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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 23, 1949 (Saturday)
Medford residents receive
letters from other parts of
Oregon expressing sympathy for "unfor-

20 YEARS AGO
April 23, 1939 (Sunday)
The Girls' Community club
plans to sponsor a charm
school.

30 YEARS AGO
April 23, 1929 (Tuesday)
The Medford garbage law
is held valid by the state
Supreme Court.

40 YEARS AGO
April 23, 1919 (Wednesday)
Southern Pacific will
restore the Shasta Limited on
the Portland-San Francisco
run.

50 YEARS AGO
April 23, 1909 (Friday)
The first batch of 500
publicity pamphlets for local
promotion is received by Med-

Legislative Pay
Very mixed feelings are possible about a bill
passed by the legislature this week to increase the
pay of members of the legislature from \$600 an-
nually to \$175 per month.

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

1. Fish do, or do not, re-
quire oxygen to live?
2. Beavers use their tails as
trowels, in spreading mud on
beaver dams; true or false?

3. What is the abbreviation for
hundred weight?
4. In the Franco-Prussian
War, was France, or Prussia,
the victor?

5. In the card game, Pi-
nochle, what are the lowest
ranking cards used?
6. How many golden balls
are displayed over a pawn
shop?

7. In the Biblical account,
how many wives are credited
to King Solomon?
8. Is an automatic divorce,
without court action, possible
in any State in the Union?

9. Does the International
Date Line run north and
south, or east and west?
10. Identify the German
who is credited with having
invented printing from move-
able type.

Answers: 1. They do. 2.
False. 3. cwi. 4. Prussia. 5.
Nines. 6. No. 7. Seven hun-
dred. 8. No. 9. North and
south. 10. Johannes Guten-
berg.

Demands of a Job

Every job has its compensations as well as its drawbacks. Both are magnified by the importance of the job.

The position in this country which probably has the most of both—of both compensations and drawbacks—is that of President of the U.S.

On him are great burdens of responsibility, of decision-making, of simply finding the time to inform himself on the many, many things on which he must be prepared to make hard decisions. On him, more than any other single man in the nation is the burden of carrying this country forward, seeing to its defense, its economic stability, its progress in material things.

THE rewards, too, are great. Not in the terms of money, for there are many corporation executives whose annual salaries are far greater than that of the President of the United States.

But there are compensations more important than money. Such things as prestige, power, respect—even adulation—are a heady pay for any human being, and they go, in great measure, with the job, even when unearned.

It is often difficult to differentiate between those who respect and honor the position, and those who respect and honor the man.

THE job of a member of Congress, in either house, has many similar aspects.

There is the same need to be informed on a thousand subjects, to find the time to respond to the demands upon him for a thousand acts of assistance and courtesy, the constant necessity to make decisions, often upon admittedly inadequate evidence, and often on issues which are far from clear-cut.

One of the best descriptions of the jobs of a congressman—particularly a "freshman"—was given by Charles O. Porter, representative from Oregon's fourth district, in a speech given on the floor of the house and reprinted in the Congressional Record of April 10.

Congressman Porter was allotted 30 minutes. Presumably this was at the end of the day when most business of the house was out of the way, and also, presumably, it was done at least in part to get it into the Record. Reprints of the Record are available, and serve as a handy mail-out piece, to the benefit of both Congressman and constituent.)

HIS talk, far too long for reproduction here, mourned the lack of a book telling a freshman congressman what he needs to know.

While there is no such book, Porter's talk is a good start at one. It recounts the many demands on a member's time, intelligence, integrity, humor and stamina. It tells of the hazards of becoming self-important, and forgetting that honors are paid to the office, not to the man.

It tells of the need for competent staff, an understanding and helpful wife, the necessity for regular exercise.

PORTER tells of his growing respect for his colleagues, and for the professional people who assist the congress and its members. He speaks of the ways in which a member can keep in touch with his district—through press, radio and TV reports, newsletters, by knowing the newsmen who represent papers in his district, and by personal visits.

He acknowledges the need for a record of work for his district so he can be reelected, yet remembering that as a congressman he also has a responsibility for national policies and welfare.

Through it all, one wonders how any man can take such a beating, and come back for more. Yet Porter gives the impression that he is doing exactly what he wants to do, and enjoying every minute of it.—E.A.

Legislative Pay

Very mixed feelings are possible about a bill passed by the legislature this week to increase the pay of members of the legislature from \$600 annually to \$175 per month.

We approve of the purpose of the bill, wholeheartedly, for the \$600 we have long felt to be a shoddy disgrace to the state. No member of the legislature can afford to serve unless he or she has some outside source of income—which severely limits who can serve.

But the people of the state, in 1950, voted the \$600 figure, and last year turned down a proposal to increase that amount.

IT IS understood that a test case will be brought before the supreme court when the new pay bill goes into effect, seeking a ruling that the \$600 be construed as a minimum figure, not a flat amount. (There is precedent: Until recently the pay of top state officials was set in the constitution at ridiculously low amounts, which were held to be minimums by the high court.)

