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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
Oct. 15, 1948 (Friday)
Merrick's ballroom will re- open for the winter season tomorrow.
Local radio hams to partici- pate in a simulated emer- gency test this week end.

20 YEARS AGO
Oct. 15, 1938 (Saturday)
Central Point Cub Scout Pack 40 held an achievement council and weenie roast in Lithia park recently.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Life- long Republicans, except when they vote Democratic, are reported quite plentiful hereabouts at this writing."

30 YEARS AGO
Oct. 15, 1928 (Monday)
Farmers were still rushing to town for "No Hunting" signs today as the Chinese pheasant season opened and local hunters ventured gamely into the foggy fields.
Franks Comedians will open in their new East Main st. playhouse this week.

40 YEARS AGO
Oct. 15, 1918 (Tuesday)
Ashland has followed Med- ford's example in banning public meetings to prevent the spread of influenza.
Only about 20 votes had been cast by noon in Med- ford's special election to make the city charter conform to the state election law.

TASTY FIRE
Bloomington, Ill., — (UPI) — Al Jackson called the Fire De- partment when a fire broke out in his car but the smoke- eaters found the fire out when they got there. Jackson had put it out with a bottle of steak sauce.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. The "Green Mountain Boys" fought in the Revolution- ary War, Indian Wars, or Civil War?
2. "On the road to Mandala- y" refers to the city of Man- dalay in which country?
3. Which nation fought Russia behind its Mannerheim line?
4. For a 15th wedding anni- versary, suitable gifts should be of china, crystal, or wood?
5. Herman Melville's "Moby Dick" is a story about what ar- chibiotic mammal?
6. On what empire has it been said "the sun never sets"?

7. Mocha is an Arabian town on the Red Sea, a coffee variety, a type of leather, or the name of a color?
8. "Wolverine State" is a nickname for Michigan, Min- nesota, or Montana?
9. Vibration of the uvula and the soft palate during sleep will cause one to do what?
10. Four States are official- ly called "commonwealths"; name the two besides Massa- chusetts and Pennsylvania.

Answers: 1. Revolutionary; 2. Burma; 3. Finland; 4. Crys- tal; 5. The whale; 6. The Brit- ish Empire; 7. All four defini- tions; 8. Michigan; 9. Snore; 10. Kentucky and Virginia.

Knowledge and Communications

"Know thyself" has been the advice of the sages since long before the Christian era. Plutarch ascribes it to the Delphic oracle, in one instance, and other wise men have referred to it as a sound precept.

"To thine own self be true," is another bit of related advice, placed in Polonius' mouth by Shakespeare, which is widely quoted and acknowledged.

The wisdom of this advice to know oneself, and to be true to what you know thereby, is so universal as to be almost a cliché.

AN extension of, and elaboration on, this theme was made recently by one of America's most distinguished scientists and scholars. He said that the "understanding of the scope, depth and nature of our ignorance should be among the primary purposes of education."

He was speaking specifically of the fact that many of the little "communities" which make up our society — the "community" of science, the "community" of art, the "community" of politics — do not communicate clearly with one another. As a result, he indicated, there is a lack of understanding of the viewpoints, the successes and failures, of large groupings of our fellows.

FOR instance, only a tiny handful of men alive today have a realistic and detailed knowledge of the world of nuclear physics, or of advanced mathematics.

These men can talk together in understand- ing, but for the great body of the rest of us, it is difficult, well-nigh impossible, to discuss science on the same plane, and with the same understand- ing, as those who deal with it day by day.

This is the same problem (and we think it is a real one in today's society) discussed here pre- viously — that of the specialist and the generalist.

The specialist is the acknowledged master of one discipline, the generalist is the jack of all disciplines but master of none.

OUR scientist (Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Studies at Princeton, writing in the current Harper's mag- azine) believes that by defining our own areas of ignorance we will have a clearer understand- ing of others — not necessarily so much what they are doing and thinking, but at least of their motivations, and of our relationships to them and their work.

