

MAIL TRIBUNE

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ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor; HERB GREY, Advertising Manager; CERALD LATHAM, Business Mgr.; ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor

F. H. ADAMS, City Editor; HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor; RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor; OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor; DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

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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 10, 1949 (Tuesday)

Southern Oregon Historical Society, county officials and others plan to discuss proposed operation of a museum in the courthouse at Jacksonville.

Seth Bullis and A. C. Allen Jr. are elected directors of the Oregon Shakespearean Festival association.

20 YEARS AGO May 10, 1939 (Wednesday)

Representatives are being commissioned for the third annual national catfish derby at Emigrant lake next Sunday.

From Arthur Perry's "Chickens and Pot" column: "Yuckens are now big enough to scratch in the neighbor's garden, and get fried in his skillet."

30 YEARS AGO May 10, 1929 (Friday)

Central Point students hold a health parade. Table Rock Grangers form a pool to buy rock salt for cattle.

40 YEARS AGO May 10, 1919 (Saturday)

Main st. between Front and Bartlett sts. is to be roped off tonight for Victory week celebrations. Local bread prices are reported about to jump one cent a loaf.

50 YEARS AGO May 10, 1919 (Monday)

The P. and E. railroad is sold to J. R. Allen of New York. Mayor Canon proclaims May 25 as a city clean-up day.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What island prison in San Francisco is nicknamed "The Rock"?

2. An unexpected legacy, profit, or other piece of monetary good fortune is called a w-f-l?

3. Against which country was the slogan, "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," directed?

4. Griffith Stadium is the name of an American league baseball park in which city?

5. The Japanese Premier at the time of the Pearl Harbor attack was Hideki T-?

6. The southernmost city in the world is in Chile; name it.

7. The term "great white plague" is applied to what disease?

8. Who wrote "The Man Without a Country"?

9. Name the capital of Portugal.

10. During the administration of which President was the Spanish-American war?

Answers: 1. Alcatraz. 2. Windfall. 3. France. 4. Washington, D.C. 5. Tojo. 6. Punta Arenas. 7. Tuberculosis. 8. Edward Everett Hale. 9. Lisbon. 10. McKinley.

Disappointing Legislature

The Oregon legislature, which adjourned last week after 115 wrangling, bickering, back-biting days, accomplished some good things.

These good things, however, were largely obscured by what we believe were the major failures of the session, and the indecisive shilly-shallying which marked so much of the session's deliberations.

In fairness, it should be pointed out that general criticisms of the legislature cannot, in many instances, be applied to individual members. We have heard only good reports of the performance of Jackson county's delegation, for instance. Senator Edwin Durno, Representative Eve Nye, and Representative Bob Duncan, who served as speaker of the house, earned reputations as fair, sensible and idealistic members, even when they disagreed, as they sometimes did.

HERE are some of the accomplishments of the session which we feel do it credit:

A badly-needed new legal code covering the handling of juvenile offenders was enacted.

The county home rule amendment to the constitution, approved by the people last November, was spelled out by legislative action, and will permit counties to set up their own forms of government to replace the outmoded and archaic system in use at present.

"First-step" legislation to protect migrant laborers, and insure sanitary conditions for them, was enacted.

A big step to alleviate long waiting lists at Fairview home, partly through a rejuvenging of the functions of institutions, was taken.

A STATE code covering small-boat safety was enacted.

Anti-discrimination measures, although somewhat watered down, will provide some added protection for racial minorities and the working rights of older people.

Enabling legislation to permit creation of community colleges was enacted.

Provision was made for special classes for retarded children (although they will not start until 1964); for special education of gifted children, and for children of migrant workers.

While the session failed to take any affirmative action to protect union members in such things as secret union elections, it set up a committee to study labor-management relations, out of which may come desirable legislation in the future.

THE judiciary was strengthened by giving the supreme court broader powers of supervision over lower courts.

In addition to the juvenile code, the session also enacted a new traffic code (retaining, however, the basic rule), and provided for public defenders in the larger counties (those of more than 100,000 population).

It abolished the coroner system, and provided instead for medical examiners, in most cases county health officers.

It enacted a five-day week for state police officers. This will complicate administration, but is only fair to the hard-working men who police our highways.

It took steps to raise legislators' pay, a badly needed development (although it used a round-about and questionable way of doing it).

THESE things add up to a lot of constructive legislation. Credit for them, in most instances, should go to hard-working committees, to individual legislators, and to dedicated private citizens, who were convinced of their worth and labored long hours to secure their enactment.

There was also a large body of legislation which must be time-proven before it can be known, conclusively, whether it is good or bad. Many other measures were "housekeeping" bills; others were either good or bad, according to one's predilections, and about which it is possible to be neutral unless one has a personal interest.

