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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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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

June 6, 1947 (Friday) Selection of all candidates for the Miss Medford beauty pageant to be held June 27 and 28 is announced by Ralph Matlack, of local Junior Chamber of Commerce.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Some of the valley boys who will continue their pursuit of the 3-Rs on a campus, have been pledged to a college long.

20 YEARS AGO

June 6, 1927 (Sunday) Low humidity of 10 per cent causes H. C. Obye, assistant supervisor of Rogue River national forest, to warn visitors at forest areas of a serious fire hazard.

Civilian Conservation Corps company stationed at Camp Prescott will be transferred to Camp Winglake in Crater Lake National park, according to R. M. Kent, project superintendent.

30 YEARS AGO

June 6, 1927 (Monday) Ten day or second cover spray for codling moth should be applied within the next week or ten days, according to County Agent L. P. Wilcox.

C. A. and H. W. Whillock return here from New York where they went to close the deal for sale of Golden Rule stores to the J. C. Penny company.

40 YEARS AGO

June 6, 1917 (Wednesday) Mayor E. C. Gates issues appeal to Medford residents to help get enlistments for the Marine Corps.

From Local and Personal column: District Attorney G. M. Roberts, who is at Salem in connection with a civil case in the supreme court, is expected to return to Medford Thursday.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Were the Atlantic islands, beyond one of the "pillars of Hercules" (Gibraltar) held to be spectral lands?
2. What does I.Q. mean?
3. Bible: Was the miraculous conception and birth of Christ predicted?
4. The American Institute of Public Opinion is popularly known as the G...
5. Cordelia, Genovill and Regan were the daughters of what King in one of Shakespeare's tragedies?
6. Do you identify Earl Browder as a Socialist, Communist, or Socialist Laborer?
7. Can a sharply diving airplane cure ordinary deafness?
8. In the Federal Government, what is the ODT?
9. What errors have the following expressions in common: anywhere, everywhere, somewhere?
10. "Life is made up of sobs, sniffls, and smiles, with..." what predominating?

Answers: 1. Yes. 2. Intelligence Quotient. 3. Yes. 4. Gallup Poll. 5. King Lear. 6. Communist. 7. No. 8. Office of Defense Transportation. 9. They are incorrect: "s" should be omitted, 10. "sniffls." — O. Henry.

To Curb Drunken Driving

After the Memorial Day holiday many a traffic court had before it cases in which the charge is drunken driving—the most serious traffic offense in the book.

In the early years of the automobile the judges had to depend upon the evidence of arresting officers and others as to whether the driver staggered, looked bleary-eyed, was incoherent, or gave other signs of intoxication. Later, scientific methods of testing the alcoholic content of body fluids were developed.

IN the 22 states which have enacted the provisions on drunken driving of the Uniform Vehicle Code, a showing that a driver's blood contained .15 per cent of alcohol is prima facie evidence he was intoxicated. An alcoholic content of .5 to .15 per cent is not absolute proof but will be accepted as supporting evidence in court.

The average person of 150 pounds will have .15 per cent of alcohol in his blood after drinking six beers or six ounces of 100-proof whiskey within an hour's time. Dr. Oscar B. Hunter Jr., a pathologist, who had given blood tests to over 4,000 persons, recently told a committee of Congress that not one with a content of more than .15 per cent was found without "slowed up reactions."

CONGRESS is interested in the subject of drunken driving in connection with a proposed revision of the District of Columbia traffic code. Then there is a question of applying traffic rules on the interstate super highways now going under construction.

The first section of a bill under consideration for the District of Columbia would bring Washington within the statutory presumptions as to guilt or innocence recommended by the National Committee on Uniform Traffic Laws. Under a second, more controversial, section any automobile operator in the District, whether or not a resident, would be deemed to have consented to a chemical test of his body fluids.

While all states use some form of chemical tests to check a suspected driver, none compels him to submit to such tests. Most drivers will agree to a blood test when arrested, for a refusal to agree would amount to acknowledging that he was in no fit condition to drive. In New York, Kansas and Idaho the license of any driver who refuses to be tested is revoked automatically.

