

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North First St. Ph. SP 2-6141
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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford Oregon under Act of March 3, 1897
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes. Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$10.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$5.50
Carrier and Deliveries 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representatives: WEST HOLIDAY CO., INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
AFFILIATE MEMBER
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
April 7, 1949 (Thursday)
Medford Safety council members discuss possible formation of school safety patrols.
Snow surveyors report abundant water supplies for irrigation this year.
20 YEARS AGO
April 7, 1939 (Friday)
Street light poles on downtown Medford streets are painted green in connection with the city's "clean-up" program.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Outside of Moses Alford, ye city recorder, running around afternoons without his coat, there are no prominent signs of summer hereabouts."
30 YEARS AGO
April 7, 1929 (Sunday)
A slim chance for establishment of a Congressional district in southern Oregon is reported.
Precipitation in March was only half the normal figure, according to weather bureau reports.
40 YEARS AGO
April 7, 1919 (Monday)
Republicans carry Michigan and vote dry.
The 1919 winter wheat crop sets a new record.
50 YEARS AGO
April 7, 1909 (Wednesday)
Medford needs 14 miles of new sidewalks, according to a report from the city council.
Central Point raises \$1,000 for promotional advertising, to be used by its new Commercial club.
What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. The first name of a famous Italian tenor was Enrico. What was his surname?
2. Name the Spanish Queen who aided Christopher Columbus.
3. Was it General Grant, General Pershing, General Lee or General Sherman who said, "War is hell"?
4. What was the reason for the "Klondike Rush"?
5. Is the island of Madeira a Spanish, Portuguese, or Italian possession?
6. Correct the following: "One of my shipmates were helping me."
7. In the song "Sweetheart of Sigma Chi," what color hair did the girl have?
8. Is the port of Shanghai, China in Nationalist or Communist hands?
9. A ladybird is a fish, bird, mammal, or beetle?
10. The largest existing statue in the world is in the New York area; name it.
Answers: 1. Caruso. 2. Isabella. 3. General Sherman. 4. Discovery of Gold. 5. Portuguese. 6. "One of my shipmates was..." 7. Golden hair. 8. Communists. 9. Beetle. 10. Statue of Liberty.
OPEN TRADE TALKS
Cairo—UPI—The United Arab Republic and Britain opened talks Monday aimed at resuming trade between the two countries. Trade between the two was stopped after the 1956 Suez crisis.

Unorganized 'Do-Gooders'

It remains to be seen whether or not the Oregon legislature will, this year, face up to its responsibility to provide the state with what it needs in the way of state services.

And what are these "state services"? They are a multitude of things which the state does for its people, simply because they are unable to do them for themselves.

They include the building of highways, of policing them, of building prisons for convicted felons, hospitals for the mentally ill, and training schools for future doctors and dentists; of providing the system of common schools required by the constitution, and a system of institutions of higher education; of caring for the elderly through old age assistance. These are only samples.

THE state has done all these things because, over the years, the people have demanded them, and have shown they are willing to pay the taxes to support them.

This year, there is a serious question as to whether these services are going to get what they need to continue doing the job Oregonians want them to do.

There is a serious doubt, for instance, that the state will make the appropriation necessary to continue state support for schools at the present level. If it doesn't, it will mean either an increase in local property taxes for schools, or a lowering of school standards.

ANOTHER example is the legislature's action in approving a deficiency appropriation of \$1,200,000 for the welfare commission, when the commission had said that \$1,900,000 was needed to maintain its standard of grants to older people, dependent children and others in need. (Governor Hatfield had recommended the appropriation be cut to \$900,000.)

This is a cut which will cause real hardship in many a household in the next few months.

This sort of thing prompts the Register-Guard in Eugene to ask, "Where is the 'Party with a Heart'?"—referring to the majority Democrats in the legislature, most of whom campaigned on programs of improved services—or, at the very least, their maintenance at no-lesser a level.

ANOTHER example comes to hand in the form of a letter from District Judge Paul A. Thalhoffer of Pendleton, who handles probate matters in Umatilla county, and who as such is charged with the job of committing mentally retarded people to the Fairview home, and mentally ill people to the state hospitals.