There were also the legislature's failures. And these we consider to be serious.

FIRST major deficiency was lack of any forward look in the field of taxation. (An interim committee to study taxation was OK'd, but that's Standard Operating Procedure.) The state will face a prospective deficit of upwards of \$70,000,000 at the start of the 1961-62 biennium, and almost any tax program will have to go to the people for approval. No provision was made for this.

The budget for the current biennium was precariously balanced at about \$313,000,000, by a patchwork revision of the existing income tax law, by using surplus funds now on hand, and by "one-shot" measures to speed up collections which will be later unavailable.

We'll probably scrape through this biennium, but a king-sized fiscal headache will greet the legislators in January 1961—if there is no special session convened meanwhile.

THE session also maintained basic school support at \$105 per census child per year—which, because of increasing costs, means that an increased tax load will be placed on local property, or that school standards will be lowered.

The state board of higher education's requests for buildings was cut in half, despite the need to prepare for a vast increase in student loads in the years just ahead.

Other institutional building needs were slighted—notably at the new correctional institution, where a rehabilitation building, the whole heart and reason for a new institution in the first place, was scrapped.

Dennis the Menace



"IT'S A BICYCLE CHAIN. I'M GONNA MAKE MYSELF A BICYCLE."

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

HOPING FOR THE BEST Paris — The NATO commander, Gen. Lauris Norstad, not long ago asked Gen. Charles de Gaulle for special permission to place medium range American nuclear rockets on French soil for the duration of the Berlin crisis.

The only purpose was to strengthen the Western deterrent for the critical period that lies ahead. Assent by Gen. de Gaulle would not have involved any long range commitment.

Yet the French Chief of State refused to make even a limited and temporary compromise in his long dispute with the U. S. about nuclear weapons. He continued to insist that France must have entire control of any of these weapons that are placed in France. Congressional action would have been needed to give up the American "key to the cupboard" of the nuclear warheads. Hence Gen. Norstad's plan was blocked.

THE incident was not in itself enormously important. Judging by the now-exposed Pentagon faking about the ballistic missiles emplaced in Britain, new rockets based in France would probably not have been ready in time for the expected climax of the Berlin crisis. None the less de Gaulle's refusal of Norstad's request cast a glaring light on the divergences among the Western allies in their approach to Berlin.

The difference is not great between the French, the West Germans, and the Americans. Gen de Gaulle's rejection of emergency rocket bases is exactly comparable to the President's often repeated formula — "I won't give an inch (but I won't mobilize a man either)." The difference is between the Germans, French, and Americans, on one side and the British on the other.

In brief, the British think the Soviets mean business at Berlin. They are deeply fearful of the outcome. To avoid the worst outcome, they are ready to go pretty far to conciliate the Soviets. The other Western allies are not ready to make the kind of concessions that are talked about in Britain behind the scenes. But they are not ready, either, to make the obvious military preparations to support a firm stand.

PRIME Minister Macmillan pointed out to Gen. de Gaulle and Chancellor Adenauer that their strong positions on Berlin implied a need for special military preparations. In both cases he met with a blank response. Undoubtedly, Gen. de Gaulle is a special case, since his analysis of the Berlin problem is known to be decidedly sober.

"It will probably end badly, perhaps very badly indeed." All these divergences raise many questions about the future, most of them extremely unpleasant. The most unpleasant and most urgent of them all is the question, "What if the British are right?"

This reporter happens to believe that the British are wrong. But even if you are convinced that the Soviets will not risk a nuclear war for Berlin, and even if you are also convinced that the other Western allies will not surrender under threat, the question still demands an answer.

ONE remembers far too well catching the last plane out of Manila with the solemn assurance of Gen. MacArthur ringing in one's ears, that the Japanese would "never dare to attack the Philippines, and would surely direct their assault against the Netherlands Indies." This was altogether convincing at the time. Yet it was this judgment, wholly logical by every outward test, that produced Pearl Harbor.

If the U. S. fleet in the Pacific had not been waiting in Pearl Harbor like a sitting duck, there would have been no Pearl Harbor. The situation today differs in a hundred ways from the situation in 1941. But the chance of Soviet error at Berlin would surely be greatly reduced if the Western powers made the effort to achieve a state of real military readiness, instead of contenting themselves with what may be called Eisenhower-McElroy-stand readiness.

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Communications

Second-Class Voters? To the Editor: In your front page item of Wednesday, May 6, regarding the Phoenix school election you say that "Voter's Complaint Said Unfounded," then at the end of this item you say that "not more than 10 people were affected." What about these 10 people? Are they to be considered second class-voters? Aren't they entitled to their ballots (which they didn't get)? Your statement sounds very contradictory.