THE "implied consent" provisions of the pending District of Columbia bill is troubling some of the national legislators. Said Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.): "Suppose a man is so drunk—he's non compos—and doesn't know whether he refused to submit to a test. What happens? I mean when he doesn't know the difference between yes and no." No one at the hearings attempted to answer, but there is good reason to believe that in any such case the Supreme Court would sanction a blood test, with or without the authority of an implied consent provision.

The Court is believed to have opened the way for compulsory testing in general by its 6-3 ruling Feb. 24. This said that the forcible taking of a specimen of body fluid from an unconscious driver involved in a fatal accident did not constitute either compulsory self-incrimination or search and seizure without due process of law.—E.R.R.

War and Postwar Taxes

Those who argue against federal income tax reduction for this year are entitled to point out that the tax today is almost one-third below its wartime high. Specifically, the reduction is 29 per cent for a married couple with two children and income of \$10,000 after deductions, before personal exemptions and none from dividends. (It comes to more than 29 per cent if some of the \$10,000 is derived from dividends.)

Those who argue for reducing the federal income tax this year are entitled to point out that at present it is only about 10 per cent below the postwar high and still from 15 to 20 per cent above the postwar low.

THE following table shows the amount of the tax on that \$10,000 couple in certain years:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tax Amount. 1944 wartime high: \$2,245; 1948 postwar low: 1,361; 1952 postwar high (Korean War): 1,774; Today: 1,592.

The next table shows the amount of the tax in the above years on a married couple with two children and income of \$5,000 a year after deductions, before personal exemptions, and none from dividends:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Tax Amount. 1944: \$755; 1952: \$577; 1948: 432; Today: 520.

For comparison with the above figures let it be noted that in 1939, when World War II broke out in Europe, a married couple with two children paid federal tax of \$343 on a net income of \$10,000 and all of \$48 on one of \$5,000. Those, although we didn't realize it then, were the days!—E.R.R.

Directors of Safety Council to Convene

A meeting of the board of directors of the Medford Safety Council will be held Friday noon June 7, at the Jackson hotel, according to Aubrey Loper, president.



"READ SOMETHIN' EXCITING! I DON'T LIKE THE KIND THAT PUTS ME TO SLEEP!"

Matter of Fact

NASSER'S JINK Amman—The signs are now quite clear of a sharp jink (though certainly not a real turn) in the policy line of Egypt's Gamel Abdel Nasser.

Most important of these signs was the two hour and a half interview that the Egyptian President accorded to Raymond Hare before the American Ambassador's return to Washington.

According to wholly reliable reports, Nasser dusted off Hare the almost forgotten face that he always used to put on for visiting Americans.

Sweet reasonableness, plaintive regrets for the friendship of the past, and above all, reiterated claims of total preoccupation with the considerable task of rebuilding Egypt—these were the notes that Nasser mainly struck.

No modern politician can give so much seeming emotion to the question, "Why can't we be friends again?" The Nasser government has been almost totally preoccupied with venomous anti-Western agitation throughout the Arab world.

ALTOGETHER, it must have quite a performance. One would still be inclined to dismiss it as just another Nasser performance. The motives, such as Nasser's urgent desire to lay hands on the Egyptian funds now frozen in America, are too transparently obvious.

But before the performance for Hare's benefit can be so cavalierly dismissed, it is also necessary to consider the other signs abovementioned. Not least of these was the reception accorded to this little country's new Ambassador to Cairo, Abdel Moneim Rifai, who had been rudely recalled from the Jordanian Embassy in Washington by Nasser's local friends and agents just before the great change here.

Abdel Moneim Rifai's brother, the able Jordanian Prime Minister in all but name, Samir Rifai, wants to patch up the outward appearance of Arab unity. In particular, he wants to end the mutual denunciations of the Egyptian and Jordanian press and radio.

