

MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight 'o Time. Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO. May 28, 1949 (Saturday). Medford Red Cross swimmers appear in Roseburg at the dedication of that city's new municipal swimming pool.

20 YEARS AGO. May 28, 1939 (Sunday). Samuel Finley, California solon from Siskiyou county, says his constituents want to secede to Oregon since highway crews of the Beaver state do a better job of roadway maintenance.

30 YEARS AGO. May 28, 1929 (Tuesday). Dorothy Gore recites an original poem before the Rotary club. Roses are blooming in great profusion, promising an ample supply for Memorial day.

40 YEARS AGO. May 28, 1919 (Wednesday). C. C. Hoover announces that after June 1 Snider's dairy will take over his milk route. The school board refuses to terminate classes three weeks early despite complaints of a labor shortage.

50 YEARS AGO. May 28, 1909 (Friday). Lionel L. Webster, Multnomah county judge, offers to defend the Crater Lake road appropriation. Rain falls in the valley to the delight of farmers and gardeners alike.

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

- 1. What was the winged horse of Minerva called? 2. In this sentence a state is spelled in proper order; find it: "Sam is sour indeed." 3. By what method was Sir Walter Raleigh executed? 4. The first shot fired in the War Between the States was fired against what Federal fort? 5. Is a baby kangaroo at birth larger, or smaller than a mouse? 6. A yellowhammer is a carpenter's tool; true or false? 7. Correct the following: "He associated with a bunch of gamblers." 8. What is the chemical difference between beet and cane sugar? 9. A briquette is an adobe brick; true or false? 10. Name the 1959 winner of the Kentucky Derby.

Answers: 1. Pegasus. 2. Missouri. 3. Beheading. 4. Ft. Sumter. 5. Smaller. 6. False (bird). 7. "He associated with a bunch of gamblers." 8. None. 9. False (compressed fuel). 10. Tony Lee.

'Antarctic Crossing'

"Antarctic Crossing" is a film without any love-interest, or formal plot, or Hollywood cast, or studio effects. Much of it consists merely of scenes of desolate stretches of snow and ice. Yet it is one of the most fascinating, and in its own way, thrilling motion pictures we have ever seen.

IT IS a story of high drama, the drama of men and machines fighting the elements and the rigors of the largely-unknown Antarctic. To a resident of Medford, the story takes on added drama when one sees the big and lumbering but efficient Sno-Cats which were made in the factory on Highway 99 just south of town. Seeing the color films of the vehicles rolling through the expanses of ice and snow toward the south pole, clambering over obstacles, being pulled from near-disaster in huge cravasses, and finally rolling in triumph to Scott base, 2,100 miles from the start, is an exciting experience, even vicariously.

THE TUCKER Sno-Cat Corp. is to be complimented for obtaining the film, and for having made it available, gratis, for public viewing. It is to be hoped they also will allow others, unable to attend the public showing last Thursday night, to see it as occasion arises.

The firm is proud of its accomplishments, and with every good reason. The Sno-Cats proved to be the most dependable of the several types of vehicles used in the Antarctic during the IGY, and have earned a world-wide reputation for themselves—and, by association, for Medford. We wish it continued success in its work of making specialized over-snow transportation equipment, the best in the world.—E.A.

Time for a Leash Law

It is with reluctance that we finally have come to the conclusion that Medford needs a dog leash law.

The tragic incident in St. Louis last week, in which a small child was killed by a pack of dogs, and the resulting recommendation and explanation by Chris Hagler, county dog control officer, seem to be conclusive evidence of the need.

True, such an incident is one-in-a-million. But Hagler, who travels about the county and knows a lot about the dog situation, gives the rather shocking verdict that he is "surprised" there haven't been any such incidents locally.

WHEN MEDFORD was small, and everyone knew everyone else, and there were plenty of vacant lots, and houses weren't too close to each other, there was little need for such a restriction. All of the dogs in any neighborhood were known, as were their owners.

Today, with Medford's population somewhere between 25,000 and 26,000, and another several thousand in the immediate vicinity, the situation is different.

Not only is there the danger of which Hagler speaks, but there is the increasing nuisance to traffic, gardeners, and home-owners generally—to say nothing of the welfare of the dogs themselves.

