

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
Nov. 14, 1948 (Sunday)
Community Chest workers continue intensive pre-campaign activity in anticipation of Red Feather Day on Thursday, in which they hope to raise the entire quota.

Five hundred guests have been invited to preview John Day's Table Rock Estates property today.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 14, 1938 (Monday)
Winter sportsmen find the skiing good at Crater Lake. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "It won't be long now until housewives fixing the Thanksgiving turkey report they cleaned up a \$37 nugget in the shovelful sluiced from the craw of the feast day fowl."

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 14, 1928 (Wednesday)
Work of repainting the exterior of the federal building begins.

The first carload of Rogue Valley turkeys departs tomorrow for New York markets.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 14, 1918 (Thursday)
The Rogue River Valley Canning company reports a tomato pack more than double the amount of any previous year.

From "Local and Personal": "Winter has come! Henry Bates has taken the screen doors down at his barber shop."

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

1. "Souped-up" racing cars, built from jalopies, are known as "hot r—?"
2. Black lead pencils usually are made of graphite; true or false?
3. Who wrote the poem, "The Barefoot Boy"?

4. Does the male, or female, seahorse carry eggs of the young in a pouch until they hatch?
5. A common name for the disease tetanus is l—j—?
6. Gibraltar, the British naval base, commands the western entrance to which sea?
7. Is hickory wood classed as a hard wood, or a soft wood?
8. Which lower case letter of the English alphabet is used most frequently?
9. What are the alternate colors of the numbers on a roulette wheel?
10. In which branch of Congress does the mace symbolize government authority in the United States?

Answers: 1. Hot rods. 2. True. 3. John Greenleaf Whittier. 4. Male. 5. Lockjaw. 6. Mediterranean. 7. A hard wood. 8. The letter "e." 9. Red and black. 10. House of Representatives.

END FIRE SEARCH
Montreal—(UPI)—The search for the bodies of victims of an apartment house fire and explosion ended Thursday night with the recovery of the 15th body from the ruins. Firemen said there were no more bodies in the rubble.

"Black, Black Stuff"

We have received a couple of letters from a friendly and intelligent gentleman who lives in the Eagle Point area, in which he voices his strong antipathy to what he calls the "BLACK, BLACK STUFF"—that is, smoke in the air, including "smudge" smoke at the orchard-heating time of year.

He points out, for one thing, that the average human being, during the course of one day, inhales about 35 pounds of air. And, he indicates, too much of this poundage of air contains "atmospheric sewage"—that the air is as surely polluted, contaminated, adulterated as is bad water or bad food.

ANYONE with eyes and a nose, who has lived in the valley over a period of years, is aware of the fact that this condition is getting worse, not better.

And what is being done? Not much. Yes, some of the lumber mill owners have taken steps to make their burners more efficient; some of the orchardists have adopted the "smokeless" orchard heater burners. That's about all.

And while these efforts are commendable, they aren't enough. Our pure, clean air, which still is evident after a cleansing rain accompanied by wind, is going the way that the air over Los Angeles and San Francisco have gone.

(Los Angeles is situated in a "bowl" formed of mountains, which traps smog over the city, particularly when there is a weather "inversion" that holds it down and motionless. Medford is also in a "bowl," formed by mountains and hills. Smog conditions here could, without too much more of an outpouring of smoke and fumes, be far worse than in Los Angeles.)

WE HAVE a feeling that the reason so little has been done is twofold:

First, active anti-pollutant measures cost money, are not yet entirely effective, and because they are expensive, those responsible are loath to do anything on a voluntary basis.

Secondly, agencies of government are reluctant to mix into something which is new to them, are inclined to sit around waiting for "George" to do it. As usual, "George" is busy elsewhere.

So nothing—or darn little—gets done to clean up the air.

WHAT is it going to take to get going on an anti-air-pollution project?

For one thing, it is going to take the combined efforts of the people of the valley to let those in authority know that's what they want. For another, it is going to take action by those authorities.

The state has taken cognizance of the problem, and has set up an air pollution division of the state sanitary authority—which in turn is part of the state department of health.

