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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 17, 1949 (Friday)
The Medford city council
calls a special meeting to
consider a neighborhood petition

20 YEARS AGO
June 17, 1939 (Saturday)
Queen Elizabeth of the
Shakespearean festival in Ash-
land will make her first official
appearance at Twin Plunges

30 YEARS AGO
June 17, 1929 (Monday)
The outside demand for
local eggs exceeds the supply.

40 YEARS AGO
June 17, 1919 (Tuesday)
Police here close up a room-
ing house and arrest three
for a drunken row.

50 YEARS AGO
June 17, 1909 (Thursday)
A real estate knocker, as-
suring Medford visitors that
the pastures are greener along
the Willamette, is promised a
tar and feather job by local
realtors.

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

- 1. Is the new Court of Military Appeals composed of civilians, or military personnel?
2. Who won the Masters Golf Tournament at Augusta, Ga., this spring?
3. Is antimony classed in the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom?
4. Flax is used in what Northern Ireland industry?
5. In what city is "The Little Church Around the Corner"?
6. In what war did Lee and Grant fight on the same side?
7. Is there any life in the deepest parts of the oceans?
8. What colony did Roger Williams found in America?
9. In which Texas city is the Cotton Bowl?
10. From what poem, by what poet, are these lines: "I think that I shall never see a poem lovely as a tree"?
Answers: 1. Civilians. 2. Art Wall. 3. Mineral. Linen industry. 5. New York City. 6. Mexican. 7. Yes. 8. R. H. o. Island. 9. Dallas. 10. "Trees," by Joyce Kilmer.

Car Thefts Bring Fine, Probation
Stratford on Avon, England
—UPI—Frederick J. Moss, 17, was fined \$150 today and placed on three years probation for stealing more than 250 cars during the past year.

A Friend Awakens

We have all heard the old story about the long-time Medford resident who, for years, had been reading about Crater Lake, but never quite managed to get up there to see it. One summer, however, out-of-town guests came to visit, and the Medford man finally decided to go to the lake, to show it to them. When he arrived, he looked at that magnificent scene, whistled, and said: "My Gosh, it really IS beautiful! Why didn't someone tell me about this?"

THIS is human nature—the tendency to read about something, know about it in theory, and yet not really know, or care, about it until faced with a personal experience. We all do it. It happens in many fields. We've seen people who have read about the Oregon Shakespearean Festival for years, and who finally are talked into attending a performance. They are amazed. "I never knew it was ANYTHING like this," they exclaim.

And the other day we received a copy of a letter written by a man who just had had his first personal brush with what has come to be known as juvenile delinquency. He was shocked. He was outraged. He wanted constituted authority to do something, immediately. And, because of that normal human trait, his reaction was not unusual, despite the fact that he has been reading and hearing about juvenile delinquency for years. But it apparently had never touched him personally before.

THE first temptation is to ask this entirely sincere and concerned man some questions. Such as:

Don't you read the papers? Don't you know that worries over that minority of young people who are "delinquent" have been mounting for years? Have you attended any meetings of the Juvenile Court Advisory Council? Have you visited the detention home? Have you discussed with the juvenile judge, the juvenile officer or the juvenile counselors the problems they face? Have you talked to the police to get their views of the problem?

Have you, for that matter, talked to any of the school administrators and teachers to get their view? And are you aware of the efforts of the churches, the schools, the Boy and Girl Scouts and other youth activities to combat this evil which seems to be growing?

ON SECOND thought, it is probably unfair to direct these questions at one individual without also directing them to the entire community. How many of us, indeed, have troubled to look into the matter, try to assess its dimensions, and come to any conclusion as to what we, personally and as individuals, can do about it? Not many.

Most of us are far too prone to let the police and the juvenile authorities do our worrying for us—beyond a disapproving "tsk, tsk" when we run across a situation which we deplore.

JUVENILE delinquency is not a single problem; it is a multitude of separate, individual problems.