THE LAST reason mentioned, as a matter of fact, should weigh heavily, at least with anyone who cares about dogs.

We once felt that leashing or confining a dog was a kind of cruelty. (And it would be to an older dog used to running at large.)

But if a dog is confined from puppyhood onward, he is content. And he is protected from the hazards of traffic, or irate homeowners, or unwholesome food taken during raids on garbage cans. The problem of indiscriminate breeding is thus limited, if not eliminated.

Dog ownership brings with it responsibilities. If they are not assumed voluntarily, for the sake of the dog itself, to say nothing of neighbors and children, it is time for society (in the form of a city ordinance) to insist they be assumed.—E.A.

'Moderates' Win

The victory of the "moderate" forces in the unhappy Little Rock, Ark., situation, is a step forward in the south's slow but inevitable march toward equality of opportunity.

Perhaps the "moderate" forces there do not view it as such. To them it was simply a question of slow integration, on one hand, or no school at all plus the vindictive firing of teachers, on the other.

Faced with this choice, they picked the path of moderation and sanity.

IT WILL be many years before the white and black races will have equality which the Declaration of Independence declares is the heritage of all men. It will come with education, for both races, more than any other single thing.

Denying youngsters of both races education, as Little Rock has done this past year, largely the result of the demagoguery of Governor Faubus, does harm to white and black alike, and delays the eventual and inevitable outcome. But it has been a delay only; not a halt.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace

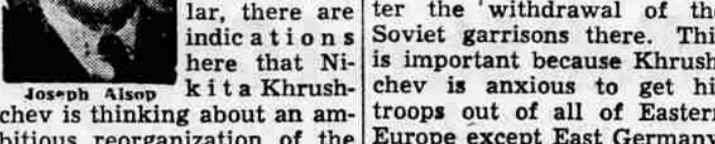


'LOTS A GOOD TRADIN' STUFF HERE!'

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

BERLIN FROM BUDAPEST. Budapest—A visit to Hungary casts invaluable light on the present situation in Europe. Seen from Budapest, in fact, the Berlin crisis has a brand new look.



In particular, there are indications here that Nikita Khrushchev is thinking about an ambitious reorganization of the entire Soviet empire. If this is correct (and the Budapest indications interestingly jibe with high Western speculations in Geneva and Moscow), Khrushchev wants to improve the position of his East German puppets as a necessary first stage in his scheme of imperial reorganization.

Khrushchev himself has given certain hints that he had something big in mind. For example, in his speech at Leipzig during his visit to East Germany, he listed all the altered and disputed frontiers of Eastern Europe—the Polish-German frontier on the Oder-Neisse; the Soviet Union's own frontiers with Poland and Romania; the Romanian-Hungarian frontier, and so on. Having listed these potential sources of trouble, he then pooh-poohed the idea of any trouble arising from them. Frontier disputes between Socialist states were unimaginable, he declared; and, anyway, he continued mysteriously, a time would come when frontiers within the Socialist bloc would cease to have any meaning at all.

THIS forecast by Khrushchev seems to point in just the same direction as the signs observed in Budapest. It seems to point, in fact, towards a merger of all the existing states of the Kremlin's empire in a larger union of some sort.

No doubt there is no intention to reduce Poland, Hungary, and the other nations of Eastern Europe to the status of the Ukraine and Byelorussia. That would be too radical. But it would not be radical to organize the Soviet Union, the European satellites, perhaps even China, North Korea, and North Vietnam, in a single giant federation.

Such a federation would not need to make deep, organic changes in existing relationships. The governing body or bodies—perhaps composed of all the Communist party First Secretaries with Khrushchev as chairman—would certainly coordinate economic and foreign policy for the bloc as a whole. But the Kremlin already does just this. At least at the outset, the federation

might be nothing much more than the Kremlin under another name. EVEN IF purely formal in character, such a federation would have two very great advantages. First of all, it would afford a legal pretext, usable even at the United Nations, for re-invasion of any province that might rebel after the withdrawal of the Soviet garrisons there. This is important because Khrushchev is anxious to get his troops out of all of Eastern Europe except East Germany. Just the other day, he gleefully predicted the early withdrawal of the Soviet garrison in Hungary itself, where Red Army troops are the government's main prop.

