

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

Entered as second class matter at Medford Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00; Daily and Sunday—Six months \$8.00; Daily and Sunday—Three months \$4.25

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County

Advertising Rates: Single Copy 10c; 10 Copies 1.00; 100 Copies 8.00; 1,000 Copies 60.00

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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. 7, 1947 (Thursday)

Dudley Field Malone, assistant secretary of state under Woodrow Wilson, arrives in Medford for vacation and argues that earlier U.S. recognition of Soviet Republic would have benefited world peace.

20 YEARS AGO Aug. 7, 1937 (Sunday)

Jewelry valued at several hundred dollars stolen from the home of Mrs. Mike Hunter of Ashland.

30 YEARS AGO Aug. 7, 1927 (Sunday)

Day to day travel to Crater lake during July sets a new registration record.

40 YEARS AGO Aug. 7, 1917 (Tuesday)

"I want every American who enlists to realize that he is fighting for humanity," returned World War I veteran tells Medford people.

What's Your I.Q.?

1. In 1802 there were 200 newspapers published in the U.S. Of these were there 17, 27, or 37 dailies?

2. Is the Amazon river in Africa, South America, Europe or Asia?

3. Bible: Was the first recorded census of the Hebrews taken before, during, or after the Exodus?

4. What do English troops mean when they demand a "ship for blighty"?

5. Do adult moths eat holes in woolen goods?

6. Is the tortoise, elephant, or eagle reputed to have the longest life span?

7. In addition to its use as a disinfectant, what is the other principal use of hydrogen peroxide?

8. What is another name for hydrophobia?

9. Is it proper to use the term "elegant" in the sense of meaning excellent or fastidious?

10. Marriage is the Keeley cure for love's..... what?—Helen Rowland.

Answers: 1. Seventeen. 2. South America. 3. After. 4. A ship to take them home. 5. No. 6. Tortoise. 7. Bleaching agent. 8. Rabbits. 9. Fastidious. 10. "Intoxicant." (Keeley cure an ear-ear treatment for alcoholism).

Russia Raises Question On Open Skies Scheme

London — The Soviet Union asked Tuesday why the western disarmament plan for open skies did not include American and NATO bases in North Africa, the Near East, Turkey and Pakistan.

The question was the first official Russian reaction to the plan advanced last week at the five-power disarmament conference by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.

Heroism and Clothing

Over at Bend the other day an 18-year-old girl, visiting in the town, saw a boy who had fallen into the Deschutes river, and who obviously was near drowning.

Without hesitation, she plunged, fully-clothed, into the river, swam to him, and managed to keep his head above water enough so that he survived the ordeal. Quick-responding police officers pulled them both out.

The Bend Bulletin nominates the girl for a heroine's award. We second the nomination, for the girl definitely did risk her own life without hesitation to save the life of another. And but for the officers, both probably would have drowned.

We have no wish to detract from her heroic action, but one or two experiences with near-drownings indicate that early training in swimming and life-saving, which insists that clothes are dangerous in the water, are important in such a situation.

In the Army, troops bound overseas were in many instances given training in water survival. The first lesson was to rid one's self of clothes, particularly shoes, immediately.

If this is done, a swimmer has a chance of staying afloat. But if weighted down by shoes, or hampered by soaking clothing, the chances are greatly reduced.

UNTHINKING valor is an admirable thing. But thoughtful valor, where precautions are taken to give one the best chance of success, is better.

If someone is in danger of drowning, and it's up to you to do what you can to rescue him, look for a boat first; then for other means of rescue, and as a last resort, swim. The extra seconds are worth it if they increase the chances of saving a life.

And, if you must swim, give yourself a chance. This is no time to worry about modesty. Take off your shoes and outer garments. Your chances of saving the victim, and surviving yourself, are far, far better if you do.—E.A.

Big Ball of Fire

One of nature's most spectacular celestial phenomena, a huge fireball racing through the night, caught the eye of many Oregonians and Californians last Thursday, about 8:30 or 8:32 p.m.

It was seen as far south as San Francisco, far east as Lovelock, Nev., far north as Seattle, and far west as Astoria.

