

MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Aug. 18, 1948 (Wednesday)
The local liberation of over
50,000 ringneck pheasants
nears completion.

A "super" hen's egg 8 1/2
inches in diameter was on display
here yesterday.

20 YEARS AGO

Aug. 18, 1938 (Thursday)
Mike, one of Paul Bulkin's
huge St. Bernard dogs, has been
stolen, but police believe the
culprit was simply unable to
resist the canine's affections.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
Sixth st. paving is about com-
pleted. Once again citizens
will be able to park in the
'courtesy space,' enter the
post office to buy a stamp,
and return 40 minutes later
with an armload of groceries."

30 YEARS AGO

Aug. 18, 1928 (Saturday)
Christy Brothers five-ring
wild animal circus arrives to-
day.

A heavy patronage showed
up at the public market this
morning, and quickly bought
up the peaches.

40 YEARS AGO

Aug. 18, 1918 (Sunday)
Motorcycle Cop McDonald
has resigned to enlist in the
aviation service.

L. T. Cooper, noted philan-
thropist and developer of Tan-
las, a digestive medicine and
"reconstructive tonic," is ex-
pected to visit here.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Napoleon Bonaparte was
defeated at Waterloo; was it
in France, Belgium, or The
Netherlands?

2. Is an amphibious plane
designed to take off from land
or from water?

3. He was the thirteenth
President of the United States
and his initials were M.F.
name him.

4. Is chemically pure sac-
charin 5, 50 or 550 times
sweeter than sugar?

5. If a heavy explosion oc-
curs outside a building, will
the windows be blown out-
ward or inward?

6. From what is casain de-
rived?

7. In the Roman numeral
system, MCMXXX indicates
what number?

8. Albert Einstein is famous
for his formulation of the
Theory of R—?

9. In what major British
sport are the terms "bowler,"
"wicket," and "over" used?

10. Is "barnyard golf" play-
ed with golf balls?

Answers — 1. Belgium. 2.

Both. 3. Millard Fillmore. 4.
550 times sweeter. 5. Out-
ward. 6. Skimmed milk. 7.
1930. 8. Relativity. 9. Cricket.
10. No (horseshoes).

ELVIS LEAVE EXTENDED

Memphis, Tenn.—UPI—The
Army has granted a five-day
extension of singer Elvis Pres-
ley's emergency leave. After
attending funeral services for
his mother, who died last
week, Elvis was confined to
bed with a virus infection and
slight fever.

Cleaning Up The Unions

Ironic as it may seem, it would hardly be an over-simplification to say that if Congress gets around to passing the Kennedy-Ives labor reform bill, the death of Krank Kierdorf, an ex-convict agent for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, will be responsible. A general measure aimed at ensuring democratic practices in trade unions, the bill, among other provisions, requires unions to file with the Secretary of Labor, and to furnish each union member, a detailed report on their organization, membership rules, and business procedures.

Kierdorf was only one of many ex-convicts associated with the Teamsters. His death on Aug. 7, after apparently having set fire to himself while putting the torch to a dry-cleaning plant, served to resuscitate the Kennedy-Ives bill, which up until then had appeared moribund.

ASIDE FROM the general public concern over the disclosures by the Senate Select (McClellan) Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field, there apparently is in the ranks of labor a very real feeling that something must be done to curb the Teamsters' president, Jimmy Hoffa.

A.F.L.-C.I.O. President George Meany declared on Aug. 1 his "firm belief" that any agreement between the Teamsters and A.F.L.-C.I.O. unions would be "an alliance detrimental to the long-term welfare and interests of all workers and all unions affiliated to our movement." Moreover, said Meany, labor "can expect" the enactment of "drastic restrictive legislation adversely affecting clean unions as well as corruptly dominated ones."

Labor, which at first had appeared unhappy with the Kennedy-Ives bill, now seems to back it as less restrictive than it might have been. Similarly, the House leadership, reacting to goads from the administration, now is reported ready to do its "very best" to obtain passage. The bill was approved by the Senate, 88-1, on June 17.

