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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**  
August 25, 1948 (Wednesday)  
The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce admits it doesn't know what those small cloth sacks attached to rat traps and suspended from tire sections along mountain roads are used for.

Coronation of Barbara Taylor as queen of the Jacksonville Gold Rush Jubilee will take place Sept. 4.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
August 25, 1938 (Thursday)  
The name of Dorra Lee Perry has been forwarded to Hollywood as winner of the contest to see which local girl looks most like Shirley Temple.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "California has passed Oregon in the contest to see which state can develop the most crackpot ideas, per capita."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
August 25, 1928 (Saturday)  
Today marks the opening of the "Greater Movie Season" for Medford, in which local theatres are observing the 32nd anniversary of the birth of moving pictures with "bigger and better productions for consumption here."

Interest is growing in the formation of a Medford rifle club.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
August 25, 1918 (Sunday)  
From 50 to 70 autos were parked in the Applegate district yesterday where the blackberries were thickest.

Deer season is in full swing.

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

1. What was the relationship between Augustine Washington and George Washington?

2. When a submarine submerges, the temperature of the air within increase or decrease?

3. What city is called the Eternal City?

4. A Fourdrinier machine is principally used in which industry?

5. The order of calling the roll of States in national political conventions is alphabetical, geographical, or by population?

6. What is the name of the highest military decoration awarded by the United States?

7. Who was Henry Wallace's predecessor in the office of Vice President?

8. Name the isthmus that connects the North and South American continents.

9. In which New England city was Henry Wadsworth Longfellow born?

10. In which country is Rangoon?

Answers: 1. Half-brothers. 2. Increases. 3. Rome. 4. Paper manufacture. 5. Alphabetical. 6. Congressional Medal of Honor. 7. John Nance Garner. 8. Isthmus of Panama. 9. Portland, Maine. 10. Burma.

Citizens in Tamapa, Fla., are required to help police officers make an arrest when a would-be prisoner resists. Otherwise, they face arrest themselves.

## Arab Nationalism

This mid-20th century Arab nationalism is different from earlier manifestations of unity among the Arabs, as Robert D. Murphy, U. S. trouble-shooter to the Arabs, has intimated. What Mohammed, last of the prophets, provided in Islam in the early 7th century A. D. was a cohesive force that was primarily religious.

Arabs, like Jews, are a Semitic race (so it is incongruous to speak of "anti-Semitic Arabs"). But the Moslem cohorts that, after sweeping across north Africa, crossed over to Spain from Morocco in 711 A.D. had received a heavy admixture of (Hamitic) Berbers.

This so-called Moorish occupation of Spain, finally restricted to the Kingdom of Granada in the south (until 1492), was marked by a high degree of culture. Cordova for a time was really the intellectual centre of Europe. And Moorish Spain provided wide tolerance for both Christian and Jew.

WHEN the Arabs combined, after a fashion, behind Saladin, Sultan of Egypt, in the 12th century, the cementing force was an external one, the Christian-manned Crusades. When Arab lands fell to the non-Arab Turks, the racial difference failed to become a unifying Arab force in view of the religious bond of Mohammedanism.

The forces that awakened Arab nationalism in the 20th century were partly intellectual—Western ideas; partly political—maneuvers against Turkey by the World War I allies, then their failure to create a unitary Arab state; partly racial—hatred of the new state of Israel.

Even when the Arab League was founded in 1945, the Arab world was divided by Egyptian and Hashemite claims for leadership. And if the Hashemite dynasty is gone in Iraq and on the defensive in Jordan, any unifying Arab "consciousness of kind" may still have to reckon with a divisive economic factor—the oil riches possessed by some Arab states and not by others.—E.R.R.

## Hurricane Month

About 40 per cent of all hurricanes occur in the month of September. The so-called "hurricane season" normally extends from June to December.

