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ROBERT W. RUEL, Editor
HARRY GREY, Advertising Manager
GERALD LATHAM, Business Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor

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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 7, 1949 (Saturday)
O. S. Moore, Jackson county
sanitarian, reports an im-
provement in restaurant sani-
tation in the county's eateries.

20 YEARS AGO
May 7, 1939 (Sunday)
National Guardsmen plan a
"largest ever" parade later
this month in Ashland.

30 YEARS AGO
May 7, 1929 (Tuesday)
The state convention of Odd
Fellows is scheduled here later
this month.

40 YEARS AGO
May 7, 1919 (Wednesday)
Charles A. King of Ashland
Normal school is named the
high school coach.

50 YEARS AGO
May 7, 1909 (Friday)
President Taft announces
his intention of visiting Crater
Lake and Medford this
summer.

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

1. Harry F. Byrd represents
which state in the U. S. Sen-
ate?
2. What is the correct title of
the presiding justice of the
Supreme Court of the U. S.?

3. Name the crazed actor
who 93 years ago fired the
bullet that ended the life of
Abraham Lincoln.
4. What was the name of the
American Commodore who
first opened the port of
Tokyo in 1853?

5. Who is the King of Spain?
6. Port-of-Spain is a city in
the Bahamas, Trinidad, or
Spain?
7. Is the estimated total
population of the world in
excess of two billion, or under
two billion?

8. Does the name "Ralph
Roister Doister" suggest to
you trickery, bragging, or de-
bauchery?
9. Is the temperature of
boiling water at the top of a
mountain higher, lower, or
the same as that of boiling
water at sea level?

10. Is it east or west Berlin
that is under control of the
Soviet?
Answers: 1. Virginia; 2. Chief Justice of the U. S.; 3. John Wilkes Booth; 4. Commodore Perry; 5. Spain has no king; 6. Trinidad; 7. Excess 8. Bragging; 9. Lower; 10. East.

There are 30 million in this
country who are, in aggregate,
600-700 million pounds over-
weight.

### Safety Counsel

American motorists — and that means just about all of us — are reminded constantly of their responsibility to drive safely. No one should be little such reminders, for they are a part-truth.

But the whole truth is this: Motorists are not the only ones at fault for accidents and, in particular, for the injuries and deaths that result from them.

"ACCIDENTS just don't happen — they are caused," is a favorite slogan of traffic safety officials, and it is a good one except that the admonishing finger points always in one direction.

A traffic law was disobeyed, or a gaze was distracted by a pretty view, or perhaps the brakes or the windshield wipers were not inspected on schedule. In short, "human error" gets all the blame.

"Speed kills." Yes, we all know that. But what about turning from the heavy-footed driver to the accelerator pedal itself, linked as it is to that jet-jawed, gravel-scratching behemoth the poor man was talked into buying a few weeks before the wreck?

DANIEL Moynihan, former chairman of the New York State Traffic Safety Policy Coordination committee, writes in the current issue of The Reporter magazine:

"Aside from evidence that certain features of automobile design increase the chances of injury in accidents, there are also a number of indications that automobiles themselves may be causing a number of accidents."

Moynihan states that a prominent research group recently found one low-priced American car had an accident rate 50 per cent higher than another, a difference "directly attributable to automobile design properties."

He suggests that the continuing efforts of "an impartial research and testing operation" that could rate new models on the basis of their safe or unsafe design features, might succeed in stirring the competitive blood of the auto industry and make safety a more positive attribute.

THE National Safety Council was approached as "the obvious private organization to take on such a job," Moynihan reports. But he adds, "The reaction of the Safety Council top brass to this proposal was as prompt as it was horrified."

The alternative, he believes, is federal legislation. Rep. Kenneth A. Robert (D-Ala.) has introduced in Congress a measure that would establish safety standards for automobiles and bar those not meeting the standards from shipment in interstate commerce.

The Roberts bill, we understand, languishes in the legislative hopper for lack of lobby support. We are not sure we would support it ourselves — yet.

