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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
April 10, 1949 (Sunday)
The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce directors endorse a House bill that would provide permanent wage increases for county officials.

A parade, drilling and exhibits mark the Army day festivities here.

20 YEARS AGO
April 10, 1939 (Monday)
About 500 musicians are expected to arrive here next Saturday for the district high school music contests.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The \$200 automobile is reported 'just around the corner.' Now there is nothing to do but locate the \$200."

30 YEARS AGO
April 10, 1929 (Wednesday)
The heaviest smudging of the season leaves a pall of smoke over the city.

The paving of Park ave. is half completed.

40 YEARS AGO
April 10, 1919 (Thursday)
The newly formed city band gives an impromptu concert in front of the Page theater.

Dr. R. W. Clancy is awarded the Belgian Cross for bravery under fire.

50 YEARS AGO
April 10, 1909 (Saturday)
Large crowds attend dedication ceremonies for the new high school building.

Col. E. Hofer of Salem, a speaker at the dedication, denies reports he is a candidate for governor.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. What type of eagle is represented in the U.S. coat of arms?
2. There are two South American countries which are land-locked; which two?
3. On an average, do men, or women, in the U.S. have the longer life span?
4. In which State is the University of Notre Dame?
5. "Boston Strong Boy" was a nickname for which noted heavyweight fighter whose first name was John?
6. Which is the only mammal that is capable of true flight?
7. Would you guess that a gallon of water weighs 6 1/3, 8 1/3, or 10 1/3 pounds?
8. Iodized salt is said to be good for preventing g—?
9. Which planet is sometimes called the twin of the earth?
10. If a camper said that he needed some lucifers, what would he need?

Shilly-Shally Session

The New York State Legislature recently finished a whirlwind session which was largely dominated by the determination of the new governor, Nelson Rockefeller, not only to maintain and extend the state's services, but to pay for them.

In common with many other states, New York has been spending more money than it has been collecting in recent years. Rockefeller, new to the governor's chair, decided this couldn't last.

Through a combination of what leadership, coercion or persuasion it is impossible to tell at this distance, the governor rammed his program through. Not only will the state maintain its level of governmental services, but some pretty stiff tax hikes were made to put it all on a pay-as-you-go basis.

WHAT a contrast when one looks at Salem, where the 50th legislative assembly is now in its 89th day!

Governor Hatfield's leadership has not been noteworthy (although it is only fair to point out that as a Republican, he has to deal with a legislature which has a Democratic majority, whereas Rockefeller, a Republican, had a GOP legislature).

And the Oregon legislature itself has been divisive, not only along partisan lines, but in some cases in intra-party squabbles.

Individually, there are some highly competent and sincere and intelligent people in this session. Collectively, they lack cohesion and a willingness to work together for the good of the state.

IT WOULD not be fair to say that nothing has been accomplished. Some worthwhile bills have been passed, and some bad ones tabled.

But from here, the general, overall impression is of pussy-footing, an unwillingness to come to grips with the big issues, and too much preoccupation with putting silly slogans on license plates, killing billboard control measures, and jockeying for partisan political advantage.

Such a verdict is bound to cause irritation to some of the more conscientious and able legislators who have been working hard at their jobs, doing the committee chores to which they are assigned, and expending their best efforts for what they think is the right kind of legislation.

But if the overall impression is not of indecisive shilly-shallying, we don't know what it is. —E.A.

A Few Specifics

Perhaps, with the generalities (above) out of the way, we should get down to specifics.

The legislature is playing with dynamite (to say nothing of human sensibilities, dignity and hunger) in casually lopping off \$700,000 of a welfare department deficiency request.

Grants to people on old age assistance, and dependent on aid to children, are small enough even when fully "standard." Cutting these arbitrarily brings with it a spectre of real grief and suffering.

It isn't too late for the legislature to correct this terrifying mistake—but it is too late to avoid at least some of the consequences, as the welfare department has already put some of the cuts into effect under legislative assurance it would not get what it needs.

THE HOUSE this week passed and sent to the senate the proposal to authorize the bonding of the state to build a Columbia river bridge. The amount specified is \$24 million. No method of repayment is specified, although there is talk of raising the \$10 auto registration fee to \$17.

The worst effect of the bill, however, is to abrogate the principle of highway commission supervision of highways, and its power to allocate funds were most needed.