This, he points out, involves education — not only education as usually thought of, high school and college — but the continuing education, the schooling oneself in the disciplines of thought, that can continue through life.

IN the wide spectrum of America today, the only field in which communication is universal and easy is in the limited one of public affairs — poli- tics, entertainment, disasters, international af- fairs.

And in each of these, even, there are different levels of public knowledge, understanding, and ability to communicate.

It may be that this is the most serious problem of today, more difficult, even, than the language barrier which separates nations, for that is at least acknowledged. The problem of "inter-group communications" (as some call it) often is not.

There is no easy, pat solution, as is the case in so many thorny situations. It will be solved only with broadened and increased education, with a knowledge of self, and with the understanding that what one does not know about is not neces- sarily inimical or dangerous. — E. A.

Two-Party County

The Democrats didn't quite hit their goal of exceeding the Republicans in the total number of registered voters. But they came close enough so that it doesn't make much if any practical dif- ference.

So, after all these years, we have, in effect, a "two-party" county, in which the numerical strength of one party is virtually the same as that of the other.

However, even in the days of undisputed Re- publican ascendancy, it was the "independent voter" who made the decisions. That is more true than ever today, and something which dedicated partisans, in both parties, should bear in mind.

It means that only the best candidates, the cleanest campaigns, the most knowledgeable plat- forms, stand much chance of success.

Which, as the saying goes, is A Good Thing. — E. A.

Supreme Court Vacancies

In naming a successor to Justice Harold H. Burton President Eisenhower has made his fifth appointment to the court. He may have more to make—Justice Frankfurter is 75, Justice Black 72, and Justice Douglas reaches the voluntary re- tirement age of 70 on Oct. 16.

After the first Court, of six members, was named by George Washington in 1789, no Presi- dent so far has named more than five members, except the only president to serve more than two terms.

Theodore Roosevelt in eight years selected only three justices. Taft in four years named five, a majority of the Court. Coolidge chose only one of the justices in six years, Hoover, three in four years. Truman had four in eight years.—E.R.R.



Battle on Passports Slated To Resume

By Congressional Quarterly
Washington — (CQ) — Debate over the American citizen's right to travel will be resumed in January when the Presi- dent again asks Congress for a comprehensive passport law.

The legislators adjourned without acting on the Admin- istration bill, despite the President's warning that each day and week that passes without it exposes us to great danger.

The issue rose June 16 when the Supreme Court, in a 5-4 decision, ruled that the Secre- tary of State had no authority to deny passports to American Communists and fellow travelers.

Two Withheld
The State Department's Passport Office immediately issued passports to the two applicants whose suits were up- held by the Court—Rockwell Kent and Dr. Walter Briehl. To date, passports have been issued to more than 400 ap- plicants who might have been turned down on the same grounds of alleged Communist activity, and no applications have been denied.

"I cannot say that they are all espionage agents or couriers for the Communist party," Deputy Under Secretary of State Robert D. Murphy told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee July 16. "I can say that, on the basis of their records and our past experi- ence, we have every reason to believe that they are going abroad to make some contribu- tion to the international Communist movement."

There is little dispute in Congress over the desirability of giving the Government the power to curb the free move- ment of Communist agents across U. S. borders. The House, in fact, passed a limited bill authorizing the Secre- tary of State to deny passports to such applicants, but the bill died in the Senate.

Definition Difficultly
The difficulty lies in defin- ing the precise limits of the authority to be given the Secre- tary over passport matters. The Court's decision turned on a narrow point and avoid- ed the issue of constitutional- ity; the majority opinion sug- gests, however, that the Court might have serious reserva- tions concerning terms of the Administration's proposed passport bill, which the Presi- dent is expected to resubmit in January.

"The right to travel is a part of the 'liberty' of which the citizen cannot be deprived without the due process of law of the Fifth Amendment," the Court said. The Adminis- tration bill would allow the Secretary to deny a passport to anyone who "knowingly engages or has engaged, with- in 10 years prior to filing the passport application, in activi- ties in furtherance of the in- ternational Communist move- ment." This language, the American Civil Liberties Union says, could be used to deny passports to "many loyal and anti-Communist Ameri- cans who, on civil liberties grounds, protested certain governmental action against Communists."

