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**Flight 'o Time**  
Medford and Jackson County  
History from the files of The  
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40  
and 50 years ago.

**10 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 2, 1949 (Wednesday)  
The bureau of reclamation, the national park service, and the fish and wildlife service — in collaboration with state and local interests — plan to conduct Rogue River basin studies.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 2, 1939 (Thursday)  
For the first three days of this week, not a single case has been brought into Medford justice court, which is something of a record.

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 2, 1929 (Saturday)  
The groundhog sees his shadow, and six weeks of bad weather are predicted.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 2, 1919 (Sunday)  
The groundhog fails to see his shadow, and according to tradition winter is over.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
Feb. 2, 1909 (Tuesday)  
The Citizens Telephone company asks the Medford city council for a franchise.

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

1. Who is known as "The Father of Pennsylvania"?
2. Brazil is the only country in Latin-America where coffee is grown; true or false?
3. The summer resort playground of the New York City area, known as Coney Island, is on what island?
4. Who wrote, "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise"?
5. Correct the following: "I contemplate going to the movies today."
6. The official language of Brazil is French, Spanish or Portuguese?
7. In the nursery rhyme, what did the knave of Hearts do?
8. Does the name Lauritz Melchior suggest to you music, politics, or religion?
9. What is the name of the bird used by the Chinese fisherman to catch fish?
10. Of what Nova Scotian city is Haligonian a term for the natives?

Answers: 1. William Penn. 2. False. 3. Long Island. 4. Benjamin Franklin. 5. "I am going . . ." 6. Portuguese. 7. Stole taris. 8. Music. 9. Cormorant. 10. Halifax.

**RELIGIOUS LEADER DIES**  
New York — (UPI) — The Rev. Dr. Jonah B. Wise, 77, a leader of Reformed Judaism, died Sunday night at Doctors hospital after a short illness.

**HAPPY NEW YEAR**  
Singapore — (UPI) — One aged man and two elderly women were trampled to death in a week end stampede to collect Chinese new year money packets from a Chinese temple outside the city.

**TOMBSTONE BEER MUG**  
Sandridge, Eng. — (UPI) — Bert Gudeon, a pub keeper who died in December, will get his wish, his widow said today. A half-pint glass beer mug will be incorporated into his tombstone.

## Student Loans

Congress is expected to receive very shortly a supplemental appropriations bill asking, among other funds, an additional \$25 million for college student loans, \$4½ million for more graduate fellowships, and an additional \$37 million for purchase of equipment to improve science, mathematics, and foreign language instruction. Some 1200 universities will soon receive their share of the \$6 million thus far appropriated for the student loan fund.

The National Defense Education Act of 1958 is proving more popular with students than had been expected and—for different reasons—at the same time surprisingly unpopular with college and university teachers and administrators.

Arthur S. Flemming, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, on Jan. 26 said that colleges and universities had requested close to \$62 million for the first year of the student loan program. That would be double the \$31 million authorized. So far only \$6 million has been appropriated.

The college must put up \$1 for every federal \$9 received for the student loan program. A student may borrow up to \$1,000 an academic year on his signature up to a limit of \$5,000 for the college career.

The borrower starts repaying the loan one year after he or she stops attending college on a full-time basis. The repayment period is 10 years, and the interest rate is 3 per cent levied only after repayment begins.

**WHAT IS** generating a considerable amount of heat on the campuses is a little-noticed provision requiring a disclaimer of subversive activities. Proposed on the Senate floor by Karl E. Mundt (R-S.D.), and adopted by voice vote, the loyalty requirement reads:

No . . . funds . . . shall be used to make payments or loans to any individual unless such individual has executed and filed with the Commissioner (of Education) an affidavit that he does not believe in, and is not a member of and does not support any organization that believes in or teaches the overthrow of the United States government by force or violence or by any illegal or unconstitutional methods . . .

