

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
Sept. 30, 1947 (Wednesday)

Name of the Professional En-
gineers club of Southern Oregon
is changed to the Professional
Engineers and Architects club of
Southern Oregon during Mon-
day night's meeting.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "Foolish-
ness is bound in the heart of a
child, but the rod shall drive it
from him."

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 30, 1937 (Friday)

Value of building permits is-
sued by the city for the first
nine months of the year total an
increase of 32.2 per cent.

Up to Sept. 25, a total of 1-
242, 306 boxes of pears, all va-
rieties exclusive of winter nells
had been packed in the upper
and central Rogue River valley.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 30, 1927 (Friday)

Owing to new families mov-
ing into the Provolt district, the
school was closed as precaution
against infantile paralysis.

Friday and Saturday are
clean-up days in Talent. Refuse
is being collected so the mar-
shal can haul it away.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 30, 1917 (Saturday)

The Southern Pacific has
found it necessary to keep a
special policeman on No. 13,
southbound passenger train, to
keep order among drunks.

First of many thousand dol-
lars will be expended for live-
stock for the Klamath reserva-
tion.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Name the Nobel Prize win-
ner who wrote "Main Street" and
"Babbalanza."

2. When is Pan American Day
celebrated?

3. Bible: Did the Jews hate,
respect, or highly regard Herod?

4. Are the Philippine Islands a
possession or a territory of the
U.S.?

5. A diplomat is a member of
the foreign service, one who
holds a diploma from an institu-
tion of learning, or a pickpocket?

6. Admiral Kichisaburo No-
mura was the Japanese, or the
Chinese, ambassador to Wash-
ington at the time of the Pearl
Harbor attack (Dec. 7, 1941)?

7. Which is the leading cotton
growing State?

8. When the flag is furled, is
it opened to the breeze or is it
wrapped around its staff?

9. What word should be om-
itted: "He was outside of this
group?"

10. "It's goin' t' be fun t'
watch an' see how long th' meek
kin keep th' earth after they in-
herit it."—Ken Hubbard. Which
Biblical proverb is in question?

Answers: 1. Sinclair Lewis. 2.
April 14. 3. Hate. 4. Neither,
they acquired independence
July 4, 1946. 5. One who holds
a diploma from an institution of
learning. 6. Japanese Amba-
sador. 7. Texas. 8. Wrapped
around its staff. 9. "of." 10.
"Blessed be the meek; for they
shall inherit the earth."

River Falls, Wis. (AP)—Gki
events at the annual winter car-
nival of River Falls State Col-
lege was called off in favor of
a swimming party in the college
pool. The reason—no snow.

On the Right Track

After what looked remarkably like a false start, we believe the county court is now on the right track in the matter of the proposed subdivision ordinance.

The growth of the county during the past two decades (the population has doubled in 17 years) made city planning commissions in the larger communities necessary and accepted things.

Continued growth (and there is no reason to believe the western tide of population will by-pass Jackson county) will make similar regulations just as necessary—or even more so—in semi-rural and rural areas.

IN THE first place, the court recognized this fact when it appointed a planning commission of high-caliber and sincere men. It requested them to begin working on the problems which increasing rural populations will bring. These include moderate and reasonable regulations of subdivision development, building codes, zoning, and so on.

The planning commission, serving without pay and purely through a desire to be of service to their community, got to work. With the assistance and advice of a planning consultant, they came up with a "first step" in this progress, a subdivision ordinance.

Perhaps the commission, which has had little prior experience in such matters, should have checked further into other laws of a similar nature; perhaps it should have called for more counsel and guidance from a wider representation in the county; perhaps it should not have relied quite so heavily on the advice of an expert not necessarily familiar with problems in Jackson county.

WHATEVER the reason, the commission came up with an ordinance which the court found unacceptable and unduly restrictive.

Under pressure from all angles, the court made a mistake—not an irretrievable one, but nonetheless a mistake. They curtly returned the ordinance to the commission for "further study and revision." They gave no hint as to how it should be revised, or even what portions, if any, they found objectionable.

