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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 19, 1949 (Sunday)  
Patrons of various Jackson  
county school districts pre-  
pare their decisions for to-  
morrow's elections.

Bill Brown and Janet Coyle  
are awarded prizes in the  
youngest annual bicycle safe-  
ty parade here.

20 YEARS AGO  
June 19, 1939 (Monday)  
The local Scandinavian so-  
ciety plans an all-day picnic  
at Helman's Baths in Ashland.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "The  
weather continues like some-  
body had done something  
about it."

30 YEARS AGO  
June 19, 1929 (Wednesday)  
The Medford city council  
is unable to agree on a sign  
for the proposed courthouse.

40 YEARS AGO  
June 19, 1919 (Thursday)  
Local Elks plan an initia-  
tion ceremony and parade.

50 YEARS AGO  
June 19, 1909 (Saturday)  
A light salmon run in the  
Rogue river is reported.

Editor L. A. Pattison of the  
Central Point Herald urges  
steps to prevent a recurrence  
of that city's recent conflagra-  
tion.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. In which State are the  
Everglades?

2. What does the 13th  
Amendment to the U.S. Con-  
stitution prohibit?

3. Who was the eldest son  
of Adam and Eve?

4. What was the name of  
the schoolmaster in Wash-  
ington Irving's "The Legend  
of Sleepy Hollow?"

5. Which of these words is  
a synonym for "temerity":  
timidity, audacity, perspicacity?

6. The onion is a member  
of the lily family; true or  
false?

7. To prevent loss of vita-  
min value, carrots should be  
cooked without paring; true  
or false?

8. Who "kissed the girls  
and made them cry?"

9. The West German Re-  
public has its own Foreign  
Ministry and sends its own  
diplomatic representatives  
abroad; true or false?

10. The latest amendment  
to the U.S. Constitution to  
be ratified is the 22nd; with  
what subject does it deal?  
Answers: 1. Florida. 2.  
Slavery and involuntary ser-  
vitude. 3. Cain. 4. Ichabod  
Crane. 5. Audacity. 6. True.  
7. False. 8. George Porgie.  
9. True. 10. Limits Presi-  
dents to two terms.

COUNSELLOR DIES  
Roslyn Heights, N. Y.—  
The Rev. William E. Doughty,  
national councillor of the  
Near East Foundation, died at  
86 here Thursday.

Release of Fuchs

The man the U.S. Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee has described as having "influenced the safety of more people and accomplished greater damage than any other spy... in the history of nations" is to be set free by the end of the month. He is of course Dr. Klaus Fuchs, the German-born scientist convicted in Great Britain in March, 1950, of having betrayed West-ern atomic secrets to Soviet Russia.

Fuchs was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment. He receives some five years off for good behavior. Upon release he will be allowed to leave Britain, if he chooses to do so, even to go behind the Iron Curtain. Or he may remain in the country if he prefers. However, he was stripped of British citizenship after his conviction.

RUSSIA'S atom spies, in the opinion of the Joint Congressional committee saved the Reds 18 months work on the atomic bomb. Other estimates are less conservative.

British policy has been much criticized in the United States on grounds of laxity in weeding out subversives and leniency in prosecuting them. Alan Nunn May, linked with Fuchs by the joint committee as one of the four "deadliest" atom spies, was sentenced in 1946 to 10 years in prison, released in 1952 after serving six years and eight months.

By contrast, Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, lesser figures in the U.S.-British-Canadian network of Russian agents, were executed in 1953 after conviction for wartime espionage. And Congress in the Espionage and Sabotage Act of 1954 authorized capital punishment for peacetime spying. It was traditional British leniency in this regard that so long postponed U.S.-British exchange of atomic energy information.

THE Klaus Fuchs story demands a kind of Olympian pity rather than sympathy. A refugee from Nazi Germany, where his father was a clergyman and a pacifist, Fuchs went to Edinburgh University, where he earned a Doctor of Science degree. But a few months after Hitler invaded Poland in September, 1939, Fuchs was told by British authorities to pack his bags and await internment as a German enemy alien. In 1941 his case was reviewed and he was released from custody in Canada. Naturalized in 1942, he became top scientist at Britain's Harwell research station and then was sent to the United States to work in atomic installations.

What made Fuchs a target for the Communists? One analyst of espionage, Kurt Singer, cites the traumatic experiences in Germany, Fuchs' relations with his father, his political persecution and wartime internment. "Unstable, persecuted, unhappy, shaky, confused, and fluctuating, also afraid for his own future," writes Singer ("Fuchs) needed a violent outward allegiance, understanding, and the love of a real country."

ALL this came from old friends, Communists who had not forgotten him. Eventually \$500 was thrust on him by a Red agent, but Fuchs was not interested in money so much as in revenge on Nazi Germany and repayment for British slights.

