

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon
Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St. Phone 2-5141

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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. 8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.25
Sunday Only—1 year \$4.25

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,
Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River,
Talent, and on motor routes:
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 10.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 5.50
Carrier and Dealers—copy 15c

Terms: Cash in Advance

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press—Full Leased Wire
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

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

NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION

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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
July 4, 1948 (Sunday)

The Jackson county chapter
of the American Red Cross
will hold its annual meeting
Friday, July 16, officials an-
nounced.

Construction of a new
building for the Central Point
branch of the First National
Bank of Portland will begin
on or about July 15, accord-
ing to Frank N. Belgrano, its
president.

20 YEARS AGO
July 4, 1938 (Monday)

The Southern Pacific rail-
road is offering a special rate
for an excursion car to San
Francisco next week.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
greatest throng since primary
election day flocked to the
hills and streams over the
week end. Many bivouacked
at the links."

30 YEARS AGO
July 4, 1928 (Wednesday)

When Stanley Ogden went
to get his fish basket from
its corner in the woodshed
this morning he found it oc-
cupied by a sparrow who had
converted it to a nest and laid
four eggs in it.

Several firms in Medford
will "blossom out" in the near
future with neon signs, mak-
ing the town "much brighter
and busier appearing when
night falls."

40 YEARS AGO
July 4, 1918 (Thursday)

Scores of floats, including
an Elks warship with smoke
billowing from its funnels,
marched in Ashland's celebra-
tion parade today.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Today commemorates
what event?

2. Who signed the Declara-
tion of Independence as Pres-
ident of the Continental Con-
gress?

3. Who said, "Give me liberty
or give me death"?

4. On what date during the
year may a new star, signify-
ing a new state, be added to
the flag?

5. In what year was "The
Star Spangled Banner" adopt-
ed as the national anthem of
the United States?

6. The first plan for govern-
ing the United States was em-
bodied in what document
written in 1777?

7. What two signers of the
Declaration of Independence
became Presidents of the
U.S.?

8. Who warned Middlesex
of the approach of British
troops?

9. Independence Hall is lo-
cated in which city?

10. Who prepared the first
draft of the Declaration of In-
dependence?

Answers: 1—Adoption of
Declaration of Independence.
2—John Hancock. 3—Patrick
Henry. 4—July 4, 5—1931. 6
—Articles of Confederation.
7—Thomas Jefferson and
John Adams. 8—Paul Revere.
9—Philadelphia. Pa. 10—
Thomas Jefferson.

Soviet Outrages

The U.S. Congress, by unanimous votes of both Houses, asks President Eisenhower to voice through the United Nations and "all other appropriate channels" this country's indignation over the Soviet "barbarism and perfidy" in executing Imre Nagy and other Hungarian revolutionary leaders. The Special Committee on Hungary of the U.N. General Assembly, dormant since its special report of a year ago, is consulting again.

This latest in the long series of Soviet outrages was disclosed by Izvestia last month, attributing the announcement to the Hungarian Ministry of Justice. The usual pattern of secret trials was repeated, though notably neither Nagy nor Gen. Pal Maleter "confessed."

BEFORE the Communist revolution began eating its young—for Nagy, too, had been a Communist—it shocked the world, back in the late 1920's, with the systematic liquidation of the Russian kulaks, or well-to-do farmers. Then came the waves of purges within the Communist movement, stepped up after the assassination in 1934 of Serge Kirov, a close collaborator of Stalin.

Successive "show trials" resulted in the execution of Zinoviev, Kamenev, Piatakov, Radek, and almost countless others of the Bolshevik "Old Guard." Marshal Tukhachevski, the world's youngest marshal, was executed after a secret court-martial. The climax came in the third show trial of March, 1938, with Andrei Vishinsky as the prosecutor and Bukharin the principal victim. The pattern of abject "confession" and prompt execution was uniform.

Meantime, Russia was preparing a political move that not only shocked the world but disillusioned thousands of strong-stomached non-Russian Communists who had been able to swallow the blood purges as necessary to defend the revolution. Those implacable foes, the Nazi and Communist regimes, joined hands in the non-aggression pact of Aug. 23, 1939.

In the following month, Hitler and Stalin carved up Poland. Russia invaded Finland in November, 1939. In 1940, Russia abrogated non-aggression pacts with Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania and gobbled up these Baltic states.

RUSSIAN troops were stationed in East Germany, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania at the end of World War II. But the Red Army actually retired from Czechoslovakia, and by early 1947 the tide of Communism seemed to be on the ebb.

