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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 17, 1949 (Thursday)  
Ashland voters flock to the polls in an election for the recall of three city councilmen.  
A medium intensity runway lighting system is to be installed at Medford airport.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
March 17, 1939 (Friday)  
Medford Corporation plans to resume logging and railroad operations Monday with the mill work to follow Thursday.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "A number of citizens have been noted mowing their lawns when they could be playing golf. They are trying to get out of assisting with the spring housecleaning, and not fooling anybody, least of all the little woman at their house."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
March 17, 1929 (Sunday)  
The labor shortage for all kinds of work in the valley persists.  
St. Patrick's day is observed in the city.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
March 17, 1919 (Monday)  
An effort is launched to have the federal labor office here kept open for the next two months.  
The near-beer problem is put up to the court for a ruling.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
March 17, 1909 (Wednesday)  
West Seventh st. property owners consider paying for paving intersections as the city lacks funds.  
Desert Oil company's well northeast of town is down to 100 feet.

**What's Your I.Q.?**  
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.  
1. Is pure lead a relatively hard, or soft, metal?  
2. Does the month of February ever have five Sundays?  
3. Does tactile sense refer to the sense of taste, sight, touch, hearing, or smell?  
4. Correct the following: "If he would have come earlier, he would have been in time."  
5. What does the name Nova Scotia mean?  
6. Who said, "There never was a good war or a bad peace?"  
7. In describing members of the seal family, what is a male, a female, and a baby seal called, respectively?  
8. On what island did Chiang Kai-shek take refuge when the Nationalist troops were defeated by the Communists on the China mainland?  
9. What have the following in common: John Singleton Copley, Benjamin West, Gilbert Stewart?  
10. What is the name for a field in which rice is grown?

Answers: 1. Soft. 2. Yes. 3. Touch. 4. "If he had come earlier." 5. New Scotland. 6. Benjamin Franklin. 7. Bull, cow, and pup. 8. Formosa. 9. American painters. 10. Paddy.

### Bad Precedent

The legislature is trying to decide whether to approve a bond issue of \$60 million to pay for a new bridge across the Columbia at Astoria, and for improvement of Highway 42, from Roseburg to Coquille.

Proponents of these two projects point out that they are badly needed. And they are.

But we object to the legislature constituting itself into a sort of gigantic highway commission, and deciding on its own, hastily and while under political pressure, which routes should be improved.

OUR objections would be less if they approved a bond issue for highway construction and then turned it over to the highway commission to spend. Otherwise, why have a highway commission?

Oregon's highway department is one of the best in the nation. It has done wonders with amounts of money far less in proportion than that available to some other states. It has looked at the state as a whole, balancing the needs of one area against the needs of the rest of the state.

And it has come up with a remarkably good, well-rounded and fair distribution of highway construction according to the needs of the state as a whole.

This pattern will be upset if the legislature tells the highway department what routes to build.

WE KNOW for a fact that the commission is aware of the call for the Columbia river bridge, and for the improvement of Highway 42. But it has looked at them in the light of equal or more serious needs in other parts of the state. First things first has been its operating policy.

Precedent for bonding action for one segment of highway was set two years ago, when some \$12 million was allocated to rebuild Highway 101 in Coos and Curry counties—a badly needed project. But that was "sold" to the legislature as a one-time-only proposition.

If the policy is again abrogated, the highway commission's orderly plan of development is apt to go by the boards.

The commission has made its mistakes, all right. But it is right in opposing this infringement on its authority and its duty to plan Oregon's highways for orderly development for the benefit of the whole state, not just part of it.—E.A.

### Wages of Thoughtlessness

We hope a lot of youngsters read Mary Kelly's article in yesterday's Mail Tribune about Hugh D'Autremont.

It is an almost perfect example of what can ensue from one unthinking misdeed in early life. It is the kind of post script which could follow any young man who just "doesn't realize" what he's getting into in trying to get by the "easy way."

Hugh D'Autremont, as Mary's article shows so clearly, was raised a decent boy, liked by many people, respected by his fellow-students and teachers, successful at school.

But one incident, where he was led on by two older brothers, virtually destroyed his life. From then on it was 31 years of prison.

And the irony of his serious illness, just as he was getting his first "break" in all that time, only serves to emphasize the whole thing.

