

MAIL TRIBUNE

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ERB GREY Advertising Manager

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HARRY CHIDMAN, Tech. Editor

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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 14, 1949 (Saturday)

Medford High school students attend the state music festival at Klamath Falls.

Boy scouts attend a swimming jamboree at the YMCA pool.

20 YEARS AGO

May 14, 1939 (Sunday)

A series of Girl Scout "day camps" are slated in Medford's park, south of the city on Bear creek, starting June 1.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Tom Dewey of NY, mentioned as a GOP candidate for president, is admired by many of the Older Girls, for his fearless fight against Tammany, and his beautiful eyebrows."

30 YEARS AGO

May 14, 1929 (Tuesday)

Six tractors hasten work on Medford's new airport. James C. Collins is named a member of the Medford city council.

40 YEARS AGO

May 14, 1919 (Wednesday)

O. R. Campbell is named principal of the high school. County people flock to Medford to greet the Al G. Barnes circus.

50 YEARS AGO

May 14, 1909 (Friday)

Charles D. Hazelrigg resigns, and Medford is in the market for a new band leader. Portland's Commercial club entertains the Medford Commercial club.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Correct the following: "Politics are a risky profession."

2. Hindus are strict vegetarians; true or false?

3. Complete the following saying, "Fit as a —"

4. Identify the three men who took a ride in a tub in the well known nursery rhyme.

5. Which state is partly divided by the Chesapeake Bay?

6. Winston Churchill succeeded as Prime Minister of England a man known as "the man with the umbrella," who was the latter?

7. Portugal occupies the western part of what peninsula?

8. The Grand Canyon of the Colorado is in some places more than a mile deep; true or false?

9. An electric motor will not operate in a vacuum; true or false?

10. The Gold Cup, Silver Cup and President's Cup are associated with what sport?

Answers: 1. "Politics is..." 2. True. 3. "... fiddle." 4. Butcher, baker and candlestick maker. 5. Maryland. 6. Neville Chamberlain. 7. Iberian. 8. True. 9. False. 10. Power-boat racing.

ABANDON PIG SHOT

Washington—(AP)—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration has abandoned plans to let a pig into space.

Pigs are "uncomfortable lying on their backs," Dr. Homer Joe Stewart, NASA's program planning director, told reporters Wednesday.

We Were Wrong

If you're wrong, the best thing to do is admit it.

So—we were wrong, apparently, when last August we stated our belief that the City Sanitary Service Company could be trusted to run a clean, unobnoxious operation at its new garbage dump, which is off the Jacksonville-Phoenix highway, not too far from Jacksonville.

Jacksonville people tell us that smoke from burning garbage drifts across the landscape from the dump site—down toward the Griffin creek area, and north and west over Jacksonville and along the Old Stage road.

WHILE driving west on Ross lane one recent evening, we saw a plume of smoke drifting out of the canyon where the dump is located, and spreading, a low and oppressive blanket, over the countryside.

In our eyes this is a moral, if not technical, violation of the assurances which the company made to the public last July and August, before the county planning commission, and in statements designed for public consumption.

To make our point, we reprint excerpts from Mail Tribune stories which appeared at the time:

"In response to questioning, Jones (Attorney Stanley C. Jones Jr., representing the company at a public hearing) stated that the service plans to use the sanitary fill method of disposal, and that 'no burning is anticipated at this time.'" Page 1, M-T, Thursday, July 24, 1958.

"... Jones ... has assured the commission that the company 'will abide by any and all reasonable recommendations in the operation of the disposal plant.'" Page 1, M-T, Wednesday, July 30, 1958.

"The company, on the other hand, points out that the dump area is more than a mile from the nearest residence, that the dump is not visible from any part of Jacksonville, and declares that the land-fill method it plans to use will eliminate any threat of air or water pollution or rodent population..." Page 1, M-T, Friday, Aug. 1, 1958.

AND here are a couple of paragraphs from a letter to this newspaper, printed Aug. 8, 1958, from Anthony Boitano and Charles Botzjer, partners in the company:

"We wish to give you our personal assurance that if it appears in the future that our operation at the new site interferes with or detracts in any way from the future development of Jacksonville and the surrounding area, we will find it necessary to locate elsewhere, just as it has been necessary for us to curtail in the past..."

"We hope that we will always continue to be aware of the fact that in exchange for being granted the exclusive franchise to dispose of garbage by the valley communities, we have also incurred the obligation to provide for them the very best garbage removal program that is economically feasible."

FINALLY, we would like to repeat a paragraph from an editorial of Aug. 3, 1958, which said, "The dump, certainly, should be operated under the strictest rules and regulations to prevent it ever from becoming a nuisance—and the company readily agrees that this is acceptable."