The Communists had infiltrated the police, however, and in February, 1948, the Red workers' militia and "action committees" took over in a 24-hour putsch. "The destruction of (President) Benes proved to the world," Edward Taborsky, World War II secretary to Benes, wrote in Foreign Affairs in 1949, "that no pledges by the Soviet Union, written or oral, however fine they may sound, are a basis for cooperation." Benes—elected for life in 1946—stayed on as President until June, 1948, resigned without having signed the new People's Democracy constitution.

The pattern was the same in all the satellites, differing only in details, just as the pattern has been the same in dealing with unrest. Demonstrations behind the Iron Curtain—primarily in Czechoslovakia—in the early summer of 1953 were followed by the East Berlin uprising of five years ago.

Red troops did not hesitate to man tanks and machine guns in Berlin and in other East German cities. Tanks and army units were used to put down the rioting in Poznan, Poland, in June, 1956. And the Red Army's blood bath in Hungary in October and November, 1956 was solemnly condemned by the U.N. General Assembly last Sept. 14 by a vote of 60 to 10.—E.R.R.

Forty-Niner

First in more than 45 years will be the admission of Alaska as a state of the Union, for which the Senate and House have voted, with certain conditions to be accepted by a referendum in November. So it will be 1959, probably, before Alaska actually comes in.

This would be 47 years since New Mexico and Arizona became the 47th and 48th states, respectively, away back in 1912. It would be by far the longest time between admissions. The longest previous interval was 15 years, between Missouri (24th state) in 1821 and Arkansas (25th) in 1836.

This would not be the first time a state was admitted without being contiguous to another state. When California got statehood in 1850, for instance, it lay 650 miles from the nearest other state, Texas. But the area that stretched in between belonged to the U.S.—this would be the first time a state was admitted without touching on other U.S. territory.

The estimated (1957) civilian population of Alaska is 165,000. Seven of the 17 states admitted in the last 100 years had fewer than 165,000 inhabitants at the time. Of course the total population was much lower then than now, but even on a proportionate basis the population of Alaska today is about the same as that of Wyoming when admitted in 1890 and much higher than that of Nevada when admitted in 1864.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"YOU NEVER HEARD OF A SPARKLER?
MY GOSH, KID, WHERE YOU BEEN?"

Hoover Serves as Special Envoy From President to Brussels Fair

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press International

Washington—This, the old man very likely will say, is my last public service. But he may not mean that, really.

Public service is a way of life to Herbert Hoover, although he is at the threshold of his 85th year.

That way of life likely will continue so long as he lives.

For him today, public service was to speak at the Brussels Exposition as the special envoy of the President of the United States. And, Saturday, he will talk to "my friends" in Washington.

That should be an occasion for tearful sentiment—when Hoover addresses his Belgian friends.

It will be no cozy chat at some intimate fireside. The population of Belgium is upward of eight million and that should be about the measure of Hoover's Belgian friends.

If there could be a love affair between a nation of peo-

ple and a man, then it could be between the Belgians and Herbert Hoover. The old Belgian gaffers, in their 50s or beyond, will have first-hand knowledge of what Herbert Hoover means in terms of the history, health and happiness of their country.

Started With Wilson

It is just weeks now short of 44 years since Herbert Hoover undertook at the direction of President Woodrow Wilson to administer the relief of stricken Belgium, a nation which was beginning to die of famine and disease. Occupied by the German army in the early days of World War I, blockaded by the British fleet, Belgium could have died.

Before that war and the post-war readjustments were completed, Hoover's relief efforts ranged widely among friends and former foe, especially in the Soviet Union and in the poor countries of Southeastern Europe. He also directed the World War I food administration of the U.S.

Two more presidents called on him thereafter before he became President, himself. Hoover was secretary of com-

Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington—A great, fresh wind of history is blowing in from the Pacific Northwest.

Alaska's admission to the Union has brought a clean sense of drama to this tired and jaded capital.

Before the eyes of a new generation the country is again marching Westward.

Moreover, by act of Congress, the boastfulness attributed to Texas and California can never be quite what it was. Texas is no longer the biggest. Alaska's area is twice as great. California's Mt. Whitney is dwarfed by Alaska's Mt. McKinley.

In the longer and deeper sense, Alaska's entry as a

state will have profound effects upon the public life of this country. It will mean a fundamental alteration of the balance of political power on legislative matters.

ALASKA's success signals, immediately or distantly, these things:

1. Two additional Democratic Senate seats after the November election. (The assumption is general here that Alaska will go Democratic at the start, if not necessarily remaining Democratic thereafter.)

