

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Fir St. Ph. SP-2-641

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
RALPH LATHAM, Business Mgr.
ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teles. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance: Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 8.25
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.50
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,
Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogus River,
Talent, and on motor routes—
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. 1.50
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press—Full leased wire
MEMBER OF UNITED BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLIDAY CO. INC., Offices
in New York, Chicago, Detroit,
San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis,
Atlanta, Vancouver, B. C.

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL 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
May 19, 1948 (Wednesday)
An amendment to the city
fire and building ordinance
setting up new zones passes
first reading by city council.

Service permits will be re-
quired for all persons selling
alcoholic beverages on li-
censed premises, according to
the Oregon Liquor commis-
sion.

20 YEARS AGO
May 19, 1938 (Thursday)
The calmest Jackson county
primary campaign closes to-
day with the chief interest in
the Democratic contest for
governor.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: "Candi-
dates did nothing much but
shake hands and gnaw the
meat off chicken legs at coun-
try dinners."

30 YEARS AGO
May 19, 1928 (Saturday)
Six million rainbow trout
eggs have been taken at
Diamond lake during the last
two weeks.

From local and personal
column: "For the woman of
larger proportions, these
frocks give lines of slender-
ness and youth—Steward's
\$10 to \$15 store."

40 YEARS AGO
May 19, 1918 (Saturday)
The first car load of ore
from the Blue Ledge mine ar-
rives in Medford from Jack-
sonville.

From local and personal
column: "All daughters of the
American Revolution of Med-
ford interested in the Red
Cross parade Monday should
contact Miss Van Meter Sat-
urday."

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five or
six is good.

1. What was the name of Robert's Fulton's first practical steamship which made its first voyage on the Hudson River?
2. Was New Hampshire one of the original thirteen states?
3. What is the motto of the Marine Corps?
4. At the Panama Canal, the sun rises over the Pacific end and sets over the Atlantic end; true or false?
5. Which War Agency was known as the ODT?
6. Name the smallest breed of dog.
7. Name the male lead in the motion picture, "The Hucksters."
8. In what game must you peg 61 holes to win?
9. What is meant by "dying intestate"?
10. Was George Washington one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence?

Answers: 1. Clermont; 2. Yes; 3. Semper Parvulus; 4. True; (The Atlantic end of the canal is 27 miles west of the Pacific end); 5. Office of Defense Transportation; 6. Chihuahua; 7. Clark Gable; 8. Cribbage; 9. Without a Will; 10. No.

Oporto, Portugal—A bus carrying 40 persons went out of control at nearby Arcos de Valdevez Sunday and hurtled into a ravine. Seventeen persons were killed. The 23 other persons aboard the bus were injured, several seriously.

A.C.L.U.

The American Civil Liberties Union is an organization which is little-known in Jackson county.

Many people seem to have a vague idea that it is some sort of communist-front outfit, although if one asks them why, or how, they are at a loss.

Nothing could be further from the truth. In fact, one of the prerequisites for membership is a statement that one is not an adherent to communist, fascist, Ku Klux Klan or other totalitarian doctrines.

THE ACLU's main interest is a defense of individuals whose rights under the constitution have been violated.

It has defended communists and fascists, Jews, Catholics, Protestants and Atheists, black and white—anyone, in fact, who is threatened with action which deprives him of the dignities and freedoms spelled out nearly 200 years ago by the authors of the Bill of Rights of the U. S. Constitution.

It has defended people who, as individuals, it abhors. It has done so on the theory that rights denied to one are rights potentially denied to others. If the constitutional guarantees are not to be applied with equality they no longer serve their purpose.

WE BELIEVE that there is little—too little—concern with civil rights in southwestern Oregon. Perhaps this is because there are few of the groups which are most frequently deprived of their rights as Americans. And yet there have been instances where people have been abused or made to suffer without the sanction of the supreme law of the land.

This type of thing is the prime concern of the ACLU. But also it has, for 38 years, been fighting various forms of censorship, segregation and discrimination, for civil rights legislation, for asylum for refugees from tyranny, and in other causes where civil rights—freedom, if you will—is threatened.

