they might give the aid France refused.

The United States was brought more directly into the North African situation last Thursday, when the diplomatic representatives in Washington of 11 Arab countries made a formal request to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles that American aid to France be suspended.

This request was based on the allegation that France was guilty of terrorism in its campaign against the nationalist rebels in Algeria.

The Algerian rebellion lies behind most of France's present troubles. Reluctantly — partly due to United States encouragement of "nationalist" movements all over the world — France granted independence to its protectorates of Tunisia and Morocco in 1955.

Important of France's African possessions, remained as it had been — a part of France itself politically, with representation in the French parliament.

Open Rebellion Continues
Open rebellion broke out in Algeria on Nov. 1, 1954. This rebellion continues. France is using nearly 500,000 troops in fighting the rebels. It is estimated that the campaign will cost France one billion dollars this year.

Morocco borders Algeria on the west. Tunisia borders Algeria on the east. Both Morocco and Tunisia are openly on the side of the Algerian rebels. Also, Tunisia lies between Algeria and Arab Libya. There is no doubt that the Algerian rebels are getting arms from Libya through Tunisia.

Successful French premiers have vainly sought a solution of the Algerian problem which would give the country a great measure of self-rule but would keep it as a part of France politically.

The French cabinet situation is so tangled that Paris dispatches now suggest the only solution will be to get Mollet back as premier.

Whoever does get the job will inherit the Algerian-Tunisian-Moroccan headache.

Proponents of the legislation see three main obstacles to its enactment: 1 — Opposition from certain leaders of both parties to any change in the accustomed pattern of campaign financing.

2 — Opposition from southern Democrats to including primary elections under Federal campaign spending laws, as recommended by Gore and Hennings.

3 — Fear of labor unions and their Congressional friends that the climate of opinion produced by the Senate labor racketeering hearings would encourage restrictions on union political activity if the election laws were changed this year.

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