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### Civil Rights Progress

By Charles A. Sprague

In 1957 Congress passed the first bill on the subject of civil rights for many decades. Previously legislation had been fought off by Southern members who feared federal interference with customs of the South in race relations. The 1957 act was limited in its scope, but it did set up a Civil Rights Commission to make a study of the civil rights question and the extent to which such rights were denied. It wasn't until about a year ago that the commission was able to get going with a staff headed by Gordon Tiffany, former attorney general of New Hampshire. The commission was given a short life: it must report its findings by September of this year. (Pending bills provide for its extension.)

The law gave the commission power to create advisory committees in the various states. It chose to exercise this authority and set up such committees. This writer has served as chairman of the Oregon committee. The state committees were asked to report on local conditions, both laws on civil rights and attitudes of the people particularly with regard to minority groups. To supplement the written reports the federal commission invited chairmen and secretaries of the state committees to come to Washington for conferences Tuesday and Wednesday.

TO THIS meeting came delegates from all the states except South Carolina and Mississippi. The newcomers, Alaska and Hawaii, were both represented. The conference broke up into small sections each presided over by one of the commissioners. In five sessions these topics were discussed: housing, voting, education, employment, administration of justice, public accommodations. By mixing up the membership at the various sections those attending got to meet and talk with many people from all parts of the country. In attendance were persons of four races: white, Negro, brown and red; and of differing faiths.

They did have a common concern for the protection of civil rights, though were not all in agreement on how that should be done.

White persons from southern states thought the court order for school desegregation was untimely, but they did not want to see their schools closed in defiance of that edict. A Negro educator decried emphasis on "patience," and inquired why should their enjoyment of civil rights be obtained through a "giving" by the whites when as citizens they are entitled to them under the constitution. The general feeling was that education and legislation go hand-in-hand in this important field. The former is needed both to dispel ignorance and to inform the people, and the latter is a strong educational force itself.

As for Oregon, it was gratifying for me and for Mrs. Ulysses G. Plummer Jr., of Portland, secretary of our committee, to report that our state has enacted many laws to end discrimination, and that real progress has been made in obtaining compliance with this legislation.

IN THE North the chief problem faced is on housing for Negroes. In most cities the Negro population which is increasing by excess of births and by in-migration has to live in poorer sections fast becoming congested. Negroes find it hard to break out as they rise in economic status and obtain more desirable housing either in the old portions of the city or in new suburbs.

In the South the Negro housing problem is chiefly one of low income. The discriminations there are segregation in schools and public places and in denial or withholding of voting rights. Jews often find themselves barred in resort areas in the North. Indians suffer discrimination in obtaining services and accommodations in some towns adjacent to reservations.

I COULDN'T help but be impressed with the high quality of those who took part in the conference. There were lawyers, educators, housewives, labor union officials, real estate dealers (some of whom were women), leaders in women's organizations, newspapermen. I was impressed, too, with the reports they made as to what is being done and what is being attempted, as well as what is not being done to secure the "blessings of liberty" to fellow-Americans. And the accomplishments are considerable. Oregon is not alone in its progressive legislation by any means.

While the federal commission and these state committees represent a large body of our population who are in earnest over eradicating prejudice and discrimination against minority groups, the task is not an easy one.

RIDING in from the Washington airport the driver of the bus chose to go through an alley to get from one hotel to another. The alley was narrow. Two Negro youths were loitering there, one in the roadway. He got out of the way all right, but the driver spoke up to condemn his race, a sentiment which was echoed by another passenger, as though they were vermin to be run over if in the way—a sentiment to which I offered a protest. The ratio there was two to one. While that is not dependable for the whole population, the fact remains there are many, many people who, out of prejudice and ignorance or selfish advantage, would deprive others of a different race or color of equal privileges under the law. The one hopeful factor is that we do have all over the country, even in the South, men and women who suffer in conscience over this discrimination and who are seeking for ways to wipe it out.—Oregon Statesman, Salem.