It will not be eliminated overnight by anything that constituted authority can do. No law or city ordinance is going to put an end to it. Juvenile delinquency (and once again it should be pointed out that only a small minority of our young people are involved) is a reflection of the condition of the entire community.

As long as there are some parents who refuse to accept their responsibilities as parents; as long as there are unbalanced and maladjusted and unhappy kids; as long as there is a lack of training and discipline for the young people needing them—just so long will "delinquency" continue to be a social problem.

Anything which tends to improve the moral tenor of the community is a step forward. In any event, we welcome our newly-awakened friend to the group which worries about such things.—E.A.

American Mosaic

King Baudouin of the Belgians made a quick visit to the United States recently, and, while here, made these perceptive remarks: "I come to a country which for centuries God kept hidden behind a veil until its appointed hour, when it took into its young arms the people of the Old World. "America has been called a melting pot, but it seems better to call it a mosaic, for in it each nation, people and race which has come to its shores has been privileged to keep its individuality, contributing at the same time its share of the unified pattern of a new nation."

He's right, of course. America is both "melting pot" and "mosaic." Some elements have blended into the whole; some have retained their national characteristics. All have contributed to the changing and turbulent, but vital and exciting, picture which is America.—E.A.

Wrongfully Held Prisoner Freed

San Quentin, Calif.—UPI—A San Francisco man was released Tuesday from San Quentin Prison, where he served six months for another man's crime. John Fry, 52, was sentenced to prison on Dec. 10, 1958, for manslaughter in the slaying of his common-law wife, Mrs. Elvira Hay. He said he was too drunk to remember what happened the night she was strangled, but admitted that he "could" have killed her. However, a resident of the hotel where Mrs. Hay was slain admitted last week that he was responsible. Richard T. Cooper, 32, a friend of Fry, confessed killing two women including Mrs. Hay.

Dennis the Menace



TOMORROW IS RUFF'S BIRTHDAY. HADN'T WE BETTER START MAKIN' SOME PLANS? —M. HALL (Copyright 1959, M. Hall)

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

FRANCO-AMERICAN RELATIONS
In our relations with France we are entering what may, unhappily, be a rough and difficult time. Immediately and specifically, this is because Gen. de Gaulle has raised a number of large and highly controversial issues. But before we look at them, it will be useful to understand, if we can, the historical situation in which the issues have been posed.

Since the war which ended 15 years ago Franco-American relations have been based on a premise which was never avowed but has always been assumed both in Paris and in Washington. The premise has been that France, though it is counted among the victors, was in fact defeated, and that her colonial empire is in the process of dissolution, and that she is no longer a first class power. The chronic instability of the post-war governments in France, the budgetary and monetary disorders, supported this view. Our government acquired a habit of not consulting France regularly and genuinely, and indeed of treating her with less intimacy and confidence not only than Great Britain but even Western Germany. On two recent occasions which might have led to a war involving France—the landing in Lebanon and the affair at Quemoy—there was no full consultation with Paris.

The advent to power of Gen. de Gaulle was bound to mean, as it has meant, that France would not accept the lower position which she has occupied. She has been regarded not only as not so great a power as the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., but not even as being in the second rank with Great Britain, or even with Adenauer's Germany. We must never forget that Gen. de Gaulle, to his everlasting honor, is the Frenchman who never surrendered and who never accepted defeat, and it is a kind of historic justice that he should be the man who now insists that France must not be treated as a defeated and inferior power.

