

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, 40
and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1949 (Thursday)
Sen. William McAllister replies to the
Rogue River Irrigation association's letter
challenging his position regarding a bill to
remove restrictions on building a Lewis creek
dam.

The 40 at 8 club will handle ceremonies here for the reception of gifts from the French Gratitude train.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1939 (Friday)
The Oak Grove district to receive Medford water within about a month.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudke Pot" column: "Almond blossoms are backward this year. Ordinarily they are out, and killed by the frost ere now."

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1929 (Sunday)
Central Point Grange holds a "cake walk," while Talent holds a "hard time" ball.

Fire destroys the Eagle Point Grange hall.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1919 (Monday)
Jackson county merchants oppose a plan to raise \$4,000 for a permanent livestock exhibit at Portland.

William Howard Taft, former president, passes through town en route to a peace meeting in San Francisco.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 17, 1909 (Wednesday)
The Crater Lake road bill is still hung up in committee at Salem.

Pacific Tel and Tel defends itself against proponents of a dual-telephone system.

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

1. The basic commodity used in the manufacture of rum is m—s?
2. Which two of the Great Lakes are connected by the Sault Ste. Marie canal?
3. The leaning tower of Pisa was built to be used as a campanile; what is campanile?
4. Name the capital of Chile.
5. Albert G. Spalding, one of the founders of modern baseball, was a pitcher, first baseman, or catcher?
6. Which is the most malleable of all metals?
7. In which of these states was Abraham Lincoln born: Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky?
8. For whom was "Veep" first nickname?
9. Is Mexico's principal industry farming, livestock or mining?
10. Who was the last bachelor King of Great Britain?

Answers: 1. Molasses. 2. Lakes Superior and Huron. 3. Bell tower. 4. Santiago. 5. Picher. 6. Gold. 7. Kentucky. 8. V. P. Alban Barkley. 9. Mining. 10. Edward VIII.

STANDING OFFER
Columbus, Ohio—UPI—State Rep. Rhoderic G. Mills reported Monday that a taxpayer sent in this suggestion to boost state revenue: A tax on bicycle seats "to make children pedal standing up saving wear and tear on their pants and correcting curved spines."

Textbook Law Test

The constitutionality of Oregon's textbook law will be tested in the quiet dignity of the courts, rather than in the sometimes noisy and emotional houses of the legislature.

The portion of the law which is being challenged, in a court suit filed in Clackamas county last week, is that which provides school districts may furnish free textbooks to pupils in parochial schools.

It is interesting to note, in a story in the Oregon City Enterprise-Courier, that "All parties in the suit indicated that this was a test of the law, and not intended to inflame or emphasize religious differences."

WE believe the law should be tested, and that it should be done in the manner in which it is being done—quietly, with a minimum of emotion, and with emphasis on the legal question, rather than religious questions.

The test is another in a long series of legal actions which over the years have tested and defined the limits of the constitutional separation of church and state.

As such, it is apt to take years to bring to completion, as it goes through the courts, starting in the Clackamas county circuit court and presumably ending in the supreme court of the United States.

THE case is of interest in Medford, as it is in every Oregon city where a parochial school is operated in the confines of a public school district. The Medford school district, under the terms of the state law, furnishes St. Mary's school with some of the textbooks used there, at no cost to St. Mary's or its pupils. Other textbooks used there are not furnished by the district.

The procedure is for St. Mary's to make application to the district for those books it wishes, and they are then provided on the same basis as they are for the public schools. The books are purchased from the school district's regular operating budget.

To be eligible, the parochial school must meet all state educational standards (which it does) except the one which sets forth the pupil-teacher load.

One other free service which the district provides for St. Mary's is pupil transportation on the district's buses, permitting St. Mary's students to ride without charge on regular school bus runs. No special runs are made for the parochial school students.

THE relationship between St. Mary's and the Medford school district is friendly and cooperative, as is also the case with the Oregon City school district and St. John's school, covered by the test case.

