

Medford, Ore. 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
June 3, 1938 (Thursday)
Legal school voters in the
Howard school district are to
ballot Friday on the question
of voting on school bonds for
providing four additional
classrooms.

Parents were reminded today
that a city ordinance carries a
penalty from \$1 to \$100 in fines,
50 days in jail or both for setting
off firecrackers within the city
limits.

20 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1918 (Friday)
Medford's annual swarm of
bees on North Central avenue
made its appearance shortly
before noon today.

From Arthur Perry's "The
Smudge Pot" column: "The
steamed Boston Post editorially
alleges this fair Commonwealth
along with the sister state to the
north constitute the two most
radical states in the union."

30 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1918 (Sunday)
Members of the citizens' committee
appointed to look into the
feasibility of a scenic road to the
top of Rocky Anne plan to attack
the project with renewed vigor.

An all-day child welfare clinic
will be conducted tomorrow at
Phoenix.

40 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1918 (Monday)
From local and personal
column: "O. O. Alenderfer and
A. B. Cunningham driving up
Jacksonville hill Sunday
killed a rattlesnake three feet
long with 11 rattles."

A crowd of about 4,000 people
gathered at the depot Sunday to
bid farewell to the Jackson county
boys in the special draft.

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

1. Who is Secretary of the Interior?
2. In addition to mileage allowances,
U.S. Congressmen also receive extra pay
when they attend special sessions; true
or false?
3. Is, or is not, correct to eat artichokes
with the fingers?
4. How is the humming sound produced
by a bee?
5. According to Paul, what are the
abiding virtues?
6. The so-called Century Plant blooms
only once in every century; true or false?
7. Do stalactites or stalagmites form on
the roof of limestone caves?
8. What is the number of the
prohibition amendment to the U.S.
Constitution?
9. Name the Los Angeles boxer who
died of a cerebral hemorrhage in
Cleveland 17 hours after his TKO in a
title bout with Sugar Ray Robinson.
10. Concrete is usually reinforced with
what?

Answers: 1. Frederick A. Seaton. 2. False. 3. It is. 4. Vibration
of wings. 5. Faith, hope and charity. 6. False. 7. Stalactites.
8. Eighteenth. 9. Jimmy Doyle. (Delaney).
10. Steel rods or wire.

Very Big and Very Small

Some thousands of years ago, an Assyrian living in the city of Nineveh, fashioned a rock crystal into a lens, and used it as a magnifying glass.

This—or something like it—was the first time that a man had used artificial means to increase the scope of his vision.

Galileo in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was the first to make use of the glass lens telescope as a practical instrument. During the same period a Dutch experimenter, Zacharias Janssen, using the same principles in the other direction, constructed the first compound microscope.

SINCE these early days, both instruments have been refined and improved virtually to the limit of optical efficiency.

The 200-inch telescope on Mt. Palomar has extended man's vision by billions of light-years into the skies, and there are plans under way for the construction of a 300-inch telescope. It is hoped it will similarly enlarge the scope of man's knowledge of the universe.

And, at the other end of the spectrum of size, the development of optical microscopes has enabled men to peer at things unimaginably tiny, some of them being enlarged by 2,500 times.

BUT there are limits beyond which optical instruments cannot go. The microscope itself is limited by the length of light waves, for when an object is smaller than the length of a light wave, trying to improve the magnification power is useless.

The telescope also is limited, but not by the same factor. It is limited by the practicalities of constructing a mirror large enough to catch and resolve light images which began their journey to earth billions of years ago. A 200-inch mirror of polished glass is an unwieldy thing to handle, and one 300 inches—25 feet—in diameter is just that much more so. The sheer weight and size of such an instrument, and the fact that temperature causes expansion and contraction, are enough to cause a certain amount of distortion, no matter how carefully it is mounted and controlled. The fractional tolerances necessary are almost impossible to obtain.

FACED with these limitations, science has turned to other means of probing the unimaginably small and the unimaginably large.

Radio telescopes is a new science, resulting from the discovery that many of the stars, and other celestial objects, emit radio waves. So huge radio telescopes have been constructed, and maps of the heavens have been made which show the results of the probing of the new instruments. For some purposes, these furnish greater accuracy and more significant discoveries than do the optical telescopes.

Again, in probing the tiny, men have employed streams of electrons, rather than light waves, as a source of image-making impulses, and have captured them on photographic film. The resulting magnification is far greater than that possible using light waves alone, because of shorter wave-lengths.

AN EVEN more recent development, utilizing the principles of television, has opened a whole new view of the minutest aspects of life and cellular structure.

It is called the "flying-spot" microscope, and couples tubes of the kind used in TV with ultraviolet light, which has a wave-length far shorter than that of visible light, and can be employed on living tissues, as the electron microscope cannot.

An article in a recent edition of the Scientific American says that one tube "produces a flying spot of ultraviolet light, which traverses the microscope and specimen. The beam emerging from the specimen is picked up by a photo cell and converted into electric impulses which, amplified, actuate a conventional TV picture tube. . . Minute features of specimen cells are revealed in exquisite detail."

THE article adds:

"It has long been the dream of biologists to find a supermicroscope that could reveal the drama of the cell's inner life processes. Ordinary microscopes cannot do so because waves of visible light are too long to resolve activities at the molecular level. The electron microscope can penetrate to that level, but it captures only a picture of a cell stopped in the stillness of death.

"The new microscope can make motion pictures of the living cell in the act of growing and dividing to reproduce itself. It also tells us something about the chemical changes going on within the cell. It shows movements and activities of the tiny cell organs. It pictures some of the changes that take place when a cell suffers injury and death. Finally, thanks to certain electronic devices, the flying spot of ultraviolet light can be made to fall more heavily on selected parts of specimen cells and hence destroy those portions without damage to the surrounding structure. Thus, in effect, the instrument can be made to serve as once as microscope and micro-scalpel."

THE equipment is also adaptable to take pictures over varying periods of time—from 10 per second to one every 25 hours. The time-lapse photography permits observation of long-range changes, as well as those which appear quickly.

The radio telescope, and the electron and "flying spot" microscopes serve to illustrate, again, mankind's insatiable curiosity about his world—a curiosity which is evidenced throughout all the fields of science, and, indeed, in all the areas of intellectual achievement of which man is capable.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



AND YOU'LL NEVER EVER SEE ME AGAIN TILL DINNER TIME!

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

WHAT WILL DE GAULLE BE LIKE? Paris—Everyone now asks, everyone now has to ask, this crucial question. No body quite knows the answer. But there is at least a chance that the agonizing crisis which has convulsed France for so long will turn out to be the climactic moment in France's postwar recovery.

Far too little attention has been paid to this remarkable process of French recovery in the postwar years. But in fact the Fourth Republic that is now coming to an end achieved a total transformation of the humiliated and neurotic nation, with an untamed industry, and antiquated agriculture and a shrinking population that was France in 1945.

Today every practical index, from the birth rate to the rate of industrial output, points to the conclusion that France has already experienced a splendid renaissance. But two factors have obscured the vigorous reality of this French rebirth.

ONE of these obscuring factors has been the incompetence of the French Parliament to deal decisively with any really passion-charged national problem. The other has been the cruel difficulty of the most passion-charged of all French problems, the problem of France's former empire. Interacting together, these two factors have given the reborn France a misleading appearance of impotence and even of frivolity.

Now, however, Gen. de Gaulle is coming to power, by legal means, for a limited term, and with a specific mandate to do the two things that so desperately need to be done. He is to reform the constitution. And he is to seek a solution in blood-stained Algeria.

Logically, therefore, there is every reason to feel hopeful about the final outcome of this French crisis. It often threatened to take the most appalling turn. But it has ended with a decision to do the two things that everyone has always known had to be done and everyone previously had been unable to do.

BEFORE one grows too optimistic, to be sure, certain important reservations have to be made. The biggest of all concerns the problem that Gen. de Gaulle will certainly tackle first of all, in Algeria, to be blunt about it, something like a ready-made Fascist government has plainly come into existence since the Committee of Public Safety was formed on the staircase of the government general in Algiers. The slogans, the tone,

IF THESE fears are justified by the event, the ultimate fear of the men of the non-Communist Left will also be justified. Soon or late, an authoritarian and conservative French regime will founder, and it will then be replaced by still another authoritarian regime dominated by the Communists. One extreme will surely beget the other.

But there is no reason as yet, in this reporter's opinion, to suppose that Gen. de Gaulle has the slightest desire or intention of going to any authoritarian extreme. A happier forecast is suggested by the whole manner of his asking for power, the character of his reported cabinet, and every other item of evidence that is visible on the surface.

All his life this man has been obsessed with the grandeur of France. If the two

the modes of actions are all too clearly and consciously anti-Democratic. De Gaulle's first decision of prime importance will be his decision about dealing with Jacques Soustelle and the others who form this new government in Algeria. It will not be an easy decision, either.

The events in Algeria, for all their easily perceived ugly side, have also had a very good side. By the unanimous testimony of observers of all viewpoints, these events have created the opportunity for an Algerian solution—an opportunity which did not exist before.

Will de Gaulle then be able to find a way to seize this opportunity for the infinitely desirable Algerian solution, without becoming dangerously entangled with the men who are in actual command in Algeria? This vital and immediate question in turn suggests the larger but more remote question that has to be asked concerning Gen. de Gaulle's elevation to power.

BY NATURE, he is authoritarian. He has a deep sense of history, a passionate patriotism, a magnificent personal style. But he has never, in the past, been really at his ease in the free play of free political institutions.

Will he then give France the truly free institutions, reformed but firmly Democratic, that France needs to give full expression to the vigor of her rebirth?

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 a view 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.

"Buy American" Advice

To the Editor: I have read with interest the comments about the import of Japanese plywood and I can agree that it is hurting our economy here in the West, but there is a far greater threat to our American way of life than that and that is the flooding of foreign-made cars in the United States. Just the other day a man who works in one of our local plywood plants was talking to me and he was saying how tough things were and that he didn't know how long he would have his job and he blamed it all on the Japanese plywood that was being brought into our country and which was giving tough competition because it was cheaper. I certainly agreed with him and I was sorry that he was going to have a tough time making the payments on the new car that he had bought. Well, we said that down had the nerve to go into a German-made car and drive away.

That is an example of what is happening to our economy right now. Our tax money went overseas to build the factories that today are shipping cars to this country, that are putting men out of work all over the United States and those men who are out of work are the ones who we here in Medford depend upon for buying the products that are produced here.

The automobile business has been hurt bad by this invasion of foreign-made cars and if one would stop and consider just how many methods and products spread out over the country, even wood products, that go into making a car and how it affects our economy, I believe that they would not buy foreign-made cars with American-made dollars.

This is a fact, when a foreign-made car is sold here a man is laid off from work in the automobile industry who might have been buying a home made from the wood products made in Medford. Just stop and think. Buy, and when you buy make sure it is American made. Keep Medford dollars in the U.S. not Europe.

M. Hall
906 Winchester St.
Medford

subsidies that were designed to PROMOTE FARM PRODUCTION in order to meet the demands of war FOR FOOD.

Knowing that with the end of world war would come a slump in the demand for food and more food and still more food (history tells us plainly there is never enough food in time of war) we should have repealed the subsidies. But we didn't. We took the EASY way and kept the subsidies going in time of peace.

As a result, we now have fabulous agricultural surpluses that hang over the markets of the future like a dark thundercloud.

PUT it this way: When came the end of the war, STATESMEN would have started paying off our debt.

When came the end of the war, STATESMEN would have repealed the farm subsidies that were designed wholly as a war measure.

But—When came the war's end—POLITICS, rather than a statesmanship ruled our governmental policies. So now, along with the French, we are paying the bill. When one elects to dance, you know, one must pay the piper.

A wonderful thing is hindsight. It always has been that way. A century ago, John Greenleaf Whittier put these words in the mouth of the aging Judge as he watched comely Maud Muller raking the meadows sweet with hay: "Of all sad words of tongue or pen, the saddest are these: IT MIGHT HAVE BEEN."

Nearly a thousand years ago Omar the Tent Maker put the same thought in this quatrain: "The moving finger writes,

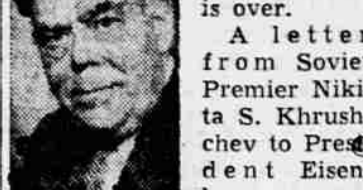
tasks of Gaulle has set himself are well performed, France can again be truly grand. The rebirth that France has already experienced makes that possible. The raw material is there. All now depends on what de Gaulle will do with it.

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Test Ban Talks With Russia Seen Before Month is Over

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst

It looks as if negotiations with Soviet Russia for a possible ban on nuclear weapons tests may be started before the month is over.



Charles M. McCann

A letter from Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev to President Eisenhower seems to leave the way clear for the opening of the test ban negotiations.

At the same time, negotiations for a later "summit" conference of heads of governments on cold war issues are proceeding secretly in Moscow.

Eisenhower told Khrushchev on May 24 that he was ready to start technical talks on the test ban within three weeks after receiving word that the Soviet government was agreeable.

The President suggested that the experts who would engage in the talks make a progress report within 30 days after the start of their meeting and make a final report within 60 days or as soon thereafter as possible.

Khrushchev replied Saturday that he was ready to start the talks within three weeks, as Eisenhower suggested. He proposed that the final report be made within three or four weeks instead of within 60 days.

As regards the details of the talks, Eisenhower suggested that they be held in Geneva, Switzerland, and that experts of the United States, Britain, France and possibly other countries which have means of detecting nuclear weapons tests be included.

Khrushchev said that Geneva would be a suitable meeting place but that he preferred Moscow.

He said he would like Poland and Czechoslovakia and India and possibly some other countries, to be represented. It was expected that this is what Eisenhower had expected. He is most likely to propose that Japan, which is uncomfortably in the middle between Russian tests in Siberia and American tests in the Pacific, be included.

Presumably, the next step may be for Eisenhower to suggest a firm date for the start of the meeting and either to accept Moscow as the meeting place or to ask again that it be Geneva.

There is no guarantee that expert talks will result in an agreement to end the nuclear weapons tests.

Regarding the summit conference negotiations, the United States, British and the French ambassadors in Moscow have conferred separately with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko on this question within the last week.

Rising Costs, Fees Threaten Insurance For Health Benefits

By HELEN B. SHAFER

Washington—Soaring hospital operating costs, mounting doctors' fees, and development of new and costly drugs and treatments are putting voluntary health insurance to the severest test it has ever had to face.

Blue Cross and Blue Shield, in fact, have been seeking authority to make rate increases in various states. If the rates go too high, plans for prepayment of medical expenses risk pricing themselves out of the market.

Three-fourths of the people of the United States are now able to depend on health insurance benefits to defray some portion of hospital or other medical expenses. The country has thus gone a long way toward the goal of assuring everyone adequate medical attention when needed.

But if progress of the voluntary plans for prepayment of medical expenses should be halted or reversed, demands for big-subsidized health insurance for everyone, as an adjunct to other social security benefits, would certainly be revived.

Cost Climbs
The cost of medical care started climbing rapidly after World War II, and it now has gone higher than any other component of the Consumer Price Index. A large part of the increase is accounted for by a spectacular jump in the cost of hospitalization. In the 20 years between 1936 and 1956 the over-all increase in cost of medical services was 85 per cent, but hospital room rates shot up 265 per cent. Increases in surgeons' fees amounted to 60 per cent, in general practitioners' fees to 73 per cent.

The sharp rise in hospital costs, combined with a tendency of many insured persons to make liberal use of hospital benefits, has put many of the Blue Cross plans

Over-utilization of hospitals by insured persons has been attributed in part to needless surgery and in part to the fact that some doctors apparently recommend hospitalization mainly as a means of making certain they will collect their fees. Surgeons' fees and fees of other doctors for calls on hospitalized patients are paid directly by physicians for patients covered by Blue Shield policies. Payments are based on a fixed fee schedule, though doctors are allowed to send bills for additional amounts to patients with income above stated levels. Stern warnings against fee padding and other abuses have been issued by the medical societies.

Many Protected
Around 123 million persons now are protected by health insurance of some kind. The protection at a minimum is for a certain number of days of hospital room and board, but 90 million of the insured have surgical coverage as well. The Blue Cross plans cover about 50 million persons. Commercial insurance companies, which issue a great variety of group and individual health policies, cover a majority of the insured—about 70 million persons. The remainder are protected under special group health programs such as that operated by the United Mine Workers for the union's members.

Although commercial health insurance goes back a long time, the mushroom growth for all health insurance only began in the 1930s when hospitals and physicians gave their support to the Blue Cross plans. While the two forms of voluntary health insurance are competitors, they are united in strongly opposing compulsory health insurance.

Other than for the elementary and safety precautions provided by the missile range, the troops were on their own, the announcement said.

and having with "Moves on, nor all your piety and wit "Can lure it back to cancel half a line. "Nor all your tears wash out a word of it." We LIVE, but we don't LEARN.

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Bill Fish

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

TEXAN ZILLIONAIRE suddenly noticed that his chauffeur had headed in the wrong direction on a one-way street, and was hemmed in by irate motorists bearing down on him.

"Don't just stand there, you fool!" barked the millionaire to the chauffeur. "Go out and buy a Cadillac going in the right direction!"

Out-of-town motorist in Boston asked an erudite traffic cop, "Could you suggest a good place to stop at?" "I could," replied the cop. "Just before the 'at'."

Stingiest citizen in Aberdeen raised a mighty commotion at the city hospital last week. He complained he got well before his medicine was used up.



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Embarrassing
TOOTH STAINS
STAINS REMOVED
"Like Magic" with Kip powder.
Use Kip with your toothbrush.
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