

MEDFORD 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 16, 1949 (Thursday)
Medford Water Superin-
tendent Robert A. Duff an-
nounces lawn and garden wa-
tering restrictions, involving
a schedule of alternate days.
Medford 20-30 club mem-
bers sport black derby hats
to promote the catfish derby.

20 YEARS AGO

June 16, 1939 (Friday)
Jack Bears, Ashland resi-
dent, becomes a state police-
man.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "This
is National Ice Cream Week.
For all the local observance
bestowed it might as well
have been Suez Canal Week."

30 YEARS AGO

June 16, 1929 (Sunday)
City Attorney Carlin rules
the city has no right to sell
water to Jacksonville.
Pear growers launch a cam-
paign to sell more Boscs in
the East.

40 YEARS AGO

June 16, 1919 (Monday)
Everett Y. Carkin returns
home from the war.
Pacific highway from Port-
land to the California line is
to be completed by the end
of the year.

50 YEARS AGO

June 16, 1909 (Wednesday)
E. A. Marsh, general man-
ager of Citizens Telephone
company, asks the city council
for permission to sell out to
Bell Telephone company, and
is refused.
The Crater Lake road ap-
propriation decision is expected
next week.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Was Ethan Allen an American clergyman, soldier, statesman or playwright?
 2. Of what material is the home plate on a baseball diamond made?
 3. What was the most famous statement of policy presented to Congress by President Monroe?
 4. In what country have Hukbalahap guerrillas been active?
 5. Of what country was Cleopatra the ruler?
 6. If you wished to visit Bunker Hill, would you go to Philadelphia, Providence, or Boston?
 7. Who regretted that he had but one life to lose for his country?
 8. Which State in the U. S. is divided into parishes instead of counties or townships?
 9. In Alice's Adventures, who incessantly stood on his head?
 10. Is asbestos a manufactured product, a vegetable product, or a natural mineral?
- Answers: 1. Soldier; 2. Rub-
ber; 3. Monroe Doctrine; 4.
Republic of the Philippines; 5.
Egypt; 6. Boston; 7. Nathan
Hale; 8. Louisiana; 9. Father
William; 10. Natural Mineral.

PEERING PEDDLERS
Chicago—Police warned
housewives today that a team
of burglars have been looting
South Side apartment houses
while disguised as deliverers
of pizza pies.

Communicating

We have reported in these columns previously our conviction that the problem of communica-
tions is one of the big ones of the 20th Century.

The problem is not because of the lack of in-
formation; to the contrary. It is, it seems to us, a
dual one:

1. The impossibility of assimilating all the ma-
terial available, and
2. The lack of a universally understood medi-
um of communications.

THE first of these is obvious to anyone who is at
all familiar with the tremendous array of
books, magazines and special publications which
deal with every facet of life, and with many spe-
cialized functions.

The second resolves itself into a problem of
language. Even in English, one of the most varied
and flexible of languages, what one man writes or
says may have different meanings for different
readers or listeners.

When this is multiplied by the number of lan-
guages, and is again multiplied by the number of
"sub-languages"—such as the specialized argots of
the sciences and many of the professions,
trades and callings—one begins to realize the
magnitude of the difficulty.

THE first part of this dual problem is illustrated
by, say, a physician, who finds it difficult to
keep up on just the medical literature of the day,
the reports of new discoveries and new methods,
as reported in his professional magazines—to
say nothing of keeping abreast of world and na-
tional affairs, the stock market, and the scientific
fields such as biology and chemistry which are
related to his specialty.

The same problem is faced by any intelligent
man who makes an effort to keep "well infor-
med," not only in general, but also in specific fields
of interest.

It is a problem of finding time, of course, but
it is more than that: it is also a problem of special-
ized vocabularies and usages, which verges into
the second part of the problem.

WE SUGGEST no answer. It is up to each indi-
vidual to decide for himself the limits of his
time and comprehension, and to guide himself ac-
cordingly.

And it is up to those in the "communications
industry" to perform their part as ably, clearly and
concisely as possible; to report as fully as possible
what they are equipped to report, and to make
whatever comments they feel to be helpful or im-
portant or necessary in the process.