HOWEVER, while harnessing motorists with sole responsibility for traffic safety has undoubtedly kept the accident toll from climbing far higher than it has, there seems little hope — short of inserting tiny radios under our skulls — for influencing our behavior on the highways sufficiently to effect any sharp reductions.

Some system for remote control operation of the vehicles themselves has been discussed as a possibility in the distant future. But, today, surely efforts at improving design safety offer the best hope of tangible results.

The industry and the safety council, may deserve a little more time to see the light, although every hour that passes brings death to four more persons on our highways. If federal legislation does prove to be the only means to halt this inhumane slaughter of our fellow citizens, we will endorse it — and we trust we won't be alone.

### Basic Rule

While on the subject of traffic safety, it might be worth noting that Oregon's "basic rule" law — which sets no flat limit on automobile speed, but places the responsibility on the driver to drive safely, considering all factors — has been under attack.

One suggested modification was that it remain applicable on open highways, but that flat maximum speed limits be imposed in cities. This has been supported by police officers.

Another is to impose a maximum limit of 70 miles per hour, with the basic rule operating at speeds below that maximum.

So confused have been the final dying days of the legislature that we are still unsure of the final fate of these proposals.

BUT Judge J. J. Quillin of the Portland municipal court speaks up strongly in defense of the basic rule, pointing out that both Washington and California, with fixed maximum speed laws, have higher accident rates than does Oregon, with its basic rule.

The basic rule has always appealed to us as a reasonable rule. And Judge Quillin, a member of the executive committee of the traffic section of the National Safety Council, declares that it takes some 25 years for a law really to be tested as to its effectiveness. He adds, "The basic rule hasn't even had a chance yet."

Experience may dictate a change or modification in the future. But we'd like to see the basic rule given a few more years of testing. The idea behind it is good. Only added experience can show whether it is working well in practice.

### Dennis the Menace



DON'T YOU HAVE A HUSBAND WHO SHAKES HIS HIG AND TURNS PURPLE WHEN KIDS JUMP THROUGH HIS HEDGE?\*

### Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

ALONG THE SUMMIT ROAD London — Secretary of State Christian Herter returned to Washington still talking about the need for the Soviets to prove their "readiness to negotiate" before any meeting at the summit. Yet the Western Foreign Ministers at Paris actually talked about the best place and time to meet at the summit. They inclined towards San Francisco in late July.

Nothing could better illustrate the essentially ritual character of the forthcoming Geneva conference. This rally on the Foreign Ministers' level is being held primarily for the sake of appearances. It is intended to cover the fact that the American policy makers have abandoned their former opposition to the larger rally at the summit.

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan has been the chief Western advocate of the journey to the summit, and he played a leading role in forcing the American policymakers to change their minds about this journey. In this and other ways, Macmillan has had much to do with shaping the initial Western response to the challenge at Berlin. In short, the loud claims of the British press, that Macmillan has seized the leadership of the West, have more truth than the State Department and White House like to admit.

IN THE testing times that lie ahead, moreover, Macmillan clearly intends to go on asserting his own viewpoint with great energy and fervor. The "package" that Secretary Herter and his colleagues agreed in Paris to take to Geneva has the same ritual character as the Geneva meeting itself. In other words everyone agreed about what they would say to the Soviets at the outset — which was easy. But no agreement was reached on the difficult point — how everyone would act when the going got rough. The principal factor behind this lack of agreement was Macmillan's determination to keep his hands free.

In these circumstances, it is important to know just how the viewpoint of Harold Macmillan differs from the viewpoint of the other Western allies. The difference is marked. It has even caused Macmillan to be called an appeaser by certain fairly highly placed persons in Paris, Bonn, and even Washington — which has angered the Prime Minister very deeply indeed.

PERHAPS the best clew to the Macmillan viewpoint is the Prime Minister's talk about "evacuating 20 million women and children from the British Isles," which so surprised the Senators in Washington. This was not idle talk. Before his Washington journey, Macmillan took the same lurid line about what he would have to do if the going got rough at Berlin, both with General de Gaulle in Paris and with Chancellor Adenauer in Bonn.

