

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 June 10, 1949 (Friday)

Frank DeSouza and Frank Weil are named judges for the National Cattifish Derby.

George Flaagan of Elk Center is named chairman of the Medford district forest advisory board for O and C forest administration.

60 YEARS AGO June 10, 1909 (Saturday)

A Klamath Falls girl is chosen Queen Elizabeth for the Ashland Shakespeare festival.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Gudge Pot" column: "There come talk of installing parking meters to solve the downtown parking problem. About the second night, when the city was asleep, one of them would be run into and crushed to smithereens, by an speeding auto that left telltale judge hammer marks."

60 YEARS AGO June 10, 1929 (Monday)

Amateur singers of the valley plan to enter a radio audition contest.

Medford is reported willing to sell a water supply to Jacksonville if this action is legal.

40 YEARS AGO June 10, 1919 (Tuesday)

St. Mary's academy seniors prepare for commencement.

Court Hall sells his auto agency to an Oklahoma man.

50 YEARS AGO June 10, 1909 (Thursday)

A rich gold strike is reported in the Galice area.

Improvement bonds for paving Main st. are sold to a Portland man.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What two seas are connected by the Suez Canal?

2. Is the capital of Alaska Nome, Juneau, or Fairbanks?

3. Name the three Presidents of the United States who were assassinated.

4. Whiskey is an antidote for poisonous snake bite; true or false?

5. In a Mercator projection map, are the meridians and parallels straight, or curved lines?

6. What was the mark of Zorro?

7. What are nicknamed "flying egg beaters"?

8. Is cream heavier, or lighter, than milk?

9. What place in Georgia was the site of a famous Confederate military prison during the war between the states?

10. Do insects have skeletons?

Answers: 1. Mediterranean and Red. 2. Juneau. 3. Abraham Lincoln, James A. Garfield, William McKinley. 4. False. 5. Straight. 6. Letter Z. 7. Helicopters. 8. Lighter. 9. Andersonville. 10. Yes.

New Jersey was the only northern state not to abolish slavery before 1850. It had 236 Negroes in bondage that year.

Big Show Opens

Oregon's biggest show opens today. The Centennial Exposition and Trade Fair, assisted in the Portland area by the annual Rose Festival, open their doors. And it is expected that several million people from outside the state will be attracted here for the festivities.

We have been told that the Centennial show in Portland will be a good one, of which no Oregonian need be ashamed. And we are glad that this is so.

BUT it occurs to us that the important part of the Centennial doesn't center in Portland at all; that the most significant contribution that this 100th birthday celebration can make is throughout the state in the form of festivals and activities in which the people of the state as a whole can participate.

The 4-H wagon trek which left Jacksonville Monday for Corvallis is a good example. All the details may not be historically accurate; conditions undoubtedly are far different from those of a century ago, and the event is more of a lark than it is of a serious undertaking.

But, perhaps, therein lies its charm and its attraction.

WHY should history be a stuffy, bookish sort of thing? Why can't it be made to come alive, through active participation? The answer is that it should, and it can. Even the Centennial beards which had such a vogue a few months ago, and which still can be seen around, are examples of personal participation and identification with Oregon's birthday party.

If the Centennial does nothing but get Oregonians more familiar with their own state, its history and its attractions, it will have accomplished much.

But it bids fair to do far more than that. It could, indeed, be the beginning of a renaissance for Oregon the like of which has not been seen before, although there were hints of such growth and progress following Oregon's statehood in 1859, and again after the exposition in 1915.

Not Bread Alone

The word "renaissance" as used above is defined in the desk Webster as "... Any period ... characterized by vigorous activity along literary, artistic or other lines."

There are signs that the Centennial is, indeed, sparking this type of thing. The number of art shows, for instance, is far larger, with a broader scope, this year, than in any year we can remember.

The lively debate over the Portland airport mural, and the murals at the show in Portland, are only symptoms of an awakening interest in cultural affairs — the affairs which stimulate men's thinking and creativity along lines other than the strictly mundane.

IS IT a good thing to have a growing interest in music, in painting, in sculpture, in poetry and fiction, in architecture?

Indeed it is. For it is in these fields which men historically have shown development during the most vigorous, stimulating and challenging times in history.

Experimental and "advanced" art (in the broad sense) may draw snickers and boos from those who cannot accept new and challenging and difficult-to-understand forms. But they are a sign of creative and stimulating attitudes, and of the courage to put them into effect.