Dr. Hugh Borton, president of Haverford, on Jan. 22 announced that his administration felt that to file the disclaimer would be "tantamount to signing away one's right to freedom of thought as well as endorsing a government action which makes the individual's opportunity for education contingent upon his personal beliefs." Haverford will refuse to participate in the program until the disclaimer is removed, but will make loans to students at comparable rates.

Also refusing to participate, reluctantly, is Bryn Mawr. Swarthmore, like Haverford a Pennsylvania Quaker institution, while also protesting, has announced no decision on participation. Complaints were lodged the same day in a joint statement by the presidents of Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby colleges in Maine.

**ON THE** opening day of Congress, Rep. Frank Thompson, Jr. (D-N.J.) introduced a bill that has as one objective repeal of the affidavit requirement. Other bills sponsored by Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R-N.J.) would eliminate the disclaimer.

The Association of American Colleges has joined the 40,000-member American Association of University Professors in protest, and individual complaints have been addressed to Flemming by the presidents of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Wisconsin, among others. Flemming himself on Dec. 15 said that the requirement would do little or no good, inasmuch as real subversives "have no scruples about signing such an affidavit and taking such an oath." —E.R.R.

## Good But Not Gaudy

New American cars were selling in mid-January at a 17 per cent higher rate than in mid-January 1958. If that increase holds for the full year 1959, it will mean new car sales this year of about 5,000,000.

This would be 10 to 12 per cent lower than the earlier predictions of 5.5 million and also than the average of the last 10 years. In the latter part of January the Buick plant at Flint, Mich., laid off 2,000 workers, to "gear output more closely to sales." All the same, 5,000,000 new car sales for 1959 would be well above the total for two years in the last ten (1952 and 1958).

The production figures pretty well bear out the evidence from the sales. In the first 24 days of 1959 only 9 per cent more cars were produced than in the similar period of 1958.

**HOWEVER,** the Chrysler Corporation makes were slowed down by parts shortages due to strikes among suppliers. Omitting the Chrysler figures, production was 12 per cent higher than in the corresponding period last year.

It's a kind of vicious circle, the relationship of the auto industry to the whole economy. So many industries are tied in with autos—notably steel, rubber, glass, upholstery—that the economy bogs down when autos bog down. Conversely, auto sales begin to fall off when the national economy does.

Be all that as it may, a 17 per cent increase over last year in cars, helping out steel, rubber, glass and upholstery, must be considered good even if not quite gaudy. —E.R.R.

## Dennis the Menace



"SEE? IT LOOKS LIKE PLASTIC, BUT IT'S CALLED ICE!"

## Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

### NIXON & ROCKEFELLER

Washington — Vice President Richard M. Nixon's friends have no doubt whatever that Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York is "already running at full gallop for the 1960 Presidential nomination as a Nixon rival.

They concede privately that Rockefeller will undoubtedly be able to "lock up" New York state's huge delegation to the Republican National Convention. Already, indeed, they are primarily concerned simply with limiting Rockefeller's forays for convention delegates to the East.

The Nixon people now believe, for example, that they can largely halt the Rockefeller delegate-gathering movement in the East at the New York state line. They feel confident that Nixon will do extremely well in Pennsylvania, at least fairly well in New Jersey and not badly in other nearby states such as Connecticut.

They are, however, in a mood of complete realism. They see the Rockefeller challenge as serious at best. And they do not deny that it could become a massive challenge in some circumstances.

Nixon's long and amiable talk the other day in New York City with former Governor Thomas E. Dewey—and it will be followed by others—should not be read to mean that Dewey will be for Nixon in 1960. The Nixon people assume that eventually Dewey's still-considerable influence within the GOP will be cast on Rockefeller's side.

Dewey has strong professional and personal connections with New York banking interests that are close to Rockefeller.

And in committing himself to the "anti-spending" line of the Eisenhower Administration, the vice president has knowingly taken a big risk. His advisers are aware that this could tend to link him in the public mind closely with the Old Guard wing of the party. The fact that this would not be an accurate linking is one thing; the fact that it could be damaging, all the same, is another thing.