2. A great rise in the influence of the West, particularly in the Senate. There, an unadvised coalition between Western and the more modern Southern Democrats has already been functioning quietly for more than a year.

3. An accelerating decline in the national veto power of the Old South, which has largely dominated Congress for 20 years.

4. A swift parting in the South between the moderate new politicians and the Southern Old Guard. That Old Guard, which is as touchingly gallant as it is out of touch with current reality, is going down in flames. But going down it is.

ALL this will mean, too, a progressively lesser place in Congress for the urban Eastern liberals of both parties. For they are not too much at home with the Western liberals except on such issues as civil rights.

The Westerners are concerned most of all—and Alaska's new Congressional delegation will be, too—with the issues of construction as distinguished from the issues of reform. Their first interest is in such bread-and-butter matters as public power and reclamation.

They have a world to win, and so do the new Southerners, whereas the Easterners have only a world to hold. Thus the Westerners are making common cause with the new Southerners upon many matters—of which Alaska is only latest and most dramatic.

Indeed, Alaskan statehood itself was a Western-Southern triumph. The West was out in front. But the Southern moderates called the signals.

THE modern Southerners could not come too far forward for two reasons. They did not wish to stir up their still glumly-resisting Old Southern colleagues any more than need be. And they felt it only right that the Westerners should be out in front, since the state of Alaska will be a member here of the Far Western block.

Thus the running of the show was passed from the Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, to his assistant, Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana. Mansfield turned over tactical operations to Senator Henry M. Jackson of Washington. Senator Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon was asked to preside over the Senate when the vote for statehood was taken.

Mansfield, Jackson, Neuberger and such Western Republican allies as Senator Thomas H. Kuchel of California performed with the light touch they had learned from the moderate Southern parliamentary virtuoso.

THEY were so mannerly with the opposition of the Old Southerners as all but to disarm them. This will be the way of the coalition of the West and the New South—it will have the vigor of the one and the skill of the other.

And this is perhaps the most significant circumstance of all for the future. For the coalition is aware of the force of what Churchill said when he was criticized for speaking softly to the Japanese ambassador in London upon Britain's declaration of war after Pearl Harbor:

"When you are about to kill a man, it does no harm to be polite."

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Lockheed Machinists Strike Called Off

Alamogordo, N.M. — UPI — The International Association of Machinists called off its four-week strike at Lockheed Aircraft Co.'s facilities at the Air Force missile development center Thursday night.

There was no immediate word as to whether the union was forced to back down on its demand that current \$8 daily location allowance be left intact.



William S. White



Lyle C. Wilson

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

President Eisenhower tells his news conference he is standing pat on his decision to keep Sherman Adams.

But the President conceded again that his assistant had been imprudent in his relations with Bernard Goldfine.

AT THIS point I'd like to quote a paragraph or so from a letter from a friend in Washington. He says:

"The Adams story is still rough. I'm sure there's nothing you haven't read or heard. The poor guy got caught on what he assumed to be benign generosity—which was no such d----- thing."

"You know how it works. A man says: 'Why, Sherman, I keep that apartment there the year around. It's just there, with the money for it going to waste. Why don't you and Rachel use it when you come up this way?'"

"It all sounds perfectly fine and reasonable. But from what I get of the picture, this Goldfine was something of an operator. If it turns out that he DEDUCTED THE ROOM EXPENSE AS A BUSINESS COST ON HIS INCOME TAX RETURNS I reckon that might be called prima facie evidence or something."

WELL—A close friend of Goldfine says in Washington IT'S A FACT the free-handed millionaire listed his gifts to Adams as business expenses on his income tax returns.

Internal revenue officials say a TRUE GIFT can not be deducted as a business expense. They say a GIFT would have to involve some expected return in the way of money or service in order to be considered a legitimate business expense.

PERSONALLY, I can't bring myself to believe Sherman Adams would deliberately swap improper political influence on the part of the White House staff for such things as occasional free-for-nothing stays at a luxurious hotel suite or a vicuña coat or any similar personal favor of the sort.

I'm quite sure anyone in his position who would accept such favors from an operator of the kind that Goldfine seems to be is too NAIVE to hold the job of first assistant to the President of the United States.

He might give away the U.S. Treasury building and its contents some time when he wasn't looking.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERR

TODAY WE OFFER you a few words of wisdom from Americans who have made their mark.

"Consider the postage stamp," suggested Josh Billings. "Its usefulness consists in the ability to stick to one thing till it gets there."