In the case at hand, burning appears to be at the heart of the problem. It should be stopped at once. We believe the company owes it to the people of the valley—and of Jacksonville in particular—to convert immediately to the sanitary land-fill method, daily.

If they do not, we believe increasing public pressure, and perhaps even nuisance-abatement suits, will force it to do so.

We would much prefer to see voluntary compliance with the assurances of last August to the end that the nuisances attendant on the dump, at present, stop.—E.A.

It's Working

Remember Robert Prescott's plan for urging children to write letters to Southeast Asia in an effort to secure the release of five Americans held prisoner in Red China? His plan is working.

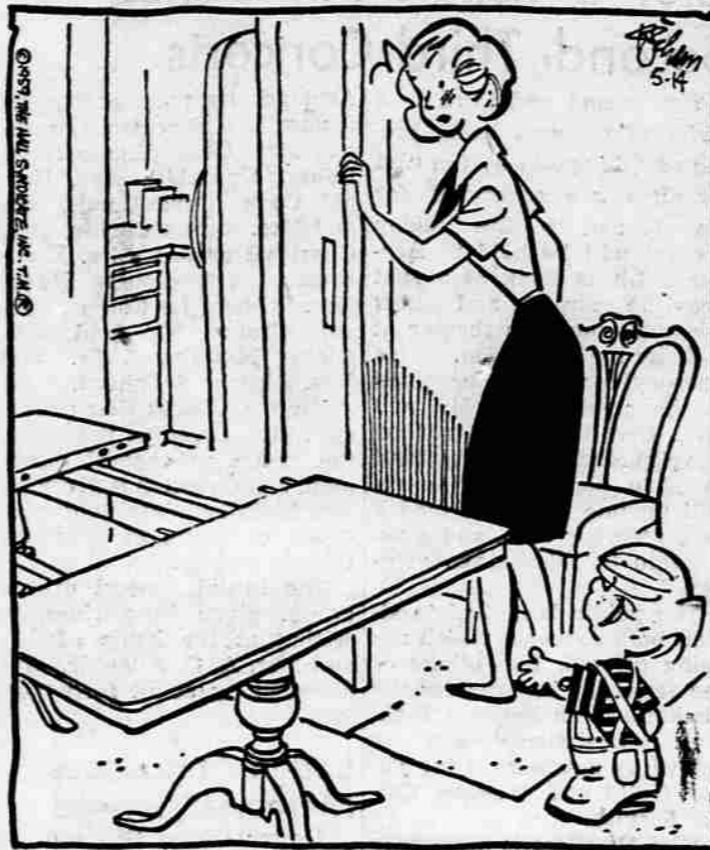
The Eugene man came in the other day with a sheaf of letters from Pakistan, India, Ceylon and other countries in that region. They are letters in response to those of Oregon schoolchildren. The children wrote to newspapers in those countries, outlining the plight of the imprisoned five and urging their release. The Asian papers printed the letters. The letters Mr. Prescott had were copies of letters written to the children by Asians who had read the letters in their hometown papers.

His basic proposition is simple—that children can often succeed where adults cannot. Letter writing campaigns have been especially successful in the Portland area. Others interested in his idea can learn more about it by getting in touch with him at 151 River Ave. or at his office in the Tiffany Bldg., in Eugene. — Eugene Register-Guard.

Kennedy's Good Example

Senator Kennedy of Massachusetts has declared himself in favor of repealing the special loyalty oath required of students who receive loans under the Defense Education Act. He has done so in recognition of the fact that there is a growing list of colleges that have declined to take funds under a law whose disclaimer affidavit amounts to a reflection on the patriotism of loyal students. We trust that Senators Hennings and Symington of Missouri both are opposed to the oath requirement and are sure that Senator Douglas is also opposed. If enough Congressmen will declare themselves the repeal of this offensive as well as ineffective throwback to the McCarthy era will take place almost automatically.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Dennis the Menace



"YOU MEAN THE BOARDS I NEEDED FOR MY CLUBHOUSE AND YOU WEREN'T HOME TO ASK?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE SHAPE OF THE TABLE

The question of whether to confer at a round table, as the Soviets wanted, or at a square table, as we preferred, was not in itself important. But it is very interesting. For it is an early sample of the kind of negotiations that opened at Geneva and will go on to the summit, perhaps in San Francisco.

It will be a negotiation not so much about what shall be done as about how it shall be done.

Thus, in Bonn and in Paris, no less than in London, Washington, and Moscow, it is accepted as a fact that the two German states cannot be united during these negotiations. The real controversies are between West and East, and also in some measure within the West, will turn on how to deal legally and politically with the fact of a continuing partition of Germany.

