

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

May 1, 1949 (Sunday)

A recent photograph is published showing Crater Lake completely frozen over, for the first time on record.

Frank J. DeSouza and Moore Hamilton swap jobs. DeSouza becoming editor of the Medford News and Hamilton, Medford's new postmaster.

20 YEARS AGO

May 1, 1939 (Monday)

A style show is slated for the second session of the charm school being conducted at the Girls' Community club.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The county has started controlling the weeds, and, the weeds are putting up a good fight, too."

30 YEARS AGO

May 1, 1929 (Wednesday)

Rogue river fishing is reported still "deplorable."

Six feet of snow is reported at Diamond Lake.

40 YEARS AGO

May 1, 1919 (Thursday)

Brown and Von Der Hellen of Eagle Point submit the low bid for constructing the Prospect-Union creek road.

Orchardists worry about getting enough labor for their record breaking crop.

50 YEARS AGO

May 1, 1869 (Saturday)

Southern Oregon Railroad company plans to survey a railroad route from Medford to Crescent City, Calif.

The 50,000 eastern brook trout received by the Rogue River Fish Protective association are placed in Little Butte creek and the Applegate river.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Name the American admiral who said he wanted to ride through Tokyo on Emperor Hirohito's white horse?

2. Is Montpelier the capital of Connecticut, New Hampshire or Vermont?

3. What do the following have in common: pica, diamond, agate?

4. According to the Biblical story, who "lifted up the serpent in the wilderness"?

5. "Rhapsody in Blue" was a film version of the life of which composer?

6. Correct the following: "He has a great capacity to work."

7. Name the leading port in Portugal.

8. Are soft-shelled crabs a different species than hard-shelled crabs?

9. Who was the author of the novel "Grapes of Wrath"?

10. Is the invention of paper usually credited to the Romans, Egyptians, or Chinese?

Answers: 1. Admiral Halsey. 2. Vermont. 3. All kinds of type. 4. Moses. 5. George Gershwin. 6. "... for work." 7. Lisbon. 8. No. 9. John Steinbeck. 10. Chinese.

LAST OFFICIAL WISH

Topeka, Kan., (UPI) - William J. Cawker, 77, retired as Topeka fire chief Thursday after fulfilling his last official wish. He raced to the brass fire pole and slid down one last time.

May 1 --- Law Day

Today — May 1 — is a day heavy with traditions, not all of them good.

One of the pleasanter traditions goes back to childhood days, of hanging May baskets of flowers on the doorknobs of neighbors. Others involved dancing about a Maypole, and the processions and dances which were frowned upon by early-day puritans. Such observances originated in a Roman spring festival.

For many years, however, May 1 has had a sterner tradition. In 1886, American workmen organized May Day strikes and demonstrations to back up demands for an eight hour work-day.

THREE years later, the Second International set the day aside for socialist marches and demonstrations. It has since had special significance in the Communist movement.

In both Moscow and Peking, May Day is one of the year's chief occasions for demonstrations of proletarian solidarity, and a chance to foment hatred against the capitalists.

In Hitler's Germany, too, the day had political significance, and was a time for marching, demonstrations, parades and all the other pageantry of dictatorship.

MAY 1 is "Loyalty Day," proclaimed as such last year by the U.S. congress to make official the "counter-holiday" promoted since World War II by various veterans and patriotic organizations.

It is also designated (and observed by some) as "Child Health Day."

But in our view, the most significant of the observances taking place today is "Law Day," proclaimed by President Eisenhower "to direct the attention of the world to the liberty under law under which we enjoy the accomplishments of our system of free enterprise."

A SYSTEM of law is one of the characteristics of civilization, as distinguished from barbarism.

The better the system of law, the better the civilization. Some civilizations have been good, others bad; but all have had laws, from the time of Hammurabi and the later Pharaohs down to the present.

Some of the great systems of law have become so firmly entrenched in tradition and custom they still are operative today. Vestiges of the Justinian code of the days of Rome still are found in America today, as (in Louisiana particularly) are fragments of the Code Napoleon.

Most laws, today, are written. But some customs and traditions, though not formally codified, are so universally regarded that they have nearly the same force as written law.

BASICALLY, laws are little more than a set of rules for the government of society. Many are prohibitory, others are compulsory, some are purely administrative.

In primitive societies, the bulk of the law consisted of a series of "thou shalt nots." Today we still have these, but also a vast accumulation of laws the aim of which is the amelioration of the conflicts in society.

And as society became more sophisticated, special kinds of law evolved — maritime law, criminal law, corporation law, and so on.

LAWs make it possible, even compulsory, for people to live peaceably with each other. A country such as the United States, which has a high degree of internal stability, is a country with laws which, judged by and large, are good, and where respect for and enforcement of laws is well-developed.

Where the laws do not consider the needs of the people, or where respect for them, or enforcement of them, is poor, one is more apt to see internal warfare and dissension.

In most of the western nations today, laws are responsive to the needs of the populace and, with some exceptions, are obeyed.

THE one great field where law is lacking is in international affairs.

There is "international law," surely. But — as in the case of some states — lack of respect for it on the part of nations, and lack of enforcement authority, have largely negated international law as a major factor in the big problems of nations.

Some progress has been made, but almost entirely in the relatively small things — mutual recognition of copyrights and postage, for example, or in narcotics control, or fishery rights.

IN THE big things, the conflicts which can develop into major disputes or wars, international law is virtually helpless.

It is the hope of the American Bar association, for one, and of a lot of other thoughtful people, that the rule of law can be extended to govern the relationships of nations, as well as of smaller units of government and individuals.

Progress has been slow, largely because of the unwillingness of nations to cede to any international authority one iota of their sovereignty.

But today, there is more attention to this problem than ever before.

If international law is to become effective (and it matters little what device is used, be it the World Court, the United Nations, or some new entity), nations will have to sacrifice a certain amount of their sovereignty for the common good of the race of mankind.

We see nothing disgraceful in this, any more than the peaceful giving up of some sovereign rights on the parts of states or individuals, for the overall good, is to be deplored.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"I'VE NEVER SEEN SUCH REAL LOOKING WAX FRUIT, MRS. COPPER! ESPECIALLY THE GRAPES."

Outspoken Monty Dubbed Man of Week By Writer for Moscow Visit, TV Barbs

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign Editor

Man-of-the-week: Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery of Great Britain.

The quote: "I'd like to go to the children's world. I want to buy some dolls."

The place: Moscow. This week there were many who wished the retired field marshal would spend all his time buying children's dolls, in fact, doing anything besides mixing in international diplomacy.

But it was too late.

British newspapers, which already had expressed fear over the consequences of Monty's self-imposed mission, threw up their hands in horror.

"Muddled, mischievous and irresponsible," one newspaper said.

"A small boy putting his thumb to his nose" said another.

"No wonder Macmillan is reported to have held up his hands in mock horror and to have exclaimed: 'Save me from my friends,'" reported another.

Moscow Delighted

Eisenhower, a wartime associate of the 71-year-old Montgomery and no stranger to his ways, reacted tartly. The British newspapers, he said, had expressed his views for him.

Meanwhile, the object of

War II leadership to Eisenhower's leadership as president and finally to criticism of U.S. policy in general.

"I think you've got to admit the fact, rightly or wrongly, that American leadership, of recent years, has been rather suspect," he said.

He topped that with a general discussion of the state of health among American leaders and then took off for Moscow to take things into his own hands in a discussion with Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

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all this discussion had reached Moscow, seen Khrushchev once and made plans to see him again before departing, innocent as a child, on his return trip home.

The London News Chronicle said Montgomery's remarks "will delight Moscow." They probably did.

What made Britons especially nervous was the indelicate timing of Montgomery's Moscow visit, at a time when Western foreign ministers were striving for agreement on a united front with which to meet the Communists at the forthcoming Geneva meeting on May 11.

For Montgomery, though retired and now a private citizen, still is a world figure and Britons well knew his ability at unfortunate remarks. Well-meaning though he might be, he still unwittingly could supply grist for the Moscow propaganda mill in its drive to further separate the already-divided allies.

Found Talks "Interesting"

To be the controversial center of a stage is not a new experience for Montgomery, whose flamboyance as a soldier and public speaker are in sharp contrast to the austerity of his private life and to his descent from a minister father and from a grandfather who was one of Brit-

ain's most outstanding theological writers.

In Moscow, Montgomery found Khrushchev "friendly" and their talks "interesting."

Later, on a tour with his Russian hosts of Moscow's spots of interest, he appeared bored. He broke off his tour to go buy the dolls.

Even the Russians must have been confused by this man whom Winston Churchill is said once to have described as:

"Invincible in defeat, insufferable in victory."

Editorial Comment

OREGON TRADITION

An Oregon tradition has been that the ablest talent stood ready to accept appointment to such important bodies as the Highway Commission and the Board of Higher Education, it held when Governor Hatfield was able to get Glenn Jackson of Medford to take a place on the former, succeeding Robert Chessman of Astoria.