The case, brought in the name of three Oregon City school district residents by the Oregon chapter of the American Civil Liberties union, is a "friendly" case, neither "anti-religion" nor "anti-church," but is rather based on a view of the constitutional theory of the separation of church and state.

The constitutional stricture, found in the first amendment, simply says: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof . . ."

BUT this phrase has been the basis for a large number of court tests, which in turn have fleshed it out through judicial interpretation. For one instance, the supreme court has ruled that public schools cannot provide religious education as part of the daily curriculum.

On the other hand, it has also ruled that furnishing of supplemental services to parochial schools by public school districts, in some cases, does not violate the constitution.

The suit seeks a final determination as to how the textbook law conforms with or violates, the differing interpretations of the constitution.

A SIDE issue, but an interesting one, is the fact that there are two other parochial schools in the Clackamas county district, one a Lutheran school and the other a Seventh-day Adventist school. Neither of them has made application for free textbooks under the law.

Because of this, a substantial matter of public policy is involved—whether taxpayer-purchased supplies should go to one non-public school which asks for them, and not to others which do not ask.

In filing the case, the chairman of the ACLU chapter said:

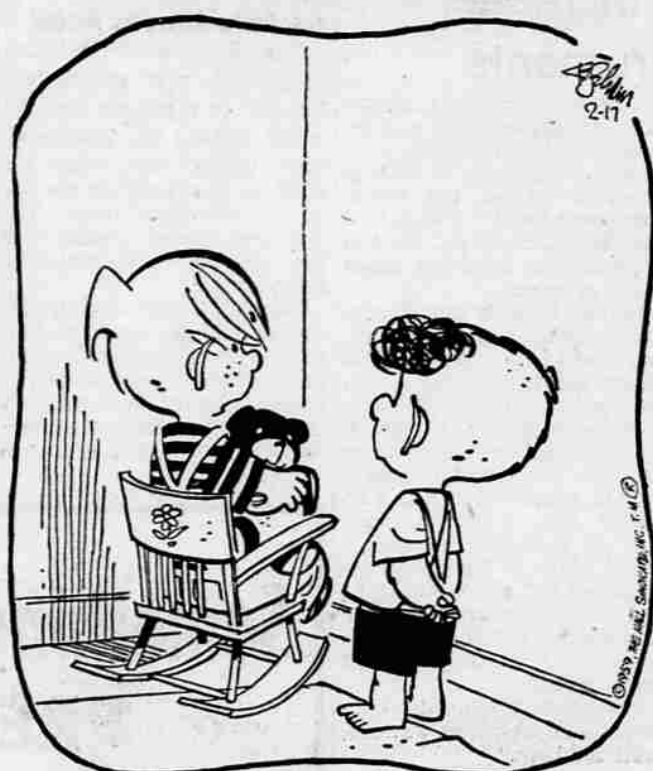
"Supplying textbooks at public expense for the use in parochial schools breaches the wall of separation between church and state. Such action constitutes a form of state aid to religious institutions. The ACLU believes that the sanctity of religion and the integrity of the state are both best protected when the activities of both are kept separated.

"The constitutional requirement in both the United States and Oregon constitutions requiring the state to maintain neutrality between religious denominations and between believers and non-believers is a cornerstone of democracy.

"It protects religion from interference by the state and it protects the state from competition among religious groups for public support and subsidy."

It is to be hoped the suit will settle, once and for all, the question of the constitutionality of the free textbook law, and serve as another landmark in the judicial determination of how the constitution shall be applied.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"YOU BETTER GO HOME JOEY, 'CAUSE WHEN MY TIME IS UP I'VE GOT SOMETHIN' TO SAY THAT'S GONNA PUT ME RIGHT BACK HERE!"

Matter of Fact

THE DULLES SPIRIT

Washington—Why do so many Western leaders regard the illness of John Foster Dulles as a major tragedy today, when they would have danced at his funeral two years ago? It is an interesting question, worth careful examination.

