

MAIL TRIBUNE
MEDFORD, OREGON

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Sunday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Ft. St. Ph. SP 2-8141

ROBERT W. RUIHL, Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE BRICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
Managing Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE BRICKSON, Circulation Mgr.

Subscription Rates
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c.
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.20

By Carrier—In Advance—Medford,
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,
Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River,
Talent and on motor routes
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. 1.50
Carrier and Dealers—Copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Leased Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:
WEST HOLMES CO. INC.,
Offices in New York, Chicago, De-
troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,
Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, At-
lanta, Vancouver B.C.

NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40
and 50 years ago.

30 YEARS AGO
June 21, 1929 (Tuesday)

Frank C. Bash receives 76
of the 77 votes cast for elec-
tion to the Medford school
board.

Central Point residents vote
on a proposed city budget ex-
ceeding the 6 per cent limita-
tion.

30 YEARS AGO
June 21, 1929 (Wednesday)

The Medford city council
considers licensing requests
for four pool halls.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "Jack-
rabbits are plentiful on the
country roads, and in the
glare of approaching auto
headlights, run like they
didn't want to be pulled out
of a New Deal plug-hat."

30 YEARS AGO
June 21, 1929 (Friday)

Haying is in full swing
throughout the valley.

Lottie Howard is closing
shop after 20 years in the
millinery business in Med-
ford.

40 YEARS AGO
June 21, 1919 (Saturday)

Another Army plane flies
over the valley and attracts
wide attention.

Crater Lake is to be ready
for tourists by July 1 despite
wintry weather that now pre-
vails.

50 YEARS AGO
June 21, 1909 (Monday)

A placer ground on Evans
creek is bonded for \$80,000.

The Shasta Limited passes
through Medford on its first
regular trip.

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

1. How many obtuse angles
can there be in a triangle?
2. What is the mathemati-
cal constant 3.14159265
called?
3. On what island is Tokyo?
4. Is Hong Kong the name
of a city in China?
5. What part of the Army
is called "Queen of Battle"?
6. During which Presi-
dent's administration was
Florida acquired from Spain?
7. Who was the last bache-
lor King of Great Britain?
8. Are there 16, 32, or 48
gills in one gallon?
9. Is Northern Ireland a
part of the United Kingdom?
10. Of what State is Jeff-
erson City the capital?

Answers: 1. One only. 2. Pi.
3. Honshu. 4. No. (It is an island
near north of Canton river;
Eng. colony.) 5. The infantry.
6. Monroe's. 7. Edward VIII.
(Now Duke of Windsor.) 8. 32.
9. Yes. 10. Missouri.

Central Point Man
Named Sales Manager

Central Point-Dale Throck-
morton, son of Mr. and Mrs.
Lester Throckmorton of Central
Point, was recently named
the Chrysler Motor company.
He will work out of the home
office in Detroit.

Throckmorton and his family
will visit here with his
parents in July. He is a gradu-
ate of Eagle Point High
school and Oregon State col-
lege.

Atomic Technicians Consult

The two conferences at Geneva—the sub-summit meeting of East-West foreign ministers and the parley of political delegates working on a treaty to ban nuclear tests—point up the wisdom of a remark attributed to a former Ambassador to Moscow, George F. Kennan: "There are no experts on the Soviet Union; only varying degrees of ignorance."

They also give rise to the suspicion that if the West is willing to go to the summit at all—as Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain, for one, ardently desires—the subject for discussion on the heights may not be Berlin at all, but nuclear tests.

WHEREAS the Russian stand on Berlin grew progressively intransigent, if that be possible, the atomic talks showed a Russian willingness to dicker. Indeed 18 points of a draft treaty tentatively have been agreed upon, though these do not touch any of the key questions.

And on June 15, Russia accepted an American proposal to call back scientific experts to study detection of high-level tests—over 30 kilometers (18 3/4 miles) above the earth. The earlier conference of technicians last summer, which led to the political discussions, had made no recommendations for policing high-level tests.

