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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
March 3, 1949 (Thursday)
Teamsters plan to organize workers in local pear packing plants.
Ashland city councilmen move toward a compromise solution of that city's controversy over creating and filling municipal vacancies.

20 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1939 (Friday)
Dr. M. A. Miller, Phoenix, reports he has a sow that gave birth to 79 piglets in five litters over the past two and a half years.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Snudge Pot" column: "Alaska mink for a mink farm here have arrived. Valley jackrabbits declare this is unfair competition, and prevents them from going to a mink coat when they die."

30 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1929 (Sunday)
Revival services at Reese creek draw large crowds.
Solons at Salem breath a sigh of relief as the Legislature closes up shop.

40 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1919 (Monday)
Jollification and speeches fill the air as Medford greets returning doughboys.
A truck piled high with household goods becomes mired in mud near Gold Hill and defies efforts at extrication.

50 YEARS AGO
March 3, 1909 (Wednesday)
Crater Lake road boosters descend on Jacksonville to coax the needed \$50,000 appropriation from the county court.
Pacific Telephone company's construction foreman arrives to supervise installation of new equipment.

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

1. Before blotting paper was invented, what substance was used to take up excess ink?
2. Who said, "I am not a Virginian but an American"?
3. Does the warden of a prison have the right to relieve or commute a prisoner's sentence?
4. Lake Champlain lies between which two states?
5. Correct the following: "The book sets on the table."
6. On what sort of surface is the game of curling played?
7. With what form of popular amusement do you associate the name of Edmund Hoyle?
8. Are polar bears found in the North, or South, polar region?
9. In what city is the famed St. Peter's Basilica?
10. Is ambergris (used in the perfumery industry) obtained from musk oxen, amber, whales, or skunks?

Answers: 1. Sand. 2. Patrick Henry. 3. No. 4. New York and Vermont. 5. "The book sits on the table." 6. Ice. 7. Card playing. 8. North. 9. Vatican City. 10. Whales.

In Louisiana many of the old French laws of pioneer days are still in force and a considerable part of the population still speaks French as much as English.

The Commune Zoo

On Edward R. Murrow's "Small World" television program the other night, one of the subjects of discussion was the communes—the new organizations for regimented living in Red China. Few if any American observers have been able to visit and study them. Not one of the three panel members—Joseph Alsop, Lord Robert Boothby, and Han Su Yin—has personally seen the communes in action. The only reports the west has received have come through the Red press, or from "neutral" observers.

One such recently was Dr. Sripati Chandrasekhar, an eminent Indian social scientist, who spent some time in China, and returned with a detailed report of what he saw.

ACCORDING to the New York Times, which published Dr. Chandrasekhar's report, the workers living in the communes are provided with food, clothing, transportation to work, housing, medical care, and other services.

They work all day and get lectures and "self-abasement sessions" at night, and are always subject to the "incessant voice of the radio from Beijing."

Dr. Chandrasekhar added: "This is the commune, where human beings are reduced to the level of inmates in a zoo. But there is a difference. The animals in a zoo do not have to work hard and, what is more, they do not have to listen to the quasi-compulsory radio. The lack of peace and quiet in the countryside, where one can retire and reflect, and the lack of privacy and solitude are to me more terrifying than all the hells put together."

IN THE absence of one-the-spot reports from American reporters (most of whom have been kept out of China by the combination of a short-sighted policy of the U. S. state department and the harassment of Red Chinese red tape), one must take at face value the reports of such qualified observers as Dr. Chandrasekhar.

It is not a pretty picture. It is painful. Such human degradation of the soul and spirit are abhorrent to American tradition. And, if Joe Alsop is right, it will become equally abhorrent to the Chinese, given time.—E.A.

New Hazard

As every parent knows, there are a thousand things which can be dangerous to small children—needles and pins, buttons, electrical outlets, knives, toys, stairs, abandoned ice-boxes, tools, automobiles, strange dogs, to name only a few. Most of these hazards are recognized, and their danger to little ones mitigated by parental watchfulness and precautions.

There are some hazards, however, that don't look like hazards, and are therefore doubly dangerous.

ONE new one has shown up recently, a result of technical developments. It looks so innocent that few would even recognize it as a hazard.