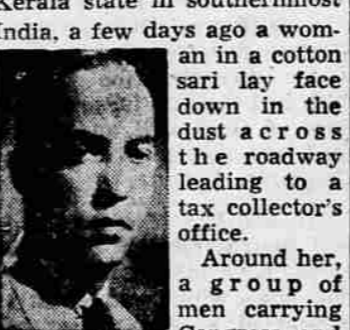
IN this context we may look at the issues. They were raised diplomatically last summer and then in a note addressed to President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Macmillan on Sept. 24, 1958. This note has never been published. But it is said to set up three French objectives. One is that NATO, which is now a regional pact, shall become a global alliance in which France, Britain, and America have the same policy and the same strategy in Europe, in Africa, and in Asia. The second is that these three powers shall control collectively the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world—in the Far East quite as much as in Europe. The third is that France shall have access to our nuclear secrets. This would mean that we undertook to enable France to become a nuclear power without the long and enormously expensive experimentation which Great Britain has gone through. The basic French argument here is that in the world today a first class power is by definition one with nuclear weapons, and that France must be treated in fact, not merely in form, as a first class power.

IT is not quite clear to me whether these "objectives" should also be called "demands." But there is no doubt at all that the French government is serious, and this will entail serious discussion and negotiation. The French government is backing up its policy by drawing away from the integration of military forces under Gen. Norstad and the NATO treaty organization. There is no question of French allegiance to the Atlantic pact as a military alliance. But it is not improbable that Gen. de Gaulle has a poor opinion, both politically and militarily, of the NATO establishment with its headquarters near Paris. Thus, it is likely that the existing NATO establishment would have to pay for a failure to satisfy Gen. de Gaulle.

Can we satisfy him? We must put the question this way because in fact only the United States could satisfy him. It is obvious that we cannot satisfy him entirely. This Congress surely will not amend the law about communicating nuclear secrets. Nor is it possible for the President to make an unqualified commitment that we will in all circumstances support France in Algeria. There is today every disposition to support Gen. de Gaulle in Algeria. But no one can say in advance what we shall do if Gen. de Gaulle is overpowered by the extremists. WHERE we can do something useful and important is to come to a solemn understanding with France, and of course with Great Britain also, about the use of nuclear weapons anywhere in the world. Such an understanding would have to have as its corollary a much higher degree of consultation about global policy than exists today. To bring this about there should be an understanding carefully negotiated by the Secretary of State, who is especially well qualified to do that. This understanding might well be ratified by a personal meeting between the President and Gen. de Gaulle. It would be well worth a special trip to Paris. (c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Communist Indian State Poses Problem For Nehru; Opposition Said Mounting

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor



In Trivandrum, capital of Kerala state in southernmost India, a few days ago a woman in a cotton sari lay face down in the dust across the roadway leading to a tax collector's office. Around her, a group of men carrying Congress and Socialist party flags shouted slogans demanding that the Communist party get out. Since it would have been a violation of Indian custom for police to have touched a woman, she stayed there for two hours until policemen arrived to lead her peacefully away. It was not an isolated incident. Throughout Kerala opponents of the Communist re-

gime were organized in a Ghandi-like campaign of non-violence to drive the Communists from office. But inevitably there was violence and for the central government headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru it posed an aching problem which had no place in Nehru's avowed policy of peaceful co-existence with the Reds. State Created in 1956 Kerala came into existence as a state in the fall of 1956, emerging from its previous status as merely a linguistic area within the borders of Travancore-Cochin State and Madras. Its 92,000 square mile area makes it a little larger than the state of Kansas but its huge population gives it a density of 800 persons to the square mile. For 20 years the area has been a stronghold of communism which gained strength through years of crop disaster and unending hunger. In March, 1957, Kerala be-

came the first communist state within the British commonwealth. In free elections, the Communists won simply by telling the people that food and clothing could be had by toppling Nehru's Congress party "reactionaries and stooges of America and Britain" from power. The Kerala Communists operated within the limits of their paradoxical situation. They held the office, but the central government under Nehru controlled the money and the armed forces. Therefore, they operated within the law. Within the law, a systematic campaign was undertaken against employers, including a denial of police protection in times of Communist-generated strikes and violence. Violence against anti-Communists became a way of life. The Communists also took

over public education that, along with control of internal security (the police force) gave them the two traditional weapons the Reds always have used to subvert a people. The present strife arises from a legally recognized Communist attempt to take over selection of teachers for private schools, most of which are religious in character. Although the call for resistance said it should be non-violent, the death list is mounting. The Kerala administration has said it soon may call on the central government for help. If so, it will be a bitter pill for Nehru who makes no secret of his hatred for communism at home nor his dislike for the Kerala regime. But the New Delhi "statesman" charted his course when it said editorially: "The Communists came to power through the ballot box. They will have to be dismissed the same way."

