

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, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES  
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$13.00  
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,  
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,  
Phoenix Shady Cove, Rogue River,  
Talent, and other routes  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$13.00  
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00  
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25  
Carrier and Dealers—copy 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. Of-  
fices in New York, Chicago, De-  
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NEWSPAPER  
PUBLISHERS  
ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL  
ASSOCIATION  
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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 28, 1949 (Friday)  
Frank J. Van Dyke, Med-  
ford attorney and speaker of  
the House of Representatives  
at Salem, reports he was  
acting governor for seventy-five  
one-thousandths of a second  
on an airplane ride to Sacra-  
mento.  
Mrs. Mary G. Kelly be-  
comes acting chairman of the  
Jackson County Democratic  
Central committee.

20 YEARS AGO  
April 29, 1939 (Saturday)  
Fifty-two girls attend the  
first of a series of charm  
school lectures at the Girls'  
Community club, and learn  
about hair dress, makeup and  
care of skin and nails.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "Law  
enforcement officers met Fri-  
eve and listened to speeches  
telling how it should be  
done."

30 YEARS AGO  
April 29, 1929 (Monday)  
Edna Jones, of Medford  
high school, wins beginning  
typist's honors at Corvallis.  
Mrs. Royal Brown of Eagle  
Point gives a party for her  
Sunday school class.

40 YEARS AGO  
April 29, 1919 (Tuesday)  
A Scripps-Booth auto makes  
its debut in Medford.  
Medford is reported short  
\$45,000 of its victory loan  
quota.

50 YEARS AGO  
April 29, 1909 (Thursday)  
A deal is reported pending  
for sale of the P. & E. rail-  
road to eastern interests in-  
terested in extending it to the  
timber belt.  
A consignment of 50,000  
eastern brook trout is received  
by the Rogue River Protec-  
tive association, for probable  
introduction in Little Butte  
creek.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. What food product constitutes the largest of all our imports from Latin America?
- 2. Identify the country which never has defaulted on its World War I debts to the U.S.
- 3. Addis Ababa is the capital of which African kingdom?
- 4. Does the word "hurache" mean a Mexican cockroach, sandal, or vehicle?
- 5. What part of a volt is a microvolt?
- 6. Henry A. Wallace served as Vice President during the late F.D.R.'s 1st, 2nd or 3rd term?
- 7. What is the interest cost per month on \$50, when the annual rate is 6 per cent?
- 8. The standard size typewriter keyboard has a total of 32, 36, or 42 keys?
- 9. Identify the gem that is the hardest.
- 10. Penguins are flightless birds; true or false?

Answers: 1. Coffee. 2. Finland. 3. Ethiopia. 4. Sandal. 5. 1,000,000th. 6. 3rd term. 7. 25 cents per month. 8. 42. 9. Diamond. 10. True.

Accolades for Eggheads?

"No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States..."  
(Article 1, Section 10, Constitution of the United States.)

We doubt that anyone, these days, would wish the United States to rescind this hallowed prohibition, and start throwing titles around. It was even more valid in the days when it was written than it is today, for the founding fathers were fighting a monarchy and all its trappings.  
Yet, perhaps, this nation should devise a method of conferring some particular honor upon men and women who have served it well. This is the chief use for titles of gentility and nobility in England, now that it is more democratized than at any time in its past. The French award the Legion of Honor. Other nations have other rewards.  
We do not mean to suggest that titles be allowed; only to point out that recognition for outstanding service is a wholesome thing.

FOR instance, the U.S. armed forces grant the Distinguished Service Cross for exceptional military careers. And exceptional contributions to government are recognized by the Distinguished Service Medal. Many private organizations give awards of one sort or another for various achievements, and universities and colleges award honorary degrees to men who have, in one way or another, distinguished themselves.  
But government, as such, has never worked out a way of giving honor to anyone whose service is primarily intellectual, primarily of benefit to mankind, or to the national welfare.  
In England, Jonas Salk probably would have been rewarded with knighthood for his discovery of the polio vaccine — as was Sir Alexander Fleming for the discovery of penicillin.