Two interested voters, L. and V. Reid, Route 4, Box 429F, Medford

Editor's note: The last two paragraphs of the story read as follows: Mrs. Florence Drake, school district clerk, told Mekvold that those supervising the election did run out of county ballots during the last 10 minutes. However, those who did not have the ballots were asked to wait until others could be prepared. Some waited and others did not, she said.

Not more than 10 people were affected, Mrs. Drake stated.

Well-earned salary increases for state employees and higher education faculty were pared down to a level where we may well see a departure of some of our best professors and civil servants.

THE highway commission was by-passed, with a pork-barrel program to build a Columbia river bridge, and by failure to enact a 1 cent per gallon gas tax increase to keep the freeway program on schedule with federal matching funds. Needed billboard regulation was junked. A "Pacific Wonderland" slogan for auto licenses was approved.

And there were other sins of omission and commission which will come back to haunt the members.

All in all, despite the accomplishments, it was a disappointing session — particularly for one which started out with such high hopes and higher promises.—E.A.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

A REAL UNITY Washington — On the sound principle that once bitten is twice shy, all but the most optimistic are emphasizing that the Big Four foreign ministers conference at Geneva has no guarantee of even a modest success. This is as it should be.

It will do nobody any good to forget that the trail of international meetings with the Soviet Union is studded with the ruins of Western hopes. It is a trail well marked, in a word, with broken Russian promises.

Indeed, the West may be hard put at Geneva to find enough justification (and almost any kind of justification will do) for agreeing to hold the real conference toward which the world is looking.

This, of course, is a summit meeting between President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Macmillan of Britain, President De Gaulle of France and Nikita Khrushchev of the Soviet Union.

ALL the same, it is never useful to approach any opportunity in the fixed notion that nothing good can possibly come from it. And quite apart from this general principle, there is practical and specific reason to look toward Geneva with a basic and realistic, if limited, confidence.

For the profound fact is this: Whatever may happen at the actual conference table in Geneva, the leading members of the Western alliance have wisely prepared to maintain the unity of all in the West in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Big Four have pledged not merely to keep the smaller NATO partners generally advised of what they, the big fellows, say and do at Geneva. Much better, the big fellows are committed to maintain running contact with the NATO Treaty Council all during the Geneva conference.

This is no mere empty legalism, no gesture of "niceness." If anyone supposed it to be so, a talk with the diplomatic representatives here of the smaller allies will quickly change his mind. This is a promise of real meaning; of a meaning hardly less real than the great reality it recognizes.

Such a victory would be a fitting reward in the late evening of life to a man recently a visitor here, Sir Winston Churchill. It was this man, more than any other, whose mind drew up the Western alliance when it perceived 12 years ago that the Iron Curtain was descending.

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Neuberger Reveals Reasons He Voted to Confirm Clair Luce

By A. ROBERT SMITH

MAIL TRIBUNE Washington Correspondent Washington (Special) — Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D-Ore.) said he did not go along with the Senate vote to confirm Clair Luce to be ambassador to Brazil because he found no "meaningful grounds for voting against the appointment."

"I deplore and regret Mrs. Luce's political attacks in the past on Presidents Roosevelt and Truman," said Neuberger, recalling that he had worked hard for the election of both these Democratic leaders.

This apparently was an oblique reference to Morse's criticism of Mrs. Luce for having said in past political speeches that Roosevelt "lied us into war."

Neuberger noted that most of the Democratic liberals voted to confirm Mrs. Luce, including Sens. Hubert Humphrey, John F. Kennedy, Paul Douglas, Estes Kefauver, Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson.

"Furthermore, my philosophy in such matters is to live and let live. Why recriminate and always seek revenge?" asked the senator in his weekly newsletter.

He recalled that last year he had been willing to approve the appointment of Wendell Wyatt, Astoria attorney, to the U. S. Tax Court, "despite his partisan statements when he was Republican state chairman" during the Morse-McKay election campaign of 1956. Morse blocked the appointment by letting it be known he would oppose Wyatt.

Neuberger said he hoped the same tolerance would be shown in the future for Democratic politicians appointed to high office.

In continuing her battle against the loyalty oath re-

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Here it is, one-third of the way through May, already. And that makes it more than one-third of the way through 1959, too. Tempus is just fugting along like anything, but then, it always does, and each year it seems to go a little faster, somehow.

March and most of April had weather such as we usually have during May, and except for a couple of days, May so far has had weather such as we usually have during March and April.

No one knows what June will be like — except that the crab grass will get in its first licks. And we hope there won't be too many thunderstorms. The orchardists have had a bad enough time already this year with frost, and a bad hail season could be rough.

It is difficult to ascertain just how much the orchardists' cloud-seeding operations, which they are discontinuing this year after 10 years, affected hail, but it does seem to us, without any scientific observation to back us up, that hail has been somewhat less severe the past few years, compared to what it was before the program started.

