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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 3, 1949 (Tuesday)
The Medford city council
is expected to discuss an ordi-
nance to ban beekeeping in
the city.
Water which flooded High-
way 99 at Savage Rapids dam
over the week end is reported
receding.

20 YEARS AGO
May 3, 1939 (Wednesday)
The Rogue river coordina-
tion board halts placer mining
on the river whenever it re-
sults in muddied water affect-
ing anglers downstream in
Curry county.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Econo-
my and rain are the chief
conversational topics, along
with the lack of both."

30 YEARS AGO
May 3, 1929 (Friday)
Talent citizens are taking
up archery.
Gasoline prices in Medford
range from 19 to 26 cents a
gallon as a price war rages.

40 YEARS AGO
May 3, 1919 (Saturday)
Farmers are asked to help
in a war on ground squirrels.
Tom Fuson appears on Main
st. with the first straw hat
of the season.

50 YEARS AGO
May 3, 1909 (Monday)
More local girls enter the
Medford Tribune's great trip
contest.
Sen. George Chamberlain
takes up ferry carrier service
for Medford with the U.S.
postal department.

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

1. What Asiatic country is divided into two parts by the 38th parallel?
2. On what occasion does the President of the U.S. wear a uniform as Commander in Chief of the armed forces?
3. Correct the following sentence: "He read it like you said."
4. In which State is the Army's White Sands proving grounds?
5. When President William McKinley was assassinated, who became President of the U.S.?
6. If a home baseball team scores one run in every inning, and the visiting team makes no score, what is the final game score?
7. The spider is an insect true or false?
8. Supply the missing words in the following: "Time and wait no..."
9. From whom did Jess Willard win the heavyweight boxing title?
10. What is the Capital of Washington State?

Answers: 1. Korea. 2. Nev-
er. 3. "He read it as you said."
4. New Mexico. 5. Theodore
Roosevelt. 6. 0-0. 7. False. (Ar-
schmid. 8. "Time... for...
man." 9. Jack Johnson. 10.
Olympia.

North America has 60 per
cent of all the world's tele-
phones. Europe has 30 per
cent and the remaining 10 per
cent serve the rest of the
world.

Loss to Cancer

It was only a few years ago that the word "cancer" was spoken in hushed tones. It carried with it an aura of both fear and mystery, and when an individual was stricken, the fact often was concealed. But no more.

The illness of John Foster Dulles, of Senators Richard Neuberger and Robert Taft, and more recently, of Arthur Godfrey, prove beyond a doubt that cancer, while it is still feared, is no longer a cause either for shame or concealment.

PROGRESS is being made in cancer research. But it is slow progress. And meanwhile many of our best people are suffering from it, and the nation is deprived of their valuable services.

It does not strike the famous alone. It also strikes at friends and neighbors, people we know and respect and like.

People like Vincent P. Bevis, who, in his quiet way, was one of our outstanding citizens.

Mr. Bevis died the other day after a long and painful seige of the illness. He was a man not widely known outside of his own community, and his own profession of teaching.

BUT, in his 11 years in Medford, first as principal of Lincoln school and then as principal of Hedrick Junior high school, he earned the respect and affection of his colleagues and his students.

What finer monument can a man leave? And what finer record of public service can a man leave than one such as his — a record of military service to his nation in war, and of service to the younger generation in peacetime?

Someday, and we hope it will be soon, the goal of ending cancer as a killer will be achieved, and we will no longer watch in sympathetic pain as our finest men and women succumb to its ravages.—E.A.

Two Weeks

A "press release" on the desk reports that there are at least 56 special "months" during each year, and, at latest count, some 178 special "weeks," to say nothing of countless special "days." This results, inevitably, in duplication.

The week which starts today has been designated, for instance, both as "Conservation Week," and "Be Kind to Animals Week."

Each is, perhaps, worthy of comment — although the practice of setting up special days and weeks and months gets sort of commonplace and boring after a while.

WITH the objectives of Conservation Week we are wholly in accord.

It is designed to create a greater public awareness of our natural heritage — the soil, water, trees, animals, fish and minerals of this land — and of the necessity to use them in such a way that their benefits will remain with us for always.

Each of these, with the exception of minerals, is a "renewable" resource — that is, if treated properly, they will always be plentiful. And, since it is on these resources that our entire wealth rests, it is important to treat them properly.

IT IS ONLY in the relatively recent past that Americans have become conscious of the need for conservation, for America's resources were so bounteous that it always seemed to prior generations that if one were depleted, there was always more over the next hill.