Wood Waste Research Eyed by Congressman In Industry, Pollution

Washington, D. C. — Successful development of a nylon-like fiber from the chemical conversion of lignin—a waste product which is dumped in large volume into streams in the production of pulp—is viewed by Congressman Charles O. Porter as extremely important not only from the standpoint of industrial expansion, but in connection with the problem of cleaning up polluted streams.

Rep. Porter, who has been engaged in a study of chemical uses of wood, quoted Director Edward Woolley of the Bureau of Land Management as cautioning that "Little is known about this product as yet. It is too soon, therefore, to be certain that the chemists have finally accomplished a break-through in this field."

Greatly concerned with the nation's future timber supplies and best usage of sawtimber, Porter noted that three states—Oregon, California, and Washington—have about half of the nation's sawtimber.

Referring to Congressman Porter's specific inquiries regarding the chemical uses of wood and research, Woolley stated, "We are greatly interested in the results of chemical research on wood for several reasons. First and foremost is

Signs Multiply Nasser Might Wish Closer Bonds With West

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The chief Western allies appear to be making a series of moves aimed at improving their relations with Egypt.

Britain has released \$16,800,000 in blocked credits to permit Egypt to get some badly needed goods which British dealers had contracted to send to that country before the Suez Canal crisis started.

It was reported that the United States is negotiating to release some blocked Egyptian credits also earmarked for purchases of goods.

France, though still bitter over the whole Suez situation, is reported to be ready to follow the lead of Britain and the United States and permit its ships to resume using the canal.

On the surface, all the moves mentioned seem to constitute a victory for President Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt, who caused an explosion in the Middle East by seizing the Suez Canal last July.

But there are indications that Nasser may be wondering whether a more reasonable attitude toward the Western powers might not pay off.

There certainly is no sign that Nasser is thinking about a fundamental change in his policies, which since the Suez Canal seizure have been anti-Western.

But Nasser received quite a setback when young King Hussein of Jordan won a victory over his political enemies, who with the active support of Nasser tried to overthrow him.

It is now reported that Nasser is having some trouble in his economic relations with Soviet Russia and its satellites.

Dispatches from Cairo say that Russia and other countries of its bloc are not delivering goods for which Egypt paid in cash. Wheat and crude oil which Russia has sent to Egypt are reported to be of mediocre quality. It is reported that some cotton which Egypt is sending

Russia is being dumped on the world market at cut rates, to the damage of Egypt's export trade.

Loosen Red Hold Evgeny V. Kissilev, Soviet ambassador to Egypt, left for home Tuesday after a conference with Egyptian Finance Minister Abdel Moneim Kaysouni. The official version is that Kissilev went to Moscow on his annual

vacation. But there are indications that his trip home is due partly at least to Egyptian complaints over economic relations.

A United Press Cairo dispatch quoted diplomatic informants as expressing belief that Nasser would like to loosen Russia's hold on Egyptian economy by improving relations with Western countries.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Khrushchev On TV During the television interview with Khrushchev, I had the feeling that I had more interest in it than it was.

This was not because he said what he had said often been said before, and that at no point did he depart from the official line of policy.

That was to be expected, and no one who tuned in on Sunday afternoon had any reason to suppose that he was going to hear anything startling or novel.

The real reason for interviewing public men on television is not to communicate news but to reveal what they are like, in this case what the big boss of all the Russians is like when he talks.

The trouble on Sunday, so it seemed to me, was that one could see Khrushchev but could not listen to him. There was a baffling disconnection between the picture of Khrushchev talking and the English words that the translator was uttering.

It was evident that the translator, who was certainly doing his best, did not have the time to do more than give the gist of what Khrushchev was saying. The gist was not very interesting. What was lost was the way Khrushchev was saying it, why he was so often smiling about something he was saying, and how he really put it when he made his assertions.

I have, of course, no idea how television can solve the problem of translations. It may be that it is impossible to have an interview, which is unrehearsed and where there is no script, and to find any translator who can make instantaneously a faithful translation. Good translators, even when they have plenty of time, are very rare.

