

Safer Boating

As the boater takes to the lakes, inland and coastal waters for summer boating season, more than two-thirds of the states have taken steps to license their watercraft and draw up codes of the waves. Under Federal legislation adopted at the 1958 session of Congress, states have until April 1, 1960, to number boats and issue certificates to their owners. The federal government will do the job thereafter for the states which have not taken action themselves.

President Eisenhower on April 28 issued a proclamation designating the week beginning June 28 as "National Safe Boating Week." Both the proclamation and the last year's legislation reflect the general concern for safety on the waters now that we are rapidly becoming a nation of sailors.

Latest data available from the Outboard Boating Club of America, show that 18 states have complied with the federal numbering law to date. Numbering bills are pending before the legislatures of 18 additional states. The 1958 act also requires that boat operators involved in accidents causing damage of more than \$100 file reports with their state boating authority of the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington.

"Safety on our recreational waterways is the result of common sense, courtesy, and education," Vice Admiral A. C. Richmond, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard, a Treasury adjunct, writes in a new booklet on water safety. "Whether a motorboat becomes a pleasure boat or a menace to life and property depends upon the manner in which it is maintained and operated."

PLEASURE boating has become a national hobby. Almost one in every five Americans goes boating more than once or twice a year. During 1958 some 37 million of us enjoyed pleasure boating. We used 7,330,000 watercraft—376,000 more than in 1957. The fastest growing sport, according to figures compiled by the Outboard Club and the National Association of Boat and Engine Manufacturers, adds up to a \$2.85 billion business. And it has become democratized.

Gone for the most part are the Corsairs, the Nourmahals, and the Flying Clouds although last summer did see a revival of the America's Cup competition. The recreational craft last year included 481,000 motorboats more than 16 feet long and 44,000 auxiliary sailboats (numbered by the Coast Guard for use on federal waterways); 314,000 inboard motorboats used on waters not under federal jurisdiction, and 4,021 larger cruisers and auxiliary sailboats documented by the U.S. Bureau of Customs; 486,000 sailboats without inboard engines and some 6 million other, generally smaller, craft using outboard motors.

THE pleasure boat fleet last year required 404 million gallons of gasoline and 22 million gallons of lubricating oil. Keeping the boats shipshape called for 10 million gallons of paint and varnish.

Sales of outboard motors are reported running 50 per cent ahead of last year in some areas. Buy-as-you-cruise plans are offered by buyers of cruisers. Several states issue pamphlets suggesting long and short voyages over their waters.

"Boatels" are springing up on all the coasts and waterways, frequently in association with marinas, which are the boater's combination of service station, restaurant, and general store. Water skiing alone claims some 6 million devotees. Leisure and luxury—and with luck, safety—characterize the 1959 boating outlook.—E.R.R.

Cutting Commuter Service

The nation's seventh largest commuter line, the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, drops 82 passenger trains from its schedule on June 9. But it won't be quitting the commuter business entirely. It may not have wanted to anyway.

Confusing? It's like this: Some time ago the Lackawanna asked the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission for permission to discontinue 96 week end and off peak trips. It followed this up on April 10 with notice of intention to abandon all suburban commuter operations.

The P.U.C. okayed most of the first request but turned thumbs down on the second after Richard B. Wachenfeld, attorney for the road, virtually conceded at a hearing on May 5 that the Lackawanna didn't want to fold up its passenger business. Asked if the Lackawanna really planned "to go through with the abandonment," Wachenfeld replied: "We're not sure ourselves what will happen. We hope to get tax assessment relief, fare increases, and other points."

LIKE most other U.S. roads, the Lackawanna has been losing heavily on its passenger operations, \$5 million in 1958, \$5.5 million in 1957. (Overall, the industry lost \$610 million on passenger operations in 1958 and \$723 million in 1957 according to Interstate Commerce Commission figures.) The Lackawanna has been pressing for favored tax treatment in New Jersey, and it has an application pending with the I.C.C. for higher commuter fares.