But in view of the fact that the people voted on the \$600 figure as a flat amount in 1950, and refused to increase it, we hardly see how the supreme court could rule it was the voters' intent to make it a minimum figure.

NO, THE honest thing to do is to sell the people of the state on the hardly-deniable fact that \$600 is not enough payment for members of the legislature, and to ask them again at the 1960 session to approve an increase.

But the bill has been passed. Another bill will refer the matter to a vote in 1960, no matter what the outcome of the court's ruling.

What if the court says it's ok, but the people say "No"?—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



I STILL SAY A DISH COULDN'T RUN AWAY WITH A SPOON!

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

WHAT WILL ROCKEFELLER DO?
New York—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller is seraphically non-committal when he is asked questions about his plans for 1960. He is emphatic on one point, that he will not leave New York State for a political purpose until the end of 1959; but he will not look further ahead, to the year when many people expect him to fight Vice President Nixon for the Republican Presidential nomination.

When a politician is giving such a splendid imitation of an amiable oyster, it is probably unfair as well as imprudent to try to read a meaning into his taciturnity. All the same, this reporter is prepared to offer a tentative forecast of the course Rockefeller will follow.

Past performance helps the political handicapper even more than the fellows who work for the race tracks; and this forecast is based on Rockefeller's past performance. In the glamour of the final Rockefeller victory over Averell Harriman, too many people have forgotten that the New York Governorship race looked neither easy nor tempting when Rockefeller decided to enter it. The way Rockefeller made this hard decision of the past indicates the way he is likely to make the hard decision that lies ahead.

IN BRIEF, Rockefeller went into the Governorship race like a bold gambler, but like the kind of bold gambler who is careful even in his boldness. He decided in advance that it was worth challenging Harriman if the odds were three to two against him, but that he would not issue a challenge if the odds were more than three to two. He then financed an extremely comprehensive statewide poll. The poll, taken early in the summer of 1956, showed that if a Harriman-Rockefeller election could have been held the next morning, Harriman would have got 60 per cent of the vote and Rockefeller would have got 40 per cent.

Rockefeller remarked at the time that a single percentage point more for Harriman would have dissuaded him from making the race. The poll's result, in fact, indicated the heaviest adverse odds that he was willing to accept. On this basis, he took the final decision to enter the race, with results that made political history.

IF YOU weigh the implications of this remarkable story, you will see why the friends of the Vice President are being much too optimistic about Governor Rockefeller's performance in the New York Governorship look impressive and attractive? One can only say that Rockefeller is laboring day and night to turn in a good performance. And as one reviews the four questions, one must conclude that Rockefeller's final decision is most likely to be determined by the answer to question number two above.

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NAMED COMMANDER
Paris (UPI)—Lt. Gen. James E. More has been appointed to replace Gen. Cortland Van Rensselaer Schuyler as chief of staff at Supreme Allied Headquarters, Europe, it was announced Wednesday.

Problems of Children
To the Editor: The point raised by Dr. Walter Alvarez in his recent syndicated column about women with worthless husbands who can't get help when they need it from the professional "do-gooders" who are too busy maintaining their positions, and the recent case of Mrs. Maxine Click here, draw a striking parallel.

As you no doubt can guess, there are many women in this country, as well as all over the United States, with similar problems. It seems strange to me that the welfare officials and courts are so anxious to just duck these cases when they come up, instead of helping the children who are innocent victims and can do nothing about it. You know as well as I do that these officials can do what should be done anytime they care to stick their necks out a little and assume some of the responsibility which goes with their office.

You may also know as well as I do that they just want "of the hook" as easily as possible. From personal experience I know this to be true. I can prove it anytime.

It seems foolish to me to use welfare money just to put on a show and provide a doll for some people who are nothing but deadbeats, while their children actually are neglected and harmed by having to live with it. If society owes children a chance, it is right to see that they get it. It is possible to do it, but it isn't easy. I guess that is why nobody does it.

Parker Bailey
542 1/2 "A" St.
Ashland, Ore.

Try and Stop Me
By BENNETT CERF

BILL CULLEN REPORTS a character in Beverly Hills likes to walk nude in the rain, clutching a big bar of soap in his hand. "He's crazy, all right," concedes Cullen, "but boy, is he CLEAN!"

A puzzled movie star asked help of a saleslady in an exclusive Fifth Avenue haberdashery shop. "I want a gift of some kind," she lisped modestly, "for a man who already has everything: ME!"

A British scenic designer, in the course of an interview at the Waldorf, expressed a great enthusiasm for the game of squash. "Which," demanded an inquisitive scribe, "do you consider more important: squash or sex?" The designer thought this over solemnly for a moment, then countered with, "Do you mean squash tennis or squash racquets?"

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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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Satisfied Feeling

To the Editor: A satisfied feeling:

When you reach for a package of bacon or a piece of smoked ham on the meat counter, don't you really get a little satisfaction from it if it has the name Hormel on it? Well, I do because the Father of all Life smiles on humane killers. Hormel of Austin, Minn., processes millions of hogs every year and they are not hit in the head or stabbed. They are painlessly killed. Hormel invites inspection, God bless them.