"If you want to kill any idea in the world today," grumbled C. F. Kettering, "get a committee working on it."

"An expert," opined, B. Stollberg, "is a man who avoids errors as he sweeps on to the grand fallacy."

"Universities are full of knowledge," opined A. L. Lowell. "The freshmen bring in a little and the seniors take none away, so it accumulates."

"Acquaintance," decided Ambrose Bierce, "is a degree of friendship called slight when its object is poor or obscure, and intimate when he is rich or famous."



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Marshall, Author of 'Viking,' is Former Medford Resident

Author of "The Viking," novel from which the United Artists picture of the same name was made, was written by Edson Marshall, who lived for many years in Medford.

The picture, now playing at the Craterian, is a technical color extravaganza on which millions was spent, some of this money going for three authentic viking ships which were constructed in Norway where much of the movie was filmed.

The ships were completely seaworthy, and one was sailed across the Atlantic to New York harbor where it was used during the premiere of the movie. The film stars Kirk Douglas, Tony Curtis, Ernest Borgnine and Janet Leigh.

Several Novels

Marshall, who left here about 30 years ago, is the author of several successful novels, some of which have been translated into as many as six languages. The family now lives in Augusta, Ga.

In his early writing days Marshall received the O. Henry prize for his novel "Heart of Little Shikara," the locale of which was India. Critics praised Marshall for the authentic mood and color, the more remarkable because the author had never been in India. Since then he has traveled extensively all over the world.

Friends of the author still living in Medford recall that when he first sold the movie rights to one of his books, the film was given a premier in Medford with considerable fanfare. The author took a large group of friends to the event as his guests but as the film progressed, became infuriated over the treatment which the film makers had given his story and left the

theater in disgust, one recalled.

Marshall attended the University of Oregon before beginning his writing career, and holds an honorary degree from the institution. Some of his latest works are "Castle in the Swamp," "Gypsy Sixpence," "The Infinite Woman," "Caravan to Xanadu," and "The Heart of the Hunter" and "The Inevitable Hour."

The "Viking" will continue at the Craterian through the first part of next week.

Pan American Cuts Hawaii Plane Fare

San Francisco — (UPI) — Pan American Airways will begin a new low cost excursion service to Hawaii next week, with a round-trip fare of \$232.

The airline announced the new fare, which cuts \$34 from present tourist-class flights, Thursday after the Civil Aeronautics Board gave approval.

Pan American said the fare would cover round-trip flights completed within 15 days from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Portland, with take-offs Monday through Thursday.

BANK'S MISTAKE

Vienna — (UPI) — Ignaz Lichtenstrasser, 58, pleaded with the bank clerk to take back the money he had given him in exchange for a check.

"The bank never makes a mistake," the clerk said. Lichtenstrasser, with the help of a bank director, finally convinced the clerk that the check he had cashed was for \$6 and not \$6,000.



PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Scene of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776

Independence Hall

Perhaps no other building in America is more inextricably bound with the memory of those momentous events which led to the establishment of this republic, than is Independence Hall. Originally the Statehouse of the crown colony of Pennsylvania, it was the scene of the meetings of the Continental Congress; here Washington was proclaimed commander-in-chief of the United colonial forces; here the Declaration of Independence was adopted and the convention of 1787 was held when our constitution was framed.

From Colonial government to rebel government, back to British occupation; the return to the rebels, now provisionally the United States of America—to the final establishment of the independent republic, this building witnessed the singleminded devotion of a small group of men who would not admit defeat—who managed through the example of their own integrity and idealism to hold together the ragged army and the bankrupt government until victory—which was almost anticlimactic by comparison—came at last.

Independence Hall is a monument to these men; their vision, faith, courage, and integrity.



Frank Perl

PERL Funeral Home

Phone SP 2-6675

LADY ATTENDANT

Lockheed Machinists Strike Called Off

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Pacific Shipping Warned of Tests

Honolulu — (UPI) — The commander of Joint Task Force Seven at Eniwetok nuclear proving grounds has warned all Pacific shipping and aircraft to stay away from the defined danger zone in the Marshalls at least until noon (G.M.T.) July 7.

The Atomic Energy Commission announced in Washington Thursday the current series of the 1958 tests. The JTF-7 warning indicated still more explosions are to come. The series now has been extended at least until Aug. 22 when a public demonstration of safe fallout is scheduled.

Portland — (UPI) — Traffic through locks at Bonneville and The Dalles dams is up in 1958 over the first six months of 1957.