This is no longer true. The physical frontiers have been reached, and there are no more hills to cross.

But we have, as a result of research and experiment and experience learned, sometimes the hard way, that there are methods by which soil can be saved, trees harvested and regrown so that there will always be a new "crop," wildlife conserved so it will always be plentiful.

And it is to the self-interest of everyone that these methods be used and expanded and insisted upon, so that our children and our children's children may have at least a part of what we now enjoy.

"BE KIND to Animals Week" is an entirely different sort of affair, but it, too, touches many people. The quality of kindness is a human virtue of real value, and its inculcation cannot begin too early in a child.

Those who have taken upon themselves the protection of animals from needless cruelty have come far, for as little as 100 years ago the concept was one which resided entirely in the conscience of the individual, and not at all in the rules and conduct of society.

The first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded only 93 years ago.

SINCE that time the movement has been successful in gaining enactment of laws preventing cruelty to animals (and, oddly enough, to children — although that came later).

The most recent victory was the passage of a federal law which requires most packing houses to use humane methods in the slaughtering of meat animals.

We do not go along with all the objectives of some of the anti-cruelty people, such as their anti-vivisection protests. (Actually, animal experimentation is almost universally done under strict rules for preventing pain, and the knowledge thus gained has alleviated much human — and, indeed, animal — suffering.)

But kindness, the prevention of unwanted animal pets, and the other objectives of the week, can claim reasonableness and real benefits as their goals.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"OH, NO SPECIAL REASON. WE JUST THOUGHT WE'D DIG A HOLE."

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE LABOR REFORM BILL

Having been passed by the Senate, the labor reform bill now goes to the House which is expected to hold hearings through out the month of May. The main debate will be on whether the amended Kennedy bill should be toughened or softened. In fact, however, the over-riding national interest is that a bill should be passed which establishes the principle, as does the Senate bill, that there is a public interest in the internal management of the labor unions, and that the right to regulate them is legally recognized and universally accepted.

This is ever so much more important than any specific provision of the bill. For the regulation of labor unions in order to prevent the crimes and abuses revealed by the McClellan Committee is a vast undertaking. There are in this country some 200 national unions and some 60,000 local unions. They have a membership of about 17,000,000 workers. It is easy to say that these unions must all be honestly and faithfully administered in a democratic way. But it will not be easy for the Federal government to enforce these desirable criteria in a vast and complex community like the labor unions. As an undertaking, it is comparable in its difficulty with the problem of achieving equal civil rights in all parts of the country.

AS IN the problem of civil rights, the crucial question is what is the maximum that can be achieved in the way of observance and enforcement by assent and consent, without imposing upon the government impossible tasks of enforcement. It is no good to say "there ought to be a law" against this or that when the real question is what kind of law can be expected to work. Anybody can write a bill which commands what he thinks should and should not be done. But what counts is a bill which not only points in the right direction but

offers a good prospect of moving in that direction.

By this test the Senate bill is a good one. The proof that it is good is that it was passed unanimously, taking account of Sen. Goldwater's dissent for the sake of the record.

The bill has the support of the responsible labor leaders, beginning with Mr. George Meany. Thus, if enacted into law, we may expect that there will be a large amount of voluntary observance and a limited need for measures of enforcement.

I have not in recent months followed in detail the exposures of the McClellan Committee. But a year ago, its sensational exposures of racketeering and corruption had covered only seven out of nearly 200 national unions. No doubt there are others which need to be exposed.

But no doubt also, there are a great many which are honestly and faithfully run. Their example and support are very necessary to effective regulation of the labor movement.

IN MY view, the critically important and desirable feature of the bill is the requirement for detailed financial reports. For if this requirement can be enforced, if there is full and continuing disclosure of the income, the investments, and the expenditures of the union, the foundation of effective regulations will have been laid. This will not be the last bill to regulate the unions which is to come before Congress. The regulation of corporations was not done in one bill. It has evolved with experience. The same will be true of the regulation of the unions.

For this reason, it is an exaggeration to become too much concerned about the softness or toughness of the provisions about labor union practices. As for the provisions to make the internal government of the unions "democratic," they may be regarded as in a class with laws deploring the sinful nature of man.

It would be a great pity if in an excess of zeal and of righteousness, this very promising bill were lost.