His long letter, written obviously in a state of acute irritation, not to say desperation, says:

"During the past year, every time I committed one of these poor, unfortunate children to Fairview Home, I found it a painful experience to inform the parents that it would take approximately two years for their child to work his way up the long waiting list into the institution. When parents ask me why their child must wait two years after they have made the big decision to break up their family, I simply must tell them that the state of Oregon has never made adequate provision for the care and treatment of the mentally retarded. They are not satisfied with this answer. Neither am I."

JUDGE THALHOFER goes on to point out that there is a waiting list of more than 500 persons for the Fairview Home; that the 1957 legislature provided for 400 additional beds soon to be ready; that by the time they are ready and occupied the waiting list will still be more than 200 persons, and it will continue to grow as Oregon's population grows.

He estimates the need at 806 additional beds between now and January 1, 1963, and unless they are provided for, this year, the waiting list will continue to grow. He adds:

"However, it is distressing to note that... only 215 additional beds have survived the economy axe. If the present legislature makes provision for these 215 beds only, as is now indicated, then there will be a waiting list of approximately 600 by January 1, 1963."

"How about the many retarded children and some adults who must be taken from their homes for their own good and for the good of their families? How about the pathetic little children who will never be able to adjust to a normal family life nor to a normal social environment? How about the retarded persons who must be institutionalized for their own protection and for the protection of society? What in the world are we going to do about them?"

NOW Judge Thalhoffer is only one man, one judge, and he is in a position to be principally concerned over the one problem.

Yet his informed opinion is an example of the reality, in terms of real people and real situations, of the need for the "state services," which sound so impersonal when phrased that way.

Other and equally pertinent and even moving arguments can be made for the other "state services" which, apparently, are going to be stunted or ignored this year—school support, welfare aid, higher education, badly needed buildings, and so on.

PEOPLE—good, honest and conscientious people—who believe that these things are important, and who are willing to pay their cost, are subject to the age-old cries of "do-gooder" and "bleeding heart."

Well, so be it. If having an honest concern for the welfare of one's less-fortunate fellows—be they retarded children or persons on old age assistance or youngsters who are faced with a less-than-standard education—is being a "bleeding heart" or a "do-gooder," there are a heck of a lot of them.

Perhaps members of the legislature would be well-advised to take note of this fact. And just because they aren't organized into pressure groups doesn't mean they can't think for themselves at election time.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



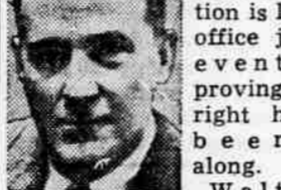
"No son, I didn't tell you the alarm clock was unbreakable... why?"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE CHINA THREAT

Washington—The stoutest defender of one of the most truly rational of foreign policies of the Eisenhower Administration is leaving office just as events are proving how right he has been all along.



William S. White

Robertson is resigning as Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs amid new and overwhelming evidence of the brutality of the Chinese Communist regime in Peiping. The Chinese Communists have driven the young Dalai Lama, the god-king of Tibet, from his homeland. They are baying at him like fierce hounds in the refuge granted to him in India by Prime Minister Nehru.

Mr. Nehru has spent years righteously tut-tutting over absolute refusal to make any deal with Peiping. So, unhappily, have most of our allies, though in a less pompous way. Perhaps he is now learning that there has been more to the steadfast American policy of non-recognition of the bandit regime in Communist China than mere stubborn wrong-headedness. For the implacable Red neighbors toward whom he has been so very "reasonable" are increasingly unreasonable with him for sheltering their chosen victim.

It is sadly possible, however, that it will require yet another really big Chinese aggression, similar to their aggression against our own troops and those of all the United Nations in Korea, to convince the well-meaning that you can't do business with Peiping.

The departure of Mr. Robertson, therefore, raises special problems, apart from its historic irony. His role, though a sturdy one, could well be overstated; he was not the initiator of non-recognition, but only its faithful executor.