### Dennis the Menace



"AN ANOTHER THING: DON'T EVER BE TOO GOOD, OR PEOPLE WILL THINK YOU'RE A GIRL!"

### Subcommittee Proposes to Dig World's Deepest Hole in Ocean

By FRANK ELEAZER  
United Press International

Washington—(UPI)—The only scientists you hear much about these days are the space men. But a House merchant subcommittee the other day turned up some earth men, and it was sad to see how low they have been feeling.

"We've been scouting around for something exciting for earth scientists to do—to attract attention, attract money, and at the same time something that will be worthwhile scientifically," reported Gordon G. Lill, a Navy geophysicist.

So what have they come up with?

The world's deepest hole in the ground to be dug in the ocean. They already have named it the Mohole.

Practice for Effort

To practice for this historic submarine effort the earth men must first dig a hole that isn't the world's deepest.

The estimated price for both holes—Mo and less—is 15 million dollars. We taxpayers will probably have to pay only half. Committee members agreed this was a bargain. Rep. Thomas M. Pelly (R-Wash.) said a moon rocket or two can cost more, and a lot of these don't even work.

Lill and Willard Bascom, officials of a whimsical scientific group known as AMSOC for the American miscellaneous society which fathomed the Mohole, said it's awful how little we know about earth. Much of what we do know, they said, is based on deduction.

What they plan to do is punch man's first hole in the earth's crust, to see for sure what's really inside. By sampling the strata as they drill into the floor of the ocean they hope to confirm what are only theories now. Through sediment laid down over the last two billion years they hope to get a new look at the past.

They will drill in the ocean because that's where the earth's crust is thinnest. They have their eye on two possible spots—one in the Atlantic 200 miles north of Puerto Rico and the other in the Pacific near the equator due south of San Diego.

They figure to drill in water maybe 14,000 feet deep, to a total depth, water and earth, of about 31,000 feet.

The deepest hole dug to date is an oil well in West Texas, which goes down 25,340 feet.

Unlike others currently engaged in poking holes in the ground, the Moholeers hope the worst way not to hit any oil. Unplugging a gusher into the ocean could be mighty messy.

How about the Russians? Committee members wanted to know. Are they trying to beat us into the earth?

They probably are, said the earth men. It is known anyway that the Russians have their own Mohole committee, and that they claim they are ready to drill.

The subcommittee seemed to think the hole thing was pretty exciting. Chairman George P. Miller (D-Calif.) was so carried away he spoke of "new vistas" to be opened up by our hole.

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

### Communications

Propaganda Drive

To the Editor: Two articles in the Mail Tribune June 22, 1959, must be added to the huge volume of that propaganda drive—so well aided by the daily press—the purpose of which is to soften up the American public toward the ultimate acceptance of that totally deplorable and basically false ideology of Socialism.

If Mr. Frank Jenkins' editorial was not a facetious presentation, it was written with a determination of an exceedingly bold ignorance.

True, many travelers from the United States to Russia return with glowing descriptions of the Russian populace and their affectionate attitude toward "Americans AS AMERICANS"; and yet, is it possible to place much value on this in light of the fact the conceptions of these people toward Americans are based only on information supplied by a group of Socialists whose present leader, Khrushchev, has calmly informed us "We'll bury you!"

As for the second article written by Whitman Bassow. Does it not strike a discordant note these people he interviewed would reveal to him their most "private thoughts," consisting of a whole-hearted acceptance of their Socialism; while people over the rest of the Russian dominated world make extreme sacrifices, losing families and often lives, to get away from this Socialism, and of their "private thoughts," hunger, oppression, interminable suffering, despair, and every injustice capable only of a Godless government.

The United States is not Godless, rather is almost wholly Christian. The contradiction of Socialism to Christian doctrine is rooted in the Socialist concept of society. For, "Socialism, as long as it remains to be true Socialism, is based upon a social concept, so contrary to the true concept of human society, as we know it from the gospel, that any reconciliation is impossible under all conditions."