THERE are in Jackson county a lot of basically decent young boys who are flirting with just that kind of future.

They don't mean to do anything "really wrong," but they are putting themselves, day after day, in a position which could turn into heartbreak and repentance for the rest of their lives.

A small burglary can turn, too easily, into a shooting scrape with police; a few drinks before driving can result in death or injury, either for themselves or for others who are innocent; a fought-out "beef" can turn into a prison record.

Hugh D'Autremont, as a youngster, wasn't really bad. He was thoughtless, and perhaps too easily led. And he's been paying for it ever since.—E.A.

### Big Park

A little story in our favorite newspaper the other day pointed out that Oregon has nearly 170 state parks—more than any other state in the nation.

Most of them are relatively small, such as those in Jackson county—TouVelle, Casey, Tubb Springs, McLeod, Ben Hur Lampman, Laurelhurst.

And none can begin to compare with Adirondack State Park in New York. This park contains 5,177 square miles of lake and forest. It is slightly larger than Connecticut, and is the largest state park in the nation.

IT IS also unique in that the state owns only about half of it, and the rest of the area, which is dedicated as park and forest preserve, is owned by pulp or lumber companies, or by other agencies or owners who have dedicated their ownership for park purposes.

Despite the vast areas in the west, probably Adirondack park will remain the only state park of that size, for it was developed in large part before the forest service entered the picture. The function of Adirondack park is served, to an extent at least, in the west by the National Forests.—E.A.

### Dennis the Menace



YOU BETTER GO ON A DIET, DAD! YOU'RE STARTIN' TO FEEL SQUOOSH!

### Drummond Reports

(Walter Lippman is again traveling in Europe. Roscoe Drummond reports from Washington in his absence.)

#### MR. ROCKEFELLER DOES IT

Washington — If Nelson Rockefeller wants to be the Republican Presidential nominee next year—and I know of no one who says he doesn't—he is going about it the right way.

The best possible way for Mr. Rockefeller to get ahead in national politics is not to try to get ahead in national politics but to prove, by his works, that he is a courageous and skillful Governor of New York State.

On the record of his first 2½ months he is making a good beginning toward removing one of the persistent question marks which overhang his future.

Sure, everyone said, he is a charming candidate and an ingratiating vote-getter. So what? Doesn't that mean that when the hard tests of public office come, he will prove to be only a charming and ingratiating Governor, issuing Rockefeller reports and shaking hands very gracefully?

Mr. Rockefeller proved that he was the kind of Republican who could create a political landslide in New York State in the face of a Democratic landslide in the nation.

The test of the election was: Could he become Governor? He could. The test of the post-election is: Could he govern?

OBVIOUSLY what has happened during the first 2½ months is not a final answer, but the evidence thus far is on the side:

That Gov. Rockefeller is a decision-maker, not a report-maker.

That he is a determined and effective political leader capable of uniting his party behind a politically unpopular program—increased taxes to pay for increased public services.

That Gov. Rockefeller can govern.

It is certainly an arguable point whether the stand which he has taken in Albany to maintain and at points to up spending for public services—hospitals, schools, roads, and other community facilities—and for higher taxes, will help him or hurt him in respect to the 1960 Republican Presidential nomination. My instinct is to feel that it would help more than hurt. What it does is:

Show that Mr. Rockefeller is a conservative party leader who does not intend to neglect the public and social-welfare services of the government.

Prove that Mr. Rockefeller stands for fiscal responsibility and for a pay-as-you-go, not a borrow-as-you-go, policy. It is a stand for solvency which neither Governor Harriman nor Harriman's Republican-controlled legislature would take.

In a word he has demonstrated that his leadership means using conservative principles to deal with public problems, not to brush them under the rug.

BUT the larger significance of what happened in Albany last week when both houses of the legislature passed a budget and tax program—with nearly every Republican voting with him and every Democrat voting against him—is that it revealed Mr. Rockefeller's mastery—at least in this critical instance—of the art of political party leadership.

He took the politically unpopular course—raising taxes in order to keep the state solvent. He was absolutely firm in keeping to the substance of his program. He was sufficiently yielding to his party's legislative leaders in making changes in some details.

It seems to me that this exhibition of successful leadership goes to the heart of the

question which remained unanswered by Mr. Rockefeller's landslide election. Yes, he was an effective candidate, but would he be an effective Governor?

