

MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by
MAIL TRIBUNE, INC., 130
23 North First St. Phone 2-6141
ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
EDWARD G. GRY, Advertising Manager
GERALD L. LATHAM, Business Manager
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Circulation Manager

Managing Editor
HARRY CHAPMAN, Teleg. Editor
RICHARD J. JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Manager
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—1 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 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$9.50
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Licensed Wire
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLIDAY CO., INC. Offices
in New York, Chicago, Detroit,
San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta,
Vancouver, B.C.

NEWSPAPER
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 4, 1949 (Saturday)
Jacksonville Garden club
officers ask contributions to
fight poison oak in the old
cemetery.
"Pappy" Morgan of Medford
Trailer Sales hooks and
lands a baby seal off the
Coos bay bar.

30 YEARS AGO

June 4, 1929 (Sunday)
Local expatriates from Wisconsin plan a picnic.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "One
afternoon last week, cars
were only parked three deep
in front of the post office.
Several lingered so long the
suspicion arose they were
waiting for an answer to the
letter they had just mailed."

50 YEARS AGO

June 4, 1929 (Tuesday)
Contracts are let for tiling
and runways at the airport.
The new Sixth St. lighting
system is tested early this
morning.

40 YEARS AGO

June 4, 1919 (Wednesday)
The first band concert of
the season in the city park
is scheduled tomorrow night.
The Joe Gagnon box factory
increases its working force.

30 YEARS AGO

June 4, 1909 (Friday)
Rep. Hawley in Washington
takes up the cause of allowing
settlers on federal forest
preserves.

A "real live" labor strike
is reported in Butte Falls.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. How many pounds are there in a long ton?
2. According to the Bible story, was Lot turned into a pillar of salt when he looked back?
3. After the fall of the Bastille, who sent the key to that prison as a present to George Washington?
4. In what Canadian Province were the Dionne quintuplets born?
5. What is the "Wall Street" of London?
6. What was the country of Victor Herbert's birth?
7. In mathematics, what is the limit of the greatest assignable number?
8. To what family of climbing vines does the sweet potato belong?
9. Are blueberries botanically the same as huckleberries?
10. What cigarette advertises that it can "be lit at either end"?

Answers: 1. 2,240. 2. No. Lot's wife. 3. Lafayette. 4. Ontario. 5. Lombard Street. 6. Ireland. 7. Infinity. 8. Morning glory. 9. No. 10. Pall Mall.
Few societies give more freedom and respect to women than the Tuareg, nomadic Berbers of the North African desert. In contrast to many of their Arab sisters, Tuareg women regard themselves as men's equals, marry at will, speak in council, and even serve as heads of encampments.

Another Banner Travel Year

With vacation travel just approaching the peak period, the statistics for this nation of tourists this year are little short of staggering. The recession year 1958 surprised everybody by spawning a travel boom; this year, with money much easier to come by, a good many records are going to be broken.

The American Automobile association, for example, estimates that 85 million individuals took vacations within our borders in 1958, spending over \$15 billion. This year the total is expected to go to 90 million. Of 43½ million families in the United States, some 25 million will take vacations of more than a few days, 85 per cent of them in the family motor car.

The figures for foreign travel are no less impressive. American Express expects more than 700,000 Americans to visit Europe this year. That would top the 675,000 who crossed the Atlantic in 1958, a good many of them drawn by the Brussels Fair.

The U. S. Passport Office issued 191,280 travel documents in the first three months of 1959, up 6 per cent from the 180,411 issued in the year-ago period. In the 12 months ended March 30, passports were granted to 687,767 applicants, up 13 per cent from the 608,044 of the previous 12 months.

PRACTICALLY every American rates a vacation these days. The Dartnell Corp. of Chicago, which recently completed a survey of 1959 vacation policies, reports that not one company questioned was retrenching on paid time off from the job. "All changes made are leaning toward a liberalizing policy," according to this analysis, the most common change being a third week of vacation for employees with 15 or more years service.

Jet planes are pulling people abroad. The International Air Transport association in mid-May reported passenger travel on scheduled lines overseas up just short of 20 per cent from 1958.

And the tourists who go abroad carry bulging wallets. Some 3,410,000 Americans went overseas in 1958, spending close to \$2½ billion, or 7½ per cent more than was spent in 1957. Anyone who stays out of the country for more than 12 days—and this includes infant children—is entitled to a \$500 exemption of duty on purchases made abroad. And it's entirely proper to report these goods at wholesale rather than retail values.