Robert J. Howard  
828 West 14th St.  
Medford.

No Driver's License

To the Editor: So far monkeys don't have to have a driver's license, but they will, as soon as one monkey runs over another monkey.

Everett Acklin,  
Ashland, Ore.

Plan Directory

To the Editor: Very, very frequently members of the local chapter of Natural Food Associates are asked where foods of superior nutritive value and free from chemical contamination, can be purchased. Usually these questions come from families that have recently moved to Medford from other areas but not always.

The local chapter, therefore, has decided to establish a directory of producers of such foods and their products, and advertise the same in the Mail Tribune.

Information is especially needed for the following classes of foods. Information should give mailing address, telephone number, and product available. (1) Producers of raw milk (2) producers of beef not fed stilbestrol or other chemicals, (3) producers of poultry products who do not use other foods than whole grains and whose birds are not penned up, (4) producers of berries that are not sprayed and where commercial (soluble) fertilizers are not used, (5) producers of unsprayed fruits of all kinds, (6) producers of vegetables that are not sprayed and where no commercial (soluble) fertilizers are used.

Please phone or mail information to Miss Anna Streed, Miss Anna Streed, 36 North Peach St., Medford.

Meets Train

To the Editor: I had the privilege of meeting the "On-to-Oregon" Wagon Train members personally last Thursday evening, during their overnight stop at Farson, Wyoming. Farson is located about 42 miles north of Rock Springs, and is situated on the Oregon, Mormon, California, Overland, and Pony Express Trails.

About 14 members of the Sweetwater County Sheriff's Mounted Posse rode their mounts to the camp-site that evening to welcome the Wagon Train members to Sweetwater County, and while there, performed part of their famous full-gallop arena drill.

Remaining with the Pioneers of '59, the Posse members met each member of the Wagon Train Group, and presented each with a copy of the 1959 Posse "Pony Express"

### Polish Government Plans to Remove Last Symbol of Peasant's Freedom, The Horse

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor

Under Communism in Poland, the horse has remained a symbol both of the Polish peasant's independence and his anti-Communism. Now the government proposes to remove the horse.

First Secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka disclosed the plan to a special meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee.

Under Poland's seven-year plan, the state would put 122,000 tractors into the fields by 1955 instead of the 80,000 previously planned, and at the same time would reduce the number of horses by 300,000.

The Polish peasant always has been cool toward Communism and he has been especially cool toward any plan which would deprive him of ownership of his land and force him into collectivization.

New Plan Gimmick

The new plan is both a gimmick to overcome his opposition and a signpost along the precarious road Gomulka has had to travel to preserve the delicate balance between his own and the Moscow governments on the one hand and the explosive sentiments of the Russian-hating Polish people on the other.

Gomulka, as avowed a Communist as Russian Premier Nikita Khrushchev, took over his present post Oct. 21, 1956, on a wave of anti-Stalin sentiment which for a time endorsed a loosening of satellite control from Moscow and permitted some slight independence in the march of each individual nation toward socialism (communism).

Gomulka had helped set up the Communist Polish state, but, along with leaders of other satellite states, came under Stalin's suspicions as a Titoist. He was luckier than some, for instead of being hanged he was let off with a prison sentence.

Emerging From Prison

He emerged from prison in April, 1956, after five years, and six months later took over as head of Poland's Communist party.

It was at an extremely delicate time in Poland's relations with the Kremlin bosses.

Kennedy Said Ahead In Democrat Race

Los Angeles—(UPI)—Sen. John F. Kennedy (D-Mass.) is way out in front for the 1960 Democratic presidential nomination, according to a fellow New Englander, Connecticut Gov. Abraham Ribicoff.

Kennedy sentiment is the strongest, said Stevenson next, Ribicoff said Wednesday at a news conference after telling reporters he was in California to seek more industry for his own state.