Now reports from Wakefield Prison, where Fuchs is awaiting release, say he wants to go to Communist East Germany to live with that father, 83-year-old Prof. Emil Fuchs of Leipzig University, whom he had loved so well and hated so violently. And the tragedy of hurt and utter wrong-headedness and high treason plays out its last scenes not in high drama but in the dreary monotone of waste and isolation.—E.R.R.

Treks to Moscow

Nine members of the U.S. Governors' Conference, led by Chairman LeRoy Collins of Florida, leave Tuesday, June 23, for a three-week tour of the Soviet Union.

The group has a wide geographical spread, includes one governor who has been prominently mentioned for the presidency (Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey) and—apologies to congressional junketeers—is probably the ranking U.S. delegation to visit the Soviet Union since the end of World War II. Yet the tour seems to be getting relatively little advance notice. Why?

For one thing, there's the scheduled visit of Vice President Nixon in July. Despite their grass-roots connections, none of the governors has the stature, either official or political, to speak for the United States. For another thing, the tempo of exchange between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. has so speeded up in the past several years that only a unique personality or a rare incident can capture public fancy.

HOW different it was when the post-war visits began in 1953. Tours of seven small-town editors and three college newsmen were front page news. Perle Mesta, ex-ambassador to Luxembourg, and Marshall MacDuffie, former head of the U.N. Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Moscow, were the only important figures to make the trip.

Since 1956, there have been so many junketeers—doctors, farmers, iron-steel experts, lawyers, churchmen—that only a few stand out from the crowd. Still, the impressions of such noted tourists as Adlai Stevenson, Sen. Hubert Humphrey and Averell Harriman have been attentively received, and it's been said that no presidential boom is complete without an invitation to the Kremlin. Nixon, of course, is next, accompanied by the President's brother, Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, and Sen. John F. Kennedy, the hottest of the Democratic hopefuls, has said he hopes to go this summer.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"RUFF LIKES TO CHASE CATS... IF THEY'RE POINTED THE RIGHT WAY."

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

STIRRING SPECTACLE

Washington—Democratic politics is nearly always a more stirring spectacle to the detached onlooker than is GOP politics. This is a proposition the Republicans themselves would be the first to concede—and thankfully to concede.

They instinctively recoil from the cheerfully disorderly infighting which the Democrats find as right and natural as having several highballs before dinner while their Republican friends carefully sip a single martini.

These less-than-profound observations have point at the moment to the increasingly dramatic contest between Senators John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts and Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota for the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination. It is suddenly becoming really interesting, even though the show-down is a long way ahead.

FOR more than a year Kennedy had been clearly the front-runner; indeed, the only runner frankly in motion at all. He had been racing where no man pursued. Now, however, Humphrey is pursuing for all to see. Formerly, there was one open aspirant, Kennedy; a half-open aspirant, Humphrey; a one-quarter open aspirant, Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri; and a declared non-participant, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

But now, suddenly, there are two quite open aspirants, Kennedy and Humphrey; one three-quarters open aspirant, Symington; and one still declared nonaspirant, Johnson.

To change the metaphor, this is fundamentally and ultimately a battle of four Senators. But at the present the action is largely confined to two, Kennedy and Humphrey. And the second, Humphrey, is now challenging the heretofore unchallenged lead of the first, Kennedy.

THE way Humphrey is operating is an arresting illustration of a true political professionalism of which this highly articulate Senator, approach him or not for the top job, is a most authentic practitioner. He is acting with the cool forethought of a military commander, assisted by two able political pro staff officers, James H. Rowe Jr., and Herbert Waters.

The unfolding scene is not unlike one in which a divisional general prepares for a climatic battle. This he will

do by a series of important local actions intended to secure his immediate position and line of supply before he throws the full weight of his division into the big push.

The Humphrey camp, in a word, has selected the Middle West as his indispensable base for future operations and is aggressively consolidating that terrain. He must have and hold this base if he is to be able even to start his big offensive of next year. Thus, fairly heavy and entirely unmasked firing (by way of Humphrey forays into the area to gather up convention delegates) is already rising from the Humphrey batteries in the Middle West. It centers upon a salient formed of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

THE immediate purpose is to seize and secure this terrain from the invading probes of the Kennedy forces. There is no intention to attempt soon to drive eastward into Kennedy territory. This will come later, once the Middle West is left to be reasonably firmly in hand.

Armies committed to great coming actions require first of all a marshalling place upon soil preferably friendly and at worst benevolently neutral. And, again to change the metaphor, the soil of the Middle West is important to Humphrey in another sense as well.

He has long since decided to present himself as an all-out New Dealer in the old Franklin D. Roosevelt model. This will of necessity involve an increasingly liberal stance by the candidate—so liberal, indeed, as to frighten many Democrats who are not themselves necessarily very conservative.