Whether the shutdown notice was or wasn't blackjacking the public as one of the PUC commissioners charged, it is apparent that the railroad industry as a whole has made considerable progress in convincing the public that relief is required if the passenger end of the business is to survive. Several states have given special tax treatment to commuter roads, and Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey said May 26 he may call the state legislature into special session in July to give special attention to the commuter problem.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"LOOK HUNGRY! PASS IT ON."

Foreign Ministers' Conference Drags Toward Weary End; Results May Be Zero

By PAUL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

The four-power foreign ministers' conference is dragging toward a weary end and, as of now, the results may be forecast about as advertised—zero.

In the nearly four weeks of the conference, both sides have demonstrated they are operating from prepared positions from which neither can retreat.

As have his predecessors at a half dozen other Big Four conferences, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko has taken up a great deal of the conference time with propaganda attacks against the West, especially the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and against the alleged aggressive intentions of the West German Republic.

When Gromyko was silent, Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev ably filled the void.

screen of Communist propaganda and Western replies, the basic issue emerges unchanged.

It is the final status of Germany. West Berlin, with its 10,000 Allied troops and its booming economy, remains a deep-seated thorn in Communist flesh, but only that.

A Germany permanently divided between East and West remains the Soviet Union's ultimate objective. Berlin can come later.

Khrushchev's strategy has taken two tracks.

First, he announced last Nov. 27 that in six months Russia would turn control of communications with West Berlin over to the Communist East Germans and demanded that the Western Allies get out.

At the same time, he suggested a settlement might be reached through a four-power conference.

Western Germany was not intended as a final treaty. It still is referred to as the Bonn agreement on convention.

And the outlines of East and West Germany still follow the outlines of the original occupation zones.

On that basis, too, there is not even need for an "interim" agreement on Berlin. That agreement was made years ago and, like all the rest, must wait for final settlement of all of Germany.

And therein lies the great stumbling block. The West cannot abandon West Berlin to the Communists unless it also abandons every treaty with every anti-Communist nation. Russia, embarked on a gigantic program of economic expansion, must have stability if it cannot countenance a reunified anti-Communist Germany.

It needs an internationally recognized East Germany where the last hope of freedom has been crushed.

He has threatened to sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany unless the foreign ministers reached agreement.

All Or Nothing

He has attempted in each case to cloak his moves in international legality.

In each case, the Western Allies have replied that no final agreement can be reached on any part of Germany without full agreement by the four powers that participated in the German surrender in 1945.

Therefore, Russia cannot proclaim an independent East Germany any more than East Germany can claim control over Berlin.

Both still are subject to Allied controls. Even the Allied agreement which restored virtual freedom to

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North W. St. Ph. SP 2-6141
ROBERT W. RUBEL, Editor
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An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c.
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only—One Year \$4.25
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes. Daily and Sunday—1 mo. \$1.50
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Official Paper of City of Medford
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Full Leased Wire
MEMBER NATIONAL BUREAU OF PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLIDAY CO., INC. Offices: New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

1939 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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
June 3, 1949 (Friday)
Eight Medford sportsmen return from an air tour to Portland, Maine.
A delegation of Medford city officials inspects swimming pools in other communities with an eye to doing the best possible job on the local pool project.

20 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1939 (Saturday)
A cat with its head stuck in a tin can is guided home by the aroma of frying fish.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Horticulturists have started wending their weary way to the courthouse with infant pears, to find out what is wrong with them, if anything."

30 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1929 (Monday)
Junkmen are carting off the last of the old Jacksonville railroad.
Boss pear growers announce plans for widening their eastern markets.

40 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1919 (Tuesday)
Local sleuths find 100 quarts of whiskey in a shipment of autos, and great excitement prevails.
An Applegate miner held on a 30-day sentence for intoxication puts up a \$30 shotgun as security and is released.