Attempts to plot its course are being made by the American Meteor Society, and its chief "meteor spotter" for this area, Phil Brogan, associate editor of the Bend Bulletin.

BROGAN, one of the notable amateur sky-watchers in the western states, estimated its speed was possibly as much as 72,000 miles per hour. It must have been brilliant, indeed, for many observers, scattered throughout the four-state area, thought it fell "just over the fence," and some San Franciscans were convinced it plunged into the ocean.

Brogan, through the assembly of reports as to elevation, direction travelled, brilliance, and so on, from many points, will be able to pin-point its probable course with a fairly high degree of accuracy.

According to the varied reports, the meteor exploded or disintegrated before it hit the ground.

A METEOR is a hunk of mineral (rock or metal or a combination) which may once have been part of a shattered planet, or a bit of a comet, and which is caught by earth's gravity. As it hits the atmosphere at tremendous speed, the friction with the air heats it to incandescence, and it streaks across the sky as a flaming ball of light.

Small ones can glow brightly, but the larger ones can make the stars themselves seem dim. The popular name "shooting" or "falling" star is a misnomer, of course, for stars are actually suns. (A few of the visible "stars" are really planets.)

Most meteors never reach the ground, though the 60-odd miles of heat-creating atmosphere, but burn out or explode as the white-hot outer surface reacts with the cold-as-space interior. But occasionally a large one or a slow-moving one does make it, and strikes the surface of the earth. These are known as meteorites, and some of them have been of tremendous size, and have created huge craters, such as the one near Winslow, Ariz., or those in remote Siberia and Canada.

AN OUTFIT calling itself the Aerial Phenomena Research Group, of 5108 Findlay st., Seattle, "a non-profit organization whose purpose is to investigate and determine the nature of unidentified flying objects and related phenomena," has asked for reports on last Thursday's fireball.

Their letter says: "The aerial phenomenon... was 'explained away' as being a meteor. It is a scientific fact that no meteor remains in sight for more than five seconds. The phenomenon seen over your area remained in view far beyond that time period and moved with intelligent control."

We don't know where the gentlemen got their "scientific facts," but we still go along with the meteor theory. Charles Anthony Federer Jr., of the Harvard Observatory, writing in the World Book Encyclopedia, says the light of meteors "may last barely a second as they sweep across the sky in a great arc, or they may leave shining trails that last for several minutes."

OUR astronomical columnist, Fay Bentley, in last Sunday's paper pointed out that this week-end will be the annual visitation of the Perseid meteors, which are small remnants of a worn-out comet.

And Brogan adds that last week's visitor from space was not a Perseid, but was "a lone wolf wanderer of the sun's big family."—E.A.



That last roast you sold us was all burnt.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MR. GLUCK'S QUIZ TEST

Mr. Maxwell Gluck, our new and unfortunate Ambassador to Ceylon, is the victim of a certain blindness in high quarters. It is the notion that to have been a success in business is to have the quality and the necessary experience for being a success in public life. Indeed, there is if anything a prejudice against those who make a career in politics and in government affairs.

So the President took it for granted that Mr. Gluck would be a competent Ambassador in a sensitive post in a critical region of the world. Why did he take this for granted? Because, said the President at his press conference, Mr. Gluck was recommended by "a number of people I respect."

Always, however, an appointment outside the career service should be regarded as the exception which has to be justified by the special quality and the proved distinction of the candidate. Furthermore, it ought to be an unwritten rule that at least one of the major West European embassies—including now and then the highly honorary embassy at the Court of St. James—should always be filled by a career officer.

WHY, then, did Sen. Fulbright's little quiz test produce such an uproar? Because it revealed so sharply that Mr. Gluck, however estimable as a person and however successful in business, had never taken any interest, not any interest, in the affairs of South Asia where he is to be a principal representative of the United States.

When he was asked who is the Prime Minister of India—India being the nearest neighbor of Ceylon—Mr. Gluck said he knew who he was but could not "pronounce" the name. This was the crucial question and answer, and the result was a complete giveaway.

