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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
July 7, 1949 (Thursday)
The Jackson County Veterans council asks at least temporary retention of rent controls in the Medford area.

20 YEARS AGO
July 7, 1939 (Friday)
Gates and Lydiard's pooch parade is slated for tomorrow, with ice cream for children, dog food for canines and special prizes expected.

30 YEARS AGO
July 7, 1929 (Sunday)
Word is received here that Russian scientists are reported "close to the secret of eternal life."

40 YEARS AGO
July 7, 1919 (Monday)
Shoe shines in Medford are raised a dime, and rumors have it that barbers may boost the price of a shave from 20 cents to 30, causing mutterings of an inflationary trend.

50 YEARS AGO
July 7, 1909 (Wednesday)
Medford City Recorder Benjamin M. Collins resigns.

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

- 1. With what country do you connect the name of Sun Yat Sen?
2. In what country was John Paul Jones born?
3. With the political life of which State do you connect the name of Eugene Talmadge?
4. Complete the quotation: "Blood is thicker than water."
5. George Bernard Shaw lived to be more than 90 years of age; true or false?
6. What a stringed instrument is considered the most important instrument in an orchestra?
7. Where is the U. S. Naval Observatory located?
8. With what war, in which America was engaged, do you connect the names of Von Steuben, Pulaski and Kosciuszko?
9. Is it possible to grow coffee commercially in continental United States?
10. Does the word "feasible" most nearly mean "capable," "justifiable," "practicable," or "reliable"?

Answers: 1. China. 2. England. 3. Georgia. 4. Water. 5. True. 6. The violin. 7. Washington, D.C. 8. American Revolution. 9. No. 10. Practicable.

No Crown for Us

We have often wondered why Americans—whose constitution prohibits the government from creating titles of nobility—go so far overboard in creating and awarding them unofficially.

No summertime festival or pageant is complete without its "queen" and "princesses"; few fraternal organizations are without their "imperial" this, or their "royal" that.

To a non-joiner, these sound faintly ludicrous, but we presume that they fulfill some sort of need which the United States, with its major titles confined to the academic, or elective, fails to meet.

A BRITISH author, Geoffrey Bocca, now suggests that the U. S. let down this constitutional barrier, crown President Eisenhower King Dwight I, and create a nobility. He says:

"Let the color, glamor and chivalry of the historical past which begat the United States return to it in rightful form."

He does this, we suspect, with tongue firmly in cheek. But we also would guess that he does it to emphasize the fact that the ordinary American citizen knows little about the uses of royalty and nobility, yet finds them inexplicably attractive and exciting. Witness the big and enthusiastic throngs which are greeting Queen Elizabeth II on her American visit.

WE WOULD hate to see Bocca's suggestions taken too seriously.

By the same token, however, a wider appreciation and understanding of the role of the crown in modern, democratic monarchies, such as Britain, The Netherlands, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries, would give Americans a more realistic basis for judging its friends.

The crown has a number of roles—traditional, symbolic, as an historical pageant, and, to a limited and circumscribed degree, governmental.

Queen Elizabeth is one of the few tangible bonds yet remaining which today cement together the British Commonwealth of Nations.

No, we want no titles of royalty or nobility in this country. But in those nations where it is accepted, the crown furnishes a real and important function.—E.A.

The Uses of "Guff"

The Congressional Record is, nominally, a verbatim account of everything that transpires during the sessions of the two houses of congress.

Some days, when both houses are in session, and there is protracted debate, the "Record" will run up to about an inch thick.

And, as explained yesterday on this page by UPI Washington Correspondent Frank Eleazer, more than 17,000 pages of the Record have been printed so far in 1959—some 6,000 of them in the Appendix, which is a place where speeches, recipes, editorials and such-like can be printed as "extensions of remarks," although they are never actually read on the floor of either house.

THE Record, because of some of these vagaries, and because it costs about 5 1/4 cents per word to print, has often come under attack, from economy-minded Congressmen, or from editors, or from others who may recognize the value of the Record as a day-by-day record of Congressional activities, but who object to its use as a "dumping ground" for a welter of material which has little direct bearing on the legislative process.

One of the defenders of the Record, however, is the Congressman from this district, Charles O. Porter.

In reply to a critical editorial in the Eugene Register-Guard, which termed much of the material in the Record, and particularly in the Appendix, "guff," Porter said, in part:

"I can't agree that appendix inserts are largely 'guff.'"

"Our business here on Capitol Hill is government. This includes the promotion of policies to help the general welfare, to preserve our freedoms, to defend our country, and to create and maintain confidence by the people in the men and women who make and execute these policies both in and out of government. "So if someone says an 'appendix insert' is merely for the purpose of satisfying the vanity of the folks at home and not for the historical record or for the education of Congressmen, he is right—in a sense. But if the words make good sense to me by pointing up a new approach or backing me up in an opinion or heralding a beauty of Oregon or the district, I believe it is good appendix material."