Another question is raised by the Administration bill's provision for challenging the denial of a passport in Federal court. This would prevent the court from examining the "closed record" of secret in- formation on which the Secre- tary might base his decision to deny a passport. Whether the use of confidential infor- mation in this fashion accords with due process has yet to be decided by the Supreme Court.

A third issue concerns the provision that would make it illegal for those holding pas- ports to travel in countries placed off limits by the Secre- tary of State for any one of

several reasons. The authority to place geographical limita- tions on the right to travel has been exercised for some time as a prerogative of the Execu- tive Branch in its conduct of foreign policy.

That authority is being chal- lenged by William Worthy, a reporter who is suing the Secre- tary to force renewal of his passport. Worthy, who visited Red China—an "off-limits" area—has refused to abide by any geographical limitations in the future.

These and other disputed points suggest the difficulty Congress will have in reconciling the Secretary of State's demand for broad authority in passport matters with the Court's statement that "we will construe narrowly all delegated powers that curtail or dilute" the citizen's right to travel.

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Communications

On Franking Privilege
To the Editor: Congressman Charles O. Porter is using the taxpayer's money to carry on his political campaign.

Porter recently mailed out campaign material postage- free, by using his congression- al franking privilege.

Some of this mail was per- sonally addressed, and some of it was simply marked "box- holder" and falls into the cate- gory commonly known as "junk mail." In this case, I can think of no more appro- priate name for it.

The material was a "re- print" of a piece of political propaganda inserted in the Congressional Record last August by Porter. While the reprint is marked "not printed at government expense," cer- tainly somebody has to pay for handling and delivering this mail, and that somebody is the taxpayer.

I am going to ask for a legal opinion on an office- holder using his franking privilege to mail a mass of material that is openly partis- an political material.

This may or may not be legal, but certainly everyone will agree that it is morally wrong for an officeholder to squander the taxpayer's money to try to perpetuate himself in office. It shows the low regard Porter has for economy. Worse, it is close to out-and-out fraud, since Porter is using tax money to further his own ends.

Donald L. Stathos, Chairman, Jackson County Republican Central Committee.

Hints of New Unrest Contained In Middle-East Diplomatic Dispatches

By K. C. THALER
UPI Correspondent
London — (UPI) — The strategic Middle East is once again in ferment.

Fresh cracks have been ap- pearing in the newly-welded front of the young Arab structure.

And Russia, always ready to exploit any possible open- ing, has been losing no time in its untiring efforts to gain new footholds in the explosive area.

The prime scene of action has shifted in the past few days from Lebanon and Jordan back to the inner-Arab field where old feuds and new differences are once again rearing their heads.

Diplomatic dispatches reaching here have conveyed the definite impression that all is not well, and that far from having been consolida- ted, the Middle East situation is more fluid and fuller of potential surprise than it has been for some time past.

Information Unavailable
The absence of reliable de- tailed information on what is happening inside the Arab setup has added to the uncer- tainties which surround the latest developments in the Middle East.

Attention was drawn dra- matically to these trends a few days ago by reports of a foiled coup in Iraq against the rule of Premier Karim Kassem. The reports claimed that Kassem foiled a pro-Nasser attempt by Colonel Abdul Salim Aref who, together with Kassem, overthrew the re- gime of King Faisal last summer.

These reports since have been denied by the Baghdad government. But Aref, de- scribed as a supporter of close alignment of Iraq with the United Arab Republic, has lost his top government posts and has instead been sent as envoy to Bonn.

Whatever the details of the situation, diplomatic reading was that Iraq's course remains uncertain, although Kassem has emerged as the present victor from the apparent in- ternal conflict.