And, in our politics, an advanced liberal from the Midwest is somehow thought to be not so unsettling as one from the East. The grass roots there are felt to be more nearly homespun, as it were, than those in the East. In sum, the Middle West is vital to Humphrey as a political base in a practical way; it is vital also in a purely sentimental way. (Copyright 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Teacher's Test Papers Saved by Firemen

Pasadena, Calif.—(UPI)—Fred W. Thorp, 29, an Arcadia, Calif., high school teacher, tried in vain to fight flames in his apartment so he could rescue his valuables, but burns on his hands and arms forced him to abandon his efforts.

Later Thursday he learned firemen had saved what he was after—a brief case containing test papers and grades of his five classes.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A CUSTOMER walked into a Fifth Avenue shoe store, reports Charles McHarry, wearing a cowboy hat, flowing bow tie, vividly dotted shirt, choke-bore pants, and a pair of beautiful, hand-tooled boots. "Got to get me some real shoes," he told a clerk. "These boots—pinching you?" asked the clerk. "Heck, no!" boomed the customer, "but Cindy Lou and ah aims to visit Europe and I don't want the blood-suckin' cayutes to know ahm from Texas."

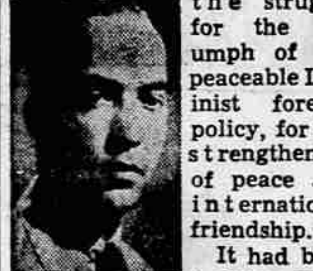
"How's business?" inquired a customer of two partners in a dress manufacturing house. "Well," one partner answered cautiously, "we're having our ups and downs." Exploded the customer had left the other partner, silent until now, when, "I ought to punch you right in the nose! Holding out on me, hey? When have we had any ups?"



Khrushchev Wins Lenin Peace Prize; Pledges Support To Strengthen Peace

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor  
Man-of-the-week: Lenin Peace Prize Winner Nikita Khrushchev.

The place: Moscow.  
The quote: Khrushchev pledged all his strength "to the struggle for the triumph of the peaceable Leninist foreign policy, for the strengthening of peace and international friendship."



It had been Phil Newsom's busy week even for the normally busy Khrushchev, premier of Soviet Russia, No. 1 in the Communist Party, executioner of the one-man personality cult of Stalin and now the builder of another one-man cult, the cult of Khrushchev.

During the week, above and beyond the normal duties of chief of state, he had spent many hours as genial host to visiting East Germans, kept a finger on events at the foreign ministers' conference in Geneva, chatted with other foreign delegations and been the principal speaker at the opening of the U.S.S.R.'s exhibition of Soviet economic achievements.

Now he was writing his thank-you notes to those who had congratulated him upon winning the Lenin Peace Prize.

He credited "this high estimate of my activities" to "international recognition of the services of the Soviet Union in the struggle for the preservation of peace, for peaceful co-existence and cooperation of all states; and I fully credit it to the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

To the Western foreign ministers struggling at Geneva for agreement on the future of Germany and European security, all this could be nothing but one more added frustration.

For it was Khrushchev whose threats against free West Berlin had forced the foreign ministers' conference into being in the first place and it was Khrushchev "brinkmanship" which would keep them talking in the hope that a barking dog does not bite.

It also was Khrushchev brinkmanship which impelled British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan to send his foreign minister, Selwyn Lloyd, back to Geneva after a week end recess with urgent instructions to keep the Geneva talks going.

Macmillan visited Khrushchev in Moscow this spring and, from all that has leaked out since, came away not so much in awe of this man's physical and mental powers as in fear of the mistakes he might be capable of making. Chief among these fears was that the Russian leader might underestimate Western determination to stand fast in West Berlin.

Counterpart Money For Congressmen Assured in House

By FRANK ELEAZER  
United Press International

Washington—(UPI)—For a while there it looked like the members might have to rise above principle, and vote for self-preservation, Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) had warned that their fall junket money might be imperilled.

It's not every day that a member of Congress gets to travel free all over the world. Mostly it's only once a year, between sessions, and especially in years when he doesn't have to run for election. Like this year.

So naturally when Gross suggested the possibility of a shortage of counterpart funds he didn't have to seek help from the speaker to get the members' attention.

Counterpart money is foreign currency put up for use by nations receiving U.S. aid. One thing it can be used for is travel by U.S. officials, who turn out frequently to be members of Congress.

Counterpart funds in the past have proved superior to U.S. dollars in several respects. The bag has always been full. The stuff has been there for the asking. And nobody has been likely to ask how it was spent.

But the annual foreign aid bill was up for a vote, and here was Gross suggesting that one clause in the bill, as recommended by the Foreign Affairs Committee, was about to louse up the deal.