The legislature, consisting of 90 members from every corner of the state, harried and harassed by multiple problems and pressures, makes a lousy highway commission.

THE LEGISLATURE has killed a bill to increase the AMOUNT of state aid to schools sufficient to keep the PROPORTION of school aid about where it is.

This means either (1) higher local property taxes, or (2) lower school standards.

Meanwhile, school budget committees are in a terrible bind, not knowing, even yet, how much state aid to anticipate.

Higher education, likewise, has been chopped down below the level of support it needs to prepare for the vast future influx of new students—students now in primary and secondary schools—students who can be counted.

The legislature presumably prefers to pretend they do not exist.

TIME has been frittered away by stupid sub-poenaing of editorial writers; by using a legislative committee as an instrument in one or two members' personal vendetta with the highly respected superintendent of state police; and by similar though less spectacular irresponsibilities.

The desperate needs of Fairview home, for added facilities for custodial care and treatment of the mentally retarded, are apparently to be ignored.

Other needed buildings are being lopped off. These are samples, only, that come to mind immediately.

It is not a record of which the legislature need feel very proud.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



ILL BE BACK IN A SEC. IM GONNA TELL HIM YOU'RE MARRIED.

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 last of a four-part report on the situation.

THE TWO GERMANYNS AND BERLIN

IV

At the end, the question for us is how we should deal with a situation which neither we nor the Russians can change. We cannot change the fact that there exist two German states and that West Berlin is a special problem.

The Soviet Union will not allow East Germany to be absorbed into the Western military and political community; if it did so, it would sacrifice the strategic control of Eastern Europe.

The Western allies will not allow West Germany to unite with East Germany in some sort of neutralized confederation. For that would destroy the fundamental basis of NATO which now rests on the strategic position of Western Germany and the reinforcement of the West German army.

An international agreement to reunite Germany is at present impossible unless either the Soviet Union or the Western allies abandon what they regard as their vital interests. Since neither side will abandon its vital interests, since neither can compel the other to abandon its vital interests, all of us must live with the fact that there are two Germanys and Berlin.

SPEAKING for myself, I do not like this situation. I belong to the minority who have long argued that German national feeling will not accept the partition of Germany, that some day and somehow the West Germany will come to terms with Eastern Germany and the Soviet Union in order to reunite their country. The case for a politically neutral Germany and for the disengagement of non-German troops has been inspired by an attempt to find an orderly settlement of the problem of German reunification—to avert a disorderly deal brought about by an explosion of frustrated national German patriotism.

But the attempt to negotiate a general settlement to reunify Germany has failed. That is the meaning of the present German crisis. Both sides are against an agreed reunification and they must now live with the consequences. These consequences include the grave risk that the German people will not accept the partition of their country.

THE best we can expect from the coming negotiations is not a settlement but a modus vivendi. The big question, as I see it, is whether to recognize and regulate the situation that we cannot now change, or to accept the facts as they are but to refuse to recognize them on the theory that some day and somehow the facts will change for the better.

Insofar as there are conflicts of opinion among the Western allies, they arise primarily over this question. There is Dr. Adenauer's view, which has the formal support of Gen. de Gaulle, that while there are in fact two Germanys, nothing must be said or done by the Allies which recognizes the existence of the other Germany. Thus Dr. Adenauer's subordinate officials negotiate traffic and other agreements with the Communist officials. They argue that if we did the same, we would destroy the fiction that the East German state does not really exist as a fact in the international world.

As against this there is the

British view which is based on the practical and prosaic idea that since the East German state does in fact exist, we shall all have to live with it, and there is no point in pretending that the East German state does not exist.

BEFORE we meet the Russians in the coming conferences, this country will have to make up its mind about where it stands in the argument between the Germans and the British. It is a hard choice to make. For though the issue is posed in a theoretical forum, there are grave substantial risks which may follow either choice.

The essential argument for Dr. Adenauer's doctrine of non-recognition does not come from any passionate interest in the reunification of Germany. Dr. Adenauer knows that reunification is not practical politics and it is no secret that as an old Rhinelander his heart does not bleed for a close political union with the Prussians and the Saxons of the East. What Dr. Adenauer distrusts and fears is German nationalism, which in its most respectable form derives from Bismark and in its degraded and malignant form from Hitler.