The season so far—and the phrase "so far" should be underlined—has been relatively harmless. The U. S. Weather Bureau had reported three tropical storms through late August, only one, named Cleo, a hurricane. And that one, while violent enough, stayed in the open Atlantic.

The first 1958 tropical storm, Alma, hit the Texas coast around Brownsville, June 15, but did little damage. Then came Becky, which swirled far out into the Atlantic.

The U. S. Weather Bureau traditionally names its tropical storms and hurricanes after women, perhaps because they are eye-taking, destructive, and relatively unpredictable. The names for this year, assigned long in advance, go from Cleo to Daisy, Ella, Fifi, Gerda, and so on, winding up with Zorna. No one can remember when 26 hurricanes blew in a single year, so Zorna will hardly be used this year—nor even the exotic Xrae and Yurith.

THE Weather Bureau on May 31, explained that no long-range hurricane probability forecasts would be made this year. These 30-day warnings had been released on an experimental basis in 1957 "at the request of newspapers and shipping interests." This year, the Bureau contends, they are not being released primarily because they are too open to misinterpretation.

The Bureau will, of course, continue its bulletins on actual tropical storms and hurricanes that appear to be forming, also its regular five-day forecasts. And its Hurricane Research Project will go on with hurricane-prediction studies.

The Bureau issues a special bulletin on any storm of damaging intensity which potentially could strike coastal areas. A tropical storm officially becomes a hurricane when its wind velocity exceeds 72 miles per hour. Hurricanes are milder than tornadoes, but even so, they unleash in a day energy equal to that of 20,000 atom bombs.

THE first of a chain of new "jumbo-size" radar units the Weather Bureau hopes will improve forecasting should be in place at Miami in December. With 31 of these on order, the so-called "hurricane coast" will have first priority, immediately followed by the "tornado belt" in the Plains states.

As for tornadoes, they have been relatively few in number so far this year, upsetting predictions in some quarters of another big tornado year. But these storms, the most violent of all, for all that their swath is less than a mile wide and rarely extends for more than 16 miles, can do unbelievable damage. So 1958 may not be remembered so much as a year with few tornadoes as the year when three twisters hit Wisconsin areas, killed 28 persons, and tore apart more than \$1 million farm and town property.

As for the "so far" in the second paragraph, the Weather Bureau just isn't talking about the rest of the hurricane season.—E.R.R.

## Dennis the Menace



"IT'S JUST THE BOTTOM PART OF THE COOKIE JAR, MOM! LUCKY THING I LAID THE LID OVER THERE, HUH? HUH, MOM?"

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

### THE CATHOLIC CANDIDATES

New York — It seems a fair bet that the New York Democrats will nominate former Atomic Energy Commission Commissioner Thomas Murray for the Senate seat that is being vacated by Irving Ives.

The other leading possibility is N. Y. District Attorney Frank Hogan.

Thomas K. Finletter wants the job very badly, and is superlatively well equipped for it. The real obstacle to Finletter's nomination is the competing candidacy of James A. Farley. This is true despite the fact that Big Jim Farley has very little chance of being nominated himself, because of the old New York state quarrels of the late Roosevelt years.

To be blunt about it, the New York Democrats do not want Big Jim, but because Big Jim is Irish and a Roman Catholic, they do not want to reject Big Jim without recognizing the large voting group of Irish Catholics, who have lately been drifting toward the Republicans. Murray is not only a member of Farley's faith and race; he is also what may be called a silk-curtain Irishman, in the style of Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts; and this is another practical

reason, Murray, who has made no effort at all to get the nomination, seems to have a rather better chance than Finletter, who has worked like a nailer to be nominated. For the same reason, Hogan is likely to get the nod if Murray does not. Everyone of course piously denies that these are the reasons for the Murray and Hogan boom. But they are the reasons, all the same.

At the moment, moreover, these reasons have a particular interest, going beyond the well-established American habit of composing state tickets in a way that "recognizes" the largest possible number of religious and racial voting groups. In brief, a Roman Catholic is once again a serious candidate for the Presidency itself, for the first time in 30 years and for the second time in the entire history of this country.