DR. JAMES R. Killian, special assistant to the president for science and technology, and Dr. Alan T. Waterman, director of the National Science Foundation, are proposing some such award, as a stimulus to public appreciation of learning, scientific and liberal arts education, and, in general, the "pursuit of excellence."  
The Advertising Council is now considering whether to undertake a national campaign to build up public respect for brainpower, and for the men who wield it for the benefit of the nation.  
Suggestions along these lines have included the awarding of high school "letters" for scholastic achievement, as well as for excellence in athletics; another is for the establishment of an "Order of the United States," to include a medal and a cash prize from the government.

SUCH suggestions may be carried out, (the high school "letter" idea is being used with some success in a few places,) and if they are they may help to change the prevailing atmosphere a little away from a tendency to deride intellectual achievement — or, if one prefers, "eggheads."  
America was built with brains as well as brawn, with thought as well as courage, with scholarship as well as practicality.  
If the time ever comes (which we are inclined to doubt) when America's intellectual leaders are as well known — or as well remunerated — as its entertainers, we will need have no fears for progress in science and the arts.—E.A.

The Patterns Will Change

The opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway last week end marks the beginning of a new chapter in American trade and commerce.  
It will have little immediate impact on the Pacific Northwest, but throughout the entire middle west, and along the Atlantic seaboard, the changes will be immense.

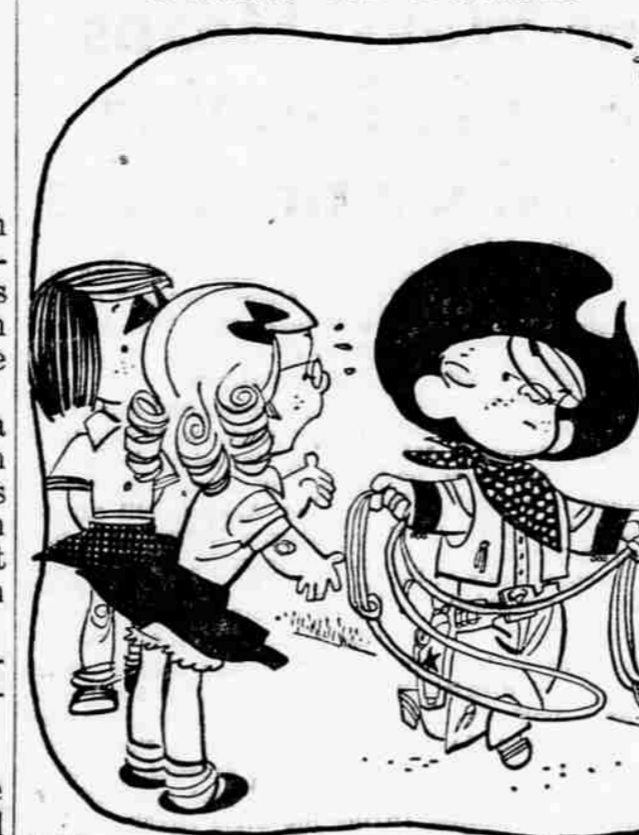
The huge project, the culmination of a dream of more than half a century, was finally accomplished by the joint endeavors of the United States and Canada. But not without difficulty.  
PARTICIPATION by the U.S. was held up for years, principally by the opposition of eastern railroads, which feared that less-expensive waterborne traffic would cut into their freight business, and by the seaports of the east coast, which enjoyed a profitable trade in transshipping goods destined for the interior.  
Now, however, most ocean going vessels — all except the largest ones — can sail direct up the St. Lawrence, through the locks and canals of the new project, and into the Great Lakes, which now become an accessible inland sea.  
Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit — all these and smaller but growing cities now become seaports.

THE produce of America's heartland — automobiles, meat, grain, lumber — can now "go to sea" directly without the expensive rail haul to the Atlantic. By the same token, raw materials, such as iron ore and coal, can be brought there directly, as can the imports from abroad which enjoy a substantial market in the middle west.  
It will be interesting to watch the change in America's patterns of trade, industry and population which result. And result they will, for transportation still is among the most vital factors in the development of any civilization.—E.A.