We refer to the thin, gauzy, transparent plastic film which is formed into bags, and is usually seen as covering for clothes coming back from the dry cleaners, or as packaging for a variety of products, from shirts to cauliflower.

This newspaper carried a little story pointing out the hazard some weeks ago, but one of our subscribers believes the danger should be widely circulated so that parents of small children will be aware of the danger.

THIS is the problem: The thin, transparent material is attractive to small children. They like to play with it, hold it up and look through it, and so on.

But it will develop a small electrical charge as it is handled—the same type of electrical charge which affects a comb when it is rubbed, and which will then attract light objects.

The plastic, when so charged, will cling. And if it happens to be near a child's face, it can cover and stick to the face with a "diabolical tenacity," as one medical man put it, effectively shutting off air from the nose and mouth. Babies do not have the quickness of mind or coordination to escape, and throughout the nation have come reports of many deaths by suffocation.—E.A.

Tricky Wording

A telephone call from a subscriber threw us into a state of confusion yesterday. She asked for an explanation of one item in last Sunday's "What's Your I. Q.?" feature. It took a little doing, but we've got the answer.

The question was this: If a pen and ink cost sixty cents, and the pen costs fifty cents more than the ink, what does the ink cost? At first reading, one would be apt to think the answer should be ten cents. But the wording is tricky.

LET'S go at it this way: The puzzle doesn't say the pen costs fifty cents; it said it cost fifty cents more than the ink. If the ink cost ten cents, and the pen fifty cents more than the ink, the pen alone would cost sixty cents (ten plus fifty). But we are told that both together cost sixty cents.

Therefore the ink must cost five cents, and the pen fifty-five cents (that is, fifty cents more than the ink), for a total of sixty cents. Everyone straightened away now?—E.A.

Dennis the Menace

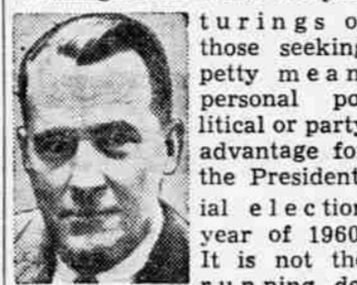


"I'M STILL SO EXCITED ABOUT THE BABY, HENRY, THAT I HARDLY KNOW WHAT I'M DOING THESE DAYS!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

ARE WE MATURE
Washington—What is the truly significant news from Washington? It is not the posturings of those seeking petty mean, personal or party advantage for the Presidential election year of 1960. It is not the running debate over "spending" and "saving," though this is not unimportant.



And it is not even the fact that the world may be approaching the ultimate war over the determination of the Russians to drive the West Allies out of vital German positions bought long ago with so much Allied blood.

No, none of this is the real news from Washington. And though only a happy fool could describe the real news as good news, it may fairly be called decent news—and, in its way, actually heartening. It is this:

WE HAVE reached, in this crisis, a political maturity that we have not known before, in this generation at least, in any time of such peril. Indeed, there are grounds to suspect that this new maturity—an obvious adulthood among our leaders and perhaps even among most of our citizens—may actually be the true "conformism" of 1959.

To be sure, there is softness in that conformism. And it may be that among some there is too great an interest in the country club and too little in the country. But it begins to look possible that this is one of the comparatively small prices we have paid for the larger political maturity that is ours.

For if too many people are over-relaxed, far fewer than in the past are over-tense. If fewer dreams are being dreamed, far fewer witches are being burned. Never before, in any comparably menacing hour in this century, for example, has national discussion over what ought to be done been so free of the "either-or" mind. (This was the mind that used to want to call the police or the FBI when the neighbor disagreed.)

And while it is a fact that we have little politicians seeking to forward themselves by dividing the country on shrill and relatively minor issues, the wonder is not that there are so many of these, but rather that there are so very few. And the higher wonder is that they have had such piddling success.

MANY believe the Eisenhower Administration to have been weak most of the time. This correspondent, for one, has been so convinced, and he does not take back this conviction. But the Eisenhower Administration, in these days, deserves the support of every American willing to put his country above himself, his ambitions, and even his no doubt far superior ideas as to how things really ought to be run.