50 YEARS AGO
June 3, 1909 (Thursday)
Fireboys prepare for July 4.
A total of 20 teams are needed for building the P. and E. railroad.

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

1. Unscramble the following two names of countries: MELGIUB, COXIEEM.
2. Correct the following: "The man who I love is coming."
3. In the nursery rhyme, what frightened Miss Muffet away?
4. Donald A. Quarles, who recently died in Washington, W.C. held what office?
5. Why is Oberammergau famous?
6. The Charge of the Light Brigade occurred in which war?
7. What is the popular name for solid carbon dioxide?
8. According to legend, what famous reformer threw an inkstand at the devil?
9. What was Cyclops' distinguishing physical feature?
10. Is the American Bald Eagle bald?
Answers: 1. Belgium, Mexico. 2. A. The man whom... 3. A spider. 4. Deputy Secretary of Defense. 5. Presentation of Passion Play. 6. Crimean. 7. Dry ice. 8. Martin Luther. 9. A single eye. 10. No.

DULLES ALLEE NAMED
Berlin—UPI—The West Berlin city government Tuesday approved a proposal that the "Zeiten Allee" near the East-West Berlin border be renamed "Dulles Allee" in honor of the late U.S. secretary of state.

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.

Interested bystander
To the Editor: In regard to the defeated Phoenix-Talent consolidation as compared with a Phoenix-Medford reorganization, as an interested bystander, I do not feel this major decision should be left entirely up to the Reorganization Board. After all, they are just citizens like ourselves and not gifted with any special insight as to how it will turn out. We must not forget, in the heat of the campaign for and against, that the Board is trying to do a good job in the face of many conflicting arguments, and I feel that, in the long run, even those voters who have no children, or are primarily concerned with taxes, will do well to consider the children's situation first. The welfare of our nation and the world depends on the new crop of citizens our schools produce. Duaneville delinquents cost money; and, beyond that, the very future existence of our world hangs on the type of leaders our schools develop.
What develops leadership abilities? Obviously, the opportunity for a chance to lead. Along the line, let me quote from a letter in *Time* Journal for June, 1949: "I want to our high school graduation and say the 'top ten' receive two and three awards each. Their attitude was: See US—we're the important ones! But the rest of the class were a look of utter defeat. I think we parents should discuss this in PTA. It often isn't good for a child to receive several awards. Youngsters can be regarded for so many things. If each child were recognized individually in some way of graduation it would bring encouragement to them."
In lower grades, on play day, for instance, the teachers see that each child "wins" a ribbon somehow. It is even more important for each teenager to feel successful in some way.

NOBODY can possibly know today whether this is going to happen next year. But it might throw some light on our guessing if we could explain why as of today 59 per cent of the voters want a Democratic Congress and 61 per cent of the voters want President Eisenhower.
My guess is that there are three main reasons which have combined to produce this strange paradox. One is, I believe, that a large part of the American people do not identify Mr. Eisenhower with the Republican Party. They look upon him as a national figure above the party battle. This is except at election time—the day Mr. Eisenhower likes to think of his office.
The second reason is that on the whole the recession is over and there is no popular demand that the White House do anything much about business in general. The local, sectional, and group pressures for particular measures are for the most part directed towards Congress. As these pressures are not at present very severe, they do not over-balance the countervailing pressure of the people who, with the President as their spokesman, fear inflation, want taxes not to be raised and if possible to be reduced.
We do not know that this will still be true in 1960. But since the recovery seems very vigorous, the probability is that it will still be true. If it is, the Republican candidate for President should profit greatly by it.