Basically, it has been the policy of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and also of a great majority of both political parties in Congress. All the same, Robertson, a Virginia banker in private life, had a degree of political protection which his foreign service career-officer successor, J. Graham Parsons, cannot hope to have. As the voice of Dulles, Robertson had in Dulles a backer who was the most powerful member of the Eisenhower Cabinet. He had the support, too, of the dominant conservatives in both parties.

(True, he was supported also by ultra-conservative extremists who did much to alienate reasonable opinion from a policy that was sound in itself but suffered, as other policy has done, from some of its friends.)

THUS, the whole domestic political understructure for maintaining non-recognition is now twice weakened. First, there was the incapacitation by illness of Mr. Dulles. Now there is the exit of Mr. Robertson, who also is in poor health.

No one here pretends to know exactly what is in the mind of the monolith of terror that is Communist China. But many fear that Peiping, which for years has been trying to shove or shoot its way into the United Nations, may try again before many months have gone.

Certainly, the times will be evilly ripe. A spirit of accommodation toward Soviet communism is spreading, in the understandable and general Western hope that some decent cold war armistice can be struck at the summit conference.

Any outbreak of Communist-inspired trouble in Asia would be a most-damaging distraction, and there would be temptation to buy it off. Indeed, it probably would be unwelcome even to the Russian leaders, because they need a summit settlement. There is, however, increasing doubt among highly responsible intelligence sources here that Moscow can necessarily control Peiping. The Red Chinese have already put in a slave system so vast and coldly wretched, so totally denying the human personality, as to frighten the Russians themselves.

It will not be surprising if the eastern branch of international communism seizes the opportunity to put on more pressure for recognition, perhaps bloody pressure, while all are preoccupied with the summit.

It is possible that some estimate underlies the fact that the United States is preparing to deploy a naval and Marine task force to the western Pacific.

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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.

Other Factors Told

To the Editor: Your recent editorial concerning the proposed national park near Florence failed to take into consideration several factors. This is understandable for nearly all of us are in favor of public parks where there is a need, or where it does not impose a burden and a loss on a great many fellow citizens.

The citizens in this community for the most part are not opposed to a national park. What we object to strenuously is the proposed boundaries which would take away Siltcoos and Washink lakes and a large tract of forest land reaching several miles inland. According to the announced plans, this area would be allowed to go back to wilderness.

There are many homes around these lakes and farms along the river bottoms. If the owners are forced to sell at a price fixed by the buyer without considering the potential worth and if they pay income taxes, and then have to lease the property back, in case they wish to remain, you can readily see that they are going to suffer quite a loss. According to the announced policy of the National Park service these owners would be urged, from time to time, to move out. The methods of persuasion could be very uncomfortable for the home owner.

In addition to many hundreds of citizens having to give up their homes to allow this area to return to wilderness, the local public schools, the fire and hospital districts would lose a big percentage of their taxes at a time when these units are having a difficult time making both ends meet.

Every situation is different. Here there are no restrictions to the public. Many public roads lead to the beaches, the lakes and the sand dunes. Only

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Editor's Note: Walter Lippmann has just returned from Europe, where he has taken a first-hand look at the Berlin crisis. This is the second of a four-part report on the situation.

THE TWO GERMANYS AND BERLIN

In yesterday's article I said that the present German crisis centers upon the fact that the reunification of the two Germanys is now recognized as impossible within the foreseeable future. This is the hub from which, like the spokes on a wheel, radiate all the current German problems, including the future of Berlin.

For reasons which I shall sketch in this article, an understanding of this momentous historical fact is essential to the formation of a workable Allied policy.

UNTIL last November, when the Soviet Union precipitated the present crisis, it was the official assumption on both sides of the Iron Curtain that Germany would eventually be reunited with Berlin as its capital. As late as the summit meeting at Geneva in 1955 the Russians were still endorsing the idea of German reunification. It is only since November of last year that Russia has openly and explicitly announced that its policy is to have two German states.