AMERICAN overseas, like their compatriots here, are traveling more and more by car. The A. A. A. is issuing 15 per cent more International Driving Permits this year than last. And 1958's total of 84,653 international licenses represented a gain of 57.9 per cent over 1957. These permits, incidentally, are also issued by the U. S. State Department.

Three-A rentals of cars abroad are up 45 per cent over last year. Sales of cars abroad show a 55 per cent gain.

In fact, the boom in travel abroad as well as here has people in the business worried. Where will they get everybody? The answer already appears to be that tourists will go where they're sure they can be taken care of. And that means not only new hotels for the already over-crowded centers but also a good deal more trade for out-of-the-way spots. The American tourist is determined to have his summer "rest," even if he has to work himself to a frazzle to get it.—E. R. R.

West German Visitor

Americans are getting a kind of sneak preview of the man who may shortly be leader of West Germany. Dr. Ludwig Erhard, economics minister and top candidate to succeed his fellow Christian Democrat, Konrad Adenauer, in the chancellorship, is here for a week on a private visit. He will pick up a couple of honorary doctorates during commencement season and also will confer on an informal basis with U.S. trade chiefs. Erhard's reception to the chancellorship would already be sealed except for one thing: Adenauer doesn't want him. Dr. Adenauer prefers someone who more nearly approximates his own outlook, namely Finance Minister Franz Eitel.

ORIGINALLY, Adenauer tried to get Erhard to accept the largely ceremonial post being vacated by President Theodor Heuss. Erhard, a strong-willed individualist in his own right, wasn't having any. Adenauer then announced he would make the race himself to prevent election of popular Carlo Schmid, entry of the opposition Social Democrats. It was clear that Adenauer hoped to influence the choice of his successor and perhaps take with him into the presidency much of his current prestige and authority.

So far, Adenauer seems to be having little success in promoting Eitel's candidacy. As a result, he is said to have told intimates he may stay on as chancellor instead of stepping out and up on July 1 as planned.

The key issue, apart from the clash of powerful personalities, is foreign policy. Adenauer wants West Germany to continue following the lines he set down, particularly with respect to NATO, the European Common Market and friendship with France. Erhard is an advocate of "open-mindedness and flexibility," which is the current lexicon of diplomacy seems to be the antonym of the policies devised by Adenauer and his mourned friend, the late Secretary of State Dulles.—E. R. R.

Dennis the Menace



"STOP CLOWNING, DENNIS! IF YOU WANT A DRINK, YOU KNOW WHERE TO GET IT."

Matter of Fact

IN THE DAY'S LOVELY LIGHT

Warsaw — "In the Stalinist times, we all made the journey to the end of the night together. So now you must not be surprised if we enjoy the light of day."

The returners from this journey to night's end are the artists of Poland—the painters who are now producing such a remarkable creative explosion here. I had had a long day with some of them, a day set apart from any ordinary day by its special combination of gaiety, easy companionship, and serious intellectual passion. And this quite wonderful combination was explained, at the day's close, by the remark above-quoted.

Happy experiences are rarely meaningful and meaningful experiences are rarely agreeable. But as this experience was both so pleasant and so full of inner significance, it may be worth trying to describe.

THE occasion's organizer, then, was Professor Urbanowicz, a gentle, wise man who teaches fine arts at Warsaw University and is also an abstract painter of note. The only member of the party who "will paint the objects," as he put it, was Jan Cybis. But Cybis "paints the object" in a manner which has caused something close to apoplexy in Moscow when his paintings were recently shown there. For this same reason, the others called him "our father and forerunner."

The rest were younger men like the shy, strikingly talented abstract-expressionist, Jan Lebenstein, and the vigorous, boldly experimental Alexander Kobzdej. Our day together began around a luncheon table at the best restaurant in Warsaw, a place which sadly proves at least half the truth of the glum pronouncement of the leading Soviet writer, Ilya Ehrenburg: "Alas, comrades, socialism with all its virtues cannot produce good cooking or good pastry."

BUT the greasiness of the outlets did not impede the effervescence of the conversation. The gaiety and the comradeship was the first feature that struck one. The art world of the West tends to be cattily uncompanionable as the sourest old maids' tea party. But these men, widely different in age, fierce rivals in their work, were still united by their shared past rivals. And that trial had ended in daylight, and not in the gray twilight of Budapest.