The American people are probably better-in-
formed on what is going on in the world than at
any time in history, both actually and potentially.
But the extent of that information is still far be-
low the ideal of universal understanding—an
ideal no one can ever reach.

Everyone, as the saying goes, is ignorant, only
about different things. And to a greater or lesser
degree, will remain so—at least as long as hu-
man beings are limited human beings.—E.A.

What About Pools?

Medford city councilmen are studying a pro-
posed ordinance requiring fences or other pro-
tection for private swimming pools.

The ordinance as drafted covers excavated
and portable pools, fish ponds and other artificial
bodies where water is 18 inches or more in depth.
It sets forth as public policy that without
proper precautions these bodies of water are
severe hazards, especially for small children.

THERE is no doubt that pools can be hazardous.
Certainly a case in point was the drowning
in Eugene last Saturday of a 2½-year-old girl
who fell into an unprotected pool next door to
her home and was found, face-down, in three
feet of rainwater at the bottom.

The proposed Medford ordinance would re-
quire a fence or wall with self-closing, self-latch-
ing gate, an adequate pool cover or some other
protective device approved by the council.

Adopting and enforcing this ordinance would
of course serve the interests of safety—though
at considerable expense to the pool owner. But
there are other considerations.

WHAT about parental responsibility, for ex-
ample? We question whether small children
like the girl in Eugene should be allowed to toddle
about unwatched in the first place.

Children old enough to wander on their own
should be clearly instructed not to venture near
swimming pools unless an older person is present.
Another thought is that private pools or ponds
after all are on private property, and neighbor-
hood children should stay away unless invited.

Pool owners, on the other hand, have definite
responsibilities too. A number in Medford have
provided fences or other protective devices on
their own initiative. They should establish safety
rules and make sure any child that comes to the
pool abides by them.

Many of them, of course, do exactly this, ac-
cepting fully their responsibility.

ANOTHER consideration is that pools are hard-
ly more dangerous than the big irrigation
ditches that pass through town, or for that mat-
ter, Bear creek. If safeguards were required by
ordinance for private pools, shouldn't these be
fenced off or covered too?

The proposed ordinance may be necessary.
But first we would like to see an intensive cam-
paign to remind parents and pool owners in no
uncertain terms of their responsibilities.—E.W.

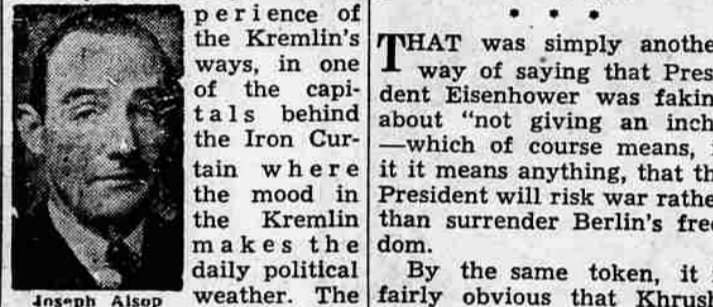
Dennis the Menace



"I DON'T WANT YOU TO PUSH ME! EDNA! GET AWAY FROM ME, YOU HEAR? EDNA!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
GETTING 'ROUND THE CORNER
Washington—The scene was the Embassy of a neutral country with exceptional ex-
perience of the Kremlin's ways, in one of the cap-
itals behind the Iron Curtain where the mood in the Kremlin makes the daily political weather. The topic of conversation was the Berlin crisis.



The remarkably shrewd Ambassador had asked, with ostentatious casualness, what American intentions really were. He was reminded of the President's declaration that he "would not give an inch." At this he laughed lightly, and remarked that he was not asking about the announced American policy, but about the real American policy. The President certainly meant what he said, was the reply. Whereupon the Ambassador genuinely blanched with alarm, and burst out:

"But if your President really means what he says, in God's name why does he not act as though he meant it? In the Kremlin, they judge by acts, not words. They may misunderstand. They may go too far. And then there will be a real danger of war that can destroy us all."