The New York story raises the question, in other words, whether Sen. Kennedy's national candidacy will be helped or hurt by his religion, which played such a large role in the political fortunes of the great Al Smith. This is a problem that every student of the Democratic form-sheet for 1960 argues had a good time to discuss it straightforwardly in public.

AFTER prolonged inquiry among the professionals of many states, this reporter has reached the somewhat orthodox conclusion that the same religious affiliation which so handicapped Al Smith will be a positive advantage to Jack Kennedy.

In the first place, thank God, the country is still ashamed of the campaign of prejudice that was waged against Smith. If anything of that sort is again attempted, it will win a Catholic candidate more sympathy—votes than it can cost in prejudiced votes.

Secondly, the Protestant American view of the Catholic Church has greatly changed in the last three decades. Thirty years ago, for reasons rooted in our political and ethnic past, a great many respectable and conservative

people were really troubled because Al Smith was a Catholic. Some of these people countenanced and even aided the prejudice campaign waged against Smith. This gave the campaign an impact it could never have achieved, if it had stayed where it belonged, in the sewers.

This kind of thing cannot and will not happen again, simply because the Catholic Church is now recognized as a conservative political force. This so-called "better element" will not fight another Catholic candidate as they fought Smith, just because he was a Catholic.

THIRDLY, and perhaps most important of all, the troops who were rallied by the campaign against Smith have all but vanished from the American political scene. In 1928, the organized prohibitionists could command the vote of a large majority of Senators and Representatives. You have to be getting on a bit to remember how the Congress used to be intimidated by Wayne B. Wheeler and Mrs. Ella Poole, but these people really did intimidate the Congress.

They intimidated the Congress, in turn, mainly because rural America in those days was the countryside that produced the Scopes trial. Nowadays, on the contrary, rural America is not so enormously different from small-town or urban America. Nowadays, on the farms of this country, there are far more television sets than backhouses. This great material change has brought with it an equally great change of outlook.

Hence one cannot imagine great numbers of our farming people, even in the Protestant South, rallying once again to the "hate-the-Pope" battle cry.

Meanwhile, every American Catholic would very naturally like to see the proof that the White House is also open to a member of the Catholic faith. So there you have the equation.

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## Fresh Red Chinese Victory Seen in New Cambodian Action; Pact Seen Possible

By AKIO KONOSHIMA  
UPI Correspondent

Tokyo — (UPI) — Fears are heightening that Communist China is on the verge of scoring a fresh victory in Southeast Asia with the return to Peiping of visiting Cambodian Premier Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Sihanouk returned to Peiping last Thursday from a three-day visit to China's industrial northeast. He first arrived in the Chinese capital on his current tour on Aug. 15 on the heels of his government's recognition late last month of the Peiping regime.

Recognition of the Peiping regime by the tiny Asian kingdom was considered by many as one of Communist China's major victories of the year, and many fear that this victory will now be followed up with a new series of agreements between Peiping and Phnom Penh.

### Economic Links Indicated

Indications are strong that new economic links are in the making between Sihanouk and Communist Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. But worse still for the anti-Communist nations of Asia, a strong possibility also exists that some loose military ties may also be forged.

Sihanouk and his party have been receiving full red-carpet treatment from the Chinese since their arrival. This has been given full play by the Communist press and radio.

The really significant talks between the Prince and the Chinese leaders, however, are thought to have taken place on Aug. 17 just prior to Sihanouk's departure for his China visit.

The Communist radio mentioned only that the talks were held and the names of those participating. With Sihanouk's return to Peiping, the observers feel that final touches may be put on new agreements between the nations which will be disclosed in a final communique at the close of the Cambodian premier's visit.

China already has given considerable economic aid to

its tiny neighbor to the south. That further aid may be forthcoming is seen in the fact that the talks between Chou and Sihanouk were participated in by Cambodian minister of economic affairs and finance, Vice-Chairman of Chinese State Planning Huseh Mu-chiao, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Lei Jen-min, as well as Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi and Vice-Foreign Minister Luo Kiu-pu.