(Name on file)
Medford

Unemployment Problems

To the Editor: Unemployment legislation recently passed in Salem viciously discriminates against the low wage earner and those who are unable to find steady employment. Most everyone desires job security and a decent wage.

The capitalist dictators want several million unemployed to fill seasonal part time jobs, such as packing house, construction and forestry. It would be impossible for any such persons to receive compensation under present Oregon law. Oregon state has never taken advantage of the federal extension, as has California. Is there not some way America's forgotten millions can have a little say in government? An individual must make at least \$1,250 a year to qualify.

Many workers with job seniority do not go along with the unemployment compensation program. When I was steadily employed I gladly paid my share of the insurance when it was paid by employees. Persons with a steady job should have a kind enough heart to help their less fortunate brother.

The labor unions and capitalists had their lobbyists in Salem; as usual the capitalists won out.

The term "jobless pay" always used by the Republican press is misleading. Could they not say "unemployment compensation"? School teachers receive pay for the three vacation months and are allowed to work on other jobs. Unemployed workers help support the schools and pay taxes. There is too much job hogging by persons with government or capitalist pull.

If the state of Oregon is to grow and prosper it must help the newcomers get a start by more liberal works programs and human unemployment compensation laws. Even though I made \$1136.70 in 1957 I could not qualify. There are more workers than jobs. Figures don't lie, some are certain to be hogged out.

In closing I want to warn the American people to beware of news bulletins originating in Washington and Salem by capitalist dictators, purposely worded to confuse and mislead.

Duncan McKenzie,
384 Kearney st.,
Ashland.

Problems of Children

To the Editor: We are among the many householders complaining about the smudge, but realize the necessity for protecting the orchards and the inability of some orchardists to invest in smudgeless heating.

There is one suggestion for eliminating the problem that has not been mentioned. Why can't each of us keep a complete and honest account of all cleaning, painting, etc., that we must do or have done this spring because of the smudging and contribute a like amount to a fund to assist the orchardists in purchasing smokeless heaters before next spring?

Our donations would be amply returned in the years to come by elimination of the smudge and its accompanying evils, including the annual clean-up.

(Name on file)
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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

Last week the German Embassy in Washington published an address delivered by the German Ambassador in which he replied to a series of articles which I wrote recently on the Two Germans and Berlin. Dr. Grewe argues his case fairly and in good temper. But the sum and substance of his plea is that all proposals for negotiations thus far are bad, and that any change from the status quo would be a change for the worse.

In my view it is a dismal and defeatist attitude to insist that it is not possible to improve, that it is possible only to worsen, the present situation. Moreover, even if this were true, it is a counsel of despair. For it is sheer fantasy to suppose that the present situation can be maintained as it is for the indefinite future.

DR. GREWE who, besides being Ambassador, is a principal legal advisor to his government, goes so far as to declare that "every new treaty arrangement on Berlin can only worsen the situation."

"Every" is a big word. Why does he use it? Because, he says, "if you negotiate a new treaty basis with the Soviets for Western presence in and Western access to Berlin, you concede, first of all, that it is within the power of the Soviet Union to grant such rights to the West."

This is a strange argument. Why does a new statute or treaty about Berlin have to make any such preposterous concession to the Soviet Union? Why cannot the new statute or treaty recognize and reaffirm the right of the Western Allies to be present in Berlin? To argue that "every new treaty arrangement" can only surrender our rights in Berlin, that no new treaty arrangement can fortify our rights, is not a legal or political proposition. It is a political neurosis engendered by profound self-distrust.

IT IS, moreover, a diplomatic blunder. For it ignores the fact of the great change in the Soviet position between November of last year and March of this year. In the Soviet note of Nov. 27, 1958, the U. S. S. R. asserted that the Four Power Occupation Agreement of 1944 and 1945 had become "null and void." On March 19, just a few weeks back, Mr. Khrushchev declared that the Western governments "have lawful rights for the deployment of troops as occupiers." Surely, it would be a mistake not to propose that this is put in writing.

It would not do us anything but good to have our lawful rights clarified and reaffirmed. For there is considerable confusion about them. The State Department lawyers have been talking about our being in Berlin by "right of conquest." But according to Dr. Grewe himself the right of conquest does not exist. It "has been overruled by the common declaration of the victorious allies that they did not intend the annexation of a new car."

Practically and morally, such a reaffirmation is, I believe, needed. The world in general, and the Germans in particular, will not put much faith in any declaration about German unity which is made by the Allies alone. For it is well known that the Western allies have adjusted themselves very comfortably to the partition of Germany, and that their hearts are not in the reunification.

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COMES OUT EVEN
Mannheim, Germany—Karl Schumann heard on his automobile radio that he had won a prize in the weekly national lottery. He became so excited he skidded into a tree. Schumann said the prize money is exactly enough for a new car.

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