We would underestimate the weight and impact of the Russian action if we treated it as a mere example of Mr. Khrushchev's impulsiveness or as a case of bluff. Nor is it correct, so it seems to me, to regard as the main reason for the Russian action such incidental and subsidiary factors as the contrast between the brightness of West Berlin and the drabness of East Berlin, or the embarrassment of the refugee movement to the West, or even the irritation caused by Western propaganda and subversive agencies operating from West Berlin. The Soviet Union has lived for years with these things, and the Soviet Union could go on living with them.

EAST BERLIN is primarily a working class district and the standard of life has always been notably more drab than in West Berlin, which has always had a large middle class and many rich people. Moreover, the Russians, having drained East Germany for reparations in the years immediately after the war, fairly recently have reversed the process and are making big investments—estimated by our economists as having reached a total of \$400,000,000. The rate of industrial growth in East Germany is believed now to be about 10 per cent per annum, and there are competent American observers who say that the standard of life of working men and farmers is no longer radically far apart in the two Germanys.

Nor should we regard the flow of refugees as a major element in the Soviet initiative last November. Traffic between the two parts of the city of Berlin is quite free. If the Soviets thought it important, they could certainly reduce, even if they could not wholly stop, the migration from Communist Germany to democratic Germany.

I AM DWELLING on this because I am persuaded that if we overemphasize the nuisance value of West Berlin, we shall miss the chief significance of the Soviet Policy. By

about 20 miles of the Oregon Coast is privately owned. The county, state and National Forest have provided numerous fine parks and camping sites.

So you see it isn't as simple as it appears on the surface. We people in this area hope that if a national park is established it will be confined to land already in public hands and will not take away our homes and ruin our economy.

It doesn't seem to be asking too much to urge our fellow Oregonians to look into the facts before they give this project their unqualified approval.

John S. Parker, Route 1, Florence, Ore. Chairman, Information Committee, Western Lane Taxpayers Association

BANKING FIGURE DIES
New York—UPI—Joseph Broderick, 77, a leading figure in banking circles for half a century, died Sunday.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

SUCCESSFUL TEST
Washington—During the past week, the Western Alliance has been tested on the grave problem of Berlin, with excellent preliminary results.

Two simultaneous but quite different tests were conducted, both of them here in Washington. The more conspicuous was the tenth anniversary meeting of the NATO Council. At this meeting, some people expected the Scandinavians and other smaller NATO powers to press for a softer Western policy in the Berlin Crisis. There was no such pressure. On the contrary, there was striking unanimity that surrender at Berlin would lead on to surrender everywhere.

The more important test, however, was a series of discussions of the Berlin problem by the spokesmen of the three nations that have directly guaranteed the threatened city, Britain, France and the United States. For obvious practical reasons, these talks between British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd, French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, and Acting Secretary of State Christian Herter were more than once expanded to include the German Foreign Minister, Heinrich von Brentano.

THESE talks were the more important of the two tests for rather obvious reasons. They included the men with the heaviest responsibilities. They concerned the right line to adopt at the May Foreign Ministers' meeting in Geneva and the ensuing Summit meeting—and this is now the key question needing immediate answer. Finally, these talks were the first place to look for serious symptoms of disunity in the week's grand assembly of the West, since this was where British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd chiefly said what he had come to Washington to say.

Far too much can be made of the divergence between the British view and the Franco-German-American view. The British Government has never at any time advocated the abandonment of Free Berlin, although rather important elements in Britain have gone almost this far.

Yet the British Government has been more reluctant than the French, West German or American Governments to commit itself to determined measures for the defense of Free Berlin, if that grim need arises. And the British Government has been much more eager than the other governments to "ease tensions" as they keep saying, by giving the Soviets, if not of the main cake at Berlin, at least a big bagful of fairly desirable cookies.

THE issue between the British and the three other allies in the talks here in Washington was whether to go to Geneva with a bag-full of cookies for immediate Soviet consumption. In other words, the British wish to open the Geneva meeting by offering a program of concessions, which would allegedly create a common ground for fruitful discussion.