Obviously, any widespread withdrawal of troops from Eastern Europe would be an appallingly risky business, as long as the sequel might be a repetition of the terrible Hungarian drama on an even vaster scale. But if all the European satellites are formally incorporated in a larger federal whole, then the new super-government can claim that any local insurrection is a "purely internal affair." The peculiar conventions of U. N. debate will thus be satisfied, and the necessary massacres can be committed with due attention to form.

IN ADDITION, Khrushchev may well hope that a scheme of federation will eventually solve the gigantic political problem that is basic here in Hungary and throughout Eastern Europe. In brief, all Hungarians, including great numbers of Hungarian Communists, regard their government as a mere colonial administration. As long as this sentiment exists, no amount of material progress will reconcile the masses to their governments. As in all colonial situations, the opposition to colonialism will overcome all other factors.

Federation would go a long way, however, towards killing any lingering hope of liberation. The utter loss of hope is the surest weapon against moral resistance. And when hope has been utterly lost, the existence and symbol of a federation may finally persuade the peoples of the satellites to forget their colonial status.

If Nikita Khrushchev is indeed considering this bold scheme, his motives for desiring changes at Berlin and in East Germany are very powerful indeed. The indications in Budapest are far from decisive. Yet it is clearly possible that Khrushchev has such a scheme in mind. And the mere possibility is sufficiently important to be worth reporting. (c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Haiti Is Beautiful, But Government Is Unstable; Wealth, Poverty Contrasted

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

From the beautiful bay at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, the traveler steps ashore to a park-like atmosphere of palms, lawns and low-slung, gleaming sun-bathed buildings built by the government. This is a tropic paradise.

A short distance away is the public market. Here the picture begins to change. Vegetables from the day before and the day before that rot on the ground, the freshness of the next. Inland, a road runs toward



the blue mountains. The sea breeze is a savior here. It is a road not usually used by tourists because it runs through a shanty city of open sewers, of shacks leaning one upon the other, of naked children, of massed humanity living in unimaginable poverty.

Poverty and Unrest. Up in the hills are the luxury hotels and the homes of the wealthy where the squalor or below is hidden from view and it is indeed a tropic paradise.

Haiti is a land of beauty and poverty, of political unrest and intrigue, of democracy whose strength is based on a secret police force which is the antithesis of democracy. In the midst of all this is President Francois Duvalier, who was elected in September, 1957, and whose term under the constitution should run for six years. But it is always open season on presidents in Haiti and in this century only three have retired of their own accord.

In this Negro republic, where it has been traditional for the rich to get richer and the poor to get poorer, Duvalier's government is setting a record as one more honest than usual and one whose interest in irrigation projects, public housing and public welfare in general prove a desire to improve the poor lot of the average man.

But if instability of government may be taken as an average among Caribbean nations, then Haiti is more average than most. Still Some Opposition. Between December, 1956, and September, 1957, Haiti had five governments, each installed and supported by the army.

Between 1937 and 1957 there were no less than four uprisings in Haiti, in each of which the army took part. In that period, no candidate could be elected and hold office without the support of the army.

By various means, mainly consisting of disarming the regular army and setting up a secret force operating primarily from within the presidential palace grounds, Duvalier has managed at least to drive his opposition underground.

As of now, the bets are on Duvalier to stay in office indefinitely, aided by public lethargy and his secret police. But the outlook for Haiti is bleak—a continuing struggle between poverty and political bankruptcy.

Nevertheless, within his own time in office, there have been these instances of opposition: sabotage of a Port-au-Prince power station, secret radio broadcasts urging revolution, a suspected bomb plot set for last May Day, the hijacking of a government transport plane, and an eight-man invasion from Miami which seized the main army barracks in Port-au-Prince and held them for a night before being wiped out.

Most Illiterate. Of Haiti's approximate four million population, about 90 per cent is illiterate. National politics is decided in Port-au-Prince where the population is about 200,000. Most of the other people are too poor to care.

Haiti is dependent for much of its income on tourism. Shopkeepers say this was the worst season yet.

Communications. Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although 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.

Direct Distance Dialing For Congressmen Bring Problems

By FRANK ELEAZER

Washington—(UPI)—Congress has a wonderful new automatic telephone exchange with 3,444 phones. But an unnerving discovery has been made. Each phone has been quietly connected with just about every city and most towns in the country.