This organization has done much research, and has laid out methods of procedure to be followed. They are far more valuable when the situation is not too bad, than when it has gotten out of hand.

Here is another case where "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

TO BE a bit more specific, the air pollution authority recently took tests of Medford's air, and a report on the results is due any day now. We don't know what the results will be, but this we do know:

If something isn't done, and soon, to combat this growing menace to our health and pleasure and well-being, it is going to be a millstone around the neck of this area.

We first commented on this problem more than two years ago. There was little or no response. But we have reason to believe that more and more people are becoming aware of the problem, and more and more are determined to do something about it; people like our Eagle Point friend who finds the "BLACK, BLACK STUFF" more revolting each month that passes.

THE report of the state sanitary authority will be given news coverage when it is issued, so that the people of the valley can see just what are the proportions of the problem.

But even if it has not reached the "serious" stage, as far as a health problem is concerned, now is the time to lay plans for the future, and to prepare for the day when city and county officials will have responsibility for the cleanliness of the air, just as they now have for the purity of the water we drink and the food we eat.

The first responsibility lies with the city, which will need an anti-air-pollution ordinance. When that is passed, the state will be in a position to lend a helping hand in guidance and enforcement, even beyond the boundaries of the city. Let's get at it.—E.A.

And an Exception

Notwithstanding the above, there is one (and only one) kind of air pollution we like.

That is the smoke of burning leaves (oak leaves are best) floating lazily in the autumn air. The smell, the fragrant drifting haze, are as evocative of fall as is a football broadcast, or the thump of an acorn on the roof, or the constant drumming of fresh rain on the lawn outside the bedroom window.

Yes, let's ban most kinds of air pollution, but as a sentimental gesture, we'd like to see an exception made for burning oak leaves.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



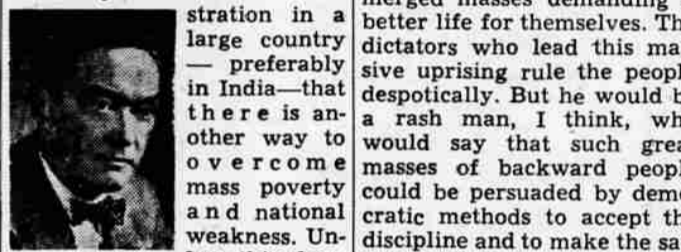
"BOY, WAIT'LL SALLY SEES THIS!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

This is the last of four articles written after a recent visit to Moscow.

A SUMMING UP
In yesterday's article I argued that to make an effective reply to the expansion of Communism in Asia, it would be necessary to make a demonstration in a large country—preferably in India—that there is another way to overcome mass poverty and national oppression. Unless this demonstration can be made, there is every prospect that the masses of Asia will rally to Communism, either of the Soviet or of the Chinese type.



Walter Lippmann

The old industrial countries of Western Europe and of North America do not provide an example which the great, crowded, submerged masses could imitate. They might like to be as rich as we are but they know that this is impossible within any near future, within their own lifetime. Only in Russia and in China do they find a model of how in backward countries great masses of people can raise themselves quickly by their own bootstraps.

BUT we must not exaggerate. We must not jump to the conclusion that the Communist movement is destined to expand until it has conquered the whole world. There are, of course, many on both sides of the Iron Curtain who think that this will happen. I talked to some Communists in Moscow—Mr. K. was not one of them—who said, in effect, that this is one world and that Communism is bound to rule it. And there are, as we know, people on our side of the Iron Curtain who are filled with the deepest anxiety that Western Europe will be strangled and will perish if it can no longer command, not merely buy, the oil and other natural products of the old colonial territories.

Both of these views are extreme and each is, I believe, derived from the same very human and common fallacy. It is the fallacy of assuming that this is one world and that the social order to which one belongs must either perish or become the universal order of mankind. But looking at the history of the globe, the truth, as I see it, is that there has never been one world, that there has never been a universal state or a universal religion.

THE failure to recognize this truth that there are many worlds, not merely one, is, I believe, the deepest source of confusion between us, and the most stubborn obstacle to that mutual toleration, which is the very best that is conceivable between our two societies.