The scientists and technicians will examine "any pertinent data." Presumably that covers findings from the U.S. Project Argus tests made 300 miles up over the South Atlantic last August and September. So far, however, the Russians have resisted having the three-power study team consider data on detecting underground tests derived from the Project Hardtack tests in Nevada last autumn. These are incorporated in the so-called Berkner report made public here and in Geneva on June 12 and transmitted by the Russian delegation to Moscow.

THE scientists agreed at Geneva last summer on the feasibility of a control system consisting of a world-wide network of around 180 monitoring stations, equipped with seismographs, spaced about 600 miles apart in areas subject to earthquakes and about 1,000 miles apart where the problem of differentiating between earthquakes and nuclear explosions would not be likely to arise. Ground and air inspection also was recommended.

Projects Argus and Hardtack raised serious doubts about the effectiveness of this system. But the Berkner report indicates that improved instruments and the establishment of unmanned posts in addition to the 180 manned posts would bring accuracy back to—or near—the level originally conceived.

The U.S. study warned, however, that cheating on underground explosions was far easier than the international technicians last summer had believed. New "decoupling" (muffling) techniques increase greatly the difficulty of detection. For this reason the Russian reluctance so far to spread on the conference record the new data on underground explosions is discouraging.

Semyon Tsarapkin, the Russian delegate to Geneva on a test ban, is as clearly manipulated by the puppet-strings from Moscow as is Foreign Minister Andre A. Gromyko. But in Tsarapkin's drama the puppet-masters do not seem so disposed toward a fast curtain.—E.R.R.

New City Income Taxes

Five committees in Ohio and one in Kentucky have recently joined a growing list of municipalities imposing their own local income taxes. A 0.6 per cent levy went into effect June 1, in Marion, Ohio. Proceeds will be used mostly for street repairs and capital improvements. Residents of Zanesville, Ohio, begin paying a 1 per cent tax July 1.

Other new recruits to the movement are the towns of Deer Park, Franklin, and Whitehall in Ohio and Hopkinsville in Kentucky. In addition, St. Louis, which has had a city income tax off and on since 1948, has just received permission from the Missouri legislature to double its rate to 1 per cent.

SPECIALISTS in municipal finance have long looked with favor on the local income tax as a means of reducing dependence on property levies. The later taxes are slow to adjust to inflationary pressures, and the more closely a city treasury is bound to them, the more susceptible it is to the revenue-expenditure squeeze. In addition, the city income tax is cheaper to collect than a general sales tax and less likely to hurt local business.

Despite these theoretical advantages, the local income tax has enjoyed great vogue in only two states—Ohio and Pennsylvania—where all except a handful of some 670 adoptions have occurred. Apart from resistance by taxpayers—income levies are probably the least popular of all taxes—the major obstacle is the fact that city income taxes are of doubtful legality in most states. However, six jurisdictions in Kentucky and two in Alabama have avoided any constitutional trap by putting the levy in the form of an "occupational license tax" under city licensing powers.

IN GLASS HOUSE
Hartford, Conn. (UPI)—Rep. Evelyn S. Fisher had good reason to be mortified for being one of eight absentees on the opening day of the 279-member State House of Representatives. Mrs. Fisher, who was sick, said woefully, "and I campaigned on my opponent's poor attendance record."

Dennis the Menace



I SURE WAS SURPRISED! SOME DOPE TOL' ME HE WAS A SISSY!

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

BASIC ARGUMENT
Washington—The argument now going on between Congress and the President over so-called spending bills is not really over "economy" as such.

It is not basically an argument between Democrats and Republicans. And the fact that this is a divided government, with a Democratic legislature and a GOP chief executive, is not the fundamental point, though it does sharpen the struggle.

The true heart of the matter, instead, is a dispute which pits Democrat against Democrat and one set of political tactics against another.