The Senate version bears a specific application to the Teamsters. The Senate on June 12 voted 83-2, an amendment by Sen. Gordon Allott (R-Colo.), making clear that conferences and associations of labor representatives, such as the Western Conference of Teamsters, are subject to its provisions.

THE TEAMSTERS, according to John Herling, a nationally syndicated labor writer, are "crawling with criminality." Herling goes on to charge that Hoffa's "best friends are hoods." The complaint is not new. Robert F. Kennedy, chief counsel for the McClellan committee and a brother of Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.), told a Notre Dame alumni and student group on Feb. 22:

"Gerald Connelly, a dynamiter and extortionist, was named a Teamster business agent in Minneapolis after being linked to a murder in Miami, Fla.; Herman and Frank Kierdorf landed comfortable jobs with Hoffa-controlled locals in Michigan after emerging from the penitentiary in Ohio for armed robbery; Barney Baker, a former New York waterfront thug, is a personal organizing representative of Hoffa in the Midwest; Joseph Glimco, twice arrested for murder and the crony of Capone gang mobsters, is a trustee of a Chicago local; Harry Friedman was appointed head of an Ohio local after emerging from a penitentiary; and I might hasten to point out that this is a very incomplete list."

—E.R.R.

Watch Yugoslavia

Now you see him, now you don't. Now he's on our side, now he rakes us over the coals. Now he bawls out the Russians, now plays footie with them, now bawls them out again and is again bawled out by them.

That's what Tito of Yugoslavia calls being neutralist.

While the Hashemite regime of Iraq was being overthrown in the twinkling of an eye on July 14, Tito had just finished playing host to Nasser of Egypt on the island of Brioni. Tito at once bitterly denounced the United States for landing troops in Lebanon. His erstwhile guest paid a hasty visit to Moscow.

Then Tito sent a series of messages to so-called uncommitted states, including India, proposing joint action by the neutrals on the Middle East crisis. Thus the Yugoslav dictator was obviously trying to create a neutralist bloc of which he'd be leader.

TITO cannot hope to achieve overnight the high international stature of Nehru, but the Indian neutralist is, after all, almost 70. Nasser also may profess neutralism, but the uncommitted states know that the Cairo radio spews out intemperate anti-American and anti-British propaganda incessantly, anti-Soviet propaganda seldom if ever.

Tito's Communism is intensely nationalistic (as against the international brand out of Moscow and Peking). So he could tap the nationalistic fervor of peoples just emerged from colonialism even if they don't subscribe to the gospel according to Marx and Lenin. And with Nehru announcing he doesn't plan to attend the current U.N. General Assembly sessions on the Middle East crisis, the way is clear for Yugoslavia to try for neutralist leadership there.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"HEY, MISTER WILSON! WHAT ARE THE LITTLE SIGNS FOR?"

Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington—The least partisan peacetime Congress in memory—and the most quietly productive in legislative achievement is drawing to a close.

This, the 85th Congress, has been undramatic, unexciting, and in strictly headline terms, rather uninteresting. It has made no great national issue. But at no time has it divided the nation. It has operated with almost none of the violent debates that used to be commonplace.

Compromise, accommodation and private negotiations among the leading figures in both parties have largely replaced the old-time collisions on the floors of both Houses. It is in this way that most of the long and solid legislative record has been made.

This is the extraordinary fact of this second and final session of "the 85th": On precisely two of 20 major issues have there been strictly partisan fights. These two issues have been farm and labor legislation.

SUCH great matters as the reciprocal-trade, foreign-aid and space-age planning programs have been handled cooperatively between the leaders and the rank and file of both parties.

Thus, though this Congress has been under Democratic control, its work has not been Democratic as such. Rather, it has been simply Congressional—the product of a unified institution rather than of competing parties.

And this institution has usually led President Eisenhower rather than being led by him. Traditionally, it is the White House that demands a well-defined legislative program and the Congress that replies yes, no, or perhaps.