AS NEHRU, he is as well known as Churchill, Stalin, or Eisenhower. As it is impossible to suppose that Mr. Gluck had never heard the name of Nehru pronounced, the presumption is that he did not know that Nehru is the Prime Minister of India. If anyone thinks that this is not significant, let him imagine how he would feel if Nehru appointed as Indian Ambassador to Mexico or to Cuba one who said he could not "pronounce" the fairly difficult name of Eisenhower.

Such a man would not be regarded as a good prospect to play a useful part in the affairs of the North American continent. For awhile he could no doubt be "briefed"—even to knowing President Eisenhower's middle name—what he would really need in order to qualify would be to be born again with an interest in public affairs and with a capacity to realize that the world is round.

EMBARRASSING as it all is to Mr. Gluck, to the President, to the Foreign Service officers who labor in South Asia, to the Ceylonese, and to Americans concerned for the dignity of their country, there is something to be learned from it. The case throws a sharp light on the problem of the appointment of non-professionals to embassies. It demonstrates a basic rule, that the burden of proof is on

the President when he goes outside the career service. What the President has to prove is that his appointee, though he is not a professional diplomat, though he is not familiar with the country to which he is going, is a man of demonstrated ability in public life. It is not enough that he has made money, that there are no black marks against him in the F.B.I. reports, and that he has been certified by the Republican National Committee. He is to occupy a very public place in the affairs of the world, and he should already have distinguished himself in public life.

THIS is not too austere a standard. Many of our non-career Ambassadors would qualify readily enough under it—for example, in the big posts, Mr. Whitney in London, Mr. Bruce in Bonn, Mrs. Luce and Mr. Zellerbach in Rome, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Bunker in New Delhi. The common qualification of all of them is that, while they have not had a career in the Foreign Service, some considerable part of their careers has been spent with distinction in public life.

Later the issue was drawn over bills to create a National Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to discourage discrimination against Negro job holders and applicants. Compromise proposals to set up a mediation agency to deal with the problem never were taken seriously by either side. No bill was ever passed.

TOOK COMPROMISE SOUNDINGS The compromisers sometimes

Congress Must Decide if Civil Rights Compromise is Feasible

By RAYMOND LAHR

United Press Correspondent Washington — Congress, which is used to making all-or-nothing choices on civil rights legislation must decide this year whether to choose compromise instead.

Some of the advocates of strong legislation, are beginning to say it would be better to pass no bill than to

take what they can get from the Senate this year.

Until now civil rights bills have never been handled in a climate of compromise. Heretofore almost all members of Congress took it for granted Southern Democrats could and would kill any measure by filibuster in the Senate.

Debates for Record The debates were mostly for the record. Supporters of the legislation showed little more interest in compromise than did the Southerners.

At one time the battle was over bills to abolish state poll taxes by federal law. Compromisers raised constitutional questions and asked why the goal should not be sought through constitutional amendment. All-out backers of the bill objected and settled for nothing. The poll tax survives in five Southern states.

Later the issue was drawn over bills to create a National Fair Employment Practices Commission (FEPC) to discourage discrimination against Negro job holders and applicants. Compromise proposals to set up a mediation agency to deal with the problem never were taken seriously by either side. No bill was ever passed.

TOOK COMPROMISE SOUNDINGS The compromisers sometimes

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.

Suggests 'Test Run'

To the Editor: Maybe a fair way to really see what there is to this subdivision bill and get down to brass tacks quick, would be a "test run" by conducting plausible examples such as, for instance:

(1) Jones has home in country on ten acres, and he wants to sell or offer a piece of it, consisting of one acre.

(2) Farmer Smith has 80 acre place, and wants to sell or offer out of it a half dozen small home sites, maybe one to five acres each.

(3) Brown has 160 acres land in country, wants to cut it up into 20 or 25 pieces, for small home plots, where the buyer can, if he desires, build his own house and have cow, chickens, garden, etc. The idea is to keep it cheap, nothing fancy, for the small guy. Brown wants to sell these plots gradually over a period of years.

Now what I have in mind by "test run" is to prepare in full complete detail the papers, maps, bonds, EVERYTHING formal and legal style, for each typical example chosen, as an exhibit of what the guy has to do, and how he does it, and what it will cost him, for surveyor, for engineer, for lawyer, etc. Fairly estimate an average reasonable fee for the legal advice, the surveying, the actual production of the maps, and all other papers, for each type of case.