Baghdad Aligned with UAR
Since then, several events have occurred which were held to have added to the ap- parent fresh conflict of inter- ests in the area:

—Iran has signed a trade pact with Russia which brings the Soviet into closer relation- ship with yet another Arab country.

—Simultaneously, Baghdad has concluded a trade agree- ment with the United Arab Republic.

—There has been a rum- pous in the Arab world which ended with the walkout of the Tunisian representative from a meeting of the Arab league after his sharp attack on "some Arab countries" which he alleged had attempted to

one would never guess it judg- ing by the gods and demi-gods dictating to union labor today.

What has become of our forefathers' red blooded American heritage — where every man was the captain of his own soul? Have we be- come so regimented that we are afraid of individual action or we so craven that we are afraid to face the world alone?

I don't misunderstand me! I firmly believe in the idea of people getting together to dis- cuss their mutual troubles and pass along good constructive criticisms and suggestions, i.e., properly directed union- ism. I also firmly believe that if a man is mistreated he should exercise his manhood and solve his own troubles without bowing to the yoke of defeatism and joining the mob.

The sad shortsighted part of it is that when a large group of individuals shout to the wide world, "We want higher wages" and get them, what happens? Every other indus-

try promptly does the same. Prices go up all around until in a few months the increase of wages is offset by the cost of living. A case of raising yourself by your bootstraps.

The only way to make money in this world is to sell yourself, do your own plan- ning and thinking, and the only limit to the goal you will reach is that of your own ability.

Think it over Mr. Union Member.

Robert H. Worrall
Route 1, Box 265-A
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target of stepped-up attack from Arab quarters.

—Last week Kuwait—a glittering prize in the eyes of the United Arab Republic for its vast oil riches—formally de- nied reports that it was join- ing the Arab league.

—Western-minded President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia consequently has become the

dominate the league. The im- plication of the Tunisian charge was that Egypt was seeking to use the Arab league as its instrument. Egypt also walked out, but returned.

—Also last week a report from Damascus announced re-

turn to Syria of Moscow- trained Communist leader Khalid Bakdash.

These are some of the latest developments which have led diplomats to believe that the Middle East scene will need careful watching for possible more and more far reaching surprises.

year on grounds that he would cost FDR a lot of votes.

The word went out that James F. Byrnes, then an actual assistant president, was FDR's choice. The party man- agers were agreed to nomi- nate him when National Com- mittee Chairman Robert E. Hannegan reminded them that

FDR had okayed Byrnes with the qualification, "clear it with Sidney."

Hillman balked at Byrnes and out of the disagreement came the nomination of Harry S. Truman of Missouri for vice president of the United States. He also was acceptable to FDR. Some months later Tru- man became President so it must be that Hillman's veto has left its mark on history.

Story Backed by Byrnes
Arthur Krock of the New York Times wrote the "Clear it with Sidney" story shortly after it happened. As Krock recalls it now, "all concerned denied that story, Roosevelt, Truman, Hillman, Hannegan and the rest."

There it lay until now. To- day was published Byrnes' au- tobiography, "All In a Life- time." (Harper, \$5). Byrnes relates that there was a Chi- cago hotel room meeting on the nomination eve at which all concerned were advised that FDR wanted and would accept Byrnes for second place.

"However, at the end of the gathering," Byrnes wrote, "while we were standing and just about to leave, Hannegan turned to (Ed) Kelly and said: 'Ed, there was one thing we forgot. The President said: Clear it with Sidney.'"

"Kelly agreed that the President had made that re- quest."

Kelly was Democratic poli- tical boss in Illinois.
Byrnes quotes Al Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, as say- ing he had tried to persuade Hillman to accept Byrnes but that "Hillman would not clear Byrnes."

It is a matter of record that Hillman's first choice was Wallace, who four years later turned up as the presidential nominee of the Communist- sponsored Progressive Party.

However that may be, Hill- man abandoned Wallace for Truman, who, until then, had been scheduled to nominate Byrnes.