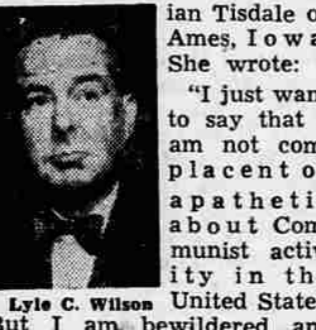
Editorial Comment

PEST-FREE TREES

Some might say that this is a case of "the less said the better," but we don't think so. We think we've good reason to crow a bit about how people of the Eugene area have respected the city's new downtown tree plantings. We don't think we'll be giving any of them malicious ideas when we comment that other Oregon cities, Portland and Medford, to mention only two, have had less success with similar downtown decorations. True, people did pluck sprays of heather out of our planters when they were first set out in the business district. And, later the city parks bureau had to replace gravel topplings in the planters with said because too many passersby were idly grabbing handfuls of rocks to toss hissing and yon as they strolled along. Some smokers are still using the big concrete tree tubs as butt-cans, too. But, to our knowledge, not a single one of our trees has been vandalized, and the new petunia plantings at the base of the trees seem to be molested less by flower snatchers than were the heathers. Someday, no doubt, a drunk or a disgruntled kid will do damage to one of our attractive little street trees. It'll be a sad event when that happens, but our experience has already indicated that it'll be an unusual one. This fact, perhaps, is more indicative of the real beauty of living here than was even the community spirit which led to the arboreal adornment of our business district. — Eugene Register-Guard.

Hoover Offers Advice on What Citizens Can Do To Fight Reds

By LYLE C. WILSON



Washington—UPI—Typical of what has come in every mail this month is this from Marian Tisdale of Ames, Iowa. She wrote: "I just want to say that I am not completely apathetic about Communist activity in the United States. But I am bewildered and pained by the fact that I don't know what we can do about it."

From almost every state in the union during the past fortnight, have come letters like Miss Tisdale's. They were in response to an article distributed on June 1 which contended that American citizens were dangerously com-

placent about the menace of Communist espionage in the United States and Communist infiltration of the American economic and social fabric. The burden of the letters was this: What can the average citizen do. That is a good question. It promptly was put to Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Hoover replied in full agreement that: "Complacency about com-

munist is truly one of America's most serious problems today. The citizen can do much to fight communism. "First of all, he should inform himself about the true meaning of communism. He must realize that communism is an evil, intent on enslaving the world. It is dictatorial in nature and seeks to destroy individual liberties."

Hoover had special warning, evidently directed at those intellectuals who believe they see something good in communism and end up swallowing the whole party line, including the hook. It was this: "Never can we compromise with communism. To regard communism as a 'temporary good' or a 'new way to solve problems' is to invite disaster. The citizens must be constantly alert. The Communists operate under many guises and fronts. They constantly are seeking to deceive and hoodwink the unsuspecting. At all times they are endeavoring to infiltrate labor organizations, basic industries, civic, religious, fraternal and social groups. Their purpose is to capture positions which control organizations."

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.

From FBI Director

To the Editor: I have had the pleasure of reading the editorial, "The FBI's Work," which appeared in the May 29 issue of the Medford Mail Tribune, and I want to let you know how much the kind remarks about this Bureau are appreciated. The confidence you express in the thoroughness of the investigation conducted by the FBI in the Mack Charles Parker case and others is very reassuring, and my associates and I are most grateful. You may be sure we will constantly strive to merit your continued approval. J. Edgar Hoover Director Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington 25, D. C.