THANKS to an expanding economy, and other advantages which Americans have earned over the years, the average citizen is now in a position, as never before, to devote some time to matters of the mind and heart.

A wise man once put it this way: "Man cannot live by bread alone."

It is gratifying to see this precept being put, more and more, into effective, everyday practice.—E.A.

Drawback

One of the drawbacks to being a relatively "undeveloped" state like Oregon is the fact that some of its best young minds—men and women who have completed their education and are looking for suitable and challenging jobs—must go elsewhere to find what they are looking for.

The institutions of higher learning in the state—both state-supported and private—can stack up with the best of their kind anywhere. And their graduates in many cases are young people of real ability.

So, when they graduate, they expect to take jobs commensurate with their abilities. In too many cases, these just aren't available in Oregon.

THIS is particularly true in scientific and some engineering fields, where about the only job opportunities are either in teaching, or with large corporations with extensive research and production organizations.

A mathematician, for instance, finds this true. So does a nuclear physicist, or biologist, or chemist. True, there are a few jobs open to them in non-academic fields in Oregon, but by and large the eager graduate must go elsewhere to find the kind of job he wants.

There are some, of course, who deliberately tailor their education to fields where employment is available in Oregon, and they do this principally because they find Oregon has advantages for living which more highly developed (and crowded) areas can't match.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"WELL, YOU SAID LAST NIGHT THAT YOU WISHED YOU WERE RID OF ALL THOSE BILLS!"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

DR. ADENAUER'S DIFFICULTIES

Although in the past 60 days Dr. Adenauer has reversed himself about the Presidency and the Chancellorship, his convictions and his purpose have been quite consistent. Above all other things, above, for example, the reunification of the two Germans, he is determined to assure the continuity of a close collaboration between West Germany and France.

This is the core of his European policy. Its instrumentalities are the Common Market, the coal and steel and atomic communities, and in a considerable degree NATO itself. The binding force for the time being is personal affinity between Dr. Adenauer and Gen. de Gaulle.

THE PROBLEM which he has been wrestling with this spring is how he himself can most effectively defend and promote this Franco-German policy.

ON APRIL 7, he had let himself be persuaded by his party leaders to give up his post as Chancellor and to run for President. He believed then that this was the best way to insure his policy beyond the hazards of the elections of 1961. For at least two years to come, he would be President and the Chancellor would be his subordinate. The Chancellor would be Herr Eitel, who is an experienced and deeply convinced believer in the Adenauer policy. During these two years, Dr. Adenauer would enhance the power of the German President, presumably as Gen. de Gaulle has enhanced the power of the French President. Then, if the elections of 1961 went against the Adenauer party, he would still be President with much power and great influence to check any radical revision of his policy.

These calculations have miscarried because the bulk of the party leaders refused to accept Herr Eitel as Chancellor. The party insisted that the Chancellor be Dr. Erhard, whom they consider their very best vote-getter. This destroyed the assumptions on which Dr. Adenauer had made his decision to give up the Chancellorship and to run for President.

FOR TWO big reasons Dr. Adenauer couldn't accept Dr. Erhard, one is that Dr. Erhard is not an enthusiast for the idea of a Little Europe of six nations revolving around collaboration between Paris and Bonn. He is in fact a German version of a 19th century commercialist liberal who expects an ever-increasing prosperity to come out of ever-wider and freer markets. He believes in wider markets not only in the Little Europe, not only in the bigger Europe which includes Great Britain and the Scandinavian countries, but also in all of Europe which would mean more trade with Eastern Europe, with Russia, and beyond.

Although Dr. Erhard has conformed and has been loyal, he is not a true believer in the Adenauer European policy. At the same time he is not a yes-man, and he is in fact a strong man in his own right. With him as Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer would be unable to enhance greatly the powers of the President. So he has felt compelled to reverse the decision of April 7, and to declare his intention of remaining, if he can, Chancellor at least until after the elections of 1961.

THIS IS not, to be sure, the official explanation. But it is the only one that makes sense and fits all the known facts. Moreover, it is the view generally held by those who have a close knowledge of the problems of the Common Market and of Franco-German collaboration.