THE ACLU has been berated for defending what are often unpopular causes. It takes courage to stand up and be counted for what one thinks is right, and individual members of the ACLU have, as a result, been subjected to abuse as "pinks" or "communies"—when, actually, they are fighting to retain and expand the very things that are most "American" in the best sense.

But, in addition to the abuse, the ACLU has drawn the praise of many thinking people, conservatives and liberals alike, who recognize that the rather tough row it is attempting to hoe is an important one in today's society.

The New York Times, for instance, has said: "The ACLU (is) a useful and thoroughly patriotic organization... To equate patriotism with conformity, orthodoxy, and name-calling is dangerous nonsense; and this cannot be pointed out too often."

THE Christian Science Monitor quoted the old Voltairean saying that "I do not agree with a word you say, but will defend to the death your right to say it," and adds:

"It would be hard to find a more searching test of the genuineness of democratic sentiments than is implicit in this famous dictum. And it would be equally hard to find an organization that subjects itself to this test more often than does the ACLU."

The Washington (D.C.) Post concurs: "The ACLU... has proven, over the years, that it knows and understands what true Americanism means."

And, closer to home, the Eugene Register-Guard declares:

"Far from being 'un-American,' the ACLU and its courageous, tough-minded members are examples of the highest form of Americanism, the form that Americanism, like charity, begins at home, and that the denial of rights to one person injures all of us. It does not believe that the American system is so weak that undesirable must be rooted out at all costs. When they are rooted out, the ACLU believes that they should be rooted out for the right reasons and with due consideration for individual rights and established processes."

MEMBERS of the ACLU come from every major religious group, from both major parties, and from all parts of the country. They frequently disagree on many things—religion, politics, economics and the rest.

This is as it should be. For in diversity lies America's strength, and one of the things which has always been good in America is the right to dissent, and to be protected in one's constitutional guarantees while doing so.

This is the one thing on which members of the ACLU can, and do, agree.—E.A.

Everybody's a Layman

A layman, it has been said, is anyone who knows less than you do about the work you do.

To a physician, a layman is anyone without an M.D. degree. To an attorney, any non-lawyer is a layman.

When the phrase is used, there usually is an implied sneer in the meaning of the speaker, which is too bad, for he, too, is a "layman" to someone else.

It's summed up in another phrase—"every one is ignorant, only on different subjects." —E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"YOU KNOW WHY GIRLS CAN'T MAKE GOOD AID PIES? THEY'RE 'AFRAID TO GET THEIR HANDS DIRTY!'"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
EISENHOWER'S FADING IMAGE

Chicago, Ill.—Dwight D. Eisenhower seems to be losing his greatest asset. The famous "father image" of the President whom all must like, whom all can trust, is at last beginning to fade pretty badly.

This is the conclusion that has to be drawn, at any rate, from two days of intensive doorbell-ringing that this reporter recently completed in this city's industrial neighborhood.

There was a curious sameness in the places polled. Green and Ashland and Center Streets and Calumet Avenue in Harvey, Ill., and East 36th Avenue in Gary, Ind., only differ from each other in the dates when development began. But even in the older streets, there are some new houses. And all are inhabited by the same sort of people—industrial workers in the more skilled and highly paid groups and prosperous mechanics and construction workers, with a sprinkling of railroaders, small business men and retired people.

THESE places were chosen by Lou Harris, the professional pollster who joined in the doorbell-ringing, because they were the sort of places where the President made very heavy inroads among the normally Democratic voters in 1952 and 1956. And indeed, of the 65 persons who were polled, no less than 38 voted for Eisenhower in 1956, while only 21 cast their ballots for Adlai Stevenson.

Among those who had voted therefore, the preponderance of Eisenhower ballots had been really heavy. The contrast was sharp with the way the same people were now inclined to vote in the oncoming Congressional election. About one in five really did not have the vaguest idea, but among the rest some 28 were at least leaning rather heavily in the Democratic direction, while only 20 were leaning Republican or positively planning a Republican vote.

This is a switch vastly exceeding the expected drop in the party in power's vote in an off-year election. But this apparent voting switch did not seem so deeply significant to this reporter, especially because so few people had really begun to think hard about their next votes.