And the Eisenhower Administration is receiving just that kind of support, particularly from Congress. For if the Administration has not been strong in the past, it surely is strong now in its cold-war policy as we as a nation look in anxiety but in resolution across the region of the Rhine. It is not impossible that some of this new strength is being drawn from a nation now showing itself to be grown up at its core, if a bit squasy and dippy-doodle around the edges.

And even if one thinks the Administration is still not as strong as it ought to be, Congress hearteningly and almost amazingly strong—the Democratic side and the Republican side alike.

Administration is still not as strong as it ought to be, Congress hearteningly and almost amazingly strong—the Democratic side and the Republican side alike.

NOBODY hears now the ill-thought and irresponsible Congressional backseat clamors—do this, don't do that, turn this way, veer that way—that the whole country heard from the Capitol when inescapable decency was requiring us to stand up at last against Hitler. Better yet, nobody hears now from Congressional floors voices imputing treason to honorable men for different views, as we all heard from those forums in the Korean war.

The crackpot far-right wing has gone from our national political life. A remnant of the crackpot left wing is still around, but it amounts to little any more. In a word, the earnest opinion of one reasonably skeptical political writer is that every man in any genuinely responsible place in the Administration and in Congress is doing his duty and accepting his responsibility, including the responsibility of self-restraint, like a man.

This, then, is the news from Washington. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature 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 initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Knowledge From Parents

To the Editor: With my most enjoyable moments here in our pioneering adventure at the pine and oak studded corner of Gregory and Pinehurst, is the revealing information of nature's own children's conduct in the simple obeying of nature's own children's flock of noisy ducks, growing noisier with signs of returning springtime. The clamoring of their breakfast as daylight glowed to the east. Some of them would stand with spinning wings so like the propellers of a warming up plane.

The big white Pekins were soon showing their inherited polygamous traits. They were sold "down the river" to the poultryman. The male and female shows early signs of segregation. Soon two of the drakes were being followed by two hen-ducks each which seemed to please the males mightily as it does all males. That left three mallard bachelors who seemed to accept their isolation with the usual duck cheerfulness. It's a regretful, mean task to consign them to the deep-freeze. But such it is on the farm.

Three of the hen-ducks lay their large white and green eggs around the edge of the little pond that is being drained for excavating. But the fourth one has accepted the hide-away we prepared, burying each egg down in the damp chill ground, hid away from the sharp-eyed pifering jay-birds, civit-cats and other varmints. Such careful procedure also holds incubation in abeyance until there is a sufficient number for the all important chore, when they will be billed up among the litter of grass and leaves for hatching.

Where did this young hen-duck, (hatched last June) gain this knowledge, which is real wisdom that is of purely birthright giving? It was given on her by parental-acquired knowledge of trial and error of countless generations of her kind. Now this will be con-

Legislative Committees Have Chore of Tabling or 'Killing' Bad Proposals

Editor's note: The following story, reprinted from the Salem Capital-Journal, is by that newspaper's political editor, Douglas Seymour. It explains a little-understood function of the committees of the legislature, that of tabling or "killing" bills which it believes are bad legislation. It is reprinted slightly condensed.

By DOUGLAS SEYMOUR
Capital Journal Political Editor

Some were introduced with fanfare, others were quietly slipped into the hopper; some were close to the heart of their sponsor, others were introduced at the request of some other person or group and actually meant little to the person who introduced them, but all of the bills which have been tabled by the various committees of the legislature have one thing in common—they are dead for this session, unless the committees have a change of heart.

For weeding out bills which committees feel have little merit is as much a part of the legislative process as adding new laws to the books. The casual observer has little idea of the way lawmakers work.

"What're They Up To?" When he reads or hears "The legislature was in session for 40 minutes today" there is a tendency to say "What are those characters doing up there anyway?" Actually most people do not realize that the hard work in the legislature is done in the committees where hearings are held on proposed new laws when any person can give his views.