This communications advance took place without ceremony on April 14 when direct distance dialing began locally.

The first phone bill since then has not come in. House and Senate officials, on the basis of certain unfortunate experiences in the past, are gearing themselves for a shock.

Meanwhile, in a move born more of desperation than hope, they have withheld from the lawmakers special supplements to the phone book listing the out of town codes.

Costs Thousands Monthly. They don't really believe this will help much, at least not for long. The code books are available generally to all telephone subscribers. Members can bring 'em from home. But it is figured that the longer it takes members, and their thousands of helpers, to learn of the new do-it-yourself long distance system the fewer marathon coast-to-coast conversations will show up, unexplained, on Congress' telephone bill.

House Clerk Ralph Roberts has warned a House Appropriations subcommittee these unrecorded calls could run to thousands of dollars a month. Congressional calls, local and long distance, used to go through operators. But the load got too big and about 18 months ago a new automatic switchboard was installed.

Until the advent of direct distance dialing a member—or an employe or a reporter in the press gallery—wanting to call out of town dialed 8 for the long distance operator. She made the call and, in the process, made a note on who put it in.

Most members still are making their long distance calls this way. Others inevitably are learning that all they need is dial 9, then the proper code, then the phone to be called. This kind of call winds up charged to Capital 4-3121, which is the Capitol. From what extension was the call made? Nobody can say.

Always Free-Loading. Roberts, who gets \$19,250 a year to worry about such problems, was careful of course not to say any congressman would cheat on his long distance calls. The taxpayers pay each House member's long distance bills anyway—up to 6,000 minutes per two-year term, with comparable allowances also for senators.

But even before direct distance dialing, Roberts said, somebody was always free-loading on the congressional phones. For the last year or so direct dialing was possible to points in the nearby area, like Baltimore.

The monthly toll for unaccounted calls under this system sometimes has run into several hundreds of dollars. "Lately Roberts has balked at paying the bill. He didn't say specifically why. Other sources said one possible reason was the frequency with which racetracks at Laurel and Bowie showed up on the list of points called. Another recipient of much congressional telephone patronage, it developed, was a nearby bookmaker.

"This would be a variation of the same thing," Roberts moaned, "except it would involve thousands of dollars instead of a hundred or so."

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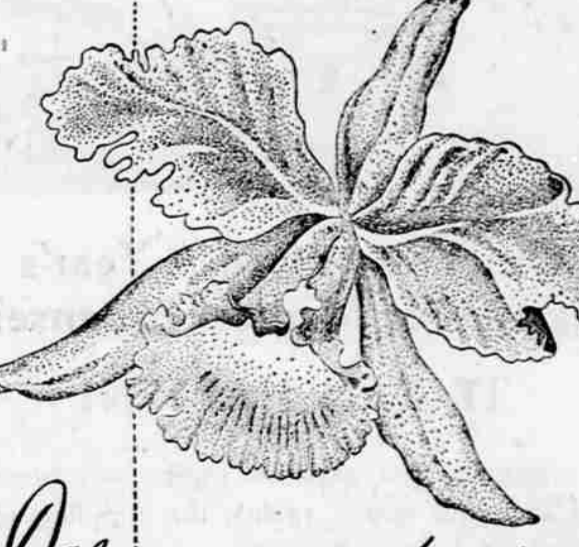
Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A BUSINESS MAN who liked to spend many evenings and weekends with male companions suddenly realized he hadn't been giving his wife a fair shake, so he impulsively bought her a dozen American Beauty roses and a 5-pound box of candy. When he presented them to her, she burst into tears. "This is the last straw," she sobbed. "First the cook quit, then Johnny broke his arm, and now you come home drunk!"

Red Skelton picked up a pair of criss-crossed field glasses when he stopped off in Tokyo. "Very useful at races," the saucy Japanese clerk assured him. "Not only see horse that win but horse you bet on at same time."

Romantics were distressed when a Hollywood couple split up after 40 long years. She finally became convinced he wouldn't marry her.



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An Appeal

To the Editor: Please print this. To whom it may concern: I am making a plea to the people of this valley for a young couple who are very much in need of furniture, cooking utensils, dishes, curtains, etc.