

Medford 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. 28, 1948 (Saturday)

Barbara Taylor, queen of the Jacksonville Gold Rush Jubilee, received a screen test yesterday in the old county court house in Jacksonville, after a scene for "The Last of the Wild Horses" was filmed.

Full scale picking of Bartlett pears is scheduled to start tomorrow.

20 YEARS AGO

Aug. 28, 1938 (Sunday)

The local Women's Christian Temperance union will celebrate its 50th anniversary this week.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "School will open a week from Tues. and Maw's kids and school ma'ams can hardly wait."

30 YEARS AGO

Aug. 28, 1928 (Tuesday)

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh left for Portland today after a "business conference" yesterday at the home of Nion Tucker and Harry Scott on the Rogue river.

The newly-organized Britz Opera company in Portland includes two local light opera stars, Ed Andrews and James Stevens.

40 YEARS AGO

Aug. 28, 1918 (Wednesday)

Thirty-five more Jackson county youths depart for active duty at Camp Lewis.

Thirty draftees from Nevada who passed through town this morning relieved the tedium of their train stop by drilling with picks and shovels.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Bougainville is the name of an island much in the news during the Pacific campaigns of World War II: in which group of islands is it?
  - 2. Do you connect the name Max Factor with hair styling, foot treatment, or theatrical makeup?
  - 3. Who is Rocky Graziano?
  - 4. A Kerry Blue is what breed of dog?
  - 5. Is it possible to vaccinate dogs against rabies?
  - 6. The opera "Aida" was composed by Mozart; true or false?
  - 7. How many years is three score and ten?
  - 8. What does the name Costa Rica mean?
  - 9. Do like magnetic poles attract, or repel, each other?
  - 10. Do you associate the word "ceramics" with funeral garments, pottery, or stage lighting?
- Answers: 1. Solomons. 2. Theatrical makeup. 3. Former middleweight boxing champion. 4. Terrier. 5. Yes. 6. False. (Verdi). 7. Seventy. 8. "Rich Coast." 9. Repel. 10. Pottery.

Criticising the Court

The United States Supreme Court has long been a target for criticism. Charged with interpreting the U.S. Constitution, the court often must step on toes, and when this happens, it is assailed (depending on the period and the point of view) as being far behind the times, or as too leftish, and so on and so on.

In the 1930s, for example, the liberals of the country criticized the "Nine Old Men" for putting the brakes on some of the social legislation of the New Deal.

Today, conservatives condemn it for its "socialist" decisions, or for failing to protect states' rights.

CURRENT criticism of the court is widespread. In Pasadena, the chief justices of the supreme courts of 44 of the states, by a vote of 36 to 8, accused the high court of assuming the role of "policy-maker" rather than limiting itself to interpreting the laws and constitution.

The resolution cited a lack of unanimity in court decisions, and was critical of what it said is an invasion of states' rights by using its judicial power to transfer authority to the federal government.

Charles A. Sprague of Salem, a long-time observer of government, as an educator, newspaper editor and governor of Oregon, declares the resolution was "exceedingly presumptuous."

Pointing out that state courts themselves frequently submit divided opinions, he said they would do so even more often "if they were faced with the constitutional issues which call for hair-line decisions."

MR. SPRAGUE adds:

"The core of the matter is this: the Supreme Court lately has been called on to decide an unusual number of cases which have gripped public attention and on which emotional attitudes have been positive. One was the issue of school integration. Too bad that had to be decided in a court. But that decision was unanimous, as I hope the critical justices will recall. Other decisions have dealt with Communists and with powers of Congress in the conduct of inquiries. The cases arose in the period when hunting down subversives was in order. But both laws and procedures have had to square with the Bill of Rights in our constitution, and it became the hard task of the Supreme Court to apply the constitutional tests. If the state justices refer to this as a government of laws and not of men, I would respectfully refer them to another fundamental: the rights of minorities, and the guarantees they have in the Bill of Rights. Sustaining them is the high duty of the courts, all the courts..."

"While the state justices walked around the integration issue, their scolding of the U.S. Court can't help but add some fuel to the fire now burning in the South, which is a defiance of the Supreme Court, long regarded as the sheet anchor of our liberties. Hence it seems to me ill-timed as well as unjustified."

THE liberties of Americans are based solidly on guarantees of the rights of the individual—not of state governments; not of the federal government; not even of the majority or the minority, but of the individual.

If that is whittled away, all else follows. The court's recent decisions have been based on the philosophy that individual rights are paramount in this free nation.