In his television speech Dr. Adenauer explained the reversal of his decision by saying that since April 7 the international situation has deteriorated, and that therefore he must stay at his post. This is certainly true of his own European policy in that his calculations about the future have foundered on the rocks of German internal politics. The kind of collaboration which now exists between Gen. de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer is not assured for a long future, in that in neither Germany or France is there a successor in sight who can be counted upon to carry on.

A PART FROM this, can it be said that the international situation has deteriorated since April 7 which was not clearly foreseen then?

It was evident then that there could not be an agreement to reunite the two Germans, that the Soviet Union would not permit, and that not in Bonn, Paris, or London, was there any serious and ardent wish to bring about reunification. On April 7 it was evident also that nothing could be done to reunite the two Berlins.

It was evident, too, that if the future of West Berlin as a member of the Western community was to be assured, it would not be sufficient to stand pat on things as they are. For the position of West Berlin is very vulnerable to all manner of pressure and harassment and to uncertainty and anxiety. Against these pressures there is in fact no military defense. Therefore, the future of West Berlin must be assured, if we are to honor our commitments, by the statesmen.

THEY MUST build upon the old foundation which is that West Berlin belongs to the Western community and that the Western powers have a right to be present there with troops. Upon this old foundation they must build a new structure, of which the essential elements are that it has the explicit approval of the Big Four and of the two Germans and of the international community.

This may take some time to achieve. But as long as it is a practical possibility, it cannot be said that the international situation in Europe has deteriorated badly. (c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

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.

That's What He's Doin' To the Editor: Yesterday, a friend asked me, "What I'm doin' in Medford?" I'm payin' taxes to keep monkeys in the stratosphere.

Everett Acklin, Box 233, Ashland.

West Germany's first school for trained meteorologists opened at Neustadt this year.

DeGaulle, Difficult and Proud, Still Is Thorn in Side of America, Britain

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

Sir Winston Churchill, then prime minister of Britain, once said that of all the crosses he had to bear, one of the heaviest was the Cross of Lorraine. By that, he meant Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

De Gaulle, the man who insisted that France be recognized as a world power even in the midst of mortifying defeat early in World War II, has not changed.

He demonstrated it again this week when it was disclosed in Paris that 200 U.S. F-100 "Super Sabre" fighter bombers based in France under NATO may be moved to other West European bases because of U.S. and British failure to agree to de Gaulle's demands for a share in atomic secrets.

Until she receives such a

share, France has refused to permit stockpiling of U.S. nuclear weapons on French soil.

Without the weapons, there is little use in basing them the planes—which would have to carry such weapons against a potential enemy.

U. S. Fears Leak U. S. refusal to share such secrets grew out of her allies' demonstrated inability to keep them from filtering to the Soviets.

France, with the second largest Communist party in Europe outside the Soviet Union, was counted among the greatest risks.

But such practicalities never have counted with De Gaulle. To him, France even in the midst of World War II defeat merely was passing through a phase which could not dim the lustre of her world greatness.

He once said: "There is a twenty-century-old pact between the greatness of France and the liberty of the world." De Gaulle long since has

passed from those days when the late Josef Stalin described him as a man "not complicated."

Or when an exasperated President Roosevelt described him as an upstart playing Joan of Arc, and Churchill is said to have replied: "Yes, but my bloody bishops won't let me burn him."

De Gaulle for France

First, last and always De Gaulle is for France. He will lift the French by their bootstraps whether they like it or not, politically or economically. He will force the world to recognize France whether the world likes it or not.

So, as in World War II when he played the part of thorn in the flesh to Roosevelt and Churchill, Tuesday he seeks to leap-frog years of French political anarchy and ineptitude and to force by whatever means French entry into the so-far exclusive club of nations owning the atomic bomb.

The extent of his single-mindedness is revealed by the

fact that now, in the midst of world-shaping negotiations with the Russians at the Geneva Foreign Ministers' Conference, he chooses to let it be known that he is deeply at odds with his allies on a vital question of Western defense.

Fleet Withdrawn

The same determination that France shall be a world power shaping her own destiny accounted for the announcement last March that De Gaulle was withdrawing the obligation of the French Mediterranean Fleet to serve under NATO command in wartime.

And the same conditions apply to French refusal to enter into new commitments to NATO.