THE third reason for President Eisenhower's strength despite the weakness of his party is I feel sure, as Mr. Samuel Lubell was the first to point out, the Berlin crisis. This is at present the focal point of the cold war. The Berlin crisis was precipitated a few weeks after the election of 1958 and the President's popularity has been rising ever since. For Mr. Eisenhower has the confidence of a great majority of the people that he knows how to defend the country and how to prevent war. This is the enduring

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

1960 IS OF NOW
There have been elections, for example the election of 1958, when except for the possibility of another illness, there never was any doubt about the results, if Eisenhower was able to accept the nomination, he was elected. For 1960, the situation is altogether different. There is no certainty who will be nominated by either party and, as respects the candidates for the Presidency, there is no certainty, not even a high probability, as to who could or would be elected.

Most of the uncertainty comes out of the situation revealed by the various tests of public opinion, notably the Gallup polls. They disclose a paradox. While the Republicans are in a steady and deep decline for the Congressional elections, President Eisenhower's personal popularity has improved rather dramatically since the spectacular defeat of the Republicans in the elections of last November. If Eisenhower's strength in the Presidency can be passed on to the Republican candidate for President, it would be a plausible bet that in 1960 there will be an overwhelming Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress with a Republican in the White House.

What it means is decisions, decisions, decisions for men who normally can relate while somebody else makes all the upsetting choices. "Which one of the following parts of the exhibit did you find most interesting?" The multiple-choice mechanical monster will demand of Ivan as the curtain snaps to, enfolding him in envious privacy.
After he speaks out an answer from the stated possibilities (model home, car, camera, color TV, convertible automobile, etc.), Ivan will find that's just the start.
"Now please vote for your second and third choices," he then will be ordered.
There are additional questions to come seeking Ivan's judgments on assorted specific exhibits. And when he steps sweating from the voting booth it is presumed he will know just how the taxpayer feels in Columbus, Ohio, after registering election day preferences for every thing from president to maybe a couple of state constitutional amendments.
That of course is the object of the U.S. exhibit in Moscow. The show is billed as a cross section of American life, the U.S. in miniature, transplant to Sokolniki Park for six weeks starting July 23.

Fair officials expect maybe four million Russians to see our show. They profess to be fascinated by our voting machine, and to accommodate the electorate they will install not a single machine but a bank of four.
Eight bright young Russian-speaking Americans have been chosen to answer all questions, drawing the line only at directing which lever to pull. They will assure the

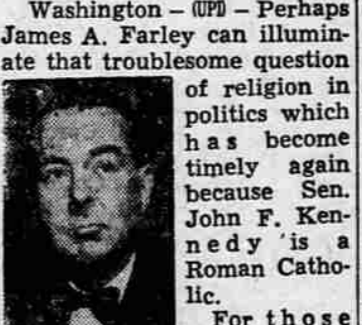
magic of the Eisenhower personality and it is quite sufficient to account for the fact that he is so much stronger than his party.

I have heard this explanation confirmed by two active Democratic candidates for the Presidency. They both have said from first hand experience among the voters that when it comes to the Presidency, as distinct from Congress, what the voters are looking for is a candidate they can trust to deal well with the issues of peace and war.

It is evident enough that all the serious aspirants in both parties know this to be true. That is why none of them in either party has chosen to make any domestic question his paramount issue. This is why all of them are seeking to identify themselves in the public mind with the conduct of foreign affairs. In the months to come, in the great sorting out process which is the preliminary to the nominating conventions and to the election, the crucial test of the men will be their experience and their proven aptitude in world affairs.
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Farley Can Illuminate Timely Question of Religion in Politics

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press International
Washington—UPI—Perhaps James A. Farley can illuminate that troublesome question of religion in politics which has become timely again because Sen. John F. Kennedy is a Roman Catholic.



For those who came in very late: Jim Farley was campaign manager of Franklin D. Roosevelt's 1932 and 1936 electoral triumphs. Farley balked at a third term. When FDR was nominated in 1940 for the third time Farley refused to manage his campaign again. Farley in 1940 was, himself, a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in token opposition to term number three. He would have settled happily for second place on a ticket headed either by John N. Garner of Texas or the late Cordell Hull of Tennessee.