What the critics often lose sight of, in their preoccupation with the various other things they feel to be important, is that the rights of individuals cannot successfully be divided into classes.

If they are long denied to one, then the liberties of all are threatened; the guarantee is no longer effective for anyone.—E.A.

Navigating Birds

How do migratory birds find their way on the thousands of miles they fly each spring and summer?

Ever since mankind first started observing the regular flights of the birds, this has been a puzzle.

A series of experiments conducted by a German ornithologist, E. G. F. Sauer, has revealed that some species, at least, use an art little suspected in this connection — celestial navigation.

DR. SAUER, writing in the Scientific American, reports:

"Numerous theories have been advanced in explanation of the remarkable ability of birds to fly nearly halfway around the world, much of the distance being covered at night, and yet hit their target on the nose. Various theorists have proposed that the migrations were guided by the earth's magnetic field, by the Coriolis force arising from the earth's rotation, by landmarks, and so on. But more and more ornithologists have been driven to the conclusion that birds must rely mainly on celestial navigation—the sun by day and the constellations by night."

Experiments with birds born and raised in captivity, in closed, soundproof chambers, showed they had a sort of inner "clock" to tell them the seasons of the year, although they had no external references at all.

EXPERIMENTS with birds placed in a glass-topped cage which showed the sky, and others with an "artificial" sky created by a planetarium, proved conclusively that the direction of the birds' flight was determined by the positions of the stars.

One of Dr. Sauer's experiments was described this way:

"In one test we suddenly shifted our sky to the longitude of Lake Balkhash in Siberia. At first the birds were deeply disturbed. For a full minute they stood irresolutely. Then they turned due west, heading directly for their usual migration starting point in Germany."

The discoveries constitute a milestone in the study of animal instincts. But more and deeper mysteries remain. How can such a sophisticated knowledge of the stars be bred into a tiny bird so that he flies in the right direction although he's never seen the stars before? That is a real mystery.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"ARE YOU A REAL BUM?"

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Pour It On!

To the Editor: I have certainly been enjoying "Communications," lately. First the one by Floyd McCabe. Good for him! But I would hate for him to think he has an exclusive on bad roads. Try the South Fork of Little Butte creek. Remember the boastful campaign advertisement that you could "go anywhere in Jackson Co. on a hardtop road"? You can, as long as you stay on Highways 99 and 62. The tourist that Medford worships so will certainly get "shook-up" if he should happen to take a side trip out of the shopping area.

Next, I enjoyed all three communications in Sunday's paper, especially Ivan Campbell's on fruit-picking. So true!

I know a family of five, all picking pears. Between them all, they picked as many as 182 boxes in one day at 14c—\$25.48. They could buy two gift boxes of pears for that, I imagine, if they didn't have to buy school clothes for three kids, besides eating. I also imagine that \$25 wouldn't buy gasoline for a "Fruit-King's" Cadillac for a week.

Last, but not least, I liked Lairy Turner's letter on Roddeos. So true, too. Let the Chamber read that over several times. I know of dozens of people who would have liked to have gone to the rodeo, but remembered last year, too well. Since it would have cost our family \$22 to even get into the bleachers, and not counting refreshments, we all stayed home. Think of the attendance they would have had if people could afford to go.

What profits are some-one making, while the contestant risks his neck for a mere \$100? Yes, I have enjoyed the communications, lately! Let's pouz it on 'em! Mrs. Garrel Millard, Box 394, Lake Creek, Ore.

None Without Sin

To the Editor: In regard to the disparaging, defaming and outrageous gross remarks by one H. R. Bulman in regard to the women's and girls' bathing garbs: I wish to say that I detest such slurs by any man against the opposite sex; even a male dog shows his regard for the female of his kind and seldom if ever shows them contempt or fights them. Therefore a dog is superior to some of the men in that vital respect. I say the question of garb is a matter of opinion, not an act.

Junior division winners are Russell Frink, Central Point, first; Gregg Schmidt, Phoenix second; and Ronald Willcock, Phoenix, third.

Senior division winners are James Frink, Central Point, first; James Scott, Phoenix, second; Gerald Reneau, Talent, third; Bob Kuest, Central Point, fourth; and David Christensen, Applegate, fifth.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

GEORGE FUERMANN tells of a fabulously wealthy oil man who took for his seventh wife a spectacular girl twenty-five years his junior. Her taste ran to paintings, but just one of many she purchased pleased her husband: a picture of a country cemetery. When the inevitable breakup developed, the husband said, "You can have the house, the plane, the yacht, the art collection—everything. Just send me that painting of the graveyard."