His doctrine of not recognizing the East German state is a defense against German nationalism which, if it goes on a rampage for German unity, may upset the whole appellation-NATO, the Common Market, the entente with France, and the alignment of Western Germany with the Western society against the barbarians of the East.

In the last analysis, we are asked to follow Dr. Adenauer's doctrine of the non-recognition of the fact of the two Germanys in order to avoid the defeat of his party in the German elections of 1961.

ALTHOUGH I do not agree with it, it is, I admit, an impressive case. But the risks of the Adenauer policy are greater than those of the Macmillan policy. For the British are, I believe, essentially right in wishing to recognize the facts of life as they are, and to regulate them by a negotiated agreement.

The case for recognizing that there are two Germanys and that there is, therefore, a special situation in Berlin is this: It is our best chance to arrange for an orderly evolution in Germany. If we could get an international charter for Berlin, we could greatly reduce the risks of dangerous incidents caused by misunderstanding or carelessness of subordinate officers and officials, or by mischievous provocation. If we could bring the two German states into a legal relationship with each other, there would be a chance that the movement towards German unity, which is certain to grow, would be open and visible rather than clandestine and conspiratorial.

Adenauer's Decision to Seek Presidency Of West Germany Said 'Stunning News'

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

Man of the week: Konrad Adenauer, chancellor of West Germany. The place: Bonn.



Phil Newsom

The announcement raised two questions immediately: Who possibly in West Germany could fulfill Adenauer's role?

How much influence could Adenauer, now a "lame duck" chancellor, wield on the May 11 foreign ministers' conference on which Germany's future may depend?

Neither question answered. At week's end, neither question had been answered. And the second question was complicated by the fact that it was the second major change in the Western lineup since last November when Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev began applying the massive pressure designed to throw the Allies out of West Berlin and achieve a recognized independent status for East Germany.

The announcement was the more stunning because it came almost within a month of the start of East-West negotiations critical for the future of Germany, and at a time when the Western nations were striving desperately for a united front with which to meet the pressure from Russia and its Communist satellites.

But we need not try to be proud of ourselves if this is what we do. For what we shall have done is to buy a temporary standstill for ourselves at the risk that at some later date there will be an explosion of the pent-up popular feelings which we have managed to frustrate. We shall be better off and we shall feel better about it all if we grasp the realities and do not evade them.

Then we can say to ourselves, "Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck the flower, safety."

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Editorial Comment

DID THE BILLBOARD LOBBY GOOF?

Oregon's powerful billboard lobby, aided and abetted by some members of the state legislature, has been successful in burying the proposal to control billboards along such interstate routes as highways 99 and 30.

First the lobby worked on the interim committee which studied the problem prior to the opening of this legislative session. As a result the committee came up with a report which said the problem needed "more study."

It's been studied for years, and it was obvious the "more study" was solely for the purpose of killing any control measure.

Then the legislature went into session. Into the hopper went a measure designed to provide minimum controls, under federal standards, of the billboards along scenic routes.

A Senate committee killed the measure the other day. Only Sens. Yturri of Ontario and Boivin of Klamath Falls voted against the big billboard industry. The rest of the members of the committee fell quietly into line.

Organizations favoring control represented many thousands of Oregonians. Those opposing it were not nearly so strong excepting financially.

As a result of an initiative proposal is being readied. An attempt—almost sure to be successful—will be made to place it on the 1960 ballot.

And the initiative will not be nearly so palatable to the billboard industry and its friends as was the bill before the legislature this year.

Before the whole thing is finished the billboard lobby will probably realize it goofed.

Billboards would have been much better off with the bill before the legislature than they will with the one which will be predictably passed by the voters 18 months from now. —Bend Bulletin.

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.

Disapproves of Coverage

To the Editor: No one reading the daily accounts of the Click trial can possibly see how the jury arrived at its decision. Readers are led to believe that Mrs. Click was acquitted because her husband deserved death. All of the local papers were guilty of omitting any testimony in her favor, printing instead only one side of the story. Also withheld was information concerning the laws governing self-defense. Threats upon your life and a great fear for your life justify your attempt to protect it.

I resolve to never again base my opinion of a jury, judge, prosecutor or defense attorney on what I read in a newspaper. I suggest Mr. Wolfe do the same.