With the vodka, there were jokes. But the joking of friends reunited was soon forgotten when I asked the question about the fate of the arts in Stalinist times. All but one of those present had tried his hand at official Communist painting. Practicing that "socialist realism" which so wonderfully illustrates the French saying: "There is art and then there is official art." Only the young Lebenstein had laid his brushes aside and quietly subsided for a while into the derelict life of a Warsaw bum.

"At the beginning," said Urbanowicz quite simply, "we were impressed when the party told us, 'you are outside life, divorced from masses; and now you must paint differently.' We asked ourselves, was it true or not?"

BUT long before Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power in Poland, "we knew this socialist realism was not art; we knew this was worse than sadism," so another continued. When the Stalinists still gripped Poland, in 1955, the first pictures were shown that flagrantly defied the of-

By Joseph Alsop

official convention. Those who showed them, like the brilliant, tragically dead Wroblewski, are still thought of as heroes. Yet by rejecting the official realism, did the Polish painters not feel cut off from the masses now? This you can imagine a serious babbler. "For an artist," said Lebenstein, "it is the personal truth that matters. When I do work that seems true to me, then I feel in accord with others, and if some who see my work also feel this accord, it is enough."

"In war, in a great revolu-

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

I suppose you've read about the black bear that is touring the city of Washington. He shows up here and he shows up there. He wanders through the parks, admiring the trees and the greenery of which residents of Washington are so proud. From time to time, he crosses busy streets.

He's acting just like any other tourist. I imagine that if people didn't make such a to-do over him, he'd show up at the capitol and visit the houses of congress. He'd probably like to take in the National Art Gallery and the Smithsonian Institution.

But, being from the backwoods, he's an object of curiosity to the sophisticated denizens of the nation's capital, who chivvy him around from place to place in a manner that is most discourteous.

QUESTION: Why did the bear come to Washington? Nobody knows. But it is a reasonable deduction that his motives were the same as those of the bear that went over the mountain. He just wanted to see what he could see.

Well—If the people in Washington will just leave him alone, he'll see a lot. And I'll bet a good deal that some of the things he would see if given the chance would knock his eye right out on the pavement with backwoods amazement.

For example: He'd see grown men—lots of them college graduates, many of whom must even have studied economics—busily engaged in passing laws whose result is to stash away in storage warehouses VAST QUANTITIES of food and fiber.

NOT to be eaten. NOT for consumption. Just stashed away in locked warehouses TO KEEP THE PRICE HIGHER, so that ultimate consumers will have to PAY MORE for these things they want to consume instead of LOOK AT through the windows of locked warehouses.

ILL bet that would knock him for a loop. And—If he went back home to his native backwoods and told the other bears about it they wouldn't believe him.

HOW COULD they believe a thing so inherently absurd? AMONG other incidents, the zoo keepers have been trying to capture this bear from the backwoods and clap him in the zoo.

Once in the zoo, he would NEVER HAVE TO WORRY AGAIN about security. He'd be fed and sheltered all the rest of his life. Never again would he have to go hungry.

All that he'd have to give up in return for all this would be his LIBERTY.

AND—I'll bet he wouldn't like that—being accustomed, out in the hinterland, to DO AS HE PLEASES.

If the bear ever gets home to his native woods, WHAT A TALE HE'LL HAVE TO TELL!

DeGaulle's Resurgent France Shows Signs Of Progress in Solving Algerian Problem

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

Just a year ago France teetered on a precipice, threatened with total chaos if pushed too hard either by the Communists on the left or Fascist elements on the right.

Between these forces and a France frightened by her own inability to solve her problems stepped Gen. Charles de

Gaulle. In the 12 months which have followed, much for the better of France has occurred. The franc, unit of French currency, is at its soundest in years. As proud evidence of French resurgence, French Finance Minister Antoine Pinay arrived in the United States carrying a check for more than 100 million dollars—a before-due payment on France's U.S. debt.

Frenchmen once more feel themselves in the collective role of world power.

Algeria Presents Problem Of all the problems which pressed in upon De Gaulle on his assumption of power, there was one which combined a bit of the elements of each.

This was Algeria. Unrest and the threat of civil war stemming from the Algerian rebellion had been the spearhead which opened the way for De Gaulle's return. The same elements could lead to his downfall.

Human elements were the powerful French settlers in Algeria who had gained the support of the 400,000-man French army there and who together finally toppled the Fourth Republic.

But as De Gaulle has been able to guide individual Frenchmen at home from their single paths to one broad highway of French effort, his popularity in Algeria has declined as suspicion mounted.