More disturbing to the anti-Communist circles, however, is the presence in Peiping of such Cambodian military leaders as National Defense and Security Minister Tim Nguon and Cambodian Air Force Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Ngo Hou and other Cambodian officers who arrived in Peiping last Tuesday.

No one expects Cambodia to be drawn into a full military alliance with Peiping. A Question of Trust

But they also remember that Sihanouk referred pointedly to his nation's border troubles with Thailand and South Viet Nam when the Cambodian government recognized Communist China.

A Cambodian delegation led by Foreign Minister Son Sann

is in Bangkok now discussing the border question and other matters with Thai Foreign Minister Prince Wan Waitayakon.

With South Viet Nam, however, no talks are taking place. Sihanouk has expressed willingness to go to Saigon itself to discuss the border issue, but many feel that Sihanouk does not trust South Viet Nam President Ngo Dinh Diem nor that Diem trusts Sihanouk.

Some feel that a sort of Chinese Communist guarantee for Cambodia's "neutrality" in the cold war struggle in Asia may be forthcoming.

That Communist China will at least receive strong guarantees that Cambodia will continue to maintain its fence-sitting position seems fairly certain to many.

Sihanouk, immediately after his government granted recognition to the Communists in Peiping, declared strongly that he wanted to maintain his friendship with the West as well.

But the observers point out that Sihanouk visited India's Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Burmese Premier U Nu, two of Asia's top "neutrals," en route to Peiping.

events taking place throughout our country. Radio is a common form of family entertainment enjoyed by millions but how would we feel if we should have to pay monthly bills for the use of our sets?

Closed circuit television is an effort to compensate for a failure to create a means to attract the American public to attend the events and it seems it should be a loss which the people should not have to pay.

Referring to the heavy-weight championship title bout staged in Los Angeles Monday Aug. 18, 1958, because of an unexpected low attendance of the public, they refer even our radio broadcasters from announcing from ringside.

To permit this form of monopoly to grow and, already it is powerful, as can be seen, we may sooner than some realize, say, good-by forever to free television.

Noble B. Day, 1832 North Riverside ave., Medford.

Rodeo Whitewashed?

To the Editor: Just to keep the record straight, the statements made in the communication in regard to cruelty prevalent in rodeos were taken from the August, 1957 News Bulletin of The Humane Society of the United States. Fred Myers, executive director of the Humane Society, made the report from personal experiences in policing rodeos. What is the clean, wholesome in throwing calves around, and twisting steers necks and the use of the infamous bucking strap used to cause pain that will produce abnormally frantic bucking? The plain fact is that it is impossible to conduct a rodeo without causing pain and fright to animals. It is quite evident Mr. Herring is either naive or has no conception of what constitutes cruelty and brutality. And I can't understand why a humane officer should white wash a public commercial entertainment of this nature.

(Name on file) Medford

## Washington Report

By William S. White

### THE "NEW YORKERS"

Washington—For years the old-fashioned Republicans over the country have looked half in curiosity and half in deep disapproval up at the goings on in their party in New York State.

They are a little like the farmer who once visited an East Side night club but will go away shaking his head and muttering thanks that no such establishment operates where he lives.

To the Old Guard from the Middle West Republican heartland, the phrase "New York Republicans" means a breed apart—and a breed hardly better, really, than the wretched Democrats.

But the "New York Republicans" ever since about 1940 have been the tail that wags the Elephant. They, with their Eastern-influenced and relatively liberal allies, have dominated five successive national party conventions.

FIVE times they have rejected the claims of the Old Guard and nominated Presidential candidates from among so-called "modern" Republicans. These candidates have progressively joined much of what they could not lick—the internationalist, more-or-less welfare-state notions of the Democrats themselves.