But the 85th Congress has, on the whole, laid out the program itself. It has, of course, sometimes accepted Presidential recommendations. But mainly it has been the initiating force, in legislative policy.

More than any other term, the word "professionalism" best describes these operations. The Senate has had two oddly-matched party leaders in Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas for the Democrats and Senator William F. Knowland of California for the Republicans.

IN MANY ways, they could not be more different. John-

son is a subtle, imaginative and temperamental floor marshal. He is the ablest "pro" and considered so even by those who disapprove of him—that the Senate has known in generations. Knowland is stolid, immovable and heavy.

He is, however, a granite monument of a man in personal and legislative integrity—a man with whom agreements can be made without the slightest doubt that they will be kept at any cost.

The fact that his Senate career is ending—he is now running uphill for governor of California—is regretted by practically everybody in the Senate. This includes Johnson himself, for professionalism, at least, the two have in common.

In the House, two leaders with 80 years of Congressional service between them have been drawn together more than ever before. They are Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas for the Democrats and Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. of Massachusetts for the Republicans.

It has been the Senate, however, which has most typified this new kind of Congress. And the Senate has reflected Johnson's policies of moderation and what he calls "responsibility." By responsibility he means a refusal ever to commit his party to opposition merely for opposition's sake.

THE air of the Senate—characterized by more action and less talk than that body is accustomed to—has become also the air of the House.

Whether all this has been good depends largely on the question: Good for whom? It seems hardly debatable that the immediate interests of the country have been promoted by a calm and constructive Congress.

It seems hardly more debatable that the personal interests of Democratic Congressmen have been served. For in two previous Congressional elections, during the height of power of a Republican President—in 1954 and in 1956—the same Johnson policies returned Democratic majorities to both Houses.

What is entirely debatable, however, is the effect of the Johnson approach on the Presidential election in 1960. Will the accumulating years of this approach—which mutes controversy and issue-making and always demands more action—will serve or ill serve the Democratic Presidential nominee? (Copyright, 1958, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE SALES MANAGER of a mighty business machine organization told a group on an inspection tour, "Gentlemen, this is our crowning glory—a machine that can duplicate the exact workings of a man's brain."

"Now you're exaggerating," scoffed one visitor. Just then, however, a curvaceous lass undulated across the floor. The machine gave a long, low whistle. The skeptic bowed low. "My apologies," he said. "You were absolutely right."

An overzealous efficiency expert in the civic administration of an Illinois city has just gotten the heave-ho. Seems he installed unbreakable glass in all fire alarm boxes.

The eagle-eyed Miguel Connolly has spotted this classified ad in a Los Angeles daily: "For sale cheap: swimming pool—swum in only once by an old lady from Pasadena."

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Matter of Fact

THE AUTHENTIC VOICE

Washington — The Senate put on a pretty remarkable show the other day—a show that was at once flesh-crawling, wonderfully encouraging and deeply moving.

The show began on what must surely be the most eerie measure ever considered by the American Congress—an amendment to the Military Appropriations Bill by Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, forbidding the Defense Department to spend any of its appropriated funds on plans for the surrender of the United States.

The occasion of the amendment was a story published in the "St. Louis Post Dispatch" by Gen. Thomas Phillips revealed that the Air Force subsidiary, the RAND Corp., had been peering ahead into the years when the Soviet Union is due to acquire overwhelming superiority in nuclear striking power. Contemplation of this period, wrote Gen. Phillips with complete accuracy, had led the RAND scientists to make a study of the circumstances in which the United States ought to surrender.

THE Republicans, led by Sen. William R. Knowland of California, were indignant at the mere suggestion that the Eisenhower administration should be studying surrender, as the Russell amendment seemed to imply.

But what made the debate so eerie was the simple fact that no one, on either side of the aisle, really tried to defy the grim facts that had impelled the RAND scientists to make their grim study. Sen. Symington of Missouri vouched for the accuracy of the facts. Sen. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, the Senate's leading hoper-against-hope, replied that no doubt the Soviets might get ahead of us in some important ways, but we were still ahead in others. That was the most that anyone attempted in the way of optimism.