The orthodox Leninist, whether he is a true believer or merely a conformist, thinks that he knows the scheme of history. According to this scheme the capitalist world is bound to fight the Communist revolution unless the Communist parties capture the Western governments. His opposite number on our side is one who thinks also that he knows the true scheme of history. In his philosophy, the line of all human progress is the line that we have taken in the West. The Communist revolution is, therefore, a relapse and a diversion from that true line of progress. It follows that the Russians and the Chinese are bound to return to our line in the course of time.

All of this is, I feel sure, a misreading of the reality of things. The Communist revolution which began in Russia and has spread to China is not a repetition of the English and the French revolutions. It is a new historical phenomenon which comes out of a convulsive awakening of the submerged masses demanding a better life for themselves. The dictators who lead this massive uprising rule the people despotically. But he would be a rash man, I think, who would say that such great masses of backward people could be persuaded by democratic methods to accept the discipline and to make the sacrifices which are necessary to the rapid formation of capital in a primitive economy.

New 'Stop-Nixon' Movement Launched by Stassen; Taft Defeat in 1952 Recalled

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Correspondent

Washington—(UPI)—A new stop-Nixon movement was launched this week from a usual—the



Lyle C. Wilson

White House executive office. That is the way it was, also, in 1956 when Harold E. Stassen, a member of the White House staff, proposed that Vice President Richard M. Nixon be dropped from second place on the Republican presidential ticket.

Stassen suffered public humiliation on that one. He wound up his 1956 stop-Nixon campaign with a speech before the Republican National convention in which he seconded Nixon's nomination for vice president.

Stassen's next political adventure was in Pennsylvania where he sought this year's Republican nomination for governor. The Pennsylvania Republican organization opposed and licked him.

The Pennsylvania Republicans, in turn, were unable to elect their man to the governorship this month so, obviously, they could have done no worse and might have done better with Stassen heading the state ticket. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that Stassen plans another campaign for Pennsylvania's Republican gubernatorial nomination. That would be in 1962.

Stassen's first maneuver toward resumption of his political career came this week after a 60-minute political huddle with President Eisen-

hower. Stassen had a 30-minute appointment with the boss but spent an hour which suggests that he and the President found a wide and congenial field of political discussion.

Emerging from the President's office, Stassen suggested that the Republicans had at least four men available who could win the presidency for them in 1960. They were: Gov.-elect Nelson A. Rockefeller, New York; U. N. Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., Massachusetts; Secretary of Treasurer Robert B. Anderson, Texas, and Secretary of Interior Fred A. Seaton, Nebraska. He pointedly left Nixon off the list, Stassen said returns from this month's election warranted ignoring Nixon as well as proving that he was right in 1956 in trying to get Nixon off the party ticket.

More will be heard of the stop-Nixon movement. It is likely to be in the pattern of the stop-Taft operation which led the Republican Party in 1952 to reject Mr. Republican, himself, in behalf of an illustrious, non-political general of the U. S. Army.

The Republicans elected and reelected their general with triumphant majorities and now, six years after Mr. Republican walked the plank, the party is a shambles, an organizational wreck. The maneuver which stopped Taft in 1952 was mostly powered by a gradually spreading conviction that he could not win. That was the political word and it proved to be deadly.

Public opinion polls supported that belief. Taft derided them, but there they were in the papers from time to

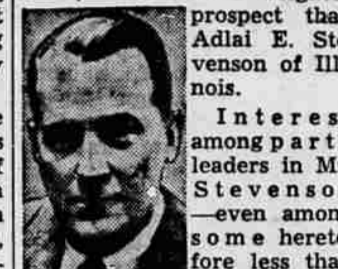
time, Nov. 10, 1951: Eisenhower 28 per cent, Truman 13 per cent, MacArthur 13 per cent, Taft 12 per cent. March 4, 1952: Independent Voters, Taft 17 per cent, Eisenhower 37 per cent. March 6, 1952: Eisenhower beat Democratic Sen. Estes Kefauver 57 to 32 per cent; Kefauver beat Taft 47 to 41 per cent.