There are two reasons why Macmillan strikes this note that no other Western leader strikes. In the first place, he and the other British policymakers take the Soviet threat to Berlin very much more seriously than their American, French, or German opposite numbers. They think that Nikita Khrushchev will take much graver risks than the others think. They do not believe that the Berlin crisis will conveniently subside "if we all just stand firm."

Yet there is another, deeper reason, too, for the difference in viewpoint between Macmillan and his allies. Here

in Britain, in brief, both the policymakers and the people are very much more AWARE of the new weapons of total destruction than a people or policymakers elsewhere.

IN AMERICA, the thought of H-bombs still tends to generate a false confidence, as though America's former atomic monopoly still persisted. In France and Germany, no one thinks about such subjects.

Macmillan, on contrast, has often on his lips the small number of bombs needed to destroy the British Isles. If the Eisenhower administration had made the needed efforts to maintain a Western nuclear lead, the situation here in Britain would be very different. But those efforts were not made. If the resulting change in the world balance of power has affected British opinion, no one should be surprised.

Furthermore, Macmillan's accusers had better wait to judge whether the Prime Minister is an appeaser, or whether President Eisenhower is an appeaser, until the going gets really rough. Before then, the other Western leaders might well ask themselves whether Macmillan may not after all be right in his judgment of the risks at Berlin.

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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 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.

On Kindness To the Editor: As part of "Be Kind to Animals Week," let us learn to sympathize with the animals about us. We must learn that they love life just as we do, that they are hurt by harshness and threats as we are hurt by them, and that they love kindly treatment and that they appreciate it as we do ourselves, and that they love and form attachments just as we do.

One of the most beautiful and valuable features of the kindergarten education, which comes nearer the true education than any we have yet seen, is the constantly recurring love, sympathy kindness and care for the animal world. All fellowships thus fostered, and the humane sentiments thus inculcated, will return to soften and enrich the child's and later the man's or woman's life, for we must always bear in mind that every kindness shown, every service done to either a fellow human being or so-called dumb creature, does us more good than the one for whom or that for which we do it.

The strongest and noblest types of men and women are never devoid of tender, humane sympathy which is ever quick to manifest itself in kindness and care for every living creature.

R. W. Trine, Shady Cove.

Puttin' To the Editor: Every year for 5 years, the State of Oregon is sending me 20 tags for puttin' on salmon, but I ain't puttin' them on salmon. I'm puttin' them in my wallet. I ain't got no more room in my wallet for puttin' them. When this fishing season ends, I'm puttin' the whole works down the fishladder. I hope to choke a salmon.

I ain't no better puttin' stamps on a duck than I am puttin' tags on salmon. The only thing I ever puttin' my fireaideire is jackrabbits and they're the only things we don't have to be puttin' stamps or tags on. I'm eatin' mine

before we do. Yesterday I went down to Rogue River and watched the State Police puttin' their initials on my salmon tags. That's all I use my salmon card for, is for State Police to puttin' their initials on. Last year I went down to the Applegate and was fishing without tags. The Game Warden is suspicious. I'm fishing on an I.O.U. from the State of Oregon. I paid for the tags, but they ain't got 'em in January. I come closer to being puttin' jail than I ever come close to puttin' a tag on a salmon or a stamp on a duck.

Just once, I come close to puttin' a tag on a salmon. He missed my boat and jumped into a California Tourist's boat. To-morrow I'm puttin' some gas in my car and try puttin' a tag on a salmon. It ain't easy. My salmon card looks like my old High School report card. I never got a zero on my report card, but I come closer than I ever did puttin' a stamp on a duck.

Everett Acklin, Ashland

Inconsistent? To the Editor: How inconsistent can you be? In your Sunday editorial you state you do not go along with the objectives of the anti-cruelty people such as their anti-vivisection protests. Then you claim that a animal experimentation is done under strict rules for preventing pain.

One of the main objectives of the "anti-cruelty people" has been the enforcement of just such rules. Now the animals are tortured much more gently — ask any doctor. With the sincere hope that this semi-accomplished objective does not seem too unreasonable to you.