In due course, the wife sent him the painting he craved. First, however, using indelible ink, she wrote his name on the rump of a donkey in the foreground of the picture and the names—and marriage dates—of his seven wives on seven tombstones.

Most ostentatious Texan yet has been found in the neighborhood of the King Ranch. He sports a ball-point branding iron.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

LAW WITHOUT POLICY

With the schools about to open, the country finds itself committed to the principle of integration. Yet there is no policy for carrying out integration. There is no policy, there is no program, no guidance, no rules on how to proceed. For the Federal government, which has the duty of realizing the principle, has abstained from the effort of working out ways and means for realizing it.

Thus, Congress has, as we know, avoided any responsibility to do anything about the problem of reconciling the principle of integration with the resistance of the people and the state governments in the deep south. The courts are not really equipped to deal with the practical problems of integration, as they were exemplified during the past year in the Little Rock school. In reversing Judge Lemley's order to suspend integration for a while, the Circuit Court of Appeals took the view that "it is not the province of this court in this proceeding to advise the (school) board as to the means of implementing integration in the Little Rock school. We are directly concerned only with the legality of the order under review."

THIS avoidance of the problem of implementing the principle was followed by the President's press conference last week in which he disavowed any responsibility for dealing with the substance of the problem. He professed to believe that his whole duty is to "execute" the law, leaving it to the court to determine what the law is.

We are in a position, therefore, where the Federal government in all its majesty is calling for a revolutionary change in the social life of a section of the country. But the courts are unable, the Congress and the President are unwilling, to assume the responsibility of dealing with the hard substance of the problem—which is how to get the principle accepted without a grave civil conflict.

The integration of the public schools of the deep South poses the most difficult internal problem which has appeared in this century, and the President's conception of his role in dealing with this problem is so abstract, so generalized, and so unrealistic that he will not even say whether he believes in the principle which he has used Federal troops to enforce.

MR. EISENHOWER'S reason for refusing to say what he thinks of the law he is sworn to enforce is that he "could disagree very violently with a decision" but that if he so expressed himself, his duty to enforce the decision "would be much more difficult to carry out."

This is a weird view of his own office. If, in fact, he disagrees with the decision of the court, his duty is not only to enforce that decision but also to propose legislation or a constitutional amendment which will correct the decision he disagrees with. The notion that the President has no duty to deal with the substance of a great national problem would have horrified all his predecessors, all at least since Buchanan.

MOREOVER, it is reasonably plain from his public statement that President Eisenhower has no clear conception of what is the problem of enforcement that he faces. He thinks of it as the problem of maintaining law and order against mob violence. But that is not the problem in Arkansas or in Virginia or in any of the other states of the deep South.

In the ordinary practice of the American system of government, Federal troops have been used where the state and local authorities have not been able to cope with violence. But what we have today in Arkansas and elsewhere is the defiance of Federal law, not by mobs but by the state government, backed by a large majority of the qualified voters. What happened in Little Rock a year ago was that Gov. Faubus called out the National Guard to prevent the Negro children from entering the school which was willing to admit them.

THERE exists, in short, a conflict between two sovereignties—between the state government and the Federal government. This poses prob-

Russia, China Stepping Up Anti-Tito Propaganda Fire

By K. C. THALER UPI Correspondent

London—(UPI)—Soviet Russia and Red China have stepped up their anti-Tito campaign in new concerted moves to assail Yugoslav revisionism from within and without.

Yugoslav reports said Moscow has refused to supply wheat due under a long-standing agreement, despite the bumper harvest Russia is expecting this year.

Red China in turn was reported to have cancelled contracts for Yugoslav tobacco, an important export item in Belgrade's precarious trade balance.

Moreover, Peiping has carried the anti-Tito campaign into the very heart of Yugoslavia and, despite strong protest: from the Belgrade government, has declined to halt its propaganda war inside Yugoslavia.

The signs were that once again Red China was forcing the pace in the campaign against Belgrade with Russia following suit.

New Phase Begins Several fresh developments have marked a new phase in the campaign which was shadowed by the official communique issued at the end of the Sino-Russian secret talks in Peiping some three weeks ago.

In outright violation of diplomatic privilege, the Red Chinese Embassy in Belgrade has recently been circulating pamphlets in the Russian language inside Yugoslavia which assailed Marshal Tito for his independent socialist line.

Yugoslavia is being bluntly attacked in these pamphlets for its alleged "treason" to the Communist cause, and Tito for having allegedly "sold" the country for American dollars.