Yet the problem of translation is all-important in television interviews. For the real point is not to communicate what is said but to reveal the personality of the speaker by showing what he is like when he talks.

KHRUSHCHEV'S self-assurance was, it seemed to me, very interesting. It must be one of the sources of his personal power, for people like to follow men who are not themselves in doubt.

Yet extraordinary as it was for a big Communist to be interviewed without preparation, he was never in any real danger. The questions he was asked were general and like all very high personages he was questioned but he was not cross-questioned. Protected in this way, he was able to take full advantage of the strong positions which the Soviet Union has staked out for itself and has pre-empted in the propaganda contest.

He is in favor of the evacuation of all of the foreign troops from all countries—from Hungary and Roumania as well as from Germany and France. This is an attractive proposal which, however, he would never dream of making if he thought there was the slightest chance of its being accepted. He is also in favor of the abolition of nuclear weapons and in favor of drastic

disarmament. Here, it is heads he wins and tails we lose. He gains by making the proposal, and he gains when we refuse it. Sooner or later the government's public relations experts, say Mr. Larson, will have to find a way to deal with this dilemma.

KHRUSHCHEV said nothing, I thought, to contradict or to cast doubt on the prevailing estimates of Soviet intentions among close students and observers. The military stalemate, recognized at the summit conference in Geneva in 1955, continues. There is no prospect of the kind of breakthrough which could give either side indisputable superiority. War as an instrument of national policy is, therefore, ruled out, and there is no alternative to the kind of competitive co-existence which Khrushchev talked so much about.

One of the more hopeful things he implied in his interview was that, if the tension were relaxed, he was prepared to accept the probability that within the Communist orbit there would be greater national freedom (this is not to be confused with personal freedom). In this respect he has come a very long way from the old Stalinist imperialism.

IN GENERAL, Khrushchev confirmed the view that there will be no war and that there will be no settlement. It is true that he supported the idea of a limited agreement about armaments, and he encouraged the hope that the Stassen-Zorin negotiations in London may come to something. But the area of any conceivable agreement will be very small as compared with the vast areas of conflict where no agreement is in sight.

There was no sense of urgency in Khrushchev's remarks about settling the great issues. There is, we might as well recognize, no sense of urgency here. There is not much of it in Western Europe, which includes Dr. Adenauer's Germany. Perhaps we have all learned to live precariously but not too uncomfortably in a divided and unsettled world.

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Ike Favors House For Vice-President

Washington — President Eisenhower said Wednesday the vice president is entitled to an official residence, especially when he has acted in "the interests of the United States," like Richard M. Nixon.

Eisenhower told his news conference there had been instances in the past in which the vice president was at odds with the President and consequently had little to do except preside over the Senate. But he said this was not true of Nixon.

A reported note that Eisenhower had proposed a special residence for Nixon in his budget message to Congress.

Asked how he felt about the proposed structure, Eisenhower replied: "The way that Mr. Nixon has worked and the way he has acted for the interests of the United States, I certainly think that kind of a vice president should have it."

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Lignin Problem

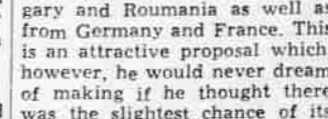
Lignin makes up from a third to a half of natural wood substance. For many years it has been subject of much chemical research. When such processes are developed which will make it possible to use lignin profitably, the result will be extremely important.

Recently the President's Appointed Bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Use of Agricultural Products, prepared a report which includes the recommendations of a task force on forest products headed by Paul Dunn, formerly Dean of the Forestry School at Corvallis, Ore. It is understood that this task force has recommended annual appropriations of \$13,000,000 to expand forest products research.

Of this amount \$9,000,000 would be used in expanding such research at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wis. The remaining \$4,000,000 would be used to finance research being done on a cooperative basis with state and private research groups.

Food Hangover?

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