B. A. Lanberg, 3017 Diane, Medford.

## Hope for Anti-Communist Iraq Remains A Hope, As British Arms Request Made

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

There is a saying that in the Middle East nothing is as it appears. So there are those who say that no matter how things appear on the surface, it is wrong now to say that Iraq is going or has gone Communist.

Center of the argument is Prime Minister Abdel Karim Kassem who, as an obscure brigadier general in the Iraqi army, led last summer's revolt which overthrew King Faisal's government and led to the killing

both of Faisal and Nuri Es Said, his tough, pro-Western premier.

In the intervening months, Kassem has confounded his critics and at the same time shown no signs of losing his popularity with the Iraq people. This last, despite the fact that he has done little for them and that living conditions now probably are worse than before.

Ask Britain for Arms Latest development has been the disclosure that the Kassem government has asked Britain for arms and military supplies.

When the Baghdad government put down the Mosul revolt last March, it did so with British-bought warplanes and

with soldiers wearing British-supplied uniforms.

But those were remnants from an imperial past, with only an incidental connection with Kassem's revolutionary government which was importing Russian arms by the boatload and which contemptuously had ignored U.S. F86 Sabrejets shipped to the old Nuri Es Said government and now left rusting in a field.

Making the request for British arms doubly surprising is the fact that Britain, along with the United States and President Abdel Camal Nasser's United Arab Republic, is under daily attack in the Baghdad press.

Rejects Execution Requests The surprised British took the request under advisement, wondering what this latest development might portend for the mysterious Middle East.

There have been other indications that Kassem has not given himself wholly over to Communist arms or to Communist philosophy. He steadfastly has refused Communist requests for the immediate execution of former officials of the old regime or of those convicted of opposition to the new. He has resisted demands for the restoration of political parties, which would have meant legalization of the Communist party, and he also has resisted demands for more and far-reaching purges of the army and administration.

And, so far, he has not given in to demands for arms for the "people's resistance" forces which in effect constitute a Red militia.

Red Influence Strong Western observers do not believe that Kassem himself is a Communist.

But they, and this correspondent has been among them, have seen Baghdad street gangs in action and realized the potent power of the Reds among them.

Red influence inside the government admittedly is strong and there have been persistent reports of Red efforts to infiltrate the Iraqi army.

U.S. reports have said the Reds now are so strong they are already in a position to make a grab for total power.

The army and Kassem's own position remain the keys. Kassem's sympathizers have said that once he is sure of his position against Nasser's supporters and from the enmity of the UAR, he also will turn against the Communists.

There may be a hope that Iraq has not or will not go Communist. But so far it is just a hope.

## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ON SUCCESS AND FAILURE In commenting on the approaches to Geneva and to the summit, there is a temptation to which all of us are subject. It is to apply too soon and too often the test of success or failure. The negotiations which have now begun will last for a long time. They could last for a generation. In the course of that time there will be many changes which cannot now be foreseen clearly. For what is being begun now by the statesmen of the older generation will probably not be concluded until there is a new generation.

There is no present prospect that the negotiations will "succeed," if by that it meant that they will produce a final settlement of the German problem. On the other hand, there is no prospect, it seems to me, that they will "fail," if by that it is meant that there will be no more negotiations and that this will be followed by some sort of mobilization for war. We must rid ourselves of the rubber stamp notions of success and failure. The German problem is at present insoluble. No theoretical solution of it would be worth a great war to either side, and both sides know that the question could not be settled by a war. The world has to live with the German question, producing as best it can

and from time to time a modus vivendi without any serious expectation of a settlement.

THE German question lies in the fact that the German Reich, as founded by Bismark in 1871, has been partitioned as a result of the defeat of Hitler. Berlin, which was the capital of the old German Reich, has itself been partitioned. The partition of Germany is the consequence of the second World War, and it could become the cause of the third World War.