There can be no denying De Gaulle's personal greatness. There also seems the distinct possibility that the annoyances felt by Roosevelt and Churchill also are to be felt by President Eisenhower and British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In California, Governor Brown loses his battle to levy a two per cent severance tax on oil and natural gas, taken from the ground, with an equal levy on IMPORTS. The reason for the equal levy on imports is obvious. Otherwise over-the-border gas and oil products would have been given a market advantage in California, which is now an oil and gas importing area.

It is obvious that with the import tax added the levy would have amounted merely to a selective sales tax on gas and oil. Its result would have been to make gas and oil products more costly in California than elsewhere.

ONE could lecture on that point at considerable length. Gas and oil are basic raw materials. Through the processes of chemistry, they are sources of a wide range of commercial products. They are basic sources of power. To the extent that a tax on power increases operating costs of industry, such a tax would tend to limit industrial expansion in the state levying it. That, in turn, would tend to limit employment.

The same is true of a tax levied on basic raw materials. It could be argued—

The result of the proposed severance tax on gas and oil would have been to lower the profits of industrial concerns in California, thus handicapping their expansion and causing them either to cut down their production or to go to more costly automatic processes in an effort to meet the price.

THAT, however, is not the purpose of this piece, which seeks merely to point out FACTS. One of the facts of life is that NOBODY can permanently dodge taxes. Nobody can permanently shove his share of the tax burden off onto somebody else because taxes are a part of the cost of doing business and so have to be added to prices. Since we all have to BUY THINGS, we all in the long run pay our share, according to our means, of the tax burden.

THE hard truth is that the only way in which taxes can be reduced is to reduce the COST OF GOVERNMENT in other words, to spend less for government. What we need to do, above all else, is to reduce the WASTE in government spending.

Government is inherently wasteful. Let's put it this way: You and I would be wasteful also if when we ran out of money all we had to do was to reach into the people's pockets and take out what we needed.

AND— We shouldn't be too rough on our representatives in the state legislatures and the congress. They think that in spending recklessly they are doing just what we want them to do. They have reason to think that—the reason being that for decades the spenders have tended to be elected and the economizers have tended to be defeated in elections.

As long as that goes on, government spending will tend to be reckless.

West Germany's first school for trained meteorologists opened at Neustadt this year.

Tips To Beat High Travelling Costs Given by Helpful Book

By FRANK ELEAZER

Washington—UPI—One way to beat the high cost of travel this summer is let your wife handle the tipping. Another is to stay home.

A new book on the subject, written by a fellow who ought to know, recommends for and against these solutions, respectively.

The author is Michael Frome, for many years travel editor of the American Automobile association. Frome says if you're smart you still can get out on the road, have fun, and come home with all your gold fillings.

His book is called "Better Vacations for Your Money." Frome says if you all have in mind is saving your dough, you better forget the whole thing. He does have lots of ideas though for easing the pain.

Tipping Not Required "You don't have to tip anybody, anywhere, anything," counsels traveler Frome. "You do so only because you want to, in appreciation for service well-rendered."

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Front-Runner Said Kennedy; Humphrey Liberals' Choice

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington—UPI—The most natural thing in politics is for all hands to gang up on the fleet fellow who is running ahead of the pack for a presidential nomination.

The fellow who seems to be well ahead of the Democratic pack now is Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.). Bits and splinters of news come along from time to time which suggest that some of the Democratic left wing is maneuvering to "blackjack" Kennedy.

There is, for example, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's sustained effort to proclaim Kennedy unfit for presidential responsibilities. There is the questioning but interesting splinter of news from Detroit that in Walter P. Reuther's big United Automobile Workers Union (UAW) there is developing a warmth for the presidential candidacy of Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.).

It may not be wholly by chance that Humphrey seems also to be Mrs. Roosevelt's favorite-of-the-moment for the Democratic presidential nomination. And, perhaps, it is not by mere coincidence either that there are hints from Detroit that Kennedy finds some favor there for next year's presidential nomination.

Mrs. Roosevelt has indicated her willingness to see Kennedy nominated for vice president although she firmly opposes him for the top spot. On Humphrey, some time ago she agreed he was coming close to the spark of greatness which she deems an essential presidential qualification.

Some elements of a stop-Kennedy movement seem to be imbedded in this leftist friendliness toward Humphrey's presidential hopes and acceptance of the idea that Kennedy would grace the Democratic ticket in second



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Advertisement for Litwiler Funeral Home, featuring photos of C. M. Litwiler and Mrs. Litwiler, and text describing their services and location in Ashland.