Mrs. Bob Stuart,
1608 Crown,
Medford.

Double Mistake?

To the Editor: In accordance with a letter printed from Mr. S. R. Calloway, a visitor to Medford, I would like to stress one point. It seems to me that if Mr. Calloway could be mistaken about the type of service Copco gives, he could be mistaken on another point. I refer to the stated "ignorance and rudeness" of Medford teenagers, especially those attending Medford High school.

Miss Tanya Enders
(M.H.S. Student)
1 Acorn way,
Medford.

It Will Repay Them

To the Editor: I would like to thank the committee and everyone who worked so long and faithfully on the Medford street tree project.

Going home from my work at the Girl Scout office tonight, I felt wonderfully uplifted at the sight of all the beautifully arranged flowering plants and trees in the many containers on Main Street. Just think what this will mean to us this summer; something alive and green as we walk home each night at the end of a very warm day.

I wonder how many others felt this soothing presence of Nature today when our city blossomed out over-night with God's greatest gift to Nature—a living tree.

One is also grateful to the many merchants who will keep alive this beautiful project. The pleasure they will derive from caring for these plants and trees, will in many instances be a surprise to them and the pleasant effect it will have on their customers will come back to them a hundred fold.

Mrs. Max Leischner,
135 North Holly st.,
Medford.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE JEOPARDY DECISION

Washington—The power of the prosecution to take away a man's liberty may now be incalculably broadened—now or in some foreseeable tomorrow.

This seems to be the human meaning of the Supreme Court's recent 6 to 3 decision that the state and federal courts may try the same man for the same offense. Deeply sophisticated legal questions, it is true, are bound up in the ruling. And it is not wholly new, though to inexperienced eyes the precedents seem to be a bit thin and complicated.

Most people had thought that if the Bill of Rights guaranteed anything, it guaranteed that, speaking generally, a person could not twice be put in jeopardy for one crime. The court has said, much more explicitly than ever before and over a much larger area of human affairs, that this is not necessarily so.

It is well known that the South is generally less than anxious to find that criminal acts have been committed in civil rights. But it is no less well known that many states, in North and South, are far less sympathetic to labor than is the Federal government. Thus a Federal court may acquire an accused labor racketeer, for example, only to have a state court then move in and convict him.

But, most of all, there is this: One of our national stereotypes is expressed in endless complaints about "the law's loopholes." This correspondent repeats that he claims no kind of legal expertise. He does claim, however, to know a tort from a tortoni sweet. And in earlier life he had long experience in watching criminal justice where it works with and against individuals.

THIS was in the police courts, the criminal courts, and in all those quasi-legal machines, like Congressional committees, which can be arrayed in all their terrible power against individual man. The totally non-legal but at least long-considered conclusion from that experience is this: What are called "the law's loopholes" are usually the perfectly proper Constitutional protections of a defendant. Far from being too numerous, these "loopholes" are far too few. This slogan about "loopholes" is mostly used by good and learned people who often have not been in the sweaty pit of reality where shivering human beings are involved.

The Supreme Court must always be obeyed, in all its decisions, if the Constitution itself is to survive. But this is no reason to turn away from the probable consequences of this latest of its decisions. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

will be a jury verdict.

MANY, however, will applaud this opportunity for dual prosecution, particularly many pro-labor liberals who believe with some justification that much of the South intends to nullify Federal civil rights sanctions.

But they may find that this blade has two edges. For if the Federal government can intervene above state juries in Alabama, any state government can go over the Federal government's head in a labor case.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

DURING HIS CAREER as a law man in the Rocky Mountain area, where he personally arrested more than 3,000 culprits, Gen. D. J. Cook (of the Colorado Militia) adhered strictly to one frequently enunciated principle: "Never hit a prisoner over the head with your pistol, because you may afterwards want to use your weapon and find it disabled."

The story of Gen. Cook's battles with horse thieves, murderers, road agents, etc., from 1859 to 1882, is told in a new University of Oklahoma publication called "Hands Up."

From a pep talk delivered by the president of a banking group in Arizona: "One day as I sat musing, a kindly voice came to me from out of the gloom, counseling, 'Cheer up, things could be worse.' And so, gentlemen, I cheered up—and sure enough things got worse."



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