Then, much later in the crowded day, Saltonstall's young Massachusetts colleague, Jack Kennedy, rose to make one of the most remarkable speeches on American defense and national strategy that this country has heard since the end of the last war. It was a speech about those same facts that drove the RAND scientists to make their hideous calculations. It was a speech that every thoughtful American ought to read and ponder. It's theme was simple.

"We must realize," said Kennedy bleakly, "that the nuclear deterrent ratio during 1960-64 will in all likelihood be weighted very heavily against us."

KENNEDY dealt in facts—hard facts that Senators like Symington and Jackson of Washington have been able to deal in, because they are impeded by their access to classified information, and Kennedy is not thus impeded. He showed the gradual weakening of the American nuclear deterrent, the rapid gain in Soviet nuclear striking power during the so-called years of the "gap." He described the "missile lag" in the period when present American defense policies will concede an immense superiority in missile-power to the enemy.

"The Soviets," he remarked with bitterness, "will be as aware of their advantage during the years of the gap as we are... and nuclear destruction is not the only way in which the Soviets will be able to use their advantage... Their missile power will be the shield from behind which they will slowly but surely advance... through 'Sputnik diplomacy' limited both by wars, indirect aggression, intimidation and subversion... and the vicious blackmail of our allies... The balance of power will gradually shift against us. Each Soviet move will weaken the West, but none will seem to justify our initiating the nuclear war that might destroy us."

BUT enough has been said already to suggest why this strange day in the Senate was flesh-crawling. What made it encouraging was hearing the hard facts being laid on the line at last, in this era of officially propagated complacency. What made it even more encouraging was hearing Kennedy's calm but bold call for a vastly greater American effort to overcome the danger of the years of the "gap." And what made the day downright stirring was hearing this young Senator, himself no stranger to war or danger, confidently forecasting that there was no future

danger which an aroused and mobilized American people would not and could not overcome.

Kennedy borrowed his closing words from Churchill: "Come then, let us to the task, to the battle and the toil—each to our part, each to our station—let us go forward together in all parts of the land. There is not a week, nor a day, nor an hour to be lost."

This was the language, charged with remembered glory, of the greatest Englishman of the century. But the voice—the voice that passed facts, that rejected every complacency, that called for efforts worthy of this country and its role—was the authentic voice of America.

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FALSE TEETH

That Loosen Need Not Embarrass

Many wearers of false teeth have suffered real embarrassment because their plate dropped, slipped or wobbled at just the wrong time. Do not live in fear of this happening to you. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH, the alkaline (non-acid) powder, on your plates. Hold false teeth more firmly, so they feel more comfortable. Does not sour. Checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEETH at any drug counter.

Knowland Nears End of Senate Service, Colleagues Regretful

By RAYMOND LAHR
UPI Correspondent

Washington — (UPI) — Bill Knowland, Republican leader of the Senate, is quitting soon to face a clouded political future in California, and most of the Senate will be sorry to see him go.

Many senators found it easy to disagree with Knowland but few of them ever had

much doubt about where he stood. They developed a liking for him even though they found it hard to get to know him.

Like most effective congressional floor leaders, Knowland has had a foot in each of the two camps of his party. His biggest headlines came, however, when he spoke as a conservative critic of the Eisenhower administration.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

There is good news as this is written.

The Klamath Indian reservation purchase bill has passed both houses of the congress. It is now at the White House.

President Eisenhower's signature is regarded as certain.

That is splendid news for all of Oregon. It is splendid news because it insures that this great resource will be administered in such a way that it will be kept producing trees and FIBER perpetually. It insures watershed protection.

The future of Southern Oregon and Far Northern California is all bound up in adequate and PERPETUAL supplies of fiber and water. Fiber and water are our GREAT NATURAL RESOURCES.

Upon them depends our future.

THIS is a good time to give some credit for this really important achievement where the credit is due.