"I think today that Sen. Kennedy is way out in front, not only in the U.S., but also in California," Ribicoff said.

The governor, asked about California Gov. Edmund G. Brown's chances for the nomination, said he believed that Brown was in a favorite position. He said he did not think Brown was now a national candidate.

The Poznan riots occurred in June, 1956, and included outright attacks against the Communist Party headquarters.

Nikolai Bulganin, the Russian premier, on a visit to Warsaw blamed "imperialist agents" for the outbreaks.

Polish leaders were more honest. They said the rioters had "just grievances."

Moves Swiftly

In his first months in office, Gomulka moved swiftly to consolidate his small independence. He removed Stalinists from office, released churchmen from jail, removed some of the restraints from the Polish people, obtained

agreements limiting movements of Soviet troops on Polish soil, and obtained loans and other aid from the United States.

But, as Khrushchev grew in power, so did Russian pressure tactics against Warsaw.

The new farm plan is a case in point.

Gomulka owed a large portion of his popularity to his known opposition to collectivization of farms. But the present plan is a backdoor approach to just that. With loss of the horse, the peasant loses his independence and the state-owned tractor becomes the symbol of his slavery to the state.

### Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Washington—There is a need and a duty to cry alarm at the growing disarray of Washington, a Washington torn by the pettiest of politics in the face of the gravest of world dangers.

After 12 years of cold war we have entered an hour of twilight before another and perhaps the last crisis is upon us. These days, while negotiations over Germany are in suspense, may be the last days open for rallying the country and elevating the purposes of its political parties above the two-bit "issues" over which the political extremists are tearing each other and themselves apart.

They are doing as though there were no vast and infinitely threatening Soviet monolith; as though the greatest question before us were the precise terms of a public housing bill or the exact balance of a Federal budget.

THE less able a politician is, the less able he is to view reality in real perspective, to understand the essential place of timing and circumstance in public affairs.

Thus, the right-wing Republicans have forced the President to carry a sound principle, that of total fiscal stability, much too far in these times. To push it to the very ultimate would be right and proper—in other words and domestic circumstances. But this is not 1928 and this is not the era of Calvin Coolidge. This present world and these present circumstances make it not only futile but dangerous to destroy essential political cooperation on big things in pursuit of policy absolutes on the budget which simply are not attainable anyhow.

And this is also not 1933 and it is not the era of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The banks are open; the soup kitchens are not. And the notion of heavy Federal pump-priming, which was perfectly sound then, is not sound now—and, in any event, not attainable.

What must be attained is something bigger that really can be attained if self-restraint can be brought to the extremist politicians. This is a deliberate, grown-up choice of first things first.

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IT IS in this scene of almost juvenile disorder that a great Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, is trying to appeal both to the highest nature and the highest necessity of the country. This is simply the necessity of survival.

Here is a real, an adult politician. He is attempting to point out that no party and no individual politician can profit from the collegiate, rah-rah partisanship now going on here.

The responsible men, the men who are aware of the true nature of the challenge and its true danger, have rarely had greater need of public encouragement. For they are under almost unbearable pressure from lesser men in their own parties to abandon the positions of national responsibility in favor of little vote-catching issues for 1960.

IT IS a case, as it nearly always is, of the rise of divisive activity by the extremists in both parties precisely when national unity and the larger view are peculiarly necessary.

President Eisenhower, no doubt in honest conviction but also under endless spur from Old Guard Republicans, is making powerful appeals—for what? Why, for support of a

### 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 25, 1949 (Saturday)

Twenty Medford residents have been cast in various roles for this summer's Shakespeare festival at Ashland.

Medford officials ban funeral processions from Sixth and Main sts., as a safety precaution.

### 20 YEARS AGO

June 25, 1939 (Sunday)

Local churches sponsor a play illustrating the evils of liquor, entitled, "The Price of Drink."

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The Older Girls are swatting flies, while their daughters make a tennis ball whistle like a bullet."

### 30 YEARS AGO

June 25, 1929 (Tuesday)

An Essex auto is the first to ascend to the top of Table Rock.

The county court aids a barefoot boy in search of his mother.

### 40 YEARS AGO

June 25, 1919 (Wednesday)

Weir McDonald and Roland Hubbard plan to go to Portland to take a ship for New York via the Panama canal.

Today is the first in a week there have been no grass fires reported in town.

### 50 YEARS AGO

June 25, 1909 (Friday)

Woodville residents have raised \$7,000 for a new bridge across the Rogue river.

Four daily trains on the Southern Pacific are found insufficient to carry all those bound for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition.

### What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Who wrote "Of Human Bondage"?

2. Is a knot a unit of distance when applied to the speed of a ship?

3. Supply the missing word in the saying, "...with envy."

4. Quote the first seven words of the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

5. What famous woman, deprived of sight and hearing, nevertheless learned to speak?

6. Correct the following: "Suppose he were to ask you."

7. How many miles are there in a cent?

8. The body of Franklin Delano Roosevelt is buried in Arlington National Cemetery; true or false?

9. During this session of Congress, the chairman of all U. S. Senate standing committees are Democrats; true or false?

10. What famous inventor lived at Menlo Park?

Answers: 1. Somerset Maugham; 2. No. (It is a unit of speed); 3. Green; 4. "We, the people of the United States..."; 5. Helen Keller; 6. It is correct; 7. Ten; 8. False; 9. True; 10. Edison.

The average American visitor to Mexico spends 20 days and \$265 there, according to the California State Automobile Association.

### Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

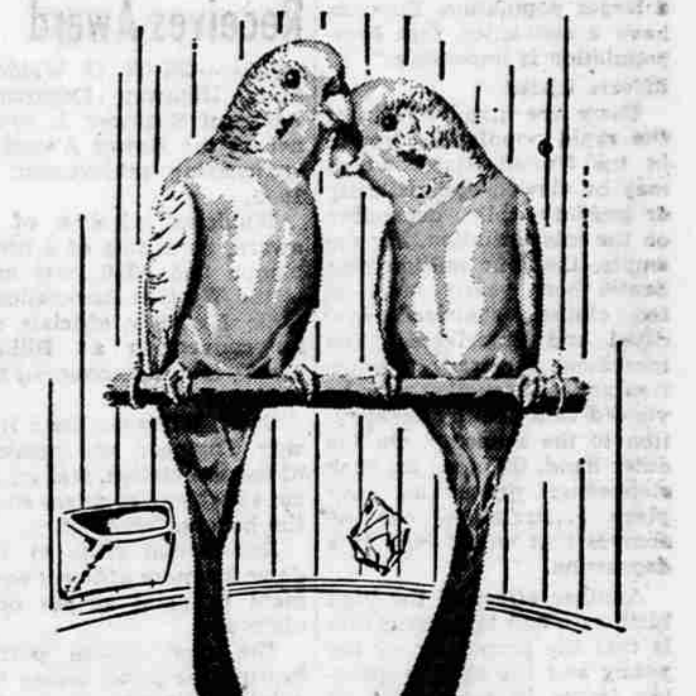
A BIG, BIG SHOT in television was madly in love with a dazzling damsel but suspected she was two-timing him. So he hired an ex-cop to shadow the girl friend day and night, and report any suspicious goings-on. The private eye demanded, and got, \$100 a week for this exacting duty. Everything worked out fine for about a month, then the TV big shot got a bit of a shock.

His girl ran away with the ex-copper.

The most polite and considerate man in Pennsylvania took his wife to Egypt to see the Pyramids and the Nile. When the time came to choose camels for the trip to the Pyramids, this perfect gentleman turned to his wife and ceremoniously inquired, "How would you like it, my dear? One lump, or two?"

Sign spotted on the back of one of those perky little Volkswagens: "Don't squash me: I eat harmful insects." On another: "Help us stamp out Cadillac's."

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