Members of the commission, understandably, were irritated. Their long work on the ordinance was shoved back into their faces without a thank-you or a word of explanation. Some members reportedly were on the verge of resigning, and one could hardly blame them.

THE court retrieved itself, belatedly, when it wrote a conciliatory letter, thanked the commission for its work, and outlined a few suggestions as to what lines it would like the commission to follow in further study of the subdivision problem.

It has suggested that other ordinances be inspected and the experiences of other localities which have them should be considered. It also suggested that specific objections to the proposed ordinance be invited, and that those with an interest in it be consulted.

This, we venture to suggest, is what the court should have done in the first place.

SO, FOR the time being, the tempest-in-a-teapot over the ordinance is stilled; the measure is "on the table" until the commission has a chance to probe its implications further. And, we hope, the court and its commission are on better terms.

Opponents to the ordinance as at first presented may have valid points in their objections.

But no one who has the future well-being of the county at heart should back himself into a corner by saying he is against such things as subdivision regulation, county zoning or county building codes, flatly and without further thought.

For, unless we are badly mistaken, the realities of population growth are going to make him look pretty silly, and before too many years. Rural "slums," and all that goes with them, are too high a price to pay for a lack of foresight.—E.A.

Breeding Trees

If through cross-breeding and selective breeding man can develop superior varieties of corn, or chickens, or beef-cattle (as he has done), why can he not develop a superior variety of tree?

Some foresters are convinced he can. And if he does so, it would make quite a difference in this lumber-growing region, which is now rapidly running out of virgin stands of timber, and increasingly will be dependent on second growth and, in the future, whole new plots of man-sown forests.

Active experiments are being conducted by a number of companies and research agencies in attempts to develop trees of better lumber-producing characteristics—fewer limbs, less taper, straight leaders, lighter branches and faster growth.

IT HAS long been standard practice in Oregon to leave "seed sources" when harvesting lumber. But in the future this may, in itself, not be good enough. If seed from a superior type tree produces more superior trees, the reverse likely is also true. And the seed sources, in too many instances, are chosen just because they are not superior trees. The good ones have gone to the mill.

Careful selection of seed from the best trees, grafting, and other methods may eventually develop nursery stocks almost guaranteed to produce high-quality timber in almost any given kind of tree-producing territory.—E.A.



'YES, SIR. IF THAT OL' GIANT WAS THAT TALL, HE COULD LOOK RIGHT IN THAT WINDOW!'

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

The Polish Gamble

Warsaw—The new Poland of Vladyslaw Gomulka is intensely exciting and even inspiring, because the people are brave and newly free, because there is a new ferment of ideas and creation, because a wholly new thing is being boldly attempted.

But it must also be realized that this new thing—this previously unheard of combination of a Communist government and a free people—is necessarily an enormous gamble.

The first factor in the gamble is simply the uneasy relationship between the people and their government. Almost all Poles still regard Gomulka as their liberator. The Poznan workers whom I polled also declared that they were "content for now" with the government's general record since the great change in October. In my judgment, the Poznan workers spoke for a considerable majority of their fellows in other cities.

BUT there is danger in the contrast between the workers who are only "content for now" and the peasants who are unconsciously contented to have their land back. There is danger, too, in certain depressed areas like the ancient textile center of Lodz, where the recent strikes occurred. Above all, there is danger because life, though somewhat better, still remains very hard for Polish workers everywhere.

The danger is all the greater because the Polish intellectuals and young people are not "content for now." They think that the government should go much further and faster towards liberalization, instead of regressing slightly as it has been doing.

All the same, I think the Polish masses will continue generally to support their government, if the next year brings the kind of modest improvement in their lives that will give a sense of progress. That is a minimum requirement, however. Unless the people feel a sense of progress, there will be bitter disappointment. And since the people are now freed of police constraints, any such disappointment will be openly expressed, as happened locally at Lodz.