People with particular interest in bills, lobbyists, state officials and just plain citizens give their views and are questioned, many times very closely, by the committee members. Then the committee discusses the proposal, hashing over the meaning of every word and phrase for the meaning of the entire proposal could be changed by a

denmed as rank heresy by higher echelons in biology who hold that acquired parental knowledge of the parent cannot be transmitted to their offspring. Well, they can hold it. My hold will continue on lowly but dependable grass-roots kind, rather than that of book theory.

P. J. Clifford
Route 2, Box 200F,
Central Point, Ore.

Bulldozer No Answer
To the Editor: Over the years since the advent of the wonderful claims made both pro and con for the effectual use of the modern "bulldozer" to determine the prospecting value of quartz ledges, is still in great odds in comparison to the usual old reliable method of taking hand sampling from the "strong arm" of pick and shovel days.

Having observed a number of years ago the results of the mechanized system on quite an extensive scale on a gold quartz lead situated in Siskiyou county, California, showed very easily that much remaining virgin ground before the stripping, for some distance had been covered too deep to do any post-hole digging for further determination to locate a ny hidden stringers that may be connected onto the main ledge.

The sad results are, any future prospecting is hampered because of mixed up confusion. The "bulldozer" is not the infallible answer then.

Bert Kissinger
520 Boardman St.
Medford.

Slow Burn
To the Editor: Having read the article in the Wednesday Tribune concerning the school consolidation, I have been coming to a slow burn.

I am primarily referring to the Phoenix district. It seems obvious to me that the feelings of the majority of the people were clearly stated in a poll taken a few weeks ago. I personally would like to keep the Phoenix district as it is now, but since it seems we must consolidate, the preference for Talent was made quite clear by myself as well as a good many other people.

I would like Mr. Beddoe to clarify his statement as to what constitutes a leading citizen and the majority, which he definitely did not represent.

Our children, in my opinion, lose their individuality, as well as a fine agricultural program which we now have at Phoenix. We would not lose this in a Talent consolidation.

Let us, the real majority of the Phoenix district, make ourselves heard before we get railroaded into something that none of us want.

Donald E. Fredenburg
341 South Stage rd.
Medford.

wrong word. It is then the committee decides to recommend to its house that the bill pass, or table the measure, which means it will not receive further consideration or delay any action on it.

Although debate on a measure when it is being considered by the entire membership of one of the houses of the legislature may be articulate and eloquent, more times than not it has little effect on the way the vote will go.

The importance of the work done by the committees has led one freshman legislator to observe that much of the formal session was a waste of time. The tempo of committee work is increasing, with well over a thousand measures now introduced. Hearings go through the day and into the night with at least two or three groups meeting every evening. Some are recommended for approval while others find their place on the committee tables.

First of the measures to fall by the wayside was a proposal that women dye their hair for the Oregon Centennial. Since then 70 other measures have been put on the table by committees ranging from matters such as allowing an employee time off from his job so that he will have up to four hours to vote, to increasing the pay of circuit judges to \$15,000 a year.

An example of one reason a bill is sometimes tabled is the action taken by the Senate State and Federal Affairs committee in setting aside a bill to create a legislative fiscal officer and the committee in choosing between the two—which did virtually the same thing—decided for the measure which had been proposed by its interim committee.

Half Have Tabled Bills
Exactly half of the 40 committees in the legislature have thus far tabled bills which have come before them. To date the House Judiciary committee is the leader in tabling bills which it has considered. Included among the eight it has put aside are measures which would have prevented dentists from advertising, provided for permission for alcohol tests for drivers at any time after they get an operator's license, establishing a statewide curfew and allowing children over 16 years old to smoke.

The House Highway committee has put seven measures on the table including one which would have required buses to have an exhaust pipe discharge funnel from above the top of the body of the vehicle.

A similar number of bills

have been tabled by the House Alcoholic Control committee. Among the measures rejected are ones which would allow a 10 per cent discount to purchasers of 60 or more bottles of liquor and one to permit the sale of beer by the keg by taverns.

Fish Bills Killed
Among the six bills rejected by the House Fish and Game committee are those which would allow the governor to extend the hunting season if he has been forced to delay its opening; require a license to fish in the ocean, merge Fish and Game commissions into one agency rather than the two separate bodies presently in existence and make it unlawful to catch steelhead in the Columbia river during February except with a hook and line.