THE foregoing is this reporter's single most vivid memory of a European journey not lacking in vivid experiences. What was implied by the Ambassador's sharp reaction to a seeming statement of the obvious was in turn confirmed by many other observations. From Poland's Foreign Minister Rapacki and Hungary's Communist boss, János Kadar, on down, the Hungarian and Polish leaders and officials I was permitted to see made it plain that they did not believe for one instant that President Eisenhower was in earnest about "not giving an inch" at Berlin. The smug, superior, incredulous smiles of the two or three Soviet diplomats I was able to talk to, said the same thing in a rather more infuriating manner.

Maybe all these indicators point in the wrong direction. All the same, they seem to be confirmed by Nikita Khrushchev's disturbing recent speech in Riga. Speaking specifically of Secretary of State Christian R. Herter's refusal to give away the Western position at Berlin, on Andrei Gromyko's word of command, Khrushchev said angrily:

"Even if the policy of positions of strength is irrevocably suffering defeat after defeat, the Western powers continue to stick to this policy. They wish to shun decisions on urgent questions aimed at relaxing international tensions and strengthening

peace. But however these gentlemen may try, they are not able to blow a brave spirit into this bankrupt policy of positions of strength."
THAT was simply another way of saying that President Eisenhower was faking about "not giving an inch"—which of course means, if it means anything, that the President will risk war rather than surrender Berlin's freedom.

By the same token, it is fairly obvious that Khrushchev thinks the President is faking for two reasons. The first and major reason is the great, unfavorable change in the world balance of military power which has been flaccidly accepted by the President and his administration. The second and more immediate reason is the President's total failure, to date, to take any of the precautionary measures, either military or political, which the Berlin crisis logically demands.

All this does not mean that the Berlin crisis itself, or even the melancholy meeting at Geneva, will necessarily end in disaster. By seeming not to be serious about Berlin, by encouraging a mood of uncorsetted complacency in the United States, by taking no military precautions of any kind, by going on with business-as-usual and budget-as-usual, the American government is certainly multiplying the risks very greatly. If you seem not to be in earnest in a situation like the Berlin crisis, you really invite your enemy to occupy positions which you cannot tolerate, and from which he cannot easily retreat.

YET this reporter still has a feeling in his elbow, for the very little this may be worth, that the Western allies will somehow get 'round the immediate Berlin corner. At the moment, the feeling is not based on much more than the old rule, "God takes care of drunks, children and the United States."

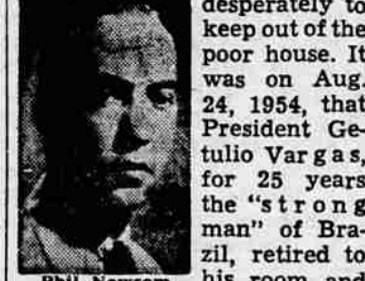
Nonetheless, one can still hope and believe that the fact that the President really does mean what he says about Berlin will dawn on the Soviets before it is too late. Maybe, indeed, it has been changing their minds over the week end at Geneva. If they begin to take the President seriously, one can also hope an accommodation will be found this time.

That makes the question of the next time, and the time after that, however. The balance of power is still shifting in the Kremlin's favor. It will continue to do so until some years have passed and the missile gap is closed. If we go on through all this period not seeming to be serious, the old rule about drunks, and the United States will hardly hold good forever.

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Confided Asa Jennings:
Our family is so cordial, everyone says hello.
The dinner table crackles with a live and friendly glow.
Parlor games are started, the latest news discussed,
The same as other homes in which the TV set is bust!
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Potentially-Rich Brazil Struggling To Keep Out of Poor House; Vargas Blamed

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
Brazil, potentially one of South America's richest nations, once more is struggling desperately to keep out of the poor house. It was on Aug. 24, 1954, that President Getulio Vargas, for 25 years the "strong man" of Brazil, retired to his room and fired a bullet into his heart after first writing a bitter last will and testament. In it he said:



"I can give nothing else but my blood... I bequeath my death to the hatred of my enemies. I regret that I was unable to do all I wanted for the humble..."
What Vargas had done for the "humble" was to bequeath

them today's financial ills.
Since World War II, Brazil has passed through a succession of economic crises, each one more grave than the last. In the first 10 years after the war, she received some \$600 million in American loans. In the last 10 years, prices have risen 1,000 percent. The Cruzeiro, Brazil's unit of currency, has slipped to a value of only about three-quarters of a U.S. cent.