Equally, it is surely well understood in Moscow, as it is in Washington and in the West, that West Berlin will not be abandoned, and that the Allied token forces will remain as a witness to this decision, and that a blockade of the access routes to Berlin would be an act of war.

The real problem about Berlin will be how to deal legally, politically, and psychologically with the fact that West Berlin will remain within the Western community while it is located within the Eastern community.

THESE are not insoluble problems in that at bottom both sides will accept in substance the status quo. The problems, though not insoluble, are, however, complex and subtle. For the juridical form in which the status quo is accepted will have far-reaching political and psychological consequences in both Germanys, in West Berlin itself, and indeed in all of Europe.

If, for example, the partition of Germany were recognized publicly and definitively, the political consequences in West Germany would almost surely be very serious. It would mark the total defeat of Adenauer and of his party, and no one could foresee what they could mean in the coming German elections of 1961.

If, on the other hand, there is no recognition of the fact that there are two German states, and if the Soviet Union openly abandoned East Germany as a state, treating it as mere occupied territory, there would be a strong incentive and much provocation for an East German revolt. When West Germany is rearmament, perhaps with nuclear weapons, an East German revolt would be a very great danger to the peace of the world.

THE moral of this is that the real problems will require a high degree of statesmanship, and that they cannot be solved by pounding the table and playing to the gallery.

The hard part of the negotiation, which will have to be carried on quietly and off-stage, will consist in devising juridical and political formulae which accommodate the political and psychological imperatives. This will not be easy to do, especially if it has to be done with constant stamping, whistling, and cat-calls from the gallery about who has won what, who has given away what, who is a fool or a knave. There are two things which

we need not worry about. One is that Washington and London will betray Bonn and Paris. They will not. The other thing we need not worry about is that Bonn and Paris have a veto which they will exercise to prevent us from negotiating what has to be negotiated. Bonn and Paris have no such veto power, and they know it.

THE problem within the alliance does not lie in any fundamental and substantial conflict of purposes, or even in any important difference of estimate as to what is the reality of the existing situation. The problem within the alliance is how to enable West Germany to accommodate itself politically and psychologically to the reality that there will be two Germanys for the indefinite future.

This will be a hard experience for the Germans. Historians may well say that in this experience the role France has chosen for itself is not to say yes-yes to Adenauer, but to promote in West Germany the alternative to German reunification—which is Franco-German unity in a West European community.

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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.

Dangerous Encounter

To the Editor: I read with interest the article on the early days around Jacksonville in Sunday's paper. I have often thought of the danger of meeting up with a band of hostile Indians. Now I wonder what would be the most dangerous—meeting the Indians or meeting Floyd McCabe coming out of Butte Falls with his mechanical brakes.

I was going to suggest he get a horse and a couple of poles, hitch the poles to the horse like the Indians did, as he is already used to rough roads, according to previous letters. But upon second thought he likes to shift his own gears so I had to discard that idea. So guess he will have to stay with standard transmissions and mechanical brakes.

According to Floyd, he has driven for over 20 years. I've been driving for 36 years. I have driven the old two-wheel mechanical brake, now I drive with hydraulic brakes and an automatic transmission and I wouldn't trade all the progress that the engineers of our automobile for manufacturers have invented for all of Floyd's ideas.

Everett Brown, Route 2, box 263, Central Point.

Fishers Staying in Manhattan Hotel

New York—(AP)—Eddie Fisher and Elizabeth Taylor were honeymooning today in the seclusion of a hotel bridal suite high over Manhattan. They arrived by plane early Wednesday and went straight to their suite in the Waldorf Towers refusing even to kiss for photographers. They were wed Tuesday in Las Vegas, Nev. The couple planned to fly today or Friday to Spain for a honeymoon cruise on a yacht.

Deterioration of Allied Relationships Reviewed on 10th Anniversary of 'Lift'

By PHIL NEWSOM

UPI Foreign Editor

Ten years ago this week the Soviets gave up on their greatest effort thus far to squeeze the Allies out of Berlin.

On May 12, 1949, Dr. Philip C. Jessup of the United States and Jakob Malik of the Soviet Union concluded in New York successful negotiations to end Russia's Berlin blockade.

It was a decisive defeat for the Soviet Union, won by the West through a combination of grim determination and a massive airlift which kept 2 1/2 million West Berliners supplied with the essentials by air alone.

It lasted for nearly 11 months, during which in one record day the Allies poured nearly 13,000 tons into West Berlin's three airports aboard 1,383 flights.