FUNDAMENTALLY, though, the chief reliance of the Nixon forces is in Nixon's greater experience in world affairs — and in GOP affairs. There is undoubtedly a wide impression in the country that he is "tougher" in the cold war with the Russians than Rockefeller would likely be.

And the Nixon people fully expect that from among the Republican rank and file there will arise a growing demand for a far stronger and more partisan party leader than has been seen in the Eisenhower years. This is a bill the Vice President unarguably could fill. Whether Rockefeller could or would is open to doubt pending the taking of a great deal of future evidence.

Many Republicans want no more essentially a mateur party leadership. The Nixon forces will exploit this feeling all the way. (Copyright, 1959, by United Features Syndicate, Inc.)

### 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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and concision. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

### Old Time Store People

To the Editor: The Mail Tribune communication letter on Jan. 29 about Oregon's history by Mr. Frank Brandon, 93 years young, of 211 North Ivy St., Medford, must have been enjoyed by many, many people who remember C. A. Meeker's M. M. store where Woolworth's is located now. Mr. Brandon was in charge of all the shoes, and also the men's furnishings for over 15 years.

Knowing Mr. and Mrs. Brandon since 1923, I can truthfully say they are the kind of people who are called "the salt of the earth." I think all who know them will agree with me and will also say the Brandons have lived up to the Golden Rule in every sense of the word.

Here are a few more old time store people who belong in the same category: Mrs. Lena Greene, Mrs. Edna Pursel, and Mrs. Florence Laing. They too are living in Medford now. It gives me great satisfaction and pleasure to write this as I have worked with every one I've mentioned, both in Medford's late mayor's M. M. Store and Medford's Band Box, once located at 223 East Sixth St. Everyone mentioned have characters above reproach, which is the greatest of all possessions, we are told.

Emma Lou Carpenter 811 Sherman St. Medford

**Truth, Love, Honesty**  
To the Editor: As this is the 10th letter I have written to this paper and you have printed, please print this.

## Hint of 'Force' in Civil Rights Bill Center Of Blazing Senate Battle Over Enactment

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington — (UPI) — The civil rights dispute blazing up in the Senate will center on how much and what kind of federal force proposed legislation could bring to bear on southern communities.

Section Three would have amended legislation enacted in the 1860s and 1870s specifically to authorize the President to use the armed forces to enforce a score or more of civil rights which variously are on the books. This recourse to the armed forces provoked Sen. Richard B. Russell in July, 1957, to an attack on the legislation which led to its very substantial modification. The 1957

senators jointly sponsored this legislation which has been described as similar to Section Three of the 1957 bill which got through Congress in modified form.

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project was passed finally as merely a voting rights bill with certain trimmings but without the all-inclusive Section Three.

**Blood Would Flow**  
Russell startled the Senate in 1957 with his explanation of how the bill would authorize a president to order the Army, Navy and militia to enforce integration in all public places in the South. He jarred his colleagues with an unqualified warning that blood would flow in any such process, that concentration camps would have to be set up to hold the overflow from southern jails.

The burden of Russell's indictment of the 1957 proposal was this: That the administration bill was deliberately and craftily written for such purposes as the forcible integration of southern schools, hotels and swimming pools whereas it was being presented to the public as merely a bill to make it possible for eligible negroes to vote.

Russell will not like the new Democratic-Republican proposal any better than the 1957 Section Three. A President would not need any specific authority, if the new proposal were adopted, to use armed forces in all civil rights matters involved. The authority already exists, else President Eisenhower could not have sent federal troops to Little Rock.

## Editorial Comment

OPPORTUNITY NO ONE SHOULD MISS

Everyone in this area should make it a definite point to see the Vincent van Gogh paintings and drawings at the Portland Art museum. They will be here until March 1, and the museum will be open daily from noon to 5 p.m., and on Wednesday and Friday from noon to 10 p.m.