In this signal test—and a very exacting test at that—Mr. Rockefeller, with the opposition Democrats lined up unanimously against him, proved to be an effective Governor.

Obviously this isn't the verdict of history, but it is the verdict of an important first segment of the Rockefeller record.

If there are more of these accomplishments, Gov. Rockefeller will not have to seek the national spotlight. The national spotlight will seek him.

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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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

#### Notes on the Demise of True Poetry, and, Incidentally, Bear Creek Fish

To the Editor:  
Little fishie in Bear Creek Yea, the one with rosy cheek.

Why for ails thee little chap?  
Didst thou bite a blasting cap,  
Or did Rode, poet supreme, Rotonene your little stream?

(Note to Editor: Rode is not poet supreme, this is poetic license.)  
J. A. McCalvy,  
315 Fluhrer Bldg.,  
Medford.

#### Notes, Etc., No. 2

To the Editor:  
Would-be poets on the shore  
Trouble not your brains no more  
What you thought mass fishicide  
Was nothing but insecticide.  
Dean McCalvy  
(6th Grade Student)  
559 Hazel st.,  
Central Point, Ore.

#### Universal Language

To the Editor: Are you one of the million and a half Americans who this year will journey abroad? Nothing will add more pleasure to your trip than a knowledge of Esperanto, the international language, which you can master in a few months.

As a member of the Universal Esperanto Association, you will wear the green star which identifies you to other Esperantists the world over. The Yearbook will give you the address of delegates in all principal cities whom you may call on for assistance with lodging or itinerary.

You will not be restricted to the tourist districts nor have to follow an English speaking guide, but can mingle with people in all walks of life and talk with them easily in your mutual second language.

The Esperanto League, Meadville, Pa., can furnish titles of teach-yourself textbooks. Investigate the uses of Esperanto in your business or profession, hobby or cultural pursuits. You'll be glad you did.

(Mrs.) Mary J. Gibson  
P. O. Box 407  
Riverdale, Calif.

#### Political Governor

To the Editor: We of the Democratic party have recently been researching the campaign speeches in which Mark Hatfield promised faithfully how "nonpolitical" and "nonpartisan" he would be as our governor.

Is this why Governor Hat-

## Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

### BEDROCK DANGER

Washington—The debate between President Eisenhower and Congress over our military preparations is at last reaching the real point, the true issue.

This Administration's slow, conscious staving out of our ground forces, the Army and Marine Corps.

No Congress can usefully challenge a President on the tactical details of his military planning as commander-in-chief. It cannot do so even on such immense details as his deliberate decision to allow the Russians to lead us in one weapon, the intercontinental missile. This, of course, the Administration is doing in the conviction that

### In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

More today about Hawaii. Maybe a little more history will do us no harm.

AS RECITED previously in this space, the Hawaiian Islands were sighted first by a Spaniard, Juan Gaetano, in 1555. To him, they were merely some more volcanic islands in an ocean that was full of islands. So he made a note in his diary and sailed on. This diary note is the sole record of the original discovery.

Two and a quarter centuries passed. Then Captain James Cook came along. He was on his way back to England after proving that there was no Northwest Passage for ships from the Pacific to the Atlantic. He too stumbled onto the islands.

He stopped. He traded with the natives. He liked them, and they liked him. He returned a year later, and this time trouble started. His men got in a fight with the islanders (maybe, seeking the quick buck, which was as much sought after then as now, the white men CHEATED a bit) and in the ruckus Captain Cook was killed.

His men built a monument to him and sailed away.

TIME marched on.

When Captain Cook made his visit, each island had a king. The biggest king of the bunch was Chief Kamehameha, who ruled the island of Hawaii. He took the other island kings into camp and ruled the roost. In 1795, he formed a dynasty (which means a ruling family) and the Kamehameha dynasty lasted through some five generations, when it ran out of male heirs and after quite a little fighting a queen ascended the Hawaiian throne in 1891.

Her name was Liliuokalani, and she was a character.

AT THIS point, we'll have to go back a little. The first white man saw the islands in 1555. The next white man saw them first on January 18, 1778. From then on, white men were numerous. They saw the islands' possibilities in the way of sugar and pineapples, and went into the business in a big way. One of them was Sanford Ballard Dole, who founded the Dole pineapple dynasty.