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Communications

Michigan in Trouble

To the Editor: The chickens are really coming home to roost in Michigan, my home state. A visiting schoolmate out of the long ago was telling me about it. He says the feathers are black on 'em, save atop the neck and head there ain't any. Makes them look scary, so much so he plans to go back and sell the farm and move out here, if he can sell it for anywhere near a fair price, as property values are skidding down.

What he told me was just too hard to believe. Michigan has been one of the most stable states in the Union, its wealth of farming, memory of its maple-sugar making gives me a chokey feeling. Its tremendous industrial progress has been phenomenal.

There has been some hint of financial troubles of Michigan in news releases of dependable publications like U. S. News and World Report, the Christian Science Monitor. But the last two issues of our home paper, the Mail Tribune, carries items headed with payless pay-days in Michigan. So it is a shock to acknowledge that Michigan, one of the very dependable foundation stones in our Union, is today virtually bankrupt and disinte-

grating. How come?

The way it was told to me, Michigan's governor, G. Mennen Williams, one of the youngest governors in the Union, is the fair-haired boy of the labor unions which are all powerful in that state. Auto union head Reuther is reported to have proposed to Governor Williams that with "proper" legislation, the unions, would make Michigan the outstanding state. Well it seems like they have. Its industries, like those of other states, have been badgered with union-demanded yearly pay raises that put the costs of their products beyond the ability of people to pay. So, the manufacturer can choose to go broke or, like some hardy souls, box up the dies, jigs and lay-outs and ship to foreign countries where the cost of labor allows some degree of profit. This is why we import far more cars than we export, same with radios, watches TVs and endless other products, once the source of jobs and wealth. Yes, the labor unions and Gov. G. Mennen Williams have Michigan in the headlines.

F. J. Clifford,
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Central Point, Ore.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

BRIDGES AND NIXON

Washington — There is a spreading tendency to compare the prospective Nixon-Rockefeller Presidential contest of 1960 with the Taft-Eisenhower contest of 1952, and so to assume that Rockefeller will come out on top as Eisenhower did eight years ago.

One of those intimately involved, Vice-President Richard N. Nixon, has a highly practical determination to accept no such parallel. And he has now taken his first decisive step to see that it doesn't happen again.

Mr. Nixon has decided, with the certain and warm approval of the whole orthodox wing of the Republican party, to "git thar fustest with the mostest" in New Hampshire. His prototype (to a point), Sen. Robert A. Taft, got there second in 1952. And it was then and there that the very doubtful candidacy of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for the Presidential nomination got its first, and psychologically its greatest lift, and became a real candidacy.

SHERMAN ADAMS, who was then governor of New Hampshire and thus had much of the GOP machine in his hands, blitzed the Republican primary of March 8, 1952, and caused an all-Eisenhower delegation to be chosen for the national convention. Sen. Styles Bridges was a Taft man. But circumstances, including timing and a Bridges timidity in face of an unfavorable power balance, made him ineffective.

But there is no more Adams now in the New Hampshire governor's mansion. Indeed, Adams and his influence have long since departed from the Eisenhower Administration itself. He had served as Assistant President (and some thought rather more even than that) until his resignation from the White House was forced by the disclosure of the vicuna coat gift from friend Bernard Goldfine last year.

Now, the regular Republicans generally are on Nixon's side, as they were on Taft's side in 1952. The difference is that this time the regulars will not be caught napping — and that this time Bridges is in command of the small but vastly important New Hampshire ship.

NOW, INDEED, Senator Bridges — a tough and able and frankly right-wing politician who is, in fact, also the present GOP boss of the Senate — is riding high again in New Hampshire. That part of the party technically not in his control is, technically, in control of a new governor, Wesley Powell. But Powell is a Bridges protege all the way.

Bridges and Nixon have now arranged for the Vice-President to go into New Hampshire not next year but this coming September, to "show himself," as they say in the political trade, by making a few speeches. The purpose is to stake a blunt and early claim to New Hampshire, against the still-distant GOP primary of March 8, 1960. An intermediate purpose is to fire a skirmishing salvo in the vicinity of Dartmouth College. At Dartmouth a good many young "modern" Republicans, including Dartmouth President John Dickey, are strongly suspect of giving aid and comfort to Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York for the 1960 Presidential nomination.

New Hampshire has the nation's earliest GOP primary; to carry the first one is always helpful. To lose the first one may be fatal, as the Taft people grimly discovered and as the Nixon people now keenly realize.

THIS Nixon sortie, moreover, has meanings even beyond these obvious ones. It shows unmistakably that the most authentic surviving Old Guard Republican in high place, Bridges, is ready this time to stake all on the task of preventing the entry into the White House of another "modern" Republican — Rockefeller.