POLAND's economic position is precarious. There is an alarming shortage of trained, experienced industrial executives and technicians who can make fruitful use of the new autonomy granted to Poland's producing enterprises. Thus even modest economic progress will not be easy. But any failure in this respect will be doubly risky, precisely because the Polish government is a Communist government.

The Polish Communist party has changed in an extraordinary manner since the pseudo-religious rituals of Communism have

ceased to be compulsory. It has been like the end of compulsory chapel in a university. There are almost no active party members left, except the orthodox true believers who man the party apparatus and control the public administration, plus the heretical young intellectuals who consider themselves Communists, but wish to give the word "Communist" a wholly new meaning.

For the immediate future, the orthodox true believers are the only group that counts. Almost none of them would like to abandon Poland's newly-won independence of the Kremlin. But a very great many of them are what they call locally "conservative" Communists. This means that they are extremely nervous in the presence of freedom. They have accepted the new Poland's freedom of the individual, freedom of religion, freedom of agriculture; but even this much freedom gives them goose-flesh all the same. Predictably, the whole government will react very sharply if the existing measure of freedom later on leads to widespread movements of public protests, like the Lodz strike but on a larger scale.

Q. UITE visibly, the Communist "conservatives" are also attempting to limit or at least to slow down the further extension of freedom in new "socialist" forms to the industrial and trading parts of the economy. Some of them, as I have already suggested, would probably like to bring back through the economic door the same secret police that were thrown out the political window, "in order to control speculation."

Poland's tough, intelligent Prime Minister Cyrankiewicz insisted to me that the existing difference between the Party's "conservatives" and the original supporters of Gomulka was "only a difference about timing."

Economic aims and principles, he declared, were now fully agreed upon. But reshaping the whole Polish economy was bound to be a long, troublesome, difficult business; and "naturally some want to go very fast and some want to go rather slow."

Like many other foreign observers in Warsaw, I think Premier Cyrankiewicz was giving a generally accurate summary of the inner governmental situation. But any differences about economic policy, even those described by Premier Cyrankiewicz must add to the uncertainty of the situation.

Hence one cannot be sure of the kind of future economic progress that will allow this free people and this Communist government to work easily in harness together. This seldom-optimistic correspondent happens to be decidedly optimistic in the present case. But this optimism is wholly conditional, and its conditions must be discussed in a further report.

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U.P. Correspondents Eye Future Headlines

United Press correspondents throughout the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Rackels

Look for the Senate Rackels Committee to dig into the affairs of labor consultant Nathan Hefferman, close friend of Teamster President David Beck, in mid-October. Hefferman first bobbed up in the Beck hearing. He testified he used \$85,000 in union funds to buy personal items for Beck and his family. The committee is expected to go into other activities of the gray-haired, 70-year-old Chicagoan, who has more than 300 management clients, principally department stores.

Zhukov

Western European experts aren't "buying" the official line

that the visit of Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet Russian defense minister, to Yugoslavia Oct. 8 will be merely one of courtesy. The official version is

TWO STICKS TOLD IT

Geo. N. Taylor

One day it was told the boy that God had a Son who had died for his sins. He had been prayed for; was under conviction and knew that he was lost. Right there on one telling the boy knew. So he accepted Christ as dying for him. Now he must tell God. God knew all the time but that was a small boy's reasoning. So he fastened two sticks together like the cross on which Christ died and this cross he stuck into the ground there by the house. Now years later he can see how from that time he resisted sin and lived to make God rich.

Thi message by God's people who want you to know.

Nehru Hopes To Get Rid of One Difficulty; Many Others Remain

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

Prime Minister Jawaharlal

Nehru seems to have hope of getting rid of one of his many political aches and pains.

He has offered home rule, under the central Indian government, to the Naga tribesmen who have been in rebellion for years.

Nehru made his offer to a deputation of nine Naga leaders who visited him in New Delhi. These leaders have the support of a large proportion of the tribesmen.

The question is, however, whether Nehru's offer will be acceptable to the rebel leader, a one-time school teacher who has fought the Indian army for two years and swears to fight on until he wins complete independence. The nine leaders will try to get him to accept.