"Pacific Wonderland"

Under instructions from the legislature, a committee has selected a slogan which, in time, will appear on all Oregon auto licenses.  
The slogan is "Pacific Wonderland."  
We still wonder: "Why?"—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"WHY CAN'T WE USE IT TO JUMP ROPE? YOU'RE NOT GOING TO LASSO ANY CATTLE IN THE NEXT TEN MINUTES, ARE YOU?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE ANNUAL HEADACHE  
The Foreign Aid bill, which calls for money to be spent in foreign countries, is an annual spring headache for the United States Congress. This year it is more of a headache than ever, what with the deficit which puts the President in the position of wanting to save at home in order to be able to spend abroad.  
This difficulty is compounded by the fact that the bill, as it comes from the administration, inspires no enthusiasm and little confidence. For the men who have to lead the fight for foreign aid, it is a very poor cause in which to enlist their effort. For the administration bill, which was shaped not by the Department of State but by the Bureau of the Budget, is an inefficient bill.  
The way it provides for foreign aid in annual installments prevents a constructive use of the foreign aid, which requires the long term planning of investment. The amount of aid provided is in the total inadequate, and in the allocation between military and civilian use it is in some part at least misdirected.  
Thus in the debate with those who oppose all foreign aid, the supporters of the bill find themselves burdened with a bill about which it can fairly be said that it will not achieve its professed objectives, and that it is in this sense a waste. It is like a project to build half a bridge at a poor place to cross a river. Or shall we say that it is like that tunnel from the new Senate office building to the Capitol which, so it is said, just does not arrive at the Capitol?

IT IS necessary, therefore, to amend the President's bill in order to have a measure behind which the believers in foreign aid, who are a multitude, can with a good conscience rally. This is the purpose of the Fulbright amendments, which were introduced on Friday. I think it is fair to say that these amendments take account of which the administration bill does not, of the findings of the Draper committee which the President himself appointed. They reflect also the views of Secretary Herter and of Undersecretary Dillon.  
The Fulbright amendments follow two main principles. One is to provide for a period of five years enough funds to permit development loans at the annual rate of \$1.5 billion. This would make possible orderly financing of investment programs which, in countries like India, could bring about a substantial rise in the standard of life.  
The other principle of the Fulbright amendments is to de-emphasize without abolishing the military part of foreign aid. The amendments do not reduce the amount. One of them gives the President the authority to transfer up to 30 per cent rather than, as at present, up to 10 per cent of the military aid to civilian uses. Another gives the American ambassador greater control over the recommendations for military aid made by the American Military Mission in the country to which he is accredited.

THESE amendments dealing with the military side of foreign aid ought to open the door to a better supervision of the aid agreements made by our military men and the local military commanders.

THE world being what it is, I would not say that this is always a wicked or unnecessary thing to do. But Congress is not a good judge of how necessary it is to do it in each of the countries where aid is being furnished. Neither is the Pentagon a good judge.  
The judgment should be made by the President and the Department of State. It should be a cool political judgment, not a hot and excited judgment. Above all, there should be no self-deluding propaganda that if the United States gives jet planes to a Latin American dictator, it is helping the free world to defend itself against Russia and China. What it is doing when it gives the jet planes to the dictator is to help the dictator to defend himself against his internal enemies, and that may or may not be a good thing to do in the national interests of the United States.  
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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

What of the news?  
It's a mishmash.  
But it falls into an interesting pattern.

THERE'S a shake-up in Red China. Mao Tze-tung is relinquishing the presidency. He's retaining the chairmanship of the Chinese communist party.  
Why?  
Well informed correspondents say he's relinquishing the presidency to free himself for his MORE IMPORTANT DUTIES as chairman of the Chinese communist party.

WHY is that disturbing?  
It's like this:  
Too much power held in too few hands too long is always dangerous. The objective of the communist party EVERYWHERE—wherever it operates, in Russia, in China, wherever it gets into power—is to hold ALL POWER in the hands of the leaders of the communist party. Forever, if possible.  
That's dangerous.

IN WASHINGTON this morning, a house subcommittee took a small step that "could" lead to legislation to discourage congressional NEPOTISM (nepotism is the practice of surrounding yourself with relatives who are paid out of the public purse).  
The subcommittee went behind closed doors to hear three Republicans plug resolutions which would require work-

Signs Point to Power Struggle Going On In Red China, 'Realists' vs. 'Theorists'

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor

An interesting power struggle may be going on inside the Chinese Communist Party.

At least, that's one interpretation being placed on the various new appointments made when Mao Tze-tung stepped down as president or chairman of the people's republic and put in his place Liu Shao-chi, usually regarded as Red China's No. 2 Communist.



Phil Newsom, UPI Foreign Editor, usually regarded as Red China's No. 2 Communist.