"My job is to be a representative in fact as well as in name. One way I make this clear is through insertions in the Record. One man's back-scratching is another man's encouragement. "One man's 'guff' is another man's history. A subscriber to a magazine or newspaper doesn't read every item. He reads what is of interest to him. No one would ever expect anybody to read the Congressional Record from cover to cover. "Of course I read quite a bit of the Record . . . "Much of what I read I find interesting, helpful, often important. Not 'guff' at all, but the fabric of our legislative process, reflecting both strengths and weaknesses but always demonstrative of the unmatched worth of our democratic processes."

THE federal government today is so huge and complex, and the means of communication so inadequate, that the Record does fill a need.

Much of it, undoubtedly, is waste. But a democratic (or republican) form of government is essentially wasteful in that its processes are far more complex, and far more expensive, than those in a dictatorship, where the rights of minorities and individuals come second to the demands of the state.

If the Record—unwieldy, verbose and overweight as it is—can in some measure assist in the legislating process, and in keeping open the lines of communication between representative and constituent, then it is worth its cost, which is, after all, only a tiny fraction of the other costs of government.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"I DON'T BELIEVE THERE WAS A MOSQUITO ON MY PANTS!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

NIXON'S MASSIVE LEAD
Hartford, Conn.—Last week, the Republicans of Connecticut's seventh district, which is all of northern Connecticut west of the river, had a dinner meeting in the pleasant little town of Simsbury.

IF THE public opinion polls again begin to favor the New York Governor, the seemingly massive Nixon lead may prove pretty fragile after all. Just after the New York election, the beginnings of an impressive pro-Rockefeller tide could be perceived in Connecticut. The tide quickly subsided when the polls started to indicate that Nixon would run better than Rockefeller against the Democrats—even though the polls showed both of the Republicans running very poorly indeed. But let Nelson fall behind. Let the polls suggest that Nixon cannot win, whereas Rockefeller has a chance. Then there will be a knock-down, drag-out fight here in Connecticut, and no doubt in most of the other states that now seem sewed up for Nixon.

As for the other circumstance that may destroy the Nixon lead, it is a major foreign policy disaster. After Nikita Khrushchev's grim remarks to Averell Harriman, no one can rule out the possibility of a really major disaster in the foreign field in the next 12 months. President Eisenhower may suddenly be chosen to look like a hand-me-down Stanley Baldwin instead of a golfing Prince of Peace. In that case, although Nixon has often urged stronger foreign defense policies on Eisenhower, as a Vice President will surely be tarred with the brush of the President's failure. Once again, there will be an opening for Rockefeller.

Otherwise, it is very hard to see how there can be any opening for him. Otherwise, indeed, although Gov. Rockefeller is a bold long-shot bet, it is hard to imagine him making his bet this time. (Copyright 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

OTHER less rock-ribbed parts of this state would show results differing a little from the results obtained at the seventh district clambake. But there is no sign of active support for a Rockefeller candidacy anywhere in Connecticut, except among the exurbanites of Fairfield county, which is really a dependency of New York city seething with men in gray flannel suits. And although the state's Republican leaders have made a pact among themselves to keep their mouths shut and their eyes open for a while, there are plenty of signs of active support for Nixon all over Connecticut.

Connecticut's decision does not make a convention decision, anymore than one swallow makes a summer. But although this is a small state, it is a state where the Republicans now want to win very badly. In 1958, they succeeded in transforming a state legislature majority of just under ten to one into an actual minority. This unprecedented political feat satisfied the recurrent Republican hunger for lost elections in a rather too ample way.

FURTHERMORE, this is a state where Rockefeller ought to show strength, if the New York Governor has real strength anywhere. In the three great Republican struggles since the Hoover debacle, Connecticut went for Landon in 1936, for Wilkie in 1940, and for Eisenhower in 1952. There is a hard core ex-Taftite nowadays. But these people have never controlled the state in any show-down fight. Rockefeller sentiment could be expected to be visible here, too, because of the state's proximity to New York, and Nelson Rockefeller's many personal links with Connecticut leaders in both politics and business.

The absence of such sentiment is surprising to a visitor from Washington. To the Washingtonian, so accustomed to the endless, airless political debate in the capital, it even comes as a bit of a shock to find the massiveness of the Vice President's lead in the grass roots. Back in Washington, half the experts—perhaps rather more than half the experts—wag their heads and sagely predict, "You wait and see; the Republican choice will be Rockefeller." Out here where the hunt for delegates is al-

ready in progress, it is hard to see how the Republican choice can be anyone but Nixon, except in two special sets of circumstances.

Washington—UPI—With those eagle-eyed park service officials standing right there, nobody could bring himself to follow the press agent's instructions to hurl used paper plates, wooden spoons, crumpled cups and chicken bones out the bus window and onto the green-sward.

So the publicity lady herself dragged a washtub loaded with picnic debris into the middle of the mall, in full view of the capitol at one end and the Washington monument at the other, and dumped it out on the grass. Although you wouldn't think so to look at some of our recreational havens on Monday morning, there's a law against this kind of conduct in the national parks. So we all stood around, kind of uneