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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 9, 1948 (Wednesday)
An alternative plan to the two proposed by the bureau of reclamation for development of water resources of the Rogue basin was suggested by Sherman Smith, Grants Pass attorney, today at a hearing.
Yesterday was the hottest day so far this year in Medford with a temperature of 92 degrees.

20 YEARS AGO
June 9, 1938 (Thursday)
Dr. Francis E. Townsend, pension plan leader who has been addressing audiences in various parts of Oregon, will leave from Medford tomorrow morning.
From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Farmers are on the business end of a pitchfork, endeavoring to beat the rain, if any, to the barn."

30 YEARS AGO
June 9, 1928 (Saturday)
According to an announcement made today by C. C. Clark, the Opp mine near Jacksonville, has been sold to him and E. L. Childers.
From local and personal column: "The Hamilton Patton building on South Riverside ave., which was gutted by fire several weeks ago, is being removed to make room for another building."

40 YEARS AGO
June 9, 1918 (Monday)
All car owners in the city today were making sarcastic remarks about John D. Rockefeller because of a raise of two cents in cost of gasoline.
On June 12, the new wage schedule ordered by the Industrial Welfare Commission of the state of Oregon goes into effect. Minimum weekly wage rate for women is \$11.10.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. John Paul Jones did, or did not, serve in the Russian navy?
2. Does the "ship of the desert" have wheels, a propeller, or feet?
3. What does U. S. P. stand for on the label of a medicinal product?
4. Sound travels faster in water, iron or air?
5. Which country is our closest Latin American neighbor?
6. Which rank in the Army corresponds to Ensign in the Navy?
7. Who wrote the book "I Chose Freedom"?
8. What sort of work is done by a cooper?
9. The Frisian islands are off the coast of what country?
10. What is the capital of South Carolina?
Answers: 1. Did. 2. Feet (camel). 3. United States Pharmacopeia. 4. Iron. 5. Mexico. 6. 2nd Lieutenant. 7. Victor A. Kravchenko. 8. He makes barrels, casks, etc. 9. The Netherlands. 10. Columbia.
The first cast iron bridge in America was built across the Erie canal near Frankfort, N.Y. in 1840.

De Gaulle's Dilemma

Will Algiers be Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Waterloo?
Charles X, the last of the Bourbons to rule by divine right, who had thought his conquest of Algeria in July 1830 would make radical Paris accept his self-righteous misrule, was driven into exile within the year. David Shoeburn observed shortly before De Gaulle's accession: "The Bourbons have long since gone but the French Republic is today fighting a desperate war in Algeria to preserve the Bourbon legacy."
Algiers is the richest segment of what was and to a degree still is the French sphere of influence in North Africa. It is four times bigger than the "motherland," embracing 850,000 square miles, as against the 150,000 square miles of Morocco and 48,000 square miles of Tunisia, the former French protectorates. Its rich oil deposits could conceivably underwrite, eventually, the cost of raising the standard of living of its downtrodden Moslems to that of metropolitan France.

PERHAPS the real — and tragic — problem in Algeria is its constituency—1.2 million Europeans among 8.5 million Moslems. De Gaulle is cultivating the residue of Moslem good will remaining from his relatively generous policy in World War II. But leagued with the Army in bringing De Gaulle to power are the reactionary French colons who have agitated violently for keeping Algeria French — and essentially for keeping their own special political prerogatives.
De Gaulle in 1944 granted French citizenship to 60,000 Algerians who had fought in the French armed forces. At a colonial conference at Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa, the General proclaimed the principle of federalism for the Empire. Instead of the absolute assimilation under a Paris government the French settlers still appear to insist upon, the overseas territories were to become federated with metropolitan France in a French Union. And they were to be given a greater voice in their own affairs.

THE French Constitution of 1946 divided Algeria into three departments, administered as an integral part of metropolitan France. The organic statute of 1947 gave all Algerian inhabitants the rights of French citizenship and established an Algerian Assembly with increased powers.
But these were largely paper concessions, and they were hedged about with caveats. Schoenbrun reports that "only 75,000 out of almost 9 million Algerians have ever become full citizens for voting purposes." He quotes former Premier Mendes-France in reference to the "phony" elections of April 1948:

"The Moslem peoples of Algeria welcomed the inauguration of universal suffrage as an immense progress but soon perceived that in practice it was only a facade and a deceit."

BY THESE elections for the Algerian assembly, 1.2 million Europeans were represented by 60 members in one chamber; 8.5 million Moslems by 60 representatives in the other. In mid-March 1956, two years after the nationalist uprisings had begun, the French Assembly dissolved the Algerian legislature and transferred its powers to the French governor-general. A new basic law adopted last January maintained the principle of protective representation for the European minority and did little to alleviate internal discords.
Prior to the dissolution of the Algerian Assembly, the French parliament in 1955 had approved a plan drawn up by Jacques Soustelle, then governor-general of Algiers and now one of De Gaulle's principal backers there. It called for greater local autonomy, redistribution of land, and various other political and social reforms.
But Soustelle flatly rejected political autonomy for Algeria. His plan proposed instead "complete integration" with France—a phrase being much heard — and variously interpreted—today. —E.R.R.

Schools Face Closure

Gov. Lindsay Almond has now made it emphatic that any public school in Virginia that desegregates next September, whether in obedience to federal court order or for other reason, will be closed. This is required by the basic article of the state's "massive resistance" code.
With encouragement from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 15 Negro children have applied for admission to white schools in the Washington suburb of Arlington, across the Potomac in Virginia. In retaliation, the Arlington Defenders of State Sovereignty have announced that they will match every Negro enrollment in a white school with a white enrollment in a Negro school, so that both will be closed.
Thus all of Arlington's public schools, with a total of 24,500 pupils, face closure. Pastors of Arlington Protestant churches oppose use of church buildings as segregated private schools if the public schools are forced to close. Catholic schools, not subject to state orders, may be the only ones to carry one. —E.R.R.

Bishop Fulton Sheen Speaks in Portland
Portland — (UPI) — Bishop Fulton J. Sheen arrived here by plane Saturday night. He spoke to graduating seniors at Central Catholic high school Sunday and will conduct retreats for Oregon priests until June 20 when he will speak to the public at the auditorium.

Idaho Girl Dies In Fall From Car
Council, Idaho — (UPI) — A three-year-old Cambridge, Idaho, girl, Nancy Jean Conrad, died in a Boise hospital Sunday of injuries suffered late Saturday when she fell from a car 4½ miles south of here on Highway 95 near the Idaho-Oregon border.

Dennis the Menace



Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington—President Eisenhower is fast losing control—or is handing over control—of his own foreign policy, and the orthodox Republican wing is moving in.
It means the beginning of the end of a bipartisan approach in the world affairs that has endured for 5½ years in the Eisenhower regime. Actually, this bipartisanism had been in use most of the time in the decade and a half since Pearl Harbor.



The President's progressive retirement from top command has been visible, on any close analysis, for a year or more. But the most open — and the most dangerous — instance of this retreat came over the last week end.
This was when he permitted the Senate — indeed, he all but compelled the Senate — to deny to him power that his own State Department and all of his closest foreign-policy backers had sought for him in his name.

THE State Department had encouraged the Senate Foreign Relations committee to authorize the President to give economic assistance to certain Communist satellite countries. He could have done this only where he thought it might help to split the monolith of the Soviet bloc.
The committee, by bipartisan majority, has voted to put this authorization into the current foreign aid bill. The motion was from Senator John F. Kennedy, a Massachusetts Democrat.
Suddenly, after a White House visit, the orthodox Republican leader Senator William F. Knowland of California, reversed the whole situation. Knowland, an implacable opponent of any such authority, announced that the President, too, did not want any such authority — at least not in the aid bill. President Eisenhower, it was added, now would like that kind of power — but only later in a separate bill. Everybody aware of the situation in the Senate knew that it was now or never.

THIS strongly suggestive evidence that the Republican Old Guard had overcome not only the President but his own State Department had these immediate effects:
1. The rug was pulled from under Eisenhower's most useful friends in the Senate — in both parties. Under the leadership of Democratic Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and Republican Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, the bipartisans still fought on. But they fought on to inevitable defeat on what, with any Presidential backing, would have been an equally inevitable victory — for Presidential powers.
2. On this vital test the Democratic leadership and every Eisenhower Republican stayed with what they had been told earlier the President wanted.
Every member of the Republican Old Guard — including Knowland's prospective successor as Senate leader, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois — voted to deny to the President an authority he now said he did not wish after all.
It is the long-term consequences of this affair, however, that hold the true significance for the two and a half more years of the Eisenhower administration.
Those who have fought a

Matter of Fact

By ROWLAND EVANS JR.
While Joseph Alsop reports from Algiers, Rowland Evans Jr. covers the Washington base.

THE MAGIC NUMBER IN THE HOUSE

Washington—Important tell-tale signs are pointing to the strongest Democratic majority in the House next January since the pinnacle of the Roosevelt New Deal.
Time remains, of course, for that prospect to come a cropper before the Nov. 4 election. The chill wind that blew out of California this week, however, put new sting into the bad political weather that has dogged the Republicans in one primary election after another this spring.
Strangely enough, even the Mid-West Republicans seem to have election-year jitters, despite the tradition that farmers vote Republican when prices and harvest are good. How else can one explain the vote of Rep. George of Kansas and several other farm-state Republicans for that "socialistic drole" that the Democrats tried unsuccessfully to substitute for the Eisenhower unemployment pay bill?

INFORMED estimates that the Democrats may pick up between 20 and 40 new House seats are immensely significant. They simply mean that the composition of the new House could well give the Northern and Western Democrats effective majority control without the help of the Southern conservatives. If that happens, the center of power in the House would shift from the moderates to the Northern liberals, and with it the power to enact legislation.
Everyone knows that the Democratic prospect in the Senate is excellent. Not so well known, however, is the full measure of their prospect in the House.
Not since 1934 has the party occupying the White House increased its seats in the House in a non-presidential

election. In the five off-year contests since then, the Administration party has lost an average of 44 seats. If that purely arbitrary yardstick were applied to the Republicans this year, their 1958 total of 198 would drop to less than 160 seats and the Democrats would jump from 233 to more than 270.
ANOTHER statistical hazard for the Republicans is their large number of "marginal" districts, the districts most likely to reflect changes in voting patterns. Careful study of results in the 1956 and 1958 elections shows that the Republicans have 79 seats that are especially vulnerable, while the Democrats have only 51.
Even more significant is the staggering number of Republican incumbents who, for one reason or another, have decided not to run for re-election. They already total 23, well over 10 per cent of all Republican members, and the list is not closed yet. This means that new Republican candidates must be given a costly build-up and go before the voters without the advantage of an established reputation.
But the most nagging and fundamental of all Republican worries is the fact that, aside from farm prices, the trend of events seems to be running strongly against them. Many economists expect the recession to last well beyond this fall and predict a fairly long period of relatively high unemployment.

Opposes Phone Hike
To the Editor: About a year ago, the telephone company raised its rates and promised greater coverage. Only the Spring prefix got more coverage. They just moved against the rest of us. I suggest every one write to the Public Utilities Commissioner to refuse a raise. We pay more on an eight party line now than four parties do.
R. D. Moore,
Central Point

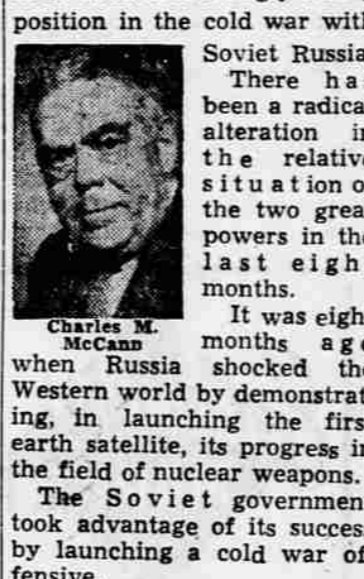
How About It, Mr. Geddes?
To the Editor: We here in the fourth congressional district are very fortunate that we had the foresight to elect Charles O. Porter as our representative in Washington. The talent project was pushed hard by Mr. Porter; access roads into our over-ripe timber areas are being pushed by Mr. Porter; people interested in mining have welcomed the friend they have found in Mr. Porter; the dictators of South America rue the day that you and I sent Mr. Porter to Washington because under the pressure being put on them by Mr. Porter they are finding it much more difficult to obtain your dollars and mine with which to rule their people and to squander on the populace of the cess-pool of America we call "film land."
A Mr. Geddes will attempt to undo these things which have been accomplished by Charles Porter — at least it would seem that way because Geddes has been very slow in announcing just exactly what he would do if he were to replace our excellent, hard-working congressman.
Would Mr. Geddes remove the splendid work of the Talent project? Would Mr. Geddes send arms to Latin American dictators? Would Mr. Geddes stop all work on access roads into our over-ripe timbered areas? Just what would you do, Mr. Geddes, that Mr. Porter has not done? How would you better the excellent results obtained by our hard working congressman, Charles O. Porter?
R. L. Brakel,
3045 Kincaid st.,
Eugene, Ore.

Wake Up, Grow Up!
To the Editor: When I read in the paper about the hubbub the Democratic party made, through their lawyer, about being inadvertently listed "Democrat" instead of "Democratic" on their nomination certificates, this is the thought that crossed my mind, and I'll wager every serious thinking individual that reads or hears about it regardless of party affiliation.
In such a crucial time in the world's history, when the whole free world is looking to us for mature leadership and guidance and the Communists are watching to publicize and capitalize every little mistake and weakness we show, how can one of the two leading parties of the country make an issue over such a trivial matter? If this is a sample of the caliber and maturity of the leaders of our party system, what chance has the country got to escape socialism or communism? Before it is too late, in Heavens name, wake up and grow up!
Yes, I am a committee woman, and it would make no difference to me if they had put elephant party or GOP, or any other abbreviation of the Republican party on my certificate.
Leila A. Morrow
531 N. Bartlett St.
Medford.

Buddy Poppy Success
To the Editor: Please accept our heartfelt thanks to you and your staff for the publi-

Writer Says United States' Cold War Position Improved

By CHARLES M. McCANN
UPI Foreign News Analyst

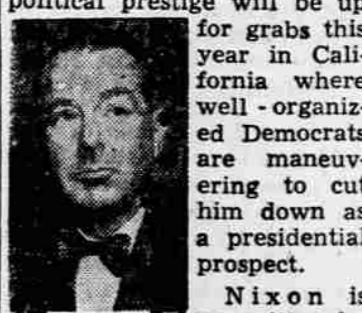


The United States appears to be in an increasingly strong position in the cold war with Soviet Russia.
There has been a radical alteration in the relative situation of the two great powers in the last eight months.
It was eight months ago when Russia shocked the Western world by demonstrating, in launching the first earth satellite, its progress in the field of nuclear weapons.
The Soviet government took advantage of its success by launching a cold war offensive.

That—having completed a big series of nuclear weapons tests itself—President Eisenhower agree to an unconditional suspension of its own tests.
Now Russia has agreed to technical talks aimed at providing, as part of any mutual suspension of tests, a control system that would prevent cheating.
The Soviet government has shown some disposition, at least, to negotiate on a business basis for a real summit conference at which agreement on big world issues might be possible.
Wants Increased Trade
Khrushchev is making a strong bid for an immense increase in trade with the United States—and has implicitly admitted Russia's economic weakness by asking for credits to finance its purchases.
Dulles himself gave a most encouraging picture of the change in the cold war situation when he testified last Friday before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
Dulles emphasized the inherent strength of the allied free world and the essential weakness of the Communist world.
Despotisms always seem stronger than democracies, he said, because of their rigid imposition of discipline on their peoples.
"The fact is," Dulles continued, "that the despotisms are always weaker than they appear, and the democracies are usually stronger than they seem."