The suspicion was based on De Gaulle's obvious reluctance to declare Algeria's "integration" with France—a condition which would elude 1,200,000 French settlers in Algeria with 48 million Frenchmen at home against 9 million Moslem Algerians.

Thus, the Moslem natives always would be effectively outvoted and the minority settlers always assured of a dominant vote in Algerian affairs.

Their suspicions were heightened by De Gaulle's forgiveness of certain rebel leaders and his expressed willingness to negotiate.

De Gaulle has undertaken his monumental task one by one and until the last three weeks has appeared to give little more than lip service to settlement of the Algerian revolt.

But in the last few weeks there have been these signs gives vegetables to many people.

New neighbors too, like Mrs. Cooksey and Mrs. Gray, forever trying to do something—sending over strawberries, looking after children as an accommodation.

It's encouraging to know that the golden thread of human kindness shines as brightly as ever, and even more so, when there are those who declare everything good is defunct. The attitude mentioned gives us reason to believe Old Glory will always be there, proudly flying high.

Emma Lou Carpenter
811 Sherman st.
Medford

Disapproves Picture

To the Editor: I was very surprised to see the picture of some strip-tease dancer in your paper Monday. What is this? A girlie book? Those who prefer that kind of "news" (?) can get it from books which claim to be showing art. I do not feel this picture was in good taste as it was not news of any importance. The placing of it on the same page as the comics makes the action doubly bad. I thought the Tribune had better standards of journalism than this.

(Name on file)
Medford.

Human Kindness

To the Editor: There are as we all know, in our national anthem, these words: "The flag is still there." There is something else that is still here, and should be of extreme importance during this uncertain period of time.

It's the kindly human attitude that is very discernible when so much has been said about human nature getting to be adamant.

Here for example: Snider's Dairy made a second trip so a pint of ice cream wouldn't melt, and did it cheerfully; the delivery man urged, "Any time you want ice cream it's no bother at all to come back."

An office man from the gas company came to service the hot water tank, so hot water could be had at once, and not have to wait for the service men who were all busy.

Melvin Hunt will bring the paper right to the customer if it doesn't happen to hit the porch when he throws it.

Gary Keir, a 14-year-old on Sherman st. says, "Every once in awhile I like to do something for free for some one." Then Mrs. Walker, a nurse who is a "marvelous friend, will iron curtains and do many other favors just for friendship sake. Mrs. Eismann will bring plants to neighbors and even plant them, and

of measurable progress: "First, plans by extremist settlers to demonstrate against him on May 13 in Algiers fell through when it was learned he had swung the army solidly behind him. On May 13 Algiers was quiet.

Second, the Sunday, May 31, senatorial elections in Algiers also were quiet, in sharp contrast to the bomb attacks which accompanied the municipal elections in April. Moderates were the winners.

Third, there has been an increasing number of Moslem rebel surrenders, complete with arms.

And, finally, there have been the renewed negotiations which by the end of the summer might see King Mohammed V of Morocco acting as mediator between the De Gaulle government and the Moslem rebels with a view toward ending the war which now costs France more than a billion dollars a year.

The French army and middle-of-the-road Algerians now seem to be on De Gaulle's side. What he must do now is convince the fiercest extremists—both among Algerian rebels and rightwing settlers—that he can be fair to both.

Each 1960 contender, Nixon and Rockefeller, has something to lose in New Hampshire. But Rockefeller, as the outsider looking in so far as the regular GOP national organization is concerned, has more to lose. A defeat in New Hampshire might well finish him off for 1960. A defeat for Nixon there would certainly do him no good but it would not be so nearly fatal.

The most interesting point of all, and especially to the Nixon people here, is that Rockefeller has decided to disclose his purposes so soon. They have never, of course, taken except with large boxfuls of salt his general protestations that he is really interested just in being a good governor of New York. But they are surprised that even before mid-1959 he has so dared Nixon.

AS THE position is seen here by some Republican politicians in both the Nixon and Rockefeller alliances, the Rockefeller brain trust has not made a basic and possibly a dangerous assumption. This is that Rockefeller can be presented in New Hampshire in 1960 as Eisenhower was presented in 1952—as the only certain GOP winner in the election.

The decision also assumes, and this is even more iffy, that Nixon can be presented as only the 1960 equivalent of the Taft of 1952.