The Democratic Congressional group in control thus far is headed by the party's moderate Texan leaders, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn. But it numbers many others who are not unduly moderate. Some are conservatives, some liberals. But the group is not built on ideology; its one truly common factor is that of an association of skillful professional Congressional politicians, most of them veterans.

THESE professionals believe that the highest necessity of this Democratic Congress is simply to perform—to get housing bills and the like passed and signed into law, even if these bills must be smaller than they would like. They want the half loaf if the alternative is no bread at all. And in nearly every case, this alternative would be no bread at all.

For the Democrats simply could not pass any bitterly resisted measure over a Presidential veto. It takes a two-thirds majority and the Democrats have not got two-thirds and could never raise it, except possibly through occasional tricky deals with anti-administration Republicans.

The second and thus far out-numbered Democratic Congressional group is made up mainly of advanced liberals. It really wants issues for the future, more than the half-loaf kind of action. Its purpose is to force the Democratic leadership into a whole series of non-compromise positions, which this faction itself knows could not be overturned.

THE theory is that there should be no negotiation or bargaining with the President. The theory is that the duty of a Democratic Congress is not to pass compromise bills but rather to draw up a 1960 campaign indictment against the Republicans.

Ray Reter to Attend Seattle Convention
Raymond R. Reter, president of Reter Fruit Company and chairman of the board of directors of the International Apple association, will be one of several industry leaders from the area to attend the association's annual convocation in Seattle July 19 through 21.

Reter, who is also immediate past president of the association, is district vice chairman for the convention. Scheduled during the convention in addition to national speakers are activities for the wives and a boat trip and salmon barbecue on Puget Sound.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

BILL GOLD tells of a Washington couple who had a hard time finding a baby sitter for their 6-month-old twins, finally had to settle for the 12-year-old daughter of a neighbor.

Came the evening of the baby-sitting, and the anxious mother had a parting instruction for her new employee. "Here," she said, "is the formula for the boy, and here is the one for the girl. If you have the slightest trouble, phone me at this number."

The sitter called at nine. "I've got the formulas all ready," she reported. "But why did you phone me?" asked the mother.

There was a brief silence; then the baby sitter asked weakly, "Please, Mrs. Jones: which baby is the boy?"

"Two African savages ran smack into Anita Ekberg. 'Just our luck,' muttered one despairingly. 'We have to be HEAD hunters!'"

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.

Raising Children
To the Editor: I was listening the other day to a program on which was a lady answering questions on raising and managing children. She was supposed to know more about it than the rest of us. She was saying "when I spoke of using my authority, I didn't mean spanking. One should not spank after five years old," she said.

Now I think she is all wrong from a humane point of view. Five years old is still a very sensitive age. If a parent hasn't shown by kindly firmness who is boss by that time, that is the time to use some more positive means of correction.

I see and hear so much about the beating of mere babies, that it makes me sick. Of course, I am not implying that this is the usual attitude of young parents; but it does happen too often.

For examples: I know of a few young mothers that don't want to be bothered by their first-born, so they spank them to sleep, and expect them to spend the most of the day in their cribs. The child being from nine to 18 months old.

I know of a case where a young father was annoyed by the crying of a three-day old infant. He told it to hush. Just as if it would know what he said. Naturally it didn't stop crying, so he struck it. And it didn't cry any more. He says, "Now you see." Any of us wouldn't make more noise if we had the wind knocked out of us. This is unbelievable but true.

Only this summer my men folks came home from fishing and told of a family they saw a little distance from them. The parents had given the little boy and girl each a stick with a string on it, so they could pretend that they were fishing. A little while later they saw this couple beating up on them. As the little girl turned to get in the car the man kicked her. And then spanked her some more because she cried. She wasn't more than three years old.

A small child can be trained according to its comprehension without knocking it about worse than most people do their dog.

Perhaps we should have a "Be Kind to Babies Week."

It is a sad thing when a baby, expecting love, gets acquainted with cruelty in its tender years. (Incidentally, I'll never believe 61 children got into that many plastic bags all by themselves.) The news said today that facts were to be investigated from now on.