Jackson has long been a great workhorse for community and state enterprises, burning up a tremendous amount of energy, and achieving big results in the process. We hope the pace of commission work will not prove too frustrating to this human dynamo. — Oregon Statesman, Salem.

Many Factors Involved in Sub-Sahara African Unrest

Washington — Struggles for independence in sub-Sahara Africa that have been successful up to now have been between the European colonial power and the native people.

There was no difficult racial problem in Ghana or Guinea (already independent) or in Nigeria (to become independent next year), because most Europeans there were traders or missionaries, administrators or technicians, not settlers. But the presence of long-established white settlers in the colonies of East, Central, and Southern Africa introduces a third party. Africans are agitating against rule by the settlers as well as against control by European powers.

French Give Push

Demands for immediate or eventual independence in the Belgian and British colonies in those regions were given a big push last year by a dramatic change in French colonial policy. Gen. de Gaulle offered France's overseas possessions an opportunity to

choose immediate independence, as Guinea did, or autonomy within a new French community. The voting resulted in a dozen new republics empowered to regulate their own internal affairs, though leaving defenses and foreign relations to France.

The action of France gave persuasive ammunition to African nationalists in the Belgian Congo, in the Central Federation of the Rhodesias and Nyasaland, and in Kenya and Tanganyika. Nationalist activities, combined with economic factors, led to race riots early this year in and around Leopoldville, capital of the Congo, and later to prolonged racial strife in Nyasaland, poorest of the three territories that make up the British-ruled Central African Federation.

Federation Experiment

The federation was established six years ago as an experiment in multi-racial partnership. The hope was to combine for mutual benefit the political and economic know-how of Southern Rho-

desia with the mineral wealth of Northern Rhodesia and the plentiful labor supply of Nyasaland.

There has already been notable economic progress in the Rhodesias, but not enough new jobs have been created to give adequate support to the population of Nyasaland. Socially and politically, progress has been slow. Racial discrimination persists, educational opportunities for Africans are extremely limited, and the right to vote is so restricted that fewer than 5 per cent of Africans, who comprise more than 90 per cent of the federation's population, have qualified to vote.

Congo Voting Limited

In the Belgian Congo not even white settlers could vote until 1956. It was part of Belgium's paternalistic policy to withhold all opportunity for political expression, and for a long time that policy was accepted without protest. Meanwhile, the Congo made exceptional strides in educating the masses, developing an African middle class, and promoting industrial growth.

However, the nationalistic spirit sweeping Africa finally forced introduction of a measure of self-government. And in the middle of last January King Baudouin announced plans to organize in the Congo "a democracy capable of exercising sovereignty and making decisions about its independence."

African nationalists lay great stress on what they called during the day while maybe I was bathing the baby, cooking something that needed constant stirring, or outside doing yard work and having to set a new track record to answer the phone, only to hear the person say "You are one of the lucky ones to get a \$50 merchandise book for \$0c." Now really!

But now they're calling at night — practically EVERY NIGHT. I'm beginning to wonder if my phone number is written on 50 foot high sign boards all over town. Perhaps my patience hasn't been what it should be with three children and two adults having the flu, but in the last three out of four nights telephone solicitors have called after 8:30. It's such a relief to put everyone to bed and have the house quiet after a day of taking temperatures, carrying trays, giving medicine, or sit down and watch a T.V. program or collapse in bed asleep — then phone — there goes the telephone — "I would like to discuss a new food plan." Another — "We would like to invite you to our church services." Then last night — "If you can answer two questions, you can have a free dancing lesson." Believe me, I wouldn't take a free dancing lesson even if Arthur Murray and wife, Katherine, were both there to teach me.

Since it takes me a while to get back to sleep after one of these calls — I lie there trying to figure out how to stop

Communist Influence in Castro Administration Seen as Threat

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington (UPI) — Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro has moved on without quieting alarming reports that Communists have bored into his revolutionary movement.

Castro's stock answer in the United States about Communist infiltration was "If so... their influence is nothing. I don't agree with

Communism. We are a democracy. We are against all kinds of dictators. That is why we oppose Communism."

The facts are that Castro has been associated with Communists for some years. U.S. Communists have been bragging for months about the participation of Cuban Reds in Castro's revolution. Castro may oppose Communism, as he says he opposes it. There is much evidence, however, that some sharp-shooting Communists are among his associates. Some of them were in Castro's party which visited the United States.

All of this is a matter of record with names, dates and places. There is evidence that a Cuban who was prominent in the Communist youth movement in 1950 presently is participating in the training of the Cuban army.