Lost to County

To the Editor: Miss Helen Webster's resignation as Librarian will mean a distinct loss to Jackson county's library service. Miss Webster has worked indefatigably to organize and maintain good service to a rapidly growing community, having high professional standards as her goal. Her achievement in the last four years has been outstanding and is appreciated by many. As a co-worker in the county library field, I regret her going and wish her well in her new work. Cora E. Mason, Librarian Ashland Public Library

Trek Stories Appreciated

To the Editor: Just a note of thanks for the nice daily coverage of the 4-H wagon trek. It's very interesting, and as a mother of one of the group, it gives us a contact with them that is otherwise lacking. Their brief notes can't give much detail, and they really don't have much time to write, except on the wagons, and that's kind of hard to read. Mrs. Fred Coffman, Central Point, Ore.

FOR PUBLIC TIDINESS

Fogarty Creek State Park on the beach north of Depoe University from 1933 to 1943. He was elected to the 78th and served through the 82nd congresses. He was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1952 and re-elected in 1958. With that kind of training, ultra-liberalism just doesn't seem to be his dish.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Politics: Senator Mansfield of Montana (who is assuming increasing stature in the Democratic party) advises against counting Adlai Stevenson and Lyndon Johnson out of the race for the Democratic nomination for President.

WATCH IT. If the cat should jump toward Stevenson or Johnson, it would mean that thoughtful Democrats are coming around to the belief that ultra-liberalism—especially in the sense of being ultra-liberal with the taxpayers' money—isn't the string to harp on. It would indicate their judgment that the public is turning away from the doctrine that we can spend ourselves rich, that we can lift ourselves by our own bootstraps and that all that is needed to create a perfect world is to pass a law.

THE world changes.

There was a time in geologic history when our mythical State of Jefferson was an ISLAND thrusting up out of a vast sea. It is known to the geologists as Siskiyou island. It was covered by dense tropical forests which were ranged by the huge tropical beasts of the remote past. Time marches on, and history repeats itself. We may be moving back toward the tropics. But, if so, it will be a long time coming. Let's not worry about it.

Bay is one of the most beautiful stretches of Oregon coast—6½ days a week. On Monday morning it looks terrible. The curling waves still batter themselves into foam at the foot of Indian Head Rock. Fogarty Creek still picks its fickle way through the sand to the sea. But the beauty is overshadowed by banana peels, empty beer cans, old newspapers—the spoor of human beings on the trail of a good time. The high tide heals the wounds of the weekend as far as it extends up the sands, but the debris from that point to the road waits for the maintenance crew on Monday morning. Fogarty Creek Park, of course, is no better or worse than countless other public places where people gather for recreational purposes on summer weekends. Like most of the rest, it has signs urging the public to put debris in garbage cans. The public obeys or disobeys as their consciences and expediency of the moment permit. An article in a national magazine recently spoke up in defense of litter in public places. The author rhapsodized on the blinking lights of beer cans along the highways as they are caught in the glare of headlights as symbols of our opulence. We have so much we can afford to throw it away. The maharajahs of old displayed their wealth in the size of their harems. The old nabobs of industry lit their cigars with hundred-dollar bills at Delmonicos and the affluent multitudes now strew the countryside with the gaudy tinsel of our new storehouses of wealth—the supermarkets. Oregon's New England heritage should prompt us to keep public places looking neat. Even if we were to agree with the social theorist about litter as a sign of wealth, this is no year to begin putting the theory into practice. Centennial officials estimate we will be host to over 8,000,000 visitors this summer, straining our park facilities to the bursting point. If we are to add their litter to our own we will be deluged by debris before the summer is over. In self defense, if for no other reason, we had better set a good example of public tidiness in our parks.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

MAYOR'S FATHER DIES

Chicago—UPI—Michael J. Daley, father of Mayor Richard J. Daley, died Tuesday in his sleep in Columbus hospital. Daley, a retired, widowed sheet metal worker, had suffered a heart attack a week ago.

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