In large part, of course, this horror aroused by the incapacity of a man once so heartily distrusted is an admission of weakness. It derives from the general feeling that Dulles is the real backbone, the one remaining element of firmness, in the Eisenhower Administration and in the Western Alliance too. With Dulles gone, what posture will the Administration assume? What course will the West take? It is curious that the unyielding determination of a single aging man should have come to mean so much, but the fact must be faced.

THERE is more than this, however, to the change of attitude towards the Secretary of State among all the men he chiefly worked with. The other element, beyond doubt, is a change in the test these men applied to the man himself. Perhaps the best way to put it is to say that, in the last two years, John Foster Dulles came to be judged less by his methods and more by his spirit.

About his methods, the less said the better. The "liberation" policy was a fraud. The strategy of "massive retaliation" was announced at the very moment when it was becoming impossible. The talk about "brinks" was deplorable. The appeasement of Sen. McCarthy in the early years came close to destroying the American Foreign Service. An honest portrait cannot omit the wens on the chin. But it must be said that as the years passed, and Foster Dulles gained self-confidence in harness, he vastly improved his way of doing business.

MEANWHILE, as the years pass, the spirit of Foster Dulles also gained in value because it became more and more rare. It has been much criticized, this Dulles spirit, on the ground that he was "moralistic." He was constantly accused of "seeing the cold war too much in terms of right and wrong." In a sense, moreover, this was quite true. His view of such a man as Anastas Mikoyan was quite simply Shelley's view of Castlereagh—which was, incidentally, most unfair to Castlereagh but produced the best denunciatory poem in English.

"I met Murder on the way. He had a mask like Castlereagh. Very smooth he looked yet grim. Seven bloodhounds followed him. All were fat, and well they might. Be in admirable plight: For one by one and two by two, He tossed them human hearts to chew."

BUT surely it was better to see Mikoyan in this way, than to see him as the big businessman saw him, who were charmed by the insinuating Mikoyan manners, or to see him as the people in Chicago saw him, who mobbed his opera box to get the Mikoyan autograph. Since Mikoyan is very obviously an immensely complex character, necessarily mingling some good with evil, the Dulles view of him was no doubt too uncomplicated. But it was more accurate and more honest than the view of those

who found this blood-stained little Armenian intriguer a delightful dinner companion. By the same token, the Dulles vision of the cold war as a gigantic contest between good and evil, in which one could not give an inch without being guilty of surrender to the powers of darkness, is immeasurably more accurate than the vision of the cold war held by those who denounce Dulles for "inflexibility." It is true, of course, that American and Western policy in these last years has increasingly lost the vital power of maneuver. With such defense policies as we have pursued, indeed, a bold, imaginative and rapidly maneuvering foreign policy was and is impossible.

BUT what is this "flexibility" that Dulles criticizes? So far as one can see, it means the willingness to surrender something or other, every time a remorseless enemy points a pistol (or a missile) in our direction. If a "flexible policy" is now to be adopted because Foster Dulles is no longer in charge of the State Department, the time will no doubt come when the desirability of being "inflexible" about Communist claims to Staten Island will be widely debated.

At bottom, moreover, the cold war IS a gigantic contest between freedom and evil, between freedom and slavery, between the values of the human spirit and the values of the anthill state. The best thing about Foster Dulles was precisely the fact that he was the cold war in those terms. The spirit that drove him forth, on that last agonizing, stoical, marvelously courageous journey overseas, came from his sense of the moral issues in the cold war. And at the last, this Dulles spirit warmed men who burned with a less intense feeling, and they were grateful for it. (Copyright 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

TODAY
In Oregon History
(A Centennial Feature)

FEBRUARY 17, 1896
John Phillip Souza's band, the most pronounced musical success of recent years, will play in Portland this evening and tomorrow. Its coming will be a most interesting event to all professional musicians and music lovers. The history of military bands shows no parallel to the rapid rise to favor enjoyed by this organization in the two years of its existence. Mr. Souza is a masterly band conductor.