In 1952 Bridges and other powerful orthodox Republicans elsewhere hesitated a bit — and lost control of the party. A Bridges no longer hesitant, for 1960, will assuredly mean other Bridges no longer hesitant elsewhere. He is, in effect, signalling his fellow orthodox leaders to join in early pro-Nixon action.

It is still possible, of course, that 1960 will repeat 1952; that the "pro," Nixon, will fall before the "amateur," Rockefeller, as Taft fell before Eisenhower. But it will never happen, at all events, without a far more profound, and far more bitter, pre-convention struggle than was seen before.

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

BERLIN AS A DIVERSION

London — No one on the highest political level here in London, any more than in Washington,

regards the Soviet threat to Berlin as a diversion in the true sense of the word. The threat is serious, and it is believed to be painfully serious, with no trace of a feint in it.

The maximum objective of the Kremlin is to create conditions in which the light of freedom can be gradually snuffed out in West Berlin. The minimum objective, which the British government is basically willing to accord to the Kremlin, is to secure a sort of de facto recognition of the satellite status quo in Eastern Europe.

The notion that the threat to Berlin is a mere feint, not intended to achieve any local result, is dismissed as a piece of folly, born of the Pentagon's obstinately smug complacency about the increasingly unfavorable balance of military power. The Pentagon, of course, is where the "Berlin-as-a-diversion" story originated. But even if it is accepted that the Berlin threat is no mere feint or diversion, it must also be admitted that it is producing at least one of the side effects of a military diversion.

BEING the most grave and immediate problem confronting the Western leaders, the Berlin crisis has almost wholly absorbed the leaders' attention since it began six months ago. It has produced Prime Minister Macmillan's journeys; a succession of meetings of Western Foreign Ministers; President Eisenhower's reluctant decision to go to the summit; in incredible profusion of "working groups," both civilian and military; a quantity of "position" papers without any former parallel; and a series of diplomatic episodes without previous Western precedent, such as Chancellor Ade-

nauer's complete repudiation of all the preparatory efforts of his own subordinates during the NATO rally in Washington.

The end is not yet, either. After the Western Foreign Ministers in Paris have reached a kind of lowest common denominator agreement on tactics and program, they must still go to Geneva. There, according to a widely quoted sardonic forecast of French Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville, there will be "one week's talk about Czech and Polish representation, one week on German representation, a third week to discuss our own agenda, and anywhere from a week to three weeks to talk about the summit agenda." Even after Geneva, the weary travelers will only have reached the foothills of summit.

With most of the available high-level man hours being used for the Berlin crisis and its outgrowths, however, history has not stopped elsewhere. It has not stopped in Iraq, for instance. The enormous increase of Communist influence in this second most important of the Arab countries recently caused the British to recall their ambassador to Baghdad. Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, for consultations in London. In the manner of a man whistling in a graveyard, Sir Humphrey reported that the new Iraqi leader, Brig. Abdel Karim Kassem, had not yet absolutely lost his power to assert his independence of the Communists if he chose to do so.

IN ADDITION, the British hopefully believe that the fight between Kassem and Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser protects what is now Britain's most vital position in the Middle East, in the little, vulnerable oil sheikdoms like Kuwait at the head of the Persian Gulf. Hence the London decision after Trevelyan's visit was what might have been expected, to sit tight and hope for the best.

Yet in practice, it is admitted that Kassem is highly unlikely to assert his independence. The onset of chaos

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

The wet weather last week was mighty welcome, to a lot of people.

It started (naturally enough) on the opening day of fishing season. But few were the followers of Izaak Walton who let a little Oregon mist dampen their ardor.

As for the rest of us, it brought welcome dampness to lawns which already were getting an August-like parched look. It warmed things up enough so that smudging was no longer necessary, and it

served to wash the stuff from the leaves and flowers of the trees, which right now are in such gorgeous profusion.

It was good for crops, too, making irrigation unnecessary a little longer for many farmers, and giving a new lush look to pastures.

It was nice. And, as an added bonus, is there any nicer sound than the plopping of cool, fresh rain on the roof after a long dry spell?

Swiped comment: When you argue with a fool, be sure that he is not similarly engaged.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Washington the house of representatives upholds President Eisenhower's veto of a rural electrification bill that would have stripped from Secretary of Agriculture Benson his power to veto loans to cooperatives for rural electric and telephone service.