A three or five months old infant could not get in one by themselves. We haven't stopped making matches because children often get them.

Mary E. Atkins,
1934 Orchard Home dr.
Medford.

Still Kwazy
To the Editor: Suppose we spend 20 billion dollars to land a few monkeys on the moon and then find out they can't live there. Wouldn't that make a monkey kwazy?

Everett Acklin
Box 233
Ashland

Albino Chipmunks
To the Editor: The spring during the early depression days of 1933 when a minority of the log camps in Klamath and Deschutes counties folded up, some logger in the latter forest areas discovered a species of albino chipmunks. Soon after trapping a few of the albino rodents, word got around and the small pet shop proprietors were soon receiving demand from their customers to supply them with a pair of the unusual freaks.

One pet shop owner in Klamath Falls where we saw the first off color chipmunks said the price was \$50 then for a pair.

We have often wondered after a period of 26 years if the species has survived or has been exterminated. We surely would like to know.

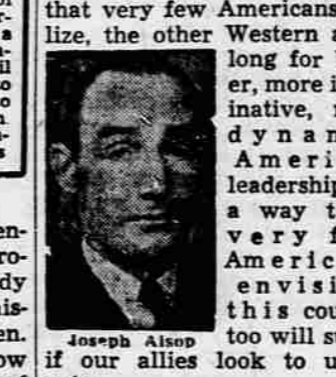
Bert Kissinger
520 Boardman
Medford

Contract Awarded for Grader for County
Feenoughy Machinery company, Portland, was awarded the contract for a grader by the Jackson county court last week. The company bid \$17,148, including a trade-in.

Seven companies submitted bids. The next lowest bidder was Loggers and Contractors company at \$18,295. Other bidders were Crater Lake Machinery, Medford; Howard Cooper, Medford; Hupert Tractor company, Medford; and Columbia Equipment company, Eugene.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop



THE AMERICAN PROMISE
Washington—In a degree that very few Americans realize, the other Western allies long for bold, more imaginative, more dynamic American leadership. In a way that very few Americans envision, this country too will suffer if our allies look to us in vain.

These gloomy facts would not be worth recording, if they did not have their own enormous silver lining. The silver lining is the subject of this report, which was originally conceived at Geneva.

Despite Secretary of State Christian A. Herter's admirable performance as a negotiator, any serious American observer there was bound at first to be deeply depressed. The almost total sterility of our policy, its warmed-over, left-over character, its purely defensive intention, were altogether too apparent. So was the great increase in Communist confidence in future victory. The causes of this Communist confidence—the grave decline in the Western world position, the substantial improvements in the Soviet position—were not easy to forget either.

IN these circumstances, since our country alone has the power and resources to reverse the trend, America loomed very large from the shores of Lake Lemna. As one thought about it, everything seemed to depend more and more completely on a great jet of new ideas in this depressing city, where any idea at all at present arouses deep suspicion if not outright hostility. Could Washington again recover the wonderful fertility, the remarkable inventiveness, the not strongly marked Washington in the past? This was the question one asked one's self.

The result was a theory of the course of American politics, which is at least hopeful, and may at least give wiser men something to knock down. If this theory is correct, the last quarter-century of our political history is divisible into two quite distinct periods. The first period, beginning with Roosevelt's first election and ending at the close of the first Truman administration, was marked by the greatest innovations and changes that have taken place in American politics since the Civil War.

The second period, from 1948 onward, had not produced even one major new idea, but has achieved the adjustments and consolidations that were badly needed after all the previous new departures.

ONE may ask one's self whether President Eisenhower could not have prevented the serious deterioration of

and have stood firm. They have stood pat and they have stood firm not only on the right to be in West Berlin but also on the whole juridical and political basis of their rights. But they have failed to provide West Berlin with any kind of promise, much less a contractual guarantee, of its future as part of the capital of Germany.