Attacks on Reuther's Influence Recall Hillman's Party Power

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington — (UPI) — A scatter- ing of Republicans, including National Committee Chair- man Meade Alcorn, is at- tempting to make a solid political issue of the fact that Walter P. Reuther is labor's politi- cal Mister Big with much in- fluence in the Democratic Party.

The Democratic response has been more to defend Reu- ther against some of the criticism of his alleged political beliefs than to deny that he is, indeed, powerful in the party councils. No such denial would suffice anyway, since on the record is the political fact that it was Reuther in 1956 who had the power to break the back of opposition to the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson for president.

Reuther has become a key man in the Democratic Party by reason of his political know-how and his position in the labor movement. He is no more a key man, however, and no more politically pow- erful than was the late Sid- ney Hillman, who rose from labor leadership in the gar- ment industry to a position of veto power in a Democratic National Convention.

Hillman's Veto
That convention took place in 1944. Democratic leaders then were less concerned with protecting Hillman from charges than he was in politi- cal cahoots with American Communists than with deny- ing that he had or used a veto power on the 1944 choice of a Democratic vice presi- dential nominee. Henry A. Wallace was dropped that

year on grounds that he would cost FDR a lot of votes.

The moon rocket failed to reach the moon — either to circle around it or to smack into it.

It went higher than any- thing had ever gone before— 30 times higher than the high- est known previous flight, this morning's dispatches tell us. That takes care of Sputnik.

THE financial wires tell us that when the market opened Monday morning New York stocks advanced strong- ly as a result of the week end moon shot. The tickers fell late twice during the first hour of trading. In the open- ing flurry, gains ran to over two points.

That is to say:
The moon shot RESTORED OUR CONFIDENCE in our- selves.

WHAT happened?
The moon missile was propelled by a series of rockets. The Air Force sci- entists explain that the rockets that were to carry it through to completion of its mission failed to ignite. The scientists think the extreme cold of outer space affected the bat- teries that were to touch the final rockets off.

In other words—
If the ignition system of your car fails the car stops, even though you have plenty of gas in the tank. Back in the early days of automobiles, ignition failures were very common indeed. Now they are rare.

The conclusion is that the time will come when the final rockets won't fail to ignite. Then, presumably, we'll get a look at the other side of the moon.

HOW high did the rocket get?
The scientists, watching the reports from its instruments, put the distance at 68,880 NAUTICAL miles. A nauti- cal mile is equal to about 1.15 land miles. That puts the alti- tude of the rocket at 79,212 land miles.

HOW come nautical miles?
Well, it's hard to measure an exact mile on water. So, in earlier days of sailing, ships carried a device called a log, which was dragged be- hind the ship and caused a line to unreele. The line was knotted at intervals of 47 feet, three inches. At the end of the first interval was a one knot. Two knots marked the end of the second, and so on.

The line was allowed to run for 28 seconds. Twenty- eight seconds is to one hour what 47 feet, three inches is to 6,080 feet. Therefore if the log had pulled out five knots in the line in 28 seconds the sailors knew the ship was moving at a speed of five knots.

Hence the length of the "nautical" mile. Hence also the use of the word "knot" instead of the word "mile" in referring to nautical dis- tances and speeds.

Vote for representation with an eye to the future.
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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A COCKY NAVIGATOR in a service plane, writes "Doc" Humes got mixed up in his calculations one stormy night, and ran his plane smack into a mountain. The pilot managed to pancake the craft at the last moment, but as he climbed out of the wreck- age, he chewed out the nav- igator in no uncertain terms.

The navigator, bloody but unbowed, retaliated, "Whaddyamean, lost? Do you think for one second I don't know the name of this mountain?"

"I hear," a wife told her husband when he got home, "that all those drinks you had this afternoon didn't agree with you." "Where did you get that erroneous information?" demanded hubby. "Oh," she said airily, "a little burp told me."

Have you heard about the baby bull who gazed adoringly at his blue-ribbon-winning father and confided, "All I want in life is to stay by your side for heifer and heifer and heifer."
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