Chief credit should go to the Management Specialists, for they were the first to realize the defects of the original termination act. They were the first to propose some form of government purchase of the reservation lands. Their study of the problem of liquidation convinced them that if this great body of timber was thrown on the market at auction to the highest bidder the inevitable result would be that the Indian owners would fail to receive a fair price for their property.

At the same time, they realized that disposal of the Klamath reservation timber under the original law would be likely to result in ultimate great damage to this tremendously important asset. So they suggested purchase of the lands by the federal government.

SENIOR NEUBERGER of Oregon agreed with them. So he introduced a bill providing for federal purchase of the timber, which would be added to the national forests.

Later on, Secretary of Interior Seaton offered an alternate proposal—that private enterprise be given an opportunity to purchase all or a part of these timber lands at the appraised price. Under his proposal, the government would buy the lands not purchased by private operators.

This appealed to Senator Neuberger as a reasonable solution of the problem, and he withdrew his own bill and introduced the department of the interior bill. In considerably amended form, this is the bill that has just been approved by the congress.

GREAT credit is due to Senator Neuberger. He has worked unceasingly to bring about the enactment of the bill that has just been approved. He has made its final enactment his MAJOR interest. He FORGOT POLITICS and devoted his efforts to the welfare of his state and its people.

That is STATESMANSHIP. In this session of congress, Senator Neuberger has joined

the GREATS of Oregon. He has done a splendid job.

HE HAS had effective help from all the members of Oregon's delegation in congress. He has had help from Congressman Clair Engle of California. He has had help from a wide range of influential people in Oregon and elsewhere.

As a result, an excellent piece of legislation has been enacted.

Editorial Comment

ALL-OREGON SHOW

The suggestion by the Oregonian that Ashland's Shakespear festival be transplanted to Portland in the centennial year of 1959 didn't go over very well in southern Oregon. It was termed a "high handed suggestion."

Definitely, it was, and it pinpoints something Portlanders apparently are not taking into consideration: The centennial is supposed to be an all-Oregon celebration, not a Portland show.—Bend Bulletin.

RESTORATION

Residents of Southern Oregon are talking about restoring the town of Jacksonville in time for the Oregon Centennial. They feel this old town, which boomed in the 1850s upon the discovery of gold in the area, would be a prime tourist attraction, as well as a sort of shrine dedicated to the picturesque history of Oregon.

We hope they do restore it—if they can finance the project and if they can get the job done in time for next year's tourists who will be, in a manner of speaking, centennial tourists. But we hope they don't go too far in restoration and too far in turning what can be a charming old town into just another tourist trap.

Nevada has had some success with Virginia City which was the real thing in the Comstock lode days after 1859. Virginia City is "restored." And how! It is restored so far that tourists come away with the impression they've seen a Hollywood performance and with the suspicion they've been taken in a tourist trap.

At the other end of the scale are some of the towns in the gold rush country of California. From Nevada City and Grass Valley on the north to the Sonora area on the south, towns like Placerville, Angel's Camp, Amador City, Jackson, Mokelumne Hill and Dry are marking museums of gold rush days. The buildings, one feels, have changed almost not at all since the big strikes were made a century and more ago. Yet here there is no commercialization. Tourists are few and so are accommodations for them. The great charm is the non-commercialization, the unspoiled naturalness of these commu-

Christmas Island Site Of Nuclear Tests

London—(UPI)—The Defense Ministry announced today its nuclear tests at Christmas Island in the Central Pacific "will shortly be resumed."

The next test, for which no specific date was set, will be the sixth in a series begun in May, 1957. The last previous test in the series was held April 29.

nities where the clocks seem to have stopped.

The ideal would be somewhere between—enough restoration and enough accommodations and enough publicity to draw tourists; yet no heavy promoting hand, no artificial cuteness. It's a delicate line but an important one. We hope the people of Southern Oregon can walk that line in the restoration of Jacksonville. It could be a prime asset to the state's tourist industry.—Eugene Register-Guard.

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