Coffee Economy Slips
Despite her other riches, Brazil's has been a coffee economy. And as coffee prices slipped so did Brazil's economy. The single act of the Vargas administration which is blamed for touching off Brazil's vicious inflationary spiral occurred on May 1, 1954. It was a decree doubling minimum wages. Prices, already high, shot skyward.

At almost the same time, Brazil set a minimum price on coffee of 87 cents a pound. Vargas' attempt to extort from world coffee drinkers the price of industrial expansion at home boomeranged. The coffee market broke and Vargas was dead, leaving behind his bitter legacy. Vargas, a strongman for 20 years, had become Brazil's legally elected president in 1950. From the start he courted the working classes, regardless of the effect on the country's economy. He found a willing audience. For in the cities, many lived in misery within sight of riches, and in the rural areas other lacked even the necessities. Makes Field for Reds They also provided a fertile field for Communism. There was another set of circumstances which contributed to today's ills, created by leaders who found it

politically profitable to promote a questionable sort of nationalism. It was this that led to Petrobras, Brazil's state-owned oil monopoly in which no foreigners are permitted to hold shares. Brazil is estimated to have enormous oil reserves, yet while petroleum imports soar, her oil lies idle in the ground because Brazil has neither the know-how nor the money to get it out.

Now President Juscelino Kubitschek once more is looking for money. It is probable that one more the U.S. will bail him out. Meanwhile, the basic ills remain uncurd. The government has shown no disposition to undertake any such drastic "austerity" campaign as has aroused the ire of labor in Argentina and France. It probably could not remain in office.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

It sometimes seems to me that two threads of thinking are beginning to show up rather prominently in the warp and the woof of the news:

1. Profit is a sinful thing.
2. Conservation is something to be ashamed of.

TWO questions:
IS profit wrong?
IS conservation shameful?

In an effort to find answers to these questions, let's turn to the Book of Matthew (Chapter 25), which contains the parable of the talents and the parable of the wise and the foolish virgins.

LET'S deal first with the parable of the talents, for it has to do with the subject of profits. Matthew relates that a man who was traveling into a far country called his servants and delivered to them his talents. To one, he gave five talents, to another two talents and to another one talent. In the ancient world, a talent was a weight and money unit. A Hebrew gold talent would be equivalent in these days to about \$32,000; a Hebrew silver talent would today represent about \$2,200. So, you see, it wasn't as small change transaction.

He divided his money according to his judgment of the ABILITIES of his servants. Having done so, he departed on his journey.

THE first servant took his five talents and went into business and made five other talents. The second servant took his two talents and went into business and made two other talents. The third took his one talent and BURIED it.

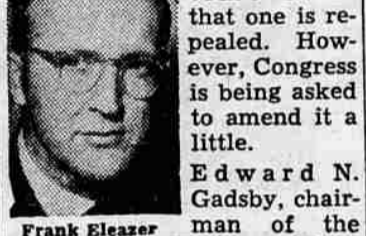
When the master returned, he called them together. To the two who had doubled their original capital he said: "Well done, ye good and faithful servants; ye have been faithful over a few things; I will make ye ruler over many things."

As to the one who had buried his money and taken no risks, the master directed that his one talent be taken away from him and given to the one who had doubled his five talents in profitable trade and commerce.

That was a firm endorsement of the profit principle. WHAT of the virgins? There were ten of them. They all took their lamps and went forth to meet the bridegroom. Before starting, the wise ones filled their lamps with oil. The foolish ones left their lamps empty, trusting to

Congress Probes Securities Market To Protect Suckers

Washington—UPI—There is an old law to the effect that a fool and his money are soon parted, and it will be a long time before that one is repealed. However, Congress is being asked to amend it a little.



Frank Elears, Securities & Exchange Commission, didn't exactly use the word "fool" in his testimony for a Senate banking subcommittee. He spoke of the "unsophisticated investor" and the fellow "lured by spurious get-rich-quick schemes."