This was the process which so often—and in the eyes of the Old Guard so brutally—denied nomination to one of the most revered orthodox Republican spokesmen of the century, the late Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio.

Now, history is not merely

repeating itself in New York; it is repeating itself at a highly accelerated pace.

Nelson Rockefeller's success in grasping the governor's nomination represents in some ways the most-unrelieved defeat yet suffered by the Old Guard. Even the still-young "father" of New York Republicanism, Thomas E. Dewey, always had at least some political background and at least some personal understanding—if hardly any sympathy—toward the orthodox old-timers.

ROCKEFELLER, however, has busied himself infinitely more with international and national problems than with the affairs of the Republican party. The Old Guard suspects that he knows more about the plans of the Pandit Nehru in India than he does about any Republican court-house.

Most national politicians in both parties see Rockefeller as extremely unlikely to defeat the sitting Democratic governor, Averell Harriman. They consider this scion of the great, golden house of Rockefeller to have been given mainly the role of picking up the tab for running a campaign in New York in a tough, Democratic year.

All the same, the national Old Guard can find no adequate comfort in this. For, in the first place, Rockefeller might just conceivably win. If he did, he would overnight become a great power in the national Republican party.

He probably would cast his weight on the side of God knows how much public spending and the like.

The Old Guard has learned sadly to accept this kind of thing in the Democrats. But this is simply cannot bear in any public man who calls himself a Republican.

MOREOVER, even assuming that Rockefeller after Election Day holds the distinction only of a defeated GOP nominee, an uncomfortable fact will yet remain.

This is that the "New York Republicans," far from showing any reconversion toward ancient GOP doctrine, plainly are moving farther away from it with each passing year.

Rockefeller, after all, defeated for the nomination a man with a considerable claim on all wings of the Republican party, Leonard W. Hall. "Len" was and is a pro, whereas Rockefeller is an unabashed amateur.

Hall had ably served President Eisenhower as chairman of the Republican National Committee—a job for which he has had, by the way, no excessive thanks from the White House. He was no beau ideal of the Old Guard. And if even he, who had no more than tolerable connections with the Old Guard, could not make it in New York, this question is raised:

MORE HAMBURGER it could have saved the 30 cents difference involved in the two indices.

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## In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

I'm afraid we're going to have to talk about the cost of living again. Here's why:

The National Industrial Conference Board (a private research organization) announces that in July its index recorded a drop of one-tenth of one percent in the cost of living. This, it said, was the first drop in 26 months.

The federal government announces the next day the cost of living CLIMBED TWO-TENTHS OF ONE PER CENT in July to establish another all-time high.

HMMMMMMMM. Who's right? Whom shall we believe—if anybody?

CONSIDER this: These cost of living "indexes" are complicated affairs. Here's how they work: A list of items entering into the average cost of living of the average American family is compiled. A record of the prices at which these items sell on the wholesale and retail markets of the country as a whole is kept.

At intervals (the usual interval being a month) the figures are totaled and an AVERAGE is struck. This average is then compared with the averages over a given period of time.

Thus the ups and downs are computed.

THIS could happen: The list of items used by

the National Industrial Conference Board might DIFFER slightly from the list used by the federal department that compiles the government cost of living figures.

That, in itself, could account for the difference shown in July.

AFTER all, the difference is relatively small. Here's what it amounts to:

According to the National Industrial Conference board, the cost of living dropped 0.1 per cent in July. According to the federal figures, it ROSE 0.2 per cent.

That is to say: According to the NIBC index, you saved TEN CENTS on each \$100 worth of these items you purchased in July. According to the government index, each \$100 worth of these items cost you TWENTY CENTS MORE.

That's a difference of 30 cents on each \$100 of these items purchased by the "average" American family. That isn't TOO much to holler about.

And—These indexes do have their uses. They help to tell us where we are going.

ONE more thought: The cost of living is a relative matter.

For example: If, in the month of July, the average American family had eaten LESS STEAK AND

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