WHAT was so significant, rather, was the drastic change in the tone and character of the response to the formerly magical Eisenhower name. Before, if you went doorbell-ringing among the American voters, you found literally no exception to at least one rule, anywhere: the name of Eisenhower always evoked spontaneous expressions of affection and admiration from the vast majority of those questioned, including a substantial majority of intending Democratic voters.

The latter group were a bit ashamed. They would say, "Ike's a good man, but" the Democrats were the poor people's party, or they had always been Democrats, or something else of that sort. The people who had made up their minds to vote for Eisenhower, on the other hand, were generally proud of their decision. They almost always went on to boast of the President's admirable qualities.

One of our standard questions, this time, asked for a rating of the "job Ike has done." Those who gave him the "excellent" and the "poor" ratings were both tiny groups. The "pretty goods" slightly outnumbered the "only fair" —which would explain the

other polls alleging continuing national satisfaction with Eisenhower's performance in office. But once again, these job ratings seemed to this reporter much less significant than the way they were given. Those who gave a rating of "pretty good" or above were almost invariably defensive. The old "Ike's a good man" routine was hardly ever heard. Instead, you were told that "he's doing the best he can, I guess," or, if a partisan Republican was answering, you might be told that any shortcomings were really the fault of the Democrats. A good many of the "pretty goods" had also returned to the Democratic fold.

AMONG the approximately 45 per cent who would not even give a "pretty good" rating, moreover, there was an altogether novel note of criticism and contempt. One railroad worker snorted, "Why, it's not like having a President at all." Several others made cynical mention of the enormous powers of Sherman Adams, who was described by half a dozen as "the real President" or as "the man who does the real work."

There were some other, exceedingly interesting political phenomena that appeared in these pleasant streets of little houses in neat patches of lawn. Among those who had begun to think about the next President, for instance, an actual majority were thinking favorably of Jack Kennedy of Massachusetts. But the fading of the Eisenhower image, which was once so glowing, so reassuring, so warming to so many millions of American hearts, was still the phenomenon that really startled and impressed the doorbell-ringers.

(Copyright 1958 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
As this is written, the eyes of the world are on France. What will France do? The answer, I think, is that nobody knows — including the French.

LET'S recite some history. After a century of oppression and extravagance and grinding taxation, the French rose in revolution. They cut off heads — including the head of a king and his queen. Blood flowed in the streets of Paris like water from a broken main.

The French wanted democratic government, but they didn't know how to get it. They started with a Committee of Public Safety. They went on by slow stages to what was known as the Convention. The Convention framed a constitution. The constitution provided for a national legislature.

But — The people rebelled against the Convention's provision that two-thirds of the new representatives were to be chosen from among the members of the Convention.

THERE were mobs in the streets. The leader of the Convention, Vicomte Barras, called for a conference on what to do. The name of the young officer (he was then 26) was Napoleon Bonaparte.

Barras said to Napoleon: "What shall we do?" Napoleon said to Barras: "I'd give the canaille a whiff of grapeshot."

Which he did. Mangled, writhing bodies filled the street down which the cannon fired.

IT WAS thus that Napoleon came to power. He fled France white with wars, and soaked the soil of

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 initial 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. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

A Question of Law

To the Editor: Since the "Little Rock" affair, I have been waiting and watching for some lawyer somewhere in this nation to correct a statement supposedly made by the President.

The statement was: "A decision of the Supreme Court is the Supreme law of the land."

No more diametrically wrong statement could be made.

I am not a lawyer, but I did study three years looking to a bar examination, and the practice of law; and which I never took.

I did practise law in the justice courts of Idaho and fought 20 cases, 18 of which I won, even though opposed by practising attorneys.

Of course, in my study, I found that statutory law and treaties with foreign countries were the supreme laws of the Land. Nothing was said in my books about Supreme Court decisions being "Laws."

Certain duties were laid upon the President, others on the Congress, still others upon the Supreme Court.

None of them were in conflict with any of the others. All three are equal and none superior to another.

The President was to be the Commander in Chief of all the armed forces, the Congress was to enact such laws as were necessary, and the Supreme Court to make decisions in line with those laws when signed by the President.

But neither could, under the "Constitution," issue an "order" to any one of the others to do, or not to do, any special thing, except by Congressional enactment.

Knowing these things, I hereby challenge any lawyer in the United States to get up on his hind legs and state, categorically, that the statement attributed to the President was correct.