Castro's revolutionary army is being taught Marxism by this individual. He has headquarters in the great fortress which commands Havana which, in turn, is army headquarters. It is a strategic spot. Another Castro associate with entree to all military establishments is known to have been a full time functionary of the Communist party in Cuba.

Another, who accompanied Castro to the United States, is a Communist party member, and an official in the Confederation of Cuban Workers. This individual is an adviser to Castro on labor affairs.

One of Castro's traveling companions to the United States has been an officer of the Communist youth organization called Juventud Revolucionaria Cubana. He was at one time president of the Lugnyo District Communist party in Havana. Another

them. Get their phone number and stay up all night one or two nights calling them every hour on the hour? Doubt if that would work. After talking to them instead of hanging up, leave the receiver off so they couldn't make any more calls? But they would probably be clicking it all night. The only thing I can think of is to appeal to the sponsors who hire the solicitors to advertise in some other way. Just think, if all company advertised by phone, we'd be so busy answering it, we'd never have time to buy any of their products or services. If the sponsors only knew it, they would have better results advertising by mail, newspaper, radio, or T.V. (Name on File) Medford.

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Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE SOVIET APPROVAL

Washington — The ill-concealed actions of Soviet-bloc spokesmen here are making it plain that Moscow has loosed a major propaganda offensive to discredit the Big Four foreign ministers' conference before it meets.

There are three easily identified preliminary targets. The first target is the whole traditional process of Western diplomacy. Iron Curtain diplomats are saying, in effect, that the world has no further real use of foreign ministers. They are arguing first that all present East-West issues, like the Berlin crisis, cannot be settled by negotiations among foreign ministers but only at summit meetings of heads of state. And they are going on to suggest even that all subsequent issues of consequence also must have a single place of settlement, the summit.

The second target of international communism's campaign is all "military thinking" — including, for the moment at least, even Soviet military thinking. The line is that all military men are quite out of date because scientific and intellectual advances have outrun them.

The third target is a single person, our new Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter. Soviet-bloc officials are pointing to him as one foreign minister who, perhaps more even than all the others "lacks political power." The fact, of course, is that this is extraordinarily untrue. Mr. Herter's base of domestic political support is actually the greatest of any Secretary since Cordell Hull in the days of Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Perhaps, parenthetically, this is exactly why Soviet-bloc spokesmen are urging the exact reverse.)

This psychological campaign is being directed not primarily at the public but rather toward Washington officials, the press and opinion-influencers in general. Soviet-bloc diplomats are making themselves extensively "available" to off-the-record gatherings to which they are speaking with unusual care and precision and under obvious prior instructions.

Toward the people generally, meanwhile, international communism is turning

an increasingly "reasonable" face. No doubt this is because international communism wishes to keep the people's trust in what is clearly the only kind of East-West solution the Soviet bloc now really intends to accept — that is, solutions at the summit.

Not often, however, if ever, have Soviet spokesmen in semi-private talks shown so brutal a candor as they are showing now. They are giving notice to Secretary Herter, and other Western leaders now in Paris to prepare for the foreign ministers' conference, that if the conference reaches any success it will be a complete accident, if not a miracle.

This is not the least of the reasons why all concerned at Paris are making such earnest efforts to heal all Allied divisions on the proper approach to the Russians.

Of the present three-headed Soviet-bloc approach itself, the most arresting point is the way its spokesmen are dealing with the "military thinkers." For a long time, it will be recalled, the very highest Soviet figures, including Nikita Khrushchev himself, spoke baldly of Soviet missiles as offering the most undebatable reasons why the West must come to terms. Now, the Soviet story is the reverse. Now, the story goes like this:

"The 'real danger' to mankind does not lie in 'any' weaponry. Rather, it lies only in the failure of political leaders to keep up with scientific advances. Thus, we must beware the 'military thinkers.' For these are trying to hold good policy, meaning 'peace' policy, down to their own outmoded notions.

So, in summary, these are the ultimate Soviet-bloc intentions:

1. To take world diplomacy for good out of the relatively calm and professional atmosphere of foreign ministerial negotiation and to put it all in the hands of a succession of summit meetings. Summit meetings, any and all of them, will be more subject to the world's emotional pressures if only because any free leader will find it hard to say no to popular hopes under the white, constant light of total publicity.

2. To make the West no longer willing to listen to what are, after all, its ultimate experts in the science of survival, the military men. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

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.

Telephone Pests

To the Editor: These telephone solicitors have to go! It was bad enough when they called during the day while maybe I was bathing the baby, cooking something that needed constant stirring, or outside doing yard work and having to set a new track record to answer the phone, only to hear the person say "You are