The pollsters will be running Nixon soon against Rockefeller and perhaps against others. That's where the stop-Nixon men expect to get their muscle. That's how they expect to weaken Nixon's hold on the party's political pros, the local politicians, state chairmen and such—the people who comprise Nixon's great political strength as of today.

Washington Report

By William S. White

ADLAI'S CHANCES
Washington—Of all the leading Democratic politicians, none has a brighter prospect than Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.



Adlai E. Stevenson

Interest among party leaders in Mr. Stevenson—even among some heretofore less than enamored with him—is higher in the wake of the Congressional elections than since 1952. (In 1956 the nomination was never thought to be much more than an opportunity for some Democrat to lose gracefully to President Eisenhower.)

"Stevenson talk" is now so solid as to indicate that among a large handful of 1960 "possibilities" he is the most "possible" of all—his two defeats notwithstanding. This is reported after considerable inquiry in various party wings. Thus armed, it is now possible to predict that if 1960 is to be a "Democratic year" Stevenson can hardly finish worse than very high in the new administration.

In any foreseeable Democratic administration, should he himself not be the Chief Executive, he likely would be no less than Secretary of State, a post long of interest to him. No other Democrat is so relatively certain of having a high place.

MR STEVENSON'S new eminence results from two major circumstances: 1. The Congressional elections gave the moderate liberals a new influence in Congress relative to the past. But the returns have hit very hard at the advanced non-Congressional liberals from among whom would have come the most powerful challenge to Stevenson in 1960.

Gov. Averell Harriman lost in New York. Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, thought easily re-elected, was overshadowed on his own ticket by Gov. George Leader of Pennsylvania let down the general Democratic offensive by losing for the Senate.

There is, in short, no longer any real probability of a massive urban New York-Pennsylvania Michigan coalition at the convention to stop Stevenson in his tracks.

2. The Southerners—all but the most unreconstructed—are increasingly aware that the hands of the clock are moving toward midnight for them in the national party. To retain their existing power

they must avoid walking out—or being driven out by a nominee so advanced on civil rights that they could not support him and survive at home.

STEVENSON is authentically moderate—more liberal than Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas but far less so than is the urban Eastern section of his party. All but the irreconcilable Southerners, it is now reckoned, could "take Adlai." From the viewpoint of the Northerners, he is at least acceptable—to all save those who wish to punish the South beyond the call of duty.

It is, moreover, extremely unlikely that the South can have anything remotely resembling a free convention choice. It must make the most tolerable bargain it can. Thus, Stevenson looks better and better to all those Southerners who realize that they must somehow accommodate themselves to school integration.

They know he would enforce integration; but they think he would do so with compassion and understanding. In issues so passionate, how a man does a thing is almost as important as what he does.

Stevenson, in this way, is still close to the moderate Southerners, who are in genuine agony between Old South pressures and the weight of present realities.

THE estimate of some able and reasonably disinterested Democratic professionals is this: Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts will go into the convention the front-runner, but is likely to fade fast if he does not make it on the first ballot. Senator Johnson will hold a great power, though probably not the power to obtain the nomination for himself, even if he seeks it.

Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri will be formidable. If Kennedy fails and the pendulum then swings between Johnson and Symington it is likely finally to point clearly to neither, but rather to Stevenson.

But if the ticket were Johnson for President and Kennedy for Vice President, Stevenson would be tapped ahead of time for Secretary of State, along with Symington for Secretary of Defense. And Stevenson probably would be in the same position even though the convention resulted in the selection of an advanced liberal ticket. Thus, he is unlikely in any case really to lose.

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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.

Study Needed

To the Editor: I note recently that most attempts to enact legislation that would tend to curb labor's growing power, are invariably met by comments from labor spokesmen as being attempts to "wreck the labor unions," or are an "attack on labor," or "anti-labor," etc.