If he studied the Constitution of the United States when he was a cadet at "The Point," and I am quite sure he did, then he must have known that, if he made that statement, he was willfully wrong.

How about it, Gentlemen at the Bar, what have you to say? Come out in the open, one way or the other. But make sure you are right, or keep still.

If you can find it in that great Paper, which is our very lives, then quote it to me, section, article, sentence, clause, or phrase. And I shall thank you for your courtesy and your legal erudition.

Andy L. Unger,
634 Pennsylvania ave.,
Medford.

Porter Called a Pro-Red

To the Editor: A week or so ago, Congressman Charles O. Porter referred to our atomic defense tests as "playing American roulette with the composure of the world." Now he finds the outrages against Vice President Nixon in South America to be protests of "democratic" people against American foreign policy.

In both these instances the Congressman, who most certainly has a right to his own opinions, sounds more like a Kremlin propagandist than a responsible American official. It should give every citizen of the fourth district of Oregon pause. The rest of the country must think we grow

half of Europe with the blood of France's sons. As long as he WON, the French adored him. But when he lost his magic touch for winning battles the people turned against him.

In the end, he wound up in exile, and the French could think of nothing better to do in that emergency than to call back into power the line of Bourbon kings who had brought on all the bloody trouble with their excesses of power and extravagances.

That's France for you.

AT THE root of the present trouble lies Algeria. France wants to KEEP Algeria — for it is very rich, including oil. The Algerians want to be FREE and run their own shebang.

That is the stage — as it is now set. In the wings, keeping out of sight, is another strange character — General Charles De Gaulle. What is he? What will he do? Is he another Napoleon?

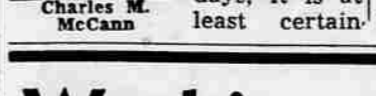
I THINK that can't be answered. Nobody knows what De Gaulle will do. Nobody knows what the FRENCH PEOPLE will do. Nobody has ever known what the French people would do. We'll have to wait and see.

French Politicians May Have Been Shocked Into New Unity

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

The army rebels and Gen. Charles de Gaulle may have given French politicians the shock they needed to unite them behind a strong government.

What a fever may happen in the next few days, it is at least certain.



Charles M. McCann

Third is a revival of the pre-World War II "Popular Front" coalition of Socialists, Communists and minor left-wing groups.

General Provides Key
De Gaulle is the key man. The possibly decisive question is whether he wants wrecking the Fourth Republic and creating a dangerous division in which extreme right would be pitted against extreme left.

There seems to be no doubt that the emergence of De Gaulle as the French "strong man" will precipitate a national general strike by millions of labor union members, a strike which probably would be accompanied by ugly riots.

In confirming Pflimlin as France's 27th premier since the country's liberation in 1944, the Assembly gave him a vote of 274 to 129, nowhere near an absolute majority.

But after the army in Algeria had rebelled against parliamentary rule and demanded that de Gaulle be put into leadership, and de Gaulle said himself he was ready, the Assembly voted 461 to 114 to give Pflimlin emergency powers.

Humphrey has not escaped these implications in the minds of many of his colleagues. Some look upon him as an energetically noisy one-man band. This attitude exists even though he understands, as many advanced liberals do not, that the American political process at bottom is, and must be, one of compromise.

Though classrooms are in his personal history, he is not a mere classroom politician shrilly intent upon having the last syllable of his way on every occasion. He is a thoroughly practical man. He needs no diagram to be convinced that half a loaf — as in the civil rights bill passed last year — is far better than no bread at all.

ALL the same, a faint academic touch does occasionally cling to him, and undoubtedly this is one of his handicaps. And so, perhaps most of all, is a Humphrey weakness for talking at length upon most any question at nearly every opportunity. Even in so wordy a body as the Senate, he is outstanding in this regard.

A probable political drawback, too, is his position as a vice-chairman of Americans for Democratic Action. This organization wholly lacks the sinister power so melodramatically attributed to it by ultra-conservative politicians. Still it is about as popular with the regular Democratic party as the CIO used to be with the AFL.

The harm in this association likely is somewhat offset, by the fact that he has stayed with the ADA in its bad hours as well as in its good ones. He has not run away.