A bill tabled by the Senate Labor and Industries committee would have brought nurses, nurses aids, laboratory technicians and social welfare workers under unemployment compensation.

The House Elections committee put aside a measure which would have required an elected official to resign from his job if he decided to run for another office before he had completed his term.

Judiciary Bill
One of the five measures which has been tabled by the Senate Judiciary committee would have put a person released from Fairview Home under the jurisdiction of the county from which he was a resident before he was committed.

A measure which would have established a tax supervising and conservation commission in Marion county as well as all others in the state over 50,000 was among those tabled by the Senate Taxation committee.

second strike with aircraft). This gives a total of approximately 50 targets, all of them completely "soft." Assuming 33 1/2 per cent reliability for the Soviet ICBM, a stock of 1550 missiles would be enough for the purpose.

On the basis of the National Intelligence estimates, the President and the Pentagon leaders alike assert that the Soviets do not have this stock of ICBMs at the present time. On the face of the known facts, the arguments for this estimate appear less strong than the arguments against it. For example, the only sensible explanation for the shutdown of output of the "Bison" bomber is the conversion of the Soviet's heavy bomber factories to ICBM production. In addition, it is well to remember the persistent optimistic errors in previous national estimates.

IN ANY case, the rightness or wrongness of the estimates does not need to be argued. The whole American future is now being gambled on a guess that the Soviets do not have a few score weapons, which they have the means to produce and have been working desperately hard to produce. Whether the guess is good or bad, this is a criminal gamble. Only the same psychology that begot Pearl Harbor would permit such a gamble, and especially after this country has received the clearest kind of strategic warning at Berlin.

While we have zero tactical warning, and no missiles of our own in hard pads, there is only one way to reduce the gamble. The maximum feasible percentage of SAC's great force must be kept in the air, with targets assigned, bombs aboard and ready to go. The word maximum needs to be emphasized, since the much easier and cheaper sort of air alert confined to SAC's B-52 squadrons will provide no more than "minimum deterrence" which is not real deterrence. The cost, though considerable, will be under one billion a year; but intense efforts will also be needed to increase the flow to SAC of replacement parts, spare crews, jet tankers to improve the B-47 capability, etc.

It seems a small price to pay, when you remember General Power's remark that "Pearl Harbor, though a highly successful surprise was really like stamping on a strong man's little finger." The surprise we are now risking would not just mean the beginning of an ultimately victorious war. It would mean the end of these United States. (Copyright 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
ONLY 1501



Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, Neb.—If the National Intelligence estimates are just no more than a normally wrong, this country may soon be nakedly exposed to something infinitely worse than Pearl Harbor.

Only one measure can be taken to reduce the risk. The Strategic Air Command can be ordered to mount an immediate, maximum air-borne alert.

SAC's brilliant commander, Gen. Thomas S. Power, has already begged the authorities in Washington to put SAC on an air-borne alert status. But mounting a continuing air-borne alert will cost money. Hence Gen. Power has been turned down, for the usual budgetary reasons.

These are the terrible facts that have been all but burned into this reporter's mind, during his days here, in the headquarters of the great deterrent force that carries the main burden of guarding the United States and the free world. The grim mathematics that prove the facts are indeed that, and not mere figments from a nightmare, can be summarized as follows:

FIRST, SAC is already maintaining a 15-minute ground alert of one-third of its aircraft, but the existing warning system does not "see" missiles. The new missile-seeking radars will not be in position until 1961, on present projections. Thus SAC now has zero warning against a Soviet surprise attack with ballistic missiles. In these circumstances, the whole SAC force can be surprised on the ground if the Soviet has the missiles to do the job.

Second, the Pentagon leaders have admitted in their recent testimony that the Soviets may well have enough medium range ballistic missiles to destroy all of SAC's overseas bases.

Third, only one question then remains: whether SAC's bases in this hemisphere are equally vulnerable. The number of Soviet ICBMs needed to strike at this hemisphere is proportional, of course, to the target system. Most probably the Soviets would wish their first strike to destroy all of SAC's 30-odd bases on this side of the Atlantic, plus the national command post in Washington, plus the main nodes of the communications net of the American Air Defense Command (in order to clear the way for a potential

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