Meteorologists are cautious chaps, and disinclined to make any rash statements about the effects of cloud-seeding. But we know of a couple of forest rangers who will swear that when they were using airplanes to seed the clouds a few years ago, the number of lightning strikes in the southern part of the county was far fewer than normal.

In addition, Coppo seems pretty satisfied with the cloud-seeding they have been doing for some years to increase snowfall on the area from which they obtain the water to turn their generators.

But it is, of course, difficult to prove anything. Maybe the fruit men have the right idea in seeking a research project to learn more about what hail is, how it forms, why it forms, and what — if anything — can be done about it.

Anyway you look at it, fruit raising involves a calculated risk. If it isn't frost, it's hail, and if it isn't hail it's bugs or disease, and if it isn't that it's poor prices, and if it isn't any of these, it's irate residents blasting at 'em because of smudge. To hear 'em talk, one wonders why they stay in the business at all.

Here's one last (we hope) smudge story, about the man who took a friend for a ride the other morning right after a heavy orchard heating session. In the car with them was the driver's dog, a small canine with normally white paws which were blackened by an early-morning romp. The dog began barking furiously at a bunch of equally-discolored cows in a nearby field.

"What's he barking at?" the owner asked his friend. "Don't worry," was the reply. "It's just the pet calling the cattle black."

We found a note on our desk last week, which read as follows: This is "Be Kind to Animals Week."

They're our own defenseless brothers. To top it off, come Sunday next, let's start being kind to mothers.

We haven't had a typographical error story here for a couple of weeks now (maybe our Phoenix friend has just given up, cause we still have the darned things in the paper). But we have a contribution from another volunteer typographical error-spotter for today — a headline which read, "First State Land Conversation Act Created Town of Clatsop." Our correspondent commented, "First time I ever heard of a town built by talk. City council, take note."

The flu (or, rather, the "flu-like illness") which has been going around, is no fun. Still, we know of one recent victim who got a certain evil pleasure, even while lying in his bed of pain, in watching this wife do all the chores that he usually does — carrying wood, emptying the garbage can, cutting the lawn, and so on.

Taking over for him, she also took over his Levi's — or "blue jeans" — as suitable attire for such tasks.

When he got well enough to get out of bed again, he found in his pockets assorted small change that hadn't been there before, an open (ouch!) safety pin, bobby-pins, a stick of chewing gum and the stub of a pencil.

Well, as we always say, women who wear the pants in the family (even temporarily) are entitled to put what they want in their pockets — which apparently even rival the collections in their purses on other occasions. But they shouldn't criticize the contents of the pockets of small boys.

Another story on the relationship of the sexes is about the minister who was giving a newly-named elder of the church instructions on his responsibilities. He should, the minister declared, always have control of his household, as the book of Titus recommends. The young elder suggested, rather wistfully, that the author of the book of Titus must have been a single man, as no married man would make such a difficult recommendation.

A lot of people consider themselves ahead of the times when they aren't even going in the same direction.

SPeaking of the West, my colleague of the Mail Tribune, Eric Allen, takes a crack at our mythical State of Jefferson — "otherwise classified," he says, "as a State of Mind." He adds:

"As for this newest 'state' proposal, it is a nebulous affair, designed, apparently, as a rallying point for those who oppose what are feared as encroachments on independence in thought and action of 'big government' whether it be at the state or national level."

"Go your ways, good people of the State of Jefferson. We choose to exert our independence by acknowledging that No Man Is an Island — nor is a state, even a state of mind."

TUT! Tut! Eric. If Plato, 20-odd centuries ago, could dream of the perfect state, why can't we here in Southern Oregon and Far Northern California dream of the perfect state?

In the greatest of his dialogues, The Republic, Plato outlined his plans for an ideal state. He believed that the purpose of the state is to train its citizens to be upright and virtuous so that they may be truly happy. He knew this ideal state could never be formed in an imperfect world, but he held it up as a goal to ward which people should work.

And — His thinking was made an immense impression throughout all the 20-odd centuries that have followed him.

PLATO could dream of a State of Mind, why can't WE dream of a State of Mind? If man can't DREAM of perfection, how can man ACHIEVE perfection?

that he at least had a mustache, which was all he could offer the cause.

One of them wrote back and demanded he do better. So Morse advised him to go to his farm at Eugene and get one of the senator's Angora goats, which have adequate beards, and lead the goat around the state.

"Then you can say you are the only man in the state who could get Morse's goat," the senator said he told his persistent constituent.

Senator Wayne Morse says he received five letters from Oregonians who were chastising him for not growing a beard to help promote the Centennial. He wrote back