In his book, "Jim Farley Story, The Roosevelt Years," Farley develops the story of FDR's third term nomination. It was a political nonesuch properly counted as the best planned and organized spontaneous draft in the history of U. S. politics. The third terms feared Farley's candidacy might wreck the plan. Perhaps even FDR feared that.

Cardinal Intervened
So, Farley relates, he was summoned by Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago, and met with him on July 12, 1939, in New York. The cardinal had a major purpose... to persuade Farley to support FDR's third nomination and election. Farley wrote this: "James," the cardinal studied me earnestly, 'you have always been most frank with me, so that I feel entirely free in broaching a most confidential matter to you. It is my sincere feeling that a Roman Catholic could not be elected president of the United States at this time or for many years to come. I hope, therefore, that you will do nothing to involve the Catholics of the country in another debacle such as we experienced in 1928 (when Alfred E. Smith of New York got the Democratic nomination)."

Farley's response was that he did not feel free to discuss FDR's third term possibilities because "I do not think you are the proper person" with whom to discuss them. Cardinal Mundelein expressed absolute confidence that FDR would seek a third term. Farley thought not, although he could not be sure.

"James," Mundelein insisted, "I do not believe a Catholic could win."
Farley disagreed: "A great many persons, among them the vice president (Garner), senators, representatives, and party leaders feel differently. Men who know something about politics. Conditions are not the same as they were 10 or 20 years ago."
"When Smith ran, the Democratic party was not in power; Smith was in the front of the fight for repeal of the prohibition law; the country was prosperous; Smith's choice of (John J.) Raskob, a Republican, for national chairman was an affront to old line Democrats; Smith's conduct of the campaign was anything but skillful and diplomatic; it was doubtful that any Democrat could have been elected in that year, and the religious issue should not be blamed alone for Smith's defeat. On the other side of the picture, there is no reason to believe that the Democratic party will not win in 1960."

That is Farley's estimate of

FORMER CHAIRMAN DIES
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands—UPI—Ward French, 68, former board chairman of Columbia Artists Management, died Tuesday of a heart attack.

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"It is better to know us and not need us... than to need us and not know us."

how the religious issue weighed in the 1928 contest between Smith and Herbert Hoover. There should be some comfort for Kennedy in that estimate. It seems to cut the issue of religion in politics down to size.

In the Day's News
By FRANK JENKINS

Aftermath:
The national's traffic death toll shot to a record for a two-day (54 hour) Memorial Day holiday as millions of motorists clogged the highways homeward bound Sunday night.

ARE we goners?
Are we going to kill ourselves all off on the highways in the course of our holiday week-ends?
I doubt it.
The nation's population exceeds former records. The number of cars on our highways exceeds all former records. So... it stands to reason... the traffic toll on our highways should tend to exceed former records.

Mr. K., in one of his characteristic blasts, cuts loose at the West and predicts the eventual triumph of communism over capitalism.
What's he up to?
Well, basically, he's hoping to SCARE us. If he can scare us, he'll have it made.

SOMETHING to remember:
Just about 15 years ago, lacking a few hours, we were tackling the mightiest invasion job in history. We had assembled on the English coast the mightiest invasion armada in history. It was poised to strike across the English channel in an all-out, do-or-die assault on Hitler's vaunted Atlantic wall.
It was everything or nothing. We had before us the example of the Spanish Armada which Philip II sent against England in 1588. If the Armada had succeeded, England would have been a goner and Spain would have been supreme in the world.
It didn't succeed.
IT FAILED.
Its failure cooked Spain's goose for all time.
IT COULD have been the same with us a decade and a half ago on that fateful June day when General Eisenhower gave the final command that turned our invasion forces loose.
The invasion didn't fail. It succeeded.
It succeeded because we had what it took to make it succeed.

HAVE we still got it?
I think we have.
If Mr. K. thinks we've got it, he won't lose his armada. That's about the size of it.