The house vote kept intact Ike's record of never having had a veto overridden. Since he took his oath of office, he has vetoed 138 bills, including this one.

WHAT OF the bill itself?

Was it vitally important? The answer to that must be NO. The secretary of agriculture has had the power all along to veto such loans. HE HAS NEVER DONE SO. In the present fight over the bill, the position of President Eisenhower has been supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, which is the economic leader of the farm movement in the United States.

RESPONSIBLE correspondents in Washington report that the significance of the fight over the bill that divided the congress along party lines was more symbolic than real. Some members of both parties privately agreed that it was chiefly intended as a slap at Secretary Benson, the purpose being to make political hay for the Democrats in the upcoming Presidential campaign.

Secretary Benson himself, in an interview in Washington on Wednesday night said the congressional drive to override the President's veto was "largely a political move to embarrass me and the President."

IN GENERAL, the bill was favored by the spenders and opposed by the economizers. Former President Hoover, in a statement issued in New York the other day, said the bill would "turn loose an enormous spending agency from even the restraints of the secretary of agriculture."

IN CONSIDERING the whole incident, which has taken up so much time, it must be remembered that another Presidential year campaign is shaping up.

In Presidential year campaigns we do some weird things. The battle over this bill and the President's veto of it must be included in the list.

and civil war, which would probably bring Nasser into Iraq, are in fact just as probable. The consolidation of Communist power in Baghdad is still more probable, by a very wide margin. And it is further admitted that if the Communists can consolidate in Iraq, the Kremlin's heat will be turned on Iran, with excellent chance of success.

As a response to these dangers, sitting tight and hoping for the best is hardly an adequate policy. But it is better than the American response, which is to have no policy at all.

Aside from the weather, two topics have been foremost in the public eye (and on the public tongue) lately.

One is smudge (more politely known as orchard heating); the other is flu.

The flu this year (and we learn there have been more than 2,000 cases in Jackson county alone since the first of the year) isn't really flu at all, much of it, but a "flu-like illness" which actually is more severe than the usual influenza with which we're all familiar, and which is caused by one of three separate kinds of bugs, or viruses.

The Mail Tribune, like many other business concerns, has suffered from the ailment. Sports Editor Dick Jewett (who comes to work early, stays late, and is NEVER away from the job) was felled by it for a few days, and still looks a little wobbly around the edges.

Farm Editor Joe Cowley came down with it on his day off last week, and at last report was still flat on his back. Others on the staff have felt a bit rocky, but not enough to put them hors de combat — yet, anyway, knock on wood.

In search of a headline about the flu, one of our young men came up with one which we felt ought to get into the paper somewhere, so we'll put it here, as follows:

GRIPPE'S GRIP GRIPES GROUPS
As for orchard heating, you'll hear more of it before you hear less of it.

The state air pollution authority is taking an interest in the effects of smudge, for the first time since it was organized in 1951. The authority's secretary declares no one ever complained to THEM before. Maybe no one thought of it, at least until the city of Medford got into the air pollution control business by authorizing a joint study of the problem hereabouts with the authority.

And, since the agreement went into effect, the authority had a number of air pollution test stations throughout the city during the orchard heating season which will, in the words of the authority secretary, help "describe the problem."

Not all of the comment on orchard heating has been temperate. We received a letter from a man in the Eagle Point area — a letter which, if spoken instead of written, would be stuttering and spluttering from wrath.

One of his more moderate passages reads as follows: "Shall we color the smudge? No. Shall we perfume it? No. Shall we flavor it? No. Reduce it? No. None of that stuff. The answer is to end it, period. Just simply terminate 100 per cent. Now. Not next year. Now. Not next year. Now."

His letter runs for three pages, typewritten and single spaced, much of it in the same vein.

We sympathize with him, and agree with much of what he says. But we don't see putting an \$11 or \$14 million segment of the economy out of business overnight.

We have a hunch that the air pollution authority may have difficulty in arriving at what it calls "arrangements... to prevent a recurrence of this problem" overnight. But with all the teeth in the Oregon law about air pollution, we also believe they'll find a way to do it within a relatively short time.

For one more comment on orchard heating we turn to the Junior Quill, the publication of McLoughlin Junior High school:

We're all in our places
With dirt on our faces.
And spots on our clothes
And smudge up our nose.

Our time spent in the halls of learning
Is filled with thoughts of smudge pots burnings.
If they didn't have those little trees
They wouldn't need the seas
Of smudge, that make us wheeze.