The concessions the British have been thinking about are known to be: first, some sort of de facto recognition of the status quo in the Eastern European satellite area, including East Germany; change in the status of Free Berlin and of the Western garrisons there; and third, the injection of the United Nations, in one way or another, into the complex Berlin picture.

But in this West European community there is no comfortable place for the East German state, which would be very left wing if not Communist. It is no accident, but quite logical, that the leaders of the European movement are not enthusiastic for German reunification. In their hearts they are in fact opposed to it.

And then there is NATO. Its strategic structure rests on the deployment of the Allied armies in Western Germany, and on their reinforcement by a West German army. There is really not any way by which this military structure could be preserved in any conceivable form of a reunited Germany. Since all the Western allies regard the NATO shield as indispensable to their own security, they must in fact and they do in fact oppose any German settlement which would dismantle the military structure in West Germany.

I do not wish to labor the matter beyond making the point that beneath the official surface Mr. K's policy of two Germanys finds great resonance in Western Europe. It is in this context—of a general consensus that reunification is not now practical politics—that Berlin has become a new and special problem. In this context a new and special solution of the Berlin problem has become necessary. It is, I believe, possible to work out such a solution.

(To be continued.)
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But British Foreign Secretary Lloyd, instead of arguing for this program, point by point, was required to debate a quite different issue. In brief, the American and French Governments made the point, with West German assent, that every negotiation with the Soviets is a session of super-Oriental haggling. Begin the Geneva negotiation by offering concessions, they said, and you are then certain to be asked to make a great many further concessions of a much more serious nature. Therefore, they concluded, good tactics require the Western Powers to go to Geneva with the simple intention of defending Western rights, leaving the problem of concessions to be considered on the spot if necessary.

IT IS hard to decide whether Foreign Secretary Lloyd was convinced by the logic of this argument, or whether he was simply impressed by the united front of the other chief Western Allies. At any rate, he accepted their argument. No doubt the Western negotiators will go to Geneva with a general idea of their maximum fall-back position. But they will not concede their fall-back position at the outset, because of the certainty that they would then be asked to fall back much further.

In this manner, the Western Allies have safely got through what may be called the trial rounds before Geneva. It remains to be seen now the Alliance will meet the fare more severe tests that are sure to come, when the threat to be countered will be immediate and concrete, rather than hypothetical and still remote in time.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT
INVITING INITIATIVE
By its record thus far, the 1959 Legislature may very well go down in Oregon history as the Pigeonhole Legislature. We do not readily recall a session in which committees have been so loose and free with their power to kill a bill without granting consideration by the entire Legislature.

One such burial without honors was accorded the other day to the measure designed to keep billboards from lining the Oregon sections of the new Interstate Highway System. A majority of the Senate Highways Committee apparently was more impressed by the arguments of the outdoor advertising industry and organized labor than with those of the Oregon Motor Assn., the Oregon Roadside Council, the Grange, garden clubs and architects, who advocated the roadside beautification measure.

This is an important public issue which is before every legislature in session this year by virtue of the permissive act passed by Congress to encourage billboard regulation along the freeway network. It will not down. The Senate committee's act invites billboard legislation by initiative. Proponents could write their own ticket in such a measure, giving reasonable assurance that the result would be much more distasteful to opponents than was the tabled bill.

—Portland Oregonian.

FIRE DESTROYS MILL
Lincolnton, N.C.—UPI—The Long Shoals Cotton Mills were destroyed by fire Monday. Floy Jumper, 35, a part-time photographer for a Charlotte television station, dropped dead of an apparent heart attack at the scene.

Counsel With . . .

Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan



Fred Brennan

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Thousands who feel weak, worn-out at 40, 50, 60 blame fading vigor on untimely aging, when real cause is just lack of invigorating iron and therapeutic Vitamin B12. Needed to recharge body's batteries. Thousands are amazed at way potent, new and improved Oreston Tonic Tablets pep blood, cells, organs, nerves. In just one day Oreston supplies iron equivalent to 16 dozen raw oysters, 4 lbs. of liver, 16 lbs. of beef, 3-day "get-acquainted" size 69¢. All druggists.