Queen Liliuokalani ascended the throne in 1891, but she didn't hit it off too well with the American business interests. She wanted to go back to the old ways, and they wanted to go on with the new. So they started a revolution in 1893 and overthrew her and proclaimed a republic. They sought to have their

new republic annexed by the U. S., but Grover Cleveland, then President, couldn't see it and ordered Queen Liliuokalani restored to her throne. The pro-tem government of the republic refused to accept her.

She didn't take it without a fight. She came to the U. S. and put up a battle that for color and flash and zing was not surpassed by Madame Chiang Kai-Shek in more recent years. There was no radio and no TV in those days, but she was lionized by the newspapers for whom she made marvelous copy. She was known popularly as Queen Lil and was a seven-day wonder.

But she lost her battle. In 1898, the U. S. took formal possession of the islands and in 1900 congress established the Territory of Hawaii and Sanford Ballard Dole became the territory's first American governor.

Whence came the name Hawaii? It grew out of the native word for the largest of the islands. The word was OWY-HEE. The white man spelled it HAWAII.

Algiers, Algeria—(UPI)—The French army announced Monday night that the Algerian rebels lost 830 men in clashes with French troops last week. French losses were set at 45 men killed.

Husbands! Wives! Get Pep, Vim; Feel Younger  
Thousands of couples are weak, worn-out, exhausted just because body lacks iron. For new younger feeling after 40, try Ostrea Tonic Tablets. Contain iron for pep; the scientific dose Vitamin B-12 day after day—abundant size costs little. Or buy Economy size and save \$1.67. At all drug stores.

Longtime observers of the state scene tells me that Mark Hatfield, who campaigns as a "nonpartisan," is the most partisan and the most political governor whom our state has had in modern times!

Dave Epps  
State Chairman of the Democratic Party  
429 Governor Bldg.,  
Portland 4, Ore.

our mixture of many aircraft and few stationary missile-launchers is best for our own purposes.

For, right or wrong as it may be, this kind of question is one for the President alone as commander-in-chief. It amounts to a tactical war plan. Congress has no means to make tactical war plans. Constitutionally and in logic, the missile decision is no different than a commander-in-chief decision in wartime to commit all our forces on one battlefield at the risk of losing everything on other fronts.

If the President is buying too many bombers and too few missiles, it is his business and his responsibility and not that of Congress, fateful as it may be. But year after year to reduce the Army and Marine Corps to the point where ultimately they will become irrelevant to warfare is quite another thing. This is far more than an exercise of a President's traditional right to cut up and direct the actual spending of the defense dollar provided by Congress.

This is not simply a proper commander-in-chief decision; it is a matter of the highest and most urgent political concern. It is a case in which military policy is dominating what is constitutionally a far higher thing, the very grand foreign policy of the United States of America.

For to make the ground forces unable to guarantee our interests anywhere—as the President himself has said they are unable to do now in Germany—is to paralyze that high foreign policy. And Congress has the most intimate Constitutional right to have a hand in that kind of policy.

When the President says, as he did last week, that we are "certainly not going to fight a ground war in Europe," he is foreclosing foreign policy itself. The only possible meaning is that, assuming no diplomatic settlement of the Berlin crisis can be reached and force must be used, that force will be atomic-hydrogen force. It is perfectly obvious that millions of the most earnestly anti-Communist people would shrink in horror from such a terrible alternative.

In short, the progressive decline in the ground forces means a progressive inability to fight limited, non-atomic wars anywhere, for any purpose. And that means a progressive denial to Congress of its gravest power under the Constitution, the power to declare war.

For the only alternative to limited warfare—or appeasement—is nuclear warfare. And nobody can suppose that in such a war there would be even a moment to ask Congress anything at all before pushing the buttons of holocaust.

It is upon this great Constitutional and political issue, surely, that Congress should make it stand against the President's views. It will do no good to spread the argument over those things,

however important, with which Congress has no proper authority. And it will only do harm to raise in Congress intemperate voices suggesting that the President is simply a willful man who will not properly arm this country for a push-button war.

The real, the bedrock, danger is far different. It is that military policy is resting far too much, rather than too little, on push-button preoccupations and thus destroying any field of maneuver for what ought to be the overriding foreign policy of the United States.