Lives Were Lost

It was not without cost in human life. Thirty-one American and 39 British airmen died to keep the airlift going.

The foreign ministers' conference which began Monday, May 11, in Geneva, is the 15th since Allied victory in Europe in 1945. Nearly half of those meetings have been devoted to fruitless efforts to find a basis agreeable to both East and West for a German peace treaty and an end to the occupancy of Berlin.

The course of those meetings has shown the steady deterioration of relations between the Soviet Union and the Western powers, from devoted allies to open threats of a shooting war.

As this deterioration pro-

gressed, drastic changes began taking place in the relationships between the Western powers and the 40 million people of West Germany. A review is enlightening.

In 1945, at Yalta, President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill of Britain and Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union agreed to the broad outlines of a plan for Germany. The plan had been proposed by the late Henry Morgenthau, former U. S. secretary of the treasury.

Stripped of Industry

It would have reduced Germany virtually to an agricultural state, devoid of the industrial tools for waging war.

In 1946, the Allied Control Council limited Germany's

industrial output to 50 per cent of the 1938 level.

But in 1947, after unsuccessful meetings of the foreign ministers in London and Moscow, came the first of the drastic changes.

If the Allies had failed to reach agreement on reunification of Germany, and the United States, Britain and France, independent of the Soviet Union, announced West Germany would be permitted to produce peace-time goods up to 95 per cent of 1938 levels.

Germany was on her way once again as a great industrial power.

Events Move Swiftly

As the Allies drifted farther and farther apart, events in West Germany moved

swiftly.

In 1948, the Western Allies announced a currency reform for West Germany, divorcing Western currency from the East. The currency reform was a trigger to the Berlin blockade.

In 1951, the Western Allies lifted the last restrictions on West Germany's peacetime production.

In 1954, West Germany became a full member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) with her own army. So, in less than 10 years West Germany had gone full circle from defeated, prostrate nation, to independence and world power.

And Russia, once an ally, now talks and acts as an enemy.

John L. Lewis Now Unhappily Respectable; Gives Advice

By FRANK ELEAZER

Washington—(AP)—John L. Lewis is 79 now and so respectable he hardly can stand it.

These days he gets up at a morning and looks in vain through the papers for some denunciation of Lewis. Mostly he can't even find his name mentioned.

"I feel sort of lost sometimes," he admitted.

At a three-hour, standing-room only performance before a House Labor subcommittee, the United Mine Workers president did his theatrical best to correct a public image of himself as a sort of elder

statesman of organized labor.

He assailed authors of pending labor reform bills as labor's enemies. He accused AFL-CIO leaders who agree some legislation is needed of compromising with the executioner's ax. He assured one earnest young Republican member, Rep. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, that he in time will grow up.

Like a King

He reigned like a king in the witness chair. He bristled and roared and refused to be shushed. But he couldn't seem to convince anybody.

Chairman Carl D. Perkins (D-Ky.) told Lewis the subcommittee was "mighty proud" he had come.

Rep. Carroll Kearns (R-Pa.), the ranking GOP member, said Lewis and Sam Gompers

shared honors in his estimation as the men who did most for the working man.

Even members whose electorates include not a single member of the UMW tended to preface their questions with pledges of boundless respect.

Rep. John Dent (D-Pa.), he was mightily pleased to hear the UMW held up so uniformly as a model of union behavior.

"Was it always this way?" he asked Lewis.

"Congressman," Lewis replied, his eyes twinkling under the well-known craggy eyebrows, "I'm glad you asked me that question."

A little sadly, it seemed, he went on then to recall earlier and happier days when he was the perennial villain of the big labor stage.

Pulled Out of Unions

The depression days when he was organizing the first vertical unions. How he pulled out of the AFL and into a new CIO. And later, how he pulled out of the CIO. Also, the many times when his big coal strikes were denounced as a threat to the nation.

Lately, Lewis has been settling his arguments with coal operators behind closed doors. It's been years since he pulled his members out of the mines. Except for getting in the hospital a couple of months ago, for pneumonia, he hasn't been making much news.

"Now, every now and then at some public affair, I am accepted as other men," Lewis said. "I have achieved a certain degree of respectability. Possibly this is because, I suppose, the public has found somebody else they enjoy more being mad at."

Lewis did come up with a new definition of poverty. He said it's when you can't afford to send your children to college. By this standard, he said most union members are poor. His own, though he didn't say so, currently get \$24.25 daily.

Lewis also said you can't help organized labor by putting union members in chains. "Damn the chains, and those that advocate them!" he roared.

Then he left the House Office Building and stepped grandly into a waiting Cadillac limousine. The day was muggy, and the chauffeur, thoughtfully, had the air conditioning running.

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