It seems as though Mr. Pickens, office manager at Medford Corporation, has left himself open to the same kind of comments by suggesting in a speech before the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce that there are probably some inequities in Oregon's Unemployment Compensation law, as now administered. Any suggestion, even the most unimpassioned and objective, that certain laborers may be receiving more or better benefits than they deserve, is sure to draw immediate and sharp criticism.

With the information I have at hand, I happen to agree with Mr. Pickens that the administration of our unemployment compensation needs a thorough and objective reappraisal. Many people are aware of this need. Recently Oregon's unemployment compensation fund ran so low that employers were required to contribute to the fund to the maximum allowed by law. In fact money was almost borrowed from the Federal government to save the fund.

Men thrown out of work during recessions deserve to be compensated. But would the fund have been so low had it not been drained by people that really didn't deserve compensation?

One example of what can happen is the not unusual case of certain seasonal workers receiving relatively high earnings every year and receiving unemployment compensation during the off season to augment their already high earnings. Meanwhile many other workers are working all year round, never draw unemployment compensation, wind up with much lower earnings and don't necessarily have any easier jobs than the seasonal workers.

Should seasonal workers with predictable periods of unemployment and a history of high yearly earnings be allowed to tap the unemployment compensation fund?

The foregoing example and the ones that Mr. Pickens has mentioned need study and possibly readjustment in order to return to the original principle of unemployment compensation; that is, to provide the worker with protection from unexpected unemployment.

Edgar A. Kupillas, 1317 Winchester ave., Medford.

A Near-Tragedy

To the Editor: We know

there is room for improvement on the Dark Hollow rd.

Last winter we had an accident just off the Old Stage rd. about a quarter of a mile on the Dark Hollow rd. where a driveway comes onto the Dark Hollow rd. It forms a big bump onto the road.

The other car was going at a high speed when it hit this bump, throwing it across the road. In trying to control its balance it seemed to be all over the road.

My husband just stopped our car as we could do nothing else. The other car ended up the whole front part wedged into the opposite bank. The back of the car hit the front of our car.

Our car was just 10 inches from the edge of a drop of some eight feet into the irrigation ditch.

The road was completely blocked till help came and cleared it. That spot is really only wide enough for one car. The cars were damaged but thank the good Lord no persons were hurt.

Mrs. B. G. Curtis, P. O. Box 423, Medford.

Heart Warming Memories

To the Editor: I will leave Medford with a happier heart and some heart-warming memories to go with the back ache I received here Oct. 31, 1958, when my car was sideswiped by another car, injuring me.

My 4-year-old son and my nephew were with me. I had a few dollars in my pocket and my destination was Salem and a good job. After the accident a wrecker was called to pick up my car.

The driver, Mr. Robert Brown of 1498 Dixie Lane, Medford, seeing we were in need of shelter and medical care, took us to his home. His wife Helen fixed our supper and gave us shelter. She drove us to the hospital for medical care. All the time I have been here, the Browns have taken care of my nephew, run errands, visited me every day, bringing flowers and gifts. They have comforted me with "you can stay with us until things are worked out so you can go back home." They do things without my asking.

I would like to add that both Dr. Rutter and Dr. Bolton have given me the same generous consideration and the hospital, staff and nursing care are wonderful, the finest I've ever seen.

This includes Oregon state "motor vehicle accident fund," and the fine officer from the police department at the scene of the accident. I did not get his name.

The people of Medford should be proud of their town and its people. I know I am! Mrs. Mildred Farrell, Room 266, Rogue Valley Hospital, Medford.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSOR hung a bed sheet on the wall in front of a class of 50 seniors. On this sheet he painted a small red circle, then asked the students what they saw. Every one answered, "A small red circle." With a faint smile the professor said, "I'm surprised that not one of you seems to have noticed the sheet."



At a banquet celebrating his fifty-eighth birthday in London, Lord Macaulay, called upon for a few words, began sadly, "Gentlemen, I understand that man has inherited three basic vices. I must report to you that I quit one, one quit me—but I still smoke."

Sid Caesar visited a college for postpers and rock 'n' rollers and noticed that their mascot was a mouse. "I guess," says Caesar, "that's what those cats demanded."

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