The publication, named Druzba, and printed in Peiping by the Chinese-Soviet Friendship Society, has been widely distributed recently throughout the country.

Protests of the Belgrade government in Peiping have apparently had no effect; this was held to reflect Peiping's determination to carry its campaign against revisionism to the extreme.

Try To Embroid Russia

The pamphlets also contain reprints from attacks on Tito in the official Soviet press. This was seen as a calculated attempt of the Peiping regime to drag Russia into the quarrel more deeply and to commit her irrevocably.

Items which go far beyond and are quite different from, the problems of dealing with lawless mobs. They are problems which are insoluble by exhortation, or by Federal injunction and law suits in the Federal courts. For the essential issue is the refusal of lawful state governments to accept the validity of a Federal law.

Conflicts of this kind can be resolved in one of two ways. There can be a resort to overwhelming force to crush the resistance, which, of course, is ruled out. And there can be what is in fact internal diplomacy—negotiation between the Federal authorities and the resisting state authorities aimed at some kind of compact about when, where, how much, how fast, by what means, the principle of integration is to be applied in the deep South.

If such a negotiation is to take place, it will have to be initiated by the President, and the leading members of Congress will have to participate in it.

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Once again Peiping thus appeared to be forcing the pace in the war against revisionism.

The reports also said Red China has cancelled contracts for Yugoslav tobacco, which would hurt the country's economy that has been channel-

ing much of its exports to Communist camp nations.

The Russians, in turn, were said to be refusing to supply some 200,000 tons of wheat which they undertook to deliver annually to the Yugoslavs under a long standing agreement.

Matter of Fact

By Rowland Evans Jr.

(Joseph Alsop is on vacation. While he is away, his column will be written by Rowland Evans Jr.)

MUSKIE VS. TRADITION China Lake, Me.—The Democrat who is trying to break all tradition down here is tall and slender, in appearance somewhere between Jimmy Stewart and Edward R. Murrow.

His quick, friendly smile is touched with a suggestion of shyness. A rather angular, determined jaw puts out a bit.

He stood there, hands thrust deep into the pockets of his jacket, talking earnestly to a couple of hundred silent serious Democrats.

He stood on nothing much more than a soapbox, hung with a tattered old flag and placed on the edge of a windy high school athletic field.

The place was Biddeford, and for four hours they had waited out the afternoon for Ed Muskie, patient women wrapped in their Sunday shawls, tired old men pulling on their pipes and gangs of children tossing balloons in tireless, noisy exuberance.

FINALLY, the last of the lesser Democratic candidates finished and Gov. Muskie took up his stance on the soapbox.

He spoke for less than 20 minutes, defending his two-term record as Governor against the principal Republican charge in the campaign so far—that he has not reversed the economic decline in this state.

By all the rules but one, this 44-year-old Democratic wonder-boy ought to be a shoo-in on Sept. 8 when the voters, in the last of their famous September elections, pick a United States Senator. In 1956 he was elected Governor by 180,000 to 124,000. Muskie has endless charm, intelligence, a quiet dignity and, by any fair yardstick, an admirable record as Maine's first Democratic Governor since early in the New Deal.

But weighing against these assets is a single clear liability. For an unbroken stretch of 47 years, not one Democrat has been elected to the United States Senate from the state of Maine.

THIS year the Republicans have moved firmly to stamp out the seeds of party disharmony that were scattered in 1952 when Frederick Payne, the incumbent Republican Senator running against Muskie, beat Owen Brewster for the Republican Senatorial nomination. Brewster's present contribution to the new unity of the Republican Party must be treated in a separate report, along with Payne's unfortunate loan of \$3,500 from Bernard Goldfine, the friend of Sherman Adams and most everyone else.

Muskie has not mentioned Mr. Goldfine or the \$3,500 in his campaign against Payne and has no intention of doing so, but it already is the chief unspoken issue of the campaign. For one, Muskie thinks

of New London, Conn.

Vacation at End For Crew of Nautilus

New York (UPI)—It was back to work today for the men of the USS Nautilus.

The crew of the atomic-powered submarine that crossed under the North Pole was given a ticketrate parade up lower Broadway Wednesday, climaxing a three-day welcome to the city.

The crewmen were due back at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this morning to take the Nautilus to her home base of Groton, Conn.

"To stand strong graciously, to smile sincerely, to love always and to seek understanding—these are the worthy ambition of a life worth living."  
Esther Freshman  
Chapel Mortuary  
Across from the Courthouse  
Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass, FUNERAL DIRECTORS  
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