Concession

It was quite a concession for Nehru to make. As Southeast Asia's No. 1 neutralist leader, Nehru has been notably generous in his views on the disposition of the territory of other countries, especially those which he criticizes as "colonialist."

He is not so generous in his views about the territory he claims, including the state of Kashmir, which is in dispute between India and Pakistan. He has defied the attempts of the

United Nations to hold a plebiscite of Kashmir, whose people are mostly Moslems, because he knows he would lose it.

The rebel tribesmen live in the wild Naga hills of northeastern India adjoining Burma. They number, in all, about 1,200,000, spread over about 2,000 square miles of territory.

Strangely, many if not most of them are Christians—all Baptists. The process of conversion was begun by an American missionary, the Rev. Miles Bronson, who went to the Naga country long ago.

Under British rule, until India attained its independence in 1947, the Naga tribesmen enjoyed a considerable measure of freedom.

But Nehru put most of them under the rule of the state government of Assam. The remainder of those on Indian territory were put under control of the central government.

The rebel leader is A. Zapu Phizo, a well-educated former

school teacher. Phizo organized a rebel Naga National Council and a fighting force of some thousands of tough fighting men.

The rebels attacked police posts in the wild hill country, assassinated officials and raided villages. Provincial authorities could do nothing with them. Finally, Nehru moved in a formidable army. But the rebellion has continued.

Many Troubles

Some of Nehru's other troubles are the election of a Communist government in the state of Kerala, clashes between members of the Thevar caste and Cut-caste "untouchables" in the state of Madras, in which 40 persons have been killed, and a strike by thousands of bank employees in West Bengal state. These have been riotous demonstrations, led by leftists, in West Bengal in protest against food shortages.

In addition to this, India is in serious financial difficulties. Nehru is seeking \$1 billion in foreign loans.

Southern Political Stability Said Gone; Negro Vote is Crucial

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Washington—Long before racial integration has been im-

posed in the schools of such states as Virginia and South Carolina by force or otherwise, the mirage of a white man's Republican party in the South will have faded for another long

span of years.

Presidential elections will be coming up on schedule, however, compelling white southerners to consider where to hang their political hats.

It was only last June that Chairman Meade ALCORN of the Republican National Committee brought to President Eisenhower's office I. Lee Porter of Virginia.

Negroes Can Vote

Porter was then the newly appointed organizational direc-

tor for the Republican party in the south. He and ALCORN told the President about a "dead earnest drive" to build the Republican party in southern states.

The drive now is dead enough, except for such opportunity as may be offered by the improved opportunity to vote now guaranteed southern Negroes.

If southern Negroes choose to enter the Democratic party, southern whites may be expected to leave it. But for where? If southern whites are not jostled out of the Democratic party by invading Negroes, they are likely to leave anyway in protest against the presidential candidate and platform adopted in 1960 by a Democratic National Convention in which they will have no more than a small voice.

The political instability of the so-called solid South in presidential elections has been demonstrated repeatedly in recent years. Herbert Hoover modestly cracked the South in 1928 when his opponent was New York's Alfred E. Smith, a Catholic who opposed national prohibition of alcoholic beverages.

Voted For Eisenhower

J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina headed a state's rights protest ticket in 1948. He got 39 electoral votes among Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Thurmond's objective was to win sufficient electoral votes to prevent either major party from obtaining a majority of the electoral college. That would have placed the election of a president in the House of Representatives, each state casting one vote.

Eisenhower carried Florida, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia in 1952, repeating in 1956 with Louisiana added. These breakthroughs encouraged Republicans to hope for a two-party system in the South. Southern strategy got southerners nothing more than the satisfaction of recording a protest statistic in the final returns.

The time when white southern conservatives will have any substantial influence in making national political policy or in choosing a president probably is far off. They have lacked such influence now for 20 years.

Their bid for power lies in the long service of their senators and congressmen and the committee chairmanships which uninterrupted service earns.

Southern Negro voters might break that up, maybe beginning next year.

Mrs. Herb Sampert
158 Renault ave.
Medford, Ore.

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