FEBRUARY 17, 1887
Malheur County was created today by action of the state legislature, taken from what were formerly the southern and middle portions of Baker county. It is named for the Malheur River, which runs through it. The name, which is derived from the French word meaning misfortune or disaster, was given the stream by Donald McKenzie, an early Hudson's Bay officer, who hid furs along its bank only to have them discovered and stolen by Indians.

FEBRUARY 17, 1899
Wheeler County was today created by the state legislature. It was named for Henry H. Wheeler who came to Oregon in '62 and has since turned his hand to driving a stage, farming, and stock raising. Mr. Wheeler was one of the most notable of early day drivers in this area and his escapes from Indians and road agents have become legendary.

Cyprus Feud Nearing End; Independent Status for Island Result of Compromises

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

A feud which threatened seriously Allied defenses of the Eastern Mediterranean and splattered a normally peaceful island with blood, apparently is about to come to an end.

In the near future, probably in London, it is expected a pact creating an independent Cyprus. For a black-bearded priest of the Greek Orthodox church, it will be a compromise victory.

For the half-million inhabitants of Cyprus, it should mean a return to normal agricultural pursuits, instead of the crack of a sniper's rifle or a bomb burst in a village street.

For the armed forces of Britain on the island and for the forces of Greece and Turkey it should mean a return to their normal job of guarding the underbelly of Europe and standing as a bulwark against any southern or south-westward thrust by the Soviet Union.

Reach Crisis in 1955
The dispute over Cyprus reached the crisis stage in 1955 and quickly mushroomed into international status out of all proportion to the island's size.

But it brought Greece and Turkey, two of NATO's most dedicated members, to the verge of war, and from April, 1955, cost nearly 600 lives and left more than 1,200 wounded.

The difficulty stemmed first from the island's great strategic value in the Eastern Mediterranean, and a second from the uncompromising demands of the island's 400,000 Greek Cypriots for union with Greece.

Cyprus, about half the size of New Jersey, lies only 40 miles off the coast of Turkey, but 500 miles from mainland Greece. For 300 years it had been ruled by Turkey, and since 1878, by Britain it nev-

weighing 100 pounds, in this case a light motor scooter should pay a sum of 75 cents. A light automobile weighing 1500 pounds would pay \$11.25 and a sedan or station wagon weighing 4000 pounds, and a large percentage comes in this category, would pay \$30. These weights and fees relating to them would be taken minus the driver or passengers but with such items as commonly would be carried therein, such as tools, tire chains, spare tires, etc. Value of the vehicle would have no bearing on the case.

I, for one, would like very much to see legislation introduced for passage. I repeat, it would be fair to all, and would not be discriminatory.

Licensing Proposed
To the Editor: Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have written to Dr. Edwin R. Durno, state senator, and Mrs. Eve Nye, state representative. I do not doubt this proposition will meet with considerable opposition but it would permit the lowering of rates for trucks and make a much more fair way of raising money for highway work. At present I think the law is very discriminatory in favor of motorists and against those who use trucks for making a living.

Floyd R. McCabe
Butte Falls, Ore.

The letter follows:
It strikes the undersigned that the laws concerning the licensing of motor vehicles discriminates against those who operate vehicles primarily designed to move goods to the consumer. All passenger automobiles pay a maximum of ten dollars regardless of weight, whereas, vehicles designed for movement of goods, that is, trucks, must pay by weight and in many cases, these trucks' weight is less than two passenger vehicles.

Would a truck weighing 5000 pounds, with no load, do more damage to a road than a sedan weighing 5000 pounds without passengers? My answer to that is "No."

In fact, in the case of trucks which have dual tires, the damage would be much less, as the weight would be distributed over a greater area.

In order that laws be fair to all, I do believe all passenger or other vehicles be licensed according to weight, whether it be a small motor scooter or the largest trucks on the road.