The job of chairman of the people's republic primarily is a ceremonial one and Mao in no sense relinquished his real power as No. 1 when he gave it up.  
But, like Mao, Shao-chi also has other jobs. He is a member of the all-powerful Central Committee of the party, a member of the Politburo and the first secretary of its Secretariat, and honorary chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions.

Together, the power he wields is second only to that held by Mao.  
Students of Chinese affairs see in his most recent appointment three portents of the future:

—There will be no important change in overall Chinese policy.  
—The rapid pace of communication will continue, with special emphasis on the 26,000 communes which have engulfed more than 500 million Chinese peasants.  
—Liu is heir apparent to Mao.

Those who see a power struggle going on inside Red China believe it is a fight between "realists" on the one hand and party ideologists on the other. The former believe the communization program, including the communes, has gone ahead too fast for China's own good and that it lacked planning.

The ideologists, on the other hand, demanded a damn-the-torpedos, full speed ahead policy in the belief that all would fall into proper place without supervision.  
Linked to the side of the realists, according to this theory, has been Premier Chou En-lai who, next to Mao, has been the name best known to the West.

The realists were said to have two major complaints and to have brought the issue to a head at a meeting last December of the Communist Party Central Committee in Wuhan.

They said the speed with which the communes had been created had created chaos.  
And they said the "great leap forward" of 1958, calling for vast increases in industrial and agricultural production, almost strangled the mainland at the end of the year in a monstrous transportation foul-up.

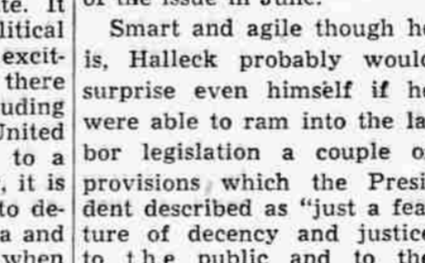
At Standstill  
In the Wuhan meeting, the realists were able to force a slowdown in the commune system.  
Liu, however, is listed among the ideologists and his most recent appointment is said at least to offset any earlier victory won by the Chou En-lai faction.

Those who believe in the theory of a power struggle inside Red China, now believe the two sides have battled

Job of Toughening Labor Bill Difficult

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—(UPI)—The job of getting what President Eisenhower wants written into the labor reform bill now before Congress falls to a smartly agile Hoosier by the name of Charles A. Halleck.



Lyle C. Wilson, a leader of the House of Representatives. The labor bill approved by the Senate, 90-0-1, has gone to the House which may get around to floor consideration of the issue in June.

Smart and agile though he is, Halleck probably would surprise even himself if he were able to ram into the labor legislation a couple of provisions which the President described as "just a feature of decency and justice to the public and to the worker."  
"I think blackmail picketing is unjustified and I don't think that secondary boycotts should be tolerated," Eisenhower said last Feb. 19. "I think those two features should be right squarely in the bill."

members to name publicly any relatives on their payroll and announce when they hired kinfolk in the future.  
The dispatches report that there is "little reason to believe that any nepotism reform legislation is considered necessary."

WITH one IF, that is true. The IF is this:  
If the people who do the voting would read all the factual reports appearing in the press (which includes the newspapers, the magazines, the radio and television) draw accurate conclusions from the FACTS disclosed, and then VOTE AGAINST THE PRACTICES OF NEPOTISM when next they came up for election, nepotism would come to a sudden stop.

It would come to a sudden stop because the politicians DROP THINGS QUICK when they don't pay off in votes.  
WHEN you come right down to it, whatever is really wrong with government in our great and still FREE country tracks back to indifference, carelessness or laziness on the part of the voters.  
We have LAW enough on the books to cure anything that needs curing if only the voters would STUDY THE ISSUES carefully enough and then VOTE OUT OF OFFICE the people who are doing things that are wrong.

each other to a standstill. Had Chou En-lai failed to retain his office, it would have been a clear sign that the theorists had won.  
But whatever the factional strife within the Chinese Communist hierarchy, Mao himself has made it clear that the communes retain top priority in the Red Chinese scheme. Proof of this was seen in the new budget which called for a \$435 million subsidy for the communes in the next year.

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.