Gadsby said he and his helpers have discovered some loopholes in the laws Congress passed in 1933 and 1934 to protect investors from a repetition of some of the things that happened to them in 1929.

Things like maybe another big break in the market. Sen. Harrison A. Williams Jr. (D-N.Y.) wondered hopefully, running over the list of pro-

Oregon Trio To Attend Library Conference

Salem—UPI—Three delegates will represent Oregon at the 78th annual conference of the American Library Association June 21-27 in Washington, D.C. They are Nathan Berkman of Portland, member of the Oregon State Library Board; Eloise Ebert, Oregon state librarian, and Loretta Fisher, reference and circulation chief of the state library.

the future to take care of the situation. The bridegroom tarried, and while they were waiting they all went to sleep. Finally, at midnight, the bridegroom came and they awoke and went out to meet him. The wise ones had oil in their lamps. The foolish ones didn't. They had said: "The heck with paying now; we'll leave paying the bill to the future."

While the foolish and improvident virgins were getting the oil merchants out of bed and buying oil for their lamps, the wise virgins went in with the bridegroom to the marriage, and the door was shut. The foolish virgins missed the party.

THAT is a pretty firm endorsement of the conservative principle that it is wise to PAY AS YOU GO and be ready for whatever happens.

posed amendments to the existing securities laws. No Repeal Seen Unfortunately not, Gadsby said. Market prices, which recently have hit record highs, come under the law of supply and demand, it appears, and that's one law that can't be repealed.

"I think it's fair to say that the ingenuity of a large number of talented persons has been employed since 1929 to design proper statutes regarding the sale of securities," Gadsby told Williams. "We have been unable to picture any statute to do what you imply—prevent a fall in the market price."

What he does want Congress to do, Gadsby said, is amend the securities laws to make it a little bit harder for us to be suckers.

"The need for added investor protections and the strengthening of our enforcement hand," he said, "is particularly imperative today in view of the current extremely active securities market."

What he meant here, I deduced, is that with all the money being made in the market these days, just about everybody is getting in, and that inevitably a certain number of crooks are standing ready to fleece anybody they can.

Action Is Hampered Already there have been some complaints, and Gadsby said his helpers can't always take the steps that are needed.

For example, one registered investment adviser said cross his heart he hadn't done anything wrong. But when the SEC men asked for his books so they could see for themselves, he didn't have any. Eventually, his clients lost \$600,000.

Under one of the many amendments sought by SEC, people like that would have to keep books, and also let SEC see them.

Neither Williams nor Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), the other senator present, asked Gadsby for advice on the market. I guess they knew he wouldn't supply it.

However, there's one additional old law I wish they had

asked him about. This one says whatever goes up must come down. If that's been repealed, I'd sure like to know it.

Communications

Ants and Honey To the Editor: We Californians have an antbird in our flicker. After a half-century study of this anteating woodpecker, writer feels he has hardly begun. To really find, however, a variety of antbirds, one must go to the tropics with their umbrella ants, their soldier ants, and even "white" ants. Dr. Beebe describes "The Ant's Massacre" in his "Jungle Peace."

Birding, a half a century ago, in the state of Vera Cruz, this writer found his first antbirds, the antangers. As one proceeds toward the equator—more ants—and more kinds of antbirds. There are also antwrens, antthrushes, antpittas, antshrikes, antvireos.

Then, too, the tropics have many "honey-birds." Just as the tropics have an impressive list of antbirds, so it has numerous "honey" birds, honeyeaters, honeycreepers, and the remarkable honeyguides. Mexico has four honeycreepers, the Blue, the Green, the Cinnamon-bellied and the Bananaquit. These birds are almost "cousins" to our California vireos. All are birds of tropic Mexico, as in its State of Chiapas. The honeycreepers have a highly specialized tongue, similar to that of the hummingbirds. These are remarkably adjusted quickly to sucking honey or netting insects. Thus a varied diet that would please the most exacting dietician.

Male honeycreepers often are as brilliant as many other jungle birds. Their mates are Quaker garbed, excellent camouflage for nesting. If the teenage Audubonian in California conscientiously studies his birds, he later will be prepared for observations in tropics. The airplane has brought them to within almost an overnight journey.

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