Under this clause, it was proposed to let the nations who set up these counterpart caches spend the money themselves, building schools.

Gross wasn't the first to point out this possible leak in the counterpart sock. Rep. Alvin M. Bentley (R-Mich.), was already up, offering an amendment to plug up the hole. Bentley's idea was that Congress hadn't voted money for American schools, so why should it build 'em for others?

Gross drove the point right home. "If you are going to be building schools and colleges in foreign countries," Gross demanded, "what are you going to do about members of Congress who will be taking off in droves on junkets late this summer and fall?"

Now, Gross is probably Congress' leading non-junketer. There are others who never set foot aboard ship or overseas plane. But Gross not only doesn't take junkets

himself. He views dimly those members who do. And especially he thinks they ought to account for money they spend when they go.

Plenty For Both  
So if some members thought they detected more than mere anxious concern in Gross' inquiry, they were probably right. The other element no doubt was joy, at the vision of harassed bagmen from the various American embassies, meeting incoming plane-loads of congressmen with nary a cruzeiro, drachma, or piastre in hand.

Rep. Walter H. Judd (R-Minn.), was there with an answer though, and children all over the world probably can blame him for the schools they now may have to attend.

Judd assured members there's plenty of money in the counterpart pot for both schools and congressional junkets. In fact, he said 5 per cent of the counterpart pile, and in some countries as much as 10 per cent, is set aside specifically for such matters as congressional travel. Though Gross doubted this was enough, Judd said it had been in the past.

So the crisis was over. The Bentley amendment was beaten, 77-99 and the issue now goes to the Senate.

Mother of Triplets Receives Diploma

Redlands, Calif.—(UPI)—Linda Sue Voss, 17, who had triplet boys last year, was graduated Thursday from high school.

Now she's aiming for college. "It's the proudest day of my life," the pretty teenager said. "Nobody thought I'd make it through high school, and now I'm ready to go to college."

"Usually girls who have even one baby while they're in high school drop out because they're too busy to study. When I had triplets it was sort of a foregone conclusion that I'd never finish school. You never know what you can do till you have to."

Linda, whose husband, David, is a dairy worker, had the triplets Sept. 17, 1958. Her mother helps care for them when she is at school and her husband's at work.

Eisenhower Says Americans Should Reject Marx' Theories

By LYLE C. WILSON  
United Press International

Washington—(UPI)—President Eisenhower was saying the other day that Americans should reject the theories of Karl Marx. He told a news conference that he was greatly disturbed by the spread in United States, of an idea

back to Marx' Communist teachings of more than 110 years ago.

Specifically, Eisenhower objected to Marx' doctrine of the class war, the ultimately violent contest for supremacy between what Marx called the proletarians and the bourgeoisie. That may be translated into labor (proletarians) and management or capital (bourgeoisie). Eisenhower's reference to Marxian theory came during discussion of steel labor contract negotiations.

Karl Marx and a collaborator, Friedrich Engels, made their pitch for the class war for a classless society 111 years ago, in 1848. They then wrote "The Communist Manifesto." Their work is the basic document of all of the Socialist parties in the world today, including the Communist party of the Soviet Union. Marx' Basic Steps  
Non-Socialist parties and governments have nibbled at

various parts of the Marx-Engels prescription for a classless society, adopting bits and pieces of it. Of the 10 steps toward Socialism or Communism proposed by Marx and Engels, however, one notably has been accepted and made grimly effective in even the most capitalist nations, including the United States.

Marx and Engels' 10 steps to Utopia were these:  
—Abolish property rights in land and apply all rents to public purposes.  
—Impose a heavy progressive or graduated income tax.  
—Abolish all rights of inheritance.

—Confiscate property of all emigrants and rebels.  
—Centralize credit in the hands of the state by means of a national bank with state capital and exclusive monopoly.

—Centralize the means of communication and transport in the hands of the state.  
—Extend factories and instruments of production own-

ed by the state; bring waste lands into cultivation and improve the soil generally with a common plan.

—Make all persons equally liable to labor. Establish industrial armies, especially in agriculture.

—Combine agriculture with manufacturing industries; gradually abolish the distinction between town and country, by more equitable distribution of population.

—Provide free education for all children in public schools. Abolish children's factory labor in its present (1848) form. Combine education with industrial production.

"In a sense," Marx and Engels wrote, "the theory of the Communists may be summed up in a single sentence: Abolition of private property!"

That is the Socialist-Communist program which Nikita Khrushchev was saying just a while ago would establish a way of life for the present crop of American grandchildren.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. Herman J. Grier and family wish to express their deepest gratitude for all sympathies and personal kindnesses extended by their many friends during their recent bereavement.