From Mission  
To the Editor: This is to express our appreciation for the wonderful write-ups for our new mission. We're especially grateful to your Miss Peg Hutchinson for the wonderful job of coverage that she did. We're prayerfully hoping that the mission will fully realize the hopes and confidence shown in this endeavor in His service.  
Bill and Mabelle Howard, Medford Gospel Mission, 33 North Front st., Medford.

Notches  
To the Editor: The Republicans are asking us to take another notch in our belts. Already I got 15 notches for the Democrats and 15 for the Republicans. They are a way ahead of me in notches, I used my last notch last year. From now on, they'll have to furnish the notches. My wallet looks like the inside of old Mother Hubbard's cupboard in 1929.

Everett Ackin  
Box 233  
Ashland, Ore.

Conservation Week  
To the Editor: Conservation of Natural Resources Week is May 3 to 10, 1959. Jackson county's program plans are progressing, well on the way, some consummated. Some people are aware, some interested, some concerned; some are alarmed about our natural resources, whether they are going to hold out, or whether, as Justice Holmes put it, "I believe it probable that civilization, somehow, will last as long as I care to look into the future."

More and more people are coming to know that the winning of wars in his relentless battles of waste and destruction of God's bounteous natural resources can result in destruction of man himself. Increasing millions of people and ruining the earth's sustenance has brought, and can bring, only one finale—floods, droughts, deserts, famines, and added millions to the long, long lines in the human death march, as for long, and now, over much of the earth. "When the soil is gone, man must go, and the process does not take long." Theodore Roosevelt. Save our forests, save our streams; save our LAND in what this means.

More and more people are awakening and want to put a

Roxy Ann  
To the Editor: We are studying scenic places in Oregon. I have picked Roxy Ann. I would appreciate information on this subject, for example, how to get there, how it received its name, and what events are going to happen during the centennial year, if any.

I would like this information as quickly as possible.  
Teresa Pruett  
Eagle Point School,  
Eagle Point, Ore.

Editors' note: According to MacArthur's Oregon Geographic Names, Roxy Ann Butte originally was known as Skinner's Butte. Later, however, early-day settlers named it in honor of Roxanne Baker, who lived nearby. Most of the Butte is now owned by the city of Medford. A road encircles the hill below the summit. There are two picnic places, one on the north side, the other on the south side. It can be reached by going east from Medford on Hillcrest rd. No Centennial events are specifically scheduled at the Butte as yet, but some are under consideration. Most of the area is included in Prescott park, named in honor of a constable who was killed on line of duty in 1933. The area is noted for its scenic views in all directions, and a multitude of wildflowers and trees. Plans for its further development are under way.

As the Senate bill went over to the House, there was a lot of talk, mostly loose, that the representatives could be expected to strengthen the bill. A Republican member of the House Education and Labor Committee suggested that labor legislation in the Senate had been weakened because it had become entangled with Presidential politics. That would not happen in the House, he said, and therefore the House should come up with a stronger bill.

Could be, of course. But only a few weeks ago Republican congressional leaders did not see it that way at all after a meeting at the White House. Halleck and others said then that it may be "completely impossible" to get a worthwhile labor reform bill from the House Committee on Education and Labor. The leaders said the committee alignment of 20 Democrats and 10 Republicans may prevent even getting an effective labor reform bill to the House floor for a vote. The ability of House Republicans to write Eisenhower's two desired features into the bill is wholly doubtful. The House committee has a majority of Northern Democrats who may be expected to oppose any labor proposals which the union leaders seriously oppose.

So, Halleck seems to be stymied in that direction. He may, however, maneuver the House deliberations in such a way as to make labor legislation a solid Republican campaign issue in 1960. It is no issue now.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

PAUL WANER, an all-time great of baseball, was on a hunting trip during the off-season, and came to a town in Oklahoma where a big ball game was scheduled with the champion of the county seat nearby. The town elders of course pleaded with Paul to get into the game, but the other team's manager was justifiably outraged at the idea. "How about letting me play if I bat left-handed?" suggested Paul, and that's the way it was settled.

All Waner did that day was bang out three home runs and two triples. And in case you don't recall, Waner made all of his hits while playing the outfield for the Pittsburgh Pirates—every one of the hits made batting left-handed.

J. W. Hamilton was mildly startled when one of his friends confided, "I'm very fond of the human race. All of my friends belong to it—and even some of my wife's family, too!"  
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