Publish these exhibits to show what the thing requires and compels and point out penalties for non-compliance.

Finally, emphasize that after Jones does it, the Planners can still refuse permission.

Who will make up the exhibits on test run? You, the newspaper might do it, or you might suggest or urge the Planning Commission to do it. The idea would be to make it clear what this thing is that is proposed.

Thomas G. Staley Rt. 1, Box 196 Eagle Point, Ore.

Religion for Shut-Ins

To the Editor: I read a few days ago an article from the Ministerial association about the fallacy or uselessness of religious radio broadcasts. Quote, "No one listens to them except those who could go to church if they would."

I beg to differ with their honorable statement. I personally know of shut-ins and cripples—one a personal friend who was joyfully converted through hearing a God-inspired message on radio. It is a shame you take this attitude toward these wonderful messages of hope we hear on radio from time to time.

Why not be a missionary at home and help support instead of tearing down this wonderful work. Mary S. Morgan, 618 East Ninth st., Medford, Ore.

asked why it was better to settle for nothing than to decide in advance that a watered-down bill was not even worth a trial.

Even Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), leader of the Southern bloc opposed to all civil rights bills, took compromise soundings in 1949. He was reported to have been rebuffed both by President Truman and some of his fellow Southerners.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Most of the business and economic news these days concerns the male sex. Let's talk for a moment today about women in business—specifically women in the banking business.

Up until World War 2, women didn't have much of a place in the banking world. But that is changing. Recent figures compiled by the department of commerce show that 48 per cent of ALL the persons employed in the nation's banks are women.

The Industrial National Bank of Miami Florida has been a pioneer in this trend. As of now, it is 80 per cent staffed by women, with many of them holding

key jobs. It has two women vice-presidents.

H-m-m-m-m-m. If that trend continues, the nation's joke makers may be up a tree for raw material about the woman who can't balance her check book.

Already the cartoonists are in danger of losing an old stand-by—the woman driver who bashes her fenders every time she goes out and smashes through the back end of the garage every time she comes in.

National Safety Council statistics indicate more clearly every year that women drivers are SAFER than men drivers.

THAT, of course, brings up another thought. Maybe women should go in for politics.

They might do a better job than the men have done. There are times when one can't help thinking they couldn't do worse.

THERE'S a ruckus on in the House of representatives over whether to cut in half the present 20 per cent tax on food and drink in night clubs.

Musicians and entertainers are for it because, they say, the tax has thrown a lot of their people out of work. The treasury is against it, pointing out that the bill would cut the nation's tax income by 21 million dollars a year.

WHAT of us ordinary taxpayers—who have to dig deeper and deeper every year? Well, if the spenders who like to splurge in night clubs don't pay that 21 million dollars THE REST OF US WILL HAVE TO.

That's about the long and the short of it.

BACK to the women. A New York hair stylist, dealing out beauty type to the reporters, says a new-type hairdo can help wipe away frowning eyebrows. A special treatment of the frontal exposure, he confides, "de-emphasizes the frown and restores the natural look of the eyebrows."

IT'S a good idea, to be sure, for everybody loves a smiler and nobody loves a frowner.

But here's a better idea: Change the mental habits that result in a frowning outlook on life.



Good Reading for the Whole Family

- News • Facts • Family Features

The Christian Science Monitor One Norway St., Boston 15, Mass. Send your newspaper for the time checked. Enclosed find my check or money order. 1 year \$18.00 6 months \$9.00 3 months \$4.50

Name _____ Address _____ City _____ Zone _____ State _____ ZIP-36

CAREFUL ATTENTION to the individual dictates of every faith, the modern facilities of Litwiler's Mt. View Chapel and Funeral Home, and rates kept consistently low, are some of the reasons so many prefer to call MU 3-4541 in time of need!

Weddings by Appointment

LITWILLER Funeral Home Mountain View Chapel Hwy 66 at Normal Office—88 N Main ASHLAND We Never Close "It is better to know us and not need us, than to need us and not know us."