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## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

### CANDIDATE HUMPHREY

Washington — Prematurely, almost explosively, the pattern of the Democratic presidential race is now being revealed. The latest chapter in the story is the decision of Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota to do or die in the key pre-convention primaries.

The decision was really dictated by Sen. Humphrey's classification in the teeming brood of Democratic hopefuls. Like Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Humphrey is an active candidate. He cannot join the more comfortable class of inactive candidates, which is headed by Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri, with anyone else you may choose to accuse of presidential ambitions trailing along behind.

The difference between the active and inactive candidates is rather simple. Kennedy and Humphrey, the activists, are ready to run hard for the nomination because they know they have to. Rightly or wrongly, Symington and the other inactives hope to be nominated by default, because the two activists have committed mutual mayhem, or have failed to make the grade in some other way.

In the present phase, therefore, it is deeply interesting to watch President Truman and others quietly peddling Symington as the ideal compromise choice of the Democracy, when the time comes to compromise. It is downright comic to listen to more improbable but no less hopeful aspirants lengthily ruling out every other nominee but themselves, by the familiar reductio ad absurdum method. But the real drama of the present phase centers on the Kennedy-Humphrey contest.

Neither Kennedy nor Humphrey has been at all anxious to give the customers their money's worth, by starting slugging without undue delay. Kennedy has the proof of the opinion polls that he is currently the Democrats' biggest potential vote-getter. He has all of New England. He has the hope of New York, of most of Illinois and of several other large groups of delegates. Normally, Kennedy might be tempted (and he may yet be tempted) by the front-runner's usual plan of avoiding needless bloodshed.

But Kennedy is a Catholic. More bothersome still, he is thought of as a juvenile. (He is actually 41, but it seems to be dangerous in politics to enter middle age with more hair and less waistline than is customary after 40.) Hence Kennedy has to overcome these handicaps by the sort of commanding lead he can only gain in the primaries. In most primary victories, he will not have a really good chance of being nominated.

HUMPHREY'S reluctance to start slugging has been

more important, with which Congress has no proper authority. And it will only do harm to raise in Congress intemperate voices suggesting that the President is simply a willful man who will not properly arm this country for a push-button war.

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even greater than Kennedy's. Only a little more than a fortnight ago, his remarkably astute partner and political organizer, Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota, was grimly trying to avert a Wisconsin primary. Freeman wanted the Wisconsin Democrats to back a favorite son slate of delegates. The reason was, quite simply, that the Humphrey forces have been deeply impressed (and not a little depressed too) by the evidence of Kennedy's powerful appeal to the voters.

Maybe Humphrey would still be reluctant to plunge into the fray, if Freeman's effort to put Wisconsin on ice had been successful. But the Freeman effort failed. Furthermore, primary victories are very much more needed by Humphrey than by Kennedy. There is little evidence as yet of Humphrey's mass appeal. He does not have any big bloc of delegates outside his own balliwick. His nomination would strongly tend to drive many Southerners to a third party ticket. In short, he is the kind of candidate who can only wait to triumph through a sea of gore.

These sanguinary facts have now been faced by Humphrey himself, by Governor Freeman, and by Humphrey's able new campaign adviser, Washington Lawyer James Rowe Jr. Rowe proclaims that "We want to fight all the primaries we can get into." The word "want" is perhaps an exaggeration. But the Humphrey strategy is now based on the acknowledgment that Humphrey has simply got to fight at least the two key primaries, Oregon and Wisconsin. Humphrey's decision in turn virtually imposes the same decision on Kennedy.

BECAUSE Humphrey is admittedly behind, he has laid out a grueling plan of campaign. As soon as the present Congressional session ends, he will start running in all the states where he has hopes for delegates, and above all in Wisconsin and Oregon. He will run in all as though he were a Senate-candidate in each. As the records show, Humphrey is a formidable politician and a particularly formidable campaigner. Now that he has adopted this do-or-die strategy, the Humphrey candidacy must be regarded as transformed.

Formerly, his candidacy was a local phenomenon, with fringe support from ex-Adlai Steverstonites in states outside Humphrey's home area. But now the Humphrey candidacy can easily determine the course of the Democratic Convention; and this can still be the case, whether Humphrey wins or Kennedy wins.

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