We ask ourselves, could the partition of Germany have been avoided? No one knows the answer. For this is just about the iffiest question in world affairs. What we can say is that the partition of Germany arises from the fact that the Red Army coming from the East, the Allied army coming from the West, met in the middle of Germany. They would not have met if Hitler had not attacked Russia and brought her into the war. They would not have met if the Allies, including the United States, had been strong enough to occupy the whole of Germany before the Russians got there. The fact is, however, that they did get there and that that was how Hitler's Reich was conquered.

WAS partition the necessary and the inevitable result? Here again all is iffiness. Was it from the beginning the Soviet intention to dismember Germany? Or would the Soviet Union once upon a time have settled for a neutralized and lightly armed united Germany, hoping, of course, that the German Communists would infiltrate the German socialists, and eventually rule the whole of Germany?

On the other hand, were the Western Allies wise in thinking that this risk was so great that, instead of working for an evacuation by the Red Army, they insisted upon the rearmament of Western Germany in alliance with their own forces?

Questions such as these are no longer real questions. Europe has out-lived them and what we are now facing is the historic fact that there are two Germanys and two Berlins. The German crisis of today is the crisis of the adjustment of the great powers to the partition of Germany.

THE adjustments will be a very complicated experience. For the partition of Germany is as great a historic event as was the unification of Germany under Bismark. The adjustment to this historic fact involves on both sides of the Iron Curtain some kind of recognition of most unpalatable facts. On the Western side it involves a recognition that there are two German states. On the Russian side it involves a recognition that there are two Berlins, and that West Berlin must remain a part of the Western community.

The acceptance of these unpalatable facts, and their recognition in legal instruments which are enforceable, will be the core of the coming negotiations. The object of the negotiations will be a modus vivendi which, while it recognizes that there is in fact a partition of Germany, keeps alive the right and the hope of an eventual reunion.

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## Senate Override Of Vetoes Beaten

Salem —UPI— Democratic senators aided by Republican Francis Ziegler of Corvallis overrode the veto of Gov. Mark Hatfield on two bills Wednesday but the House failed to go along with Senate action, thus killing the bills.

Senate bill 446 would have required any resignation of any public official to contain nothing but the date and hour of his resignation.

The other dead bill, Senate bill 549, provided that a public officer elected to another office be required to resign by Dec. 31 of the year of his election.

The bills were inspired by confusion over Hatfield's appointment of Howell Appling as secretary of state and the validity of Hatfield's resignation from the same post.

## Editorial Comment

LEGISLATIVE LEADERS

The time has come when we must candidly and regretfully admit, at last, that our high esteem and hopes for this legislature were misplaced. What could have been, and should have been from all indications when it started, a harmonious and productive legislative assembly has degenerated into a disgusting spectacle of selfish jockeying for political advantage.

Only four or five of the recognized leaders of this session have remained steadfast in dedicating their efforts to bringing about the best possible government for the people of Oregon. We think it is only fair to the voters of this state that the worth of these men should be given recognition.

Any list of outstanding examples would have to be headed by Bob Duncan, Speaker of the House. It has been a real pleasure to watch this young man's capacity for a real statesmanship develop during this session.

Robert Elfstrom, minority leader of the House, ultra-conservative, but sincere, is considerate and courteous to everyone and is really giving the best of his abilities to getting a good job done for his state.

Senator Alf Corbett, quiet, calm, with a firm conviction that cultural values and human dignity are of paramount importance to the state, has also an objectivity and a practicality in his makeup so that

he keeps the whole state program in true perspective.

Senator Monroe Sweetland, who, for so long, was so exclusively concerned with social inequities that he remained fuzzy headed about the financial and economic facets of state government, has broadened his concept of government to include an appreciation of sound financing for state programs. This man consistently places the good of the whole above self interest.

There are many others, in both House and Senate, who are just as sincere and serve just as loyally and faithfully in the interest of the people of their state, as do these four we have named, but they have not, yet, been chosen by their fellow legislators to wear the mantle of leadership. Oregon is very fortunate to have them. They are the tether by which our "prima donnas" are tied to some semblance of constructive legislation.—Oregon Grange Bulletin.

HEAR Don Byers Missionary to Thailand Central Church of Christ Central & Jackson FRIDAY, 7:30 P.M.

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