His pluses, moreover, are not inconsiderable. He is exceptionally able — probably as able an all-around man as there is in the Senate, though unwisely scattered in his many exertions and a bit too facile. And on world affairs he is highly responsible, never meanly partisan. He is, finally, the Democratic leader in the field of disarmament — as the unskinkable Harold Stassen, an ex-Minnesotan, is attempting to be for the Republicans.

(Copyright, 1958, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Washington Report

By William S. White

THE SOFT PURSUIT

Washington — In the house of the Democratic liberals are many mansions of issues. And several of these are occupied, all at once, by Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota.

Humphrey is one of the restraining Presidential aspirants — restrained in that he is not openly seeking the honor. Nothing else about his public career, however, is the least bit quiet.

In this uncharacteristic tactic of the soft Presidential pursuit, he is simply following the traditional line of the professional politicians. The pros have always believed — usually soundly — that it is unwise to be out for the job "early and often."

And Humphrey — an ex-political science teacher and the hero of great numbers of eggheads — is also very much a pro. His home base is what the textbooks would call one of an agrarian liberalism to radicalism. Putting it another way, his state in the past has been dominated by farmers likely to get unusually angry in hard or unsettled times and to express this anger with odd political demands.

THIS situation now, however, probably is more a memory than a fact. Minneapolis and St. Paul are hardly pastoral. And much of Humphrey's support has come from organized labor as well as organized farmers.

In Minnesota, the party is called Democratic-Farmer-Labor. But an outsider would get the possibly wrong impression that the "FL" in the "D-FL" is now not much more than an sentimental acknowledgment of the state's political past.

At any rate, given his background and circumstances, Humphrey ordinarily would be famous in Congress, if at all, as a Democratic counterpart to what old Senator Moses, an acid Yankee, used to call the Republican Sons of the Wild Jackass.

That is, Humphrey would normally have been a perpetually howling farm-relief-er, or nothing much at all.

With him it has not worked out that way. He is essentially a city politician. This correspondent's guess is that his heart is far more in foreign policy than in farm policy. And he probably has as much emotional support throughout the East from various sorts of caustics and world-savers as he has in his native region.

a strange breed of cats here indeed? What most of us know to be the irresponsible sounding-off of a dedicated publicity-hound must have sinister overtones to those who don't know that Porter's major purpose in life is to perpetuate himself in office, and to heck with the consequences to the nation.

As for the South American outrages against our Vice President, Porter must assume a certain amount of responsibility for them. In his self-appointed role as "the Congressman from South America," he himself made reckless charges in South America not many months ago — charges against the foreign policy of his own country, which, no doubt the communists are using right now to stir up more hatred against us.

It is evident the Kremlin hasn't had a greater ally in the propaganda field in America since Paul Robeson was telling the world what a terrible thing it was to be a Negro American. The difference is that Robeson was deliberately aiding the communist cause. I only hope that Porter is motivated, as I think he is, by ignorance. Perhaps some responsible member of his party, who realizes that national defense and outrages against America in foreign lands are not partisan issues, can educate him.

Donald L. Stathos,
220 South Central ave.,
Medford.



It only looks tough!

Neighborhood blight costs you money, happiness and family security. What can you do about it? Plenty... through timely and organized group effort. Look what others have done:

In Detroit, fifty-five neighborhoods are united in a 10-year program called "Live better where you are."

In New Orleans, civic action improved 2,000 buildings in one year.

In Bangor, Maine, a business group is currently evaluating local housing needs and problems. In Des Moines, a local labor leader organized a highly successful neighborhood improvement association.

You can lick your neighborhood problems, too. Start by keeping up your own home. Then join your neighbors in community-improvement groups. Write today for practical information to:

ACTION
American Council To Improve Our Neighborhoods
Box 500, Radio City Station, N.Y. 20, N.Y.

Published as a public service in cooperation with The Advertising Council and the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association.

Free Lecture

Tonight - May 19 - 8 p.m.

Entitled
"Christian Science: Certain & Complete Healing Available for all"

by
John D. Pickett, C.S., of Chicago, Ill.

Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

First Church of Christ, Scientist

100 Windsor Ave. — Medford

1 Block South of East Main
Nursery Facilities Available

EVERYONE IS WELCOME