Anyone, whether or not he has had art experience or training, will appreciate the genius that is so evident in this collection. And it is the chance of a lifetime, because it is entirely possible that never again will so many Van Gogh paintings and drawings be together for a showing.

They were brought from the Steelij museum in Amsterdam, where they are on permanent loan from W. W. van Gogh, engineer son of the artist's brother Theo. Through the years however, it is entirely possible the collection may be broken up.

The museum staff, headed by Dr. Max Sullivan, has done an excellent job of arrangement and organization in presenting the collection to the public. Extremely well done are the slides synchronized with the life, paintings, drawings and writings of Van Gogh.

It is a rare opportunity that has been offered to the people of this area to see so many works of this strange genius, who sold only one painting in his lifetime. It is an experience that no one should miss. — Oregon Journal.

## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

**HAVE A CHASER!**  
Washington—A chaser is in order, after such deluges of Defense Department soothing syrup. As a possible chaser, or maybe even as an antidote to all the syrupy assurances that the missile gap really hardly matters at all, consider the following true story. Not so long ago, the appearance in the air of the first Soviet jet fighter, the Mig 15, was taken in Washington almost as a personal affront. The Air Force view was voiced by the late Chief of Staff, Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg. He declared that the new plane "could not be in quantity production, although perhaps the Soviets could turn out five or six a month by hand-tooling."

When asked for the justification of this opinion, Gen. Vandenberg angrily pointed to the difficulties the American Air Force was having in producing good jet engines in quantity. The General was strongly supported by George F. Kennan, the State Department's leading resident Russian expert of that period. Kennan then used to say—and believe—that the Soviets could not even quantity-produce good bicycles.

**IN THIS** atmosphere, after some time had passed, the Central Intelligence Agency came up with evidence that the Soviets were actually turning out 300 Mig-15s each month—and this at a time when the only comparable U.S. fighter, the F-86, was being produced at the rate of eight per month. Naturally the C.I.A. evidence was ridiculed by all.

Nonetheless, Paul H. Nitze asked the C.I.A. to make a theoretical deployment of Soviet Mig-15s, based on an assumed production rate of 300 monthly. In those days—as can be told now—extremely high altitude photo reconnaissance of the Soviet Union was not difficult. Nitze therefore arranged for photo-reconnaissance of the airfields included in the C.I.A.'s theoretical deployment plan for the Migs. The photographs revealed exactly 50 per cent more Mig-15s on the airfields than the C.I.A. had said would be there. And in the end, the Migs that Gen. Vandenberg had built so sure they would have to "hand-tool."

**THE** story suggests how grossly honest men can undertake Soviet military-industrial capabilities, merely from pride and prejudice. But this is not the story's only point, the truth is that the fantastic misjudgment of Soviet Mig-15 output was a fairly typical performance.

As in the case of the Mig-15, the raw material brought in by the C. I. A. has generally been pretty good. But the American government has consistently read the raw intelligence through the most rose-colored spectacles. For this reason, from the first Soviet atomic bomb down to the first Soviet inter-continental missile, the American government has regularly been taken by surprise. The Soviets have regularly turned out new weapons sooner, and they have regularly produced them in larger quantities, than was forecast by the American official estimates.

So far as is known, there is only one major exception to this melancholy rule. The Soviets designed and built their B-52 type "Bison" bomber in about three years less time than the American "national estimates" allowed; but they decided in the end not to produce as many "Bisons"

## Federal Injunctions

The nub of the new proposal is that it would authorize the attorney general, after a stipulated legal process, to start "civil actions against those who deprive persons of their rights to equal protection of the laws because of race, color, religion or national origin."

That means that the federal government could seek in federal courts injunctions against denial of civil rights. A president would have ample authority to order the Army to march and the Navy to sail for the enforcement of any such injunction. That would appear to justify terminating the new proposal a force bill.

It also would appear to assure a bitter Senate debate at this session and an all-out test of the new Senate filibuster designed to curb filibusters.

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