Taft, of course, was vulnerable most of all because of the chant "He can't win." But he became thus vulnerable largely because of one disability that Nixon does not have. Taft, in a word, was thought by millions to be some sort of isolationist, though this judgement was far from exact.

But nobody can possibly pin such a tag on Nixon; actually, the charge that he is a divisive politician is far stronger. His greatest present strength rests in the foreign affairs leadership he has already seized. Indeed, he is going to Moscow in July as the President's representative to our national fair in Russia.

This mission is an undeniable boost to Nixon's ambitions. It is not too unlikely that precisely this awareness caused Rockefeller to come out sooner than anyone had supposed he would.

(Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

THEN, Sherman Adams was governor of New Hampshire—and later was President Eisenhower's right hand until the famous vicuna coat gift from Bernadotte Goldfine forced an Adams resignation.

Here is also an unmistakable indication that Rockefeller's advisers feel he has an excellent chance to take New Hampshire against Nixon, as Eisenhower took it against Taft nearly a decade ago. And this in spite of great changes in the fundamental political power balance within the state.

Mr. Ewaldsen and I just returned from a conference sponsored by "Better Schools" which included representatives from Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

After hearing the problems from the other states, Oregon's schools stood out as a shining example and especially Medford's system, which is due to the fine administration. The teachers and also a great deal to the people of this community who are always ready to back the schools and their needs wholeheartedly.

Mrs. Otto Ewaldsen,
20 Ross Court,
Medford.

ASTHMA?

Breatheasy Complete Set
Regularly \$12.50
NOW \$7.50
Limited-Time Offer

Breatheasy
AT YOUR DRUG STORE

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

1959 AND 1960 — A historic parallel between the 1960 struggle for the Republican Presidential nomination and that of 1952 is clearly looming up.

Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York has made it plain that he does not intend to let the de Gaulle plan to enter him in the nation's first primary of 1960, that of March 6 in New Hampshire. So, the state that was the scene of the first showdown of 1952 between Dwight Eisenhower and the late Senator Robert Taft will be the site of the first showdown eight years later.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon's friends—including the powerful Sen. Styles Bridges of New Hampshire—had already disclosed their plans to put Mr. Nixon into the same primary. And they had set out to do this with so much deliberately spotlighted preliminary preparation as to frighten off any Rockefeller rivalry if they could.

THE governor, however, has in no way taken the hint. On the contrary, his statement that he will not withdraw himself from New Hampshire has several plain implications. Here is an open challenge to the Nixon camp. Rockefeller's aspirations for the big job had, of course, already been far from top secret. Now, however, they are about as hidden as is the high-toned merchandise in a Fifth Avenue shop window. The goods are visibly there; though they are not exactly being thrust at the customer, so to speak.

Nixon, for his part, could be said to have had his less elegant goods spread out under lights in Macy's more proletarian show window all the time.

Here is also an unmistakable indication that Rockefeller's advisers feel he has an excellent chance to take New Hampshire against Nixon, as Eisenhower took it against Taft nearly a decade ago. And this in spite of great changes in the fundamental political power balance within the state.

Mr. Ewaldsen and I just returned from a conference sponsored by "Better Schools" which included representatives from Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

After hearing the problems from the other states, Oregon's schools stood out as a shining example and especially Medford's system, which is due to the fine administration. The teachers and also a great deal to the people of this community who are always ready to back the schools and their needs wholeheartedly.

Mrs. Otto Ewaldsen,
20 Ross Court,
Medford.

THEN, Sherman Adams was governor of New Hampshire—and later was President Eisenhower's right hand until the famous vicuna coat gift from Bernadotte Goldfine forced an Adams resignation.

Here is also an unmistakable indication that Rockefeller's advisers feel he has an excellent chance to take New Hampshire against Nixon, as Eisenhower took it against Taft nearly a decade ago. And this in spite of great changes in the fundamental political power balance within the state.

Mr. Ewaldsen and I just returned from a conference sponsored by "Better Schools" which included representatives from Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

After hearing the problems from the other states, Oregon's schools stood out as a shining example and especially Medford's system, which is due to the fine administration. The teachers and also a great deal to the people of this community who are always ready to back the schools and their needs wholeheartedly.

Mrs. Otto Ewaldsen,
20 Ross Court,
Medford.

Stability

PROVEN YEARS OF DEPENDABLE SERVICE
• Experience
• Understanding
• Dignity

Chapel Mortuary
Across from the Courthouse
FRANK MORGAN - HAROLD SNODGRASS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS

DAY OR NIGHT PHONE 5P 24030