Nixon and Knowland Putting Up Prestige In Fall Elections

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Correspondent



Washington — (UPI) — Vice President Richard M. Nixon's political prestige will be up for grabs this year in California where well-organized Democrats are maneuvering to cut him down as a presidential prospect.
Nixon is committed by desire and circumstance to make an all-out campaign for the election in November of Sen. William F. Knowland as governor of California. Much has been written about the rivalry between Nixon and Knowland, the Republican leader of the Senate. It has been argued that their big home state was not big enough for the ambitions of these two young men, each of whom is on a political path which logically could lead to a Republican presidential nomination.

swifter triumph for the Democratic Party than the election of a Democratic Governor of California after long years of failure.
Aggressive Attack
The aggressive intensity of the Democratic high command's attack on Nixon is a considerable tribute to the vice president. It seems to be an acknowledgement by the opposition that he not only is front-runner now for the Republican nomination but would be the most difficult Republican to beat. The Democratic effort to knock off both Nixon and Knowland in a single state election campaign will have the hard-fisted support of the political leaders of organized labor. They have a double stake in the contest.
Knowland directly challenges the labor bosses with an appeal over the heads to the labor rank and file. It is an appeal accompanied by endorsement of strict regulation of union affairs, largely in behalf of the members, and of legislation which would outlaw the closed or union shop. So, the bosses don't like Knowland for that, and they don't like Nixon, either. It should be quite a contest, and if big labor over-shoots the mark in California as it did in 1950 in Ohio in an effort to defeat the late Sen. Robert A. Taft, the opposition of big labor could become a Republican asset.
Eight years ago in Ohio, labor made such a show against Taft of its money, men and muscle as to alienate the voters who repudiated labor's interference by a decisive vote. Taft lost three or four counties, only, but carried every industrial county in the state.
Down with Knowland, of course, would go any chance of finding within the Republican Party nationally any established leaders willing to challenge the political power of organized labor. Brown's election would tend enormously to increase big labor's political power in the Democratic party where it already is dominant in spots. If would nudge big labor toward the driver's seat in the Republican Party, too, and further deprive conservative citizens of any substantial voice in U.S. politics.

Democrat Pat Brown gave Knowland a rough going over in last week's primary. Both men filed for the gubernatorial nomination on both tickets and the primary was something of a popularity contest between the pair. Brown substantially out-paired the senator.
The political tide in California was running strong on primary day against Knowland and Nixon in the ensuing months to reverse that tide or, each, to stumble away from the summit of Republican Party leadership.
Brown's election would damage Nixon's prospects badly after an all-out campaign effort in Knowland's behalf. Nixon would then appear to have been repudiated by the voters of his own state. That could be deadly to his ambition to obtain the 1960 Republican presidential nomination. That would be a

HEADLINES that bristle day after day with ominous news from abroad are confusing and upsetting a lot of voters, as this reporter can attest from a recent survey in the Middle West. An uneasy feeling that affairs have been permitted to get out of hand, and that the Republican administration is somehow to blame, is prompting electoral dividends to the Democrats.
On the plus side, the Republicans talk hopefully of a better-than-usual crop of candidates, of cashing in on the labor union scandals and of Democratic overconfidence. The California primary, however, did not demonstrate that the labor issue will defeat many Democrats.
What all this means is that the "magic number" of 270 seems to be within range of the Democrats for the first time since 1936.
If the Democrats elect that many members, the Northerners know they can dispense with the Republicans and most of the Southern conservatives of their own party and still command a majority. Achievement of the "magic number," in other words, would not do less than transform the entire political climate in the House and in Congress as a whole. Such "liberal" legislation as school construction and income tax reduction, not even under serious consideration today, would pulse with new life.
That, and its impact on the 1960 Presidential election, is the real stake in November. 1958 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

The Facts of Life - on medical care

The average American family spends 4% of its income on medical care. However, half a million families this year will have medical expenses greater than their annual income. These and hundreds of other facts on a variety of vital subjects were studied by experts at The Prudential in developing their famous Dollar Guide.
This copyrighted, free service can help make your future more secure. For details see the man who has the facts of life at his finger tips in the unique Dollar Guide, your Prudential Agent.
The Prudential INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA
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