And if West Berlin does not have that promise, it has a very uncertain future indeed. Even if there is no blockade or overt act against West Berlin, this uncertainty, being in a blind alley, given the horrible geography of the city, is a dangerous form of insecurity. In a Western capitalistic economy, such as that of West Berlin, confidence is indispensable and a belief in the future a necessity.

AT GENEVA, the Western allies, being committed to the policy of standing pat and standing firm, have left the initiative for the future to the Soviet Union. Geneva is not, however, the end of the story. Whether or not it leads to a summit meeting, it will surely be followed by negotiations in one form or another at the highest level.

Mr. Kozlov, First Deputy Chairman of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers, is coming here early in July. The Vice President and Dr. Milton Eisenhower are going to Moscow. What they all might be doing is to work out ways by which the heads of governments can exchange views and negotiate without bombarding each other with public tirades or setting up an international circus.

If it is true, as it appears to be, that Mr. Khrushchev is not impatient and urgent about a face-to-face meeting, it might be much better if a

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Today is the first day of summer.
But for most valley residents, summer started in mid-week when the temperature went into the upper 90s. We say most valley residents, because we know at least one die-hard who believes that since nothing can be done about it, why complain about it.

This kind of weather is swimming, mountain hiking, and lake boating weather.
There's one person in the valley, however, who wonders about recreation, especially where it concerns boats. One slant to the recreation idea, this person claims, is the man who refuses to go on a fishing trip because he's making payments on a new cruiser and has to get his money's worth by using it on week ends.

And there's the person who puts more money into a boat, which is used during the warmer months, than the family automobile, which is used all year.

Jackson County's 4-H members are in Corvallis now, after traveling by covered wagon.
But no one will know how many unawared motorists it surprised as it creaked along the highway. Our summer reporter said that on his way down here he almost drove into a ditch when he found himself face to face with a covered wagon on Highway 99.

He recovered, however, when he got some friendly waves and wide grins and if we can take his word for it, "Even the horses looked happy." A good guess would be that the wagon train members have a potful of new friends for Jackson County.

From the farm desk this week comes an interesting note:
"Goats aren't the only animals reported to eat almost anything. Dr. James Wadsworth, Vermont extension service pathologist, tells of a bull which really took eating seriously.

"When the animal was slaughtered, they found in his stomach: a set of gold bridgework, half an inner tube, two plastic bags, nine pennies, a rubber doll, a toy wristwatch, a fishing spinner, five clothespins, six can lids, a four-inch stack of hobbypins, 24 bottle caps, two earrings, two hypodermic needles, assorted small arms cartridge casings, two men's rubber heels, five coffee can bands, one key chain, a broken pop bottle, safety pins, a gold watchband, and 18 nails."

Why, he could have opened a department store had he not gone off his feed!

Mr. Saturday came early yesterday at the M-T news room. But he had a reason.
Usually, he doesn't come until about 11 o'clock in the morning; yesterday he came about 9 o'clock. As he explained it: "I had to come early if I was going to come, because I'm going to the Rooster Crowing contest and I have another engagement at noon!"

There's a certain popular pole in south Medford.
Each summer, the occupant of an automobile tosses out what looks like a package of cigarettes near the pole. A while later, another vehicle approaches, and the occupant of that one picks up the package.
Still later, the second vehicle returned, tossed a half-empty package which, in turn, is picked up by the occupant of the first car.

The incidents, reported second or third hand, are of least intriguing.

Chuckle from the county agent's office:
After conversation concerning characteristics of grain grown here in the valley, one agent was heard to remark that a certain type of grain is definitely not bearded during Oregon's Centennial year.

Quote from a member of the younger generation whose father is prominent in sports reporting in the area:
"Around here (home) now, it's 'pop go the meesles!'"

Reason: First the boy got them, then his sister, then his brother, all during a two-week period or so.

meeting at the summit were postponed while discussions and negotiations at the highest level were carried on.

(c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.