For example, a vehicle

er had belonged to Greece. Greeks in Majority
But the Greeks were in a heavy majority on the island, and, under the leadership of Archbishop Makarios II, in 1950 began demanding union with Greece. Makarios played heavily on national sentiment in his campaign, and it was not too long before, against its official will, the Greek government also was drawn into the controversy.

At least one Greek government felt it had not taken a firm enough stand toward annexation of Cyprus.

In 1955, the Greek underground on Cyprus declared war on the British, and the shooting began.

In the midst of it all, stood the figure of Makarios. In a crowded village church, one Sunday, he told his followers:

"Cyprus has known many conquerors in the past. Now it is its face to face with the last of its conquerors. Your church

has preserved the flame of religion and nationalism through all these centuries. It will lead you yet to liberty and deliver you from foreign rule."

Shocks British
The British were shocked at this high churchman's "complicity with bloodshed and intimidation."

But even exile failed to shake Makarios, who at 37 had become the youngest archbishop in the history of the Greek Orthodox church.

The Turkish-Greek compromise which promises to lead to Cypriot independence is not what Makarios wanted.

Nor is the system of checks and balances designed to protect both Greek and the Turkish minority likely to please anyone for very long.

The proposed new constitution specifically prevents union with Greece, but it is unlikely that it will satisfy Makarios or his followers for long. It seems more likely he merely is biding his time.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Washington—President Eisenhower's increasingly urgent demands for budget economy are dangerously likely to produce what to him will be the wrong kind of savings in the wrong place and time.

They are equally likely, moreover, to result in the reverse of savings in those very areas where he and the more conservative members of his Cabinet are most determined to cut down.

The confidential estimates of powerful Congressional Democrats and of some of the rebellious Republicans, too, foreshadow these ultimate results in the budget fight:

1. Deep Congressional reductions in the Administration's mutual security, or foreign aid, program. This, above all, the President wants to keep intact. Of all his enterprises this is closest to his heart. To continue foreign aid he has asked \$3,900,000,000 or about \$800,000,000 more than Congress allowed for the current year. The expert consensus at the Capitol is that he will be very fortunate not to lose a billion dollars, at least, from his request here.

And this is the one place, the President has said, where the knife ought not to be applied.

2. Congressional increases in domestic spending, for housing, for welfare projects, for various public works running to many hundreds of millions more than the President wants in those categories.

THE WISE approach would seem to begin now frankly to prepare Allied opinion by discounting the inevitable coming foreign aid reduction simply by putting it into proper perspective.

An even more basic problem, however, has no visible solution whatever. Federal expenditures are becoming so vast and so diffuse in purpose as to raise a serious question whether any President or Congress will be able within a few years actually to control any budget. May not internal events, as for illustration sudden business recessions, or external events instantly requiring vast outlays in the cold war, become the real future masters of the budget?

This is the creeping nightmare of some fiscal conservatives. It is not so much the level of present spending that they fear. It is the possibility that men may lose to the robot of circumstance the very power effectively to control spending at all.

But the distinction is far too fine and complicated to be

THUS it is that the President's real argument with what should be the grand total of expenditures. It is far more over where the decreases and increases should come. Congress is simply not going to cut down on water-power projects at home, for example, while giving rising American assistance to them abroad.

By necessity the President is hitting again and again at "spending" in his effort to keep control of his own budget. But every time he does so he weakens his own position on foreign aid. This he wishes to treat, for perfectly sound reasons, with a liberality that he wholly rejects for other parts of the budget.

Gen. Robert E. Lee's army camped at Waynesboro, Pa., after the battle of Gettysburg. The Mason-Dixon line is one and one-half miles south.

ATTRACTIVE AD
London—UPI—The London Chronicle carried the following advertisement in its lonely hearts column today:
"Lazy, foul-tempered villain, divorced for wife-threatening, tall, dark, 38, interests music and photography when sober, invites correspondence."

Gen. Robert E. Lee's army camped at Waynesboro, Pa., after the battle of Gettysburg. The Mason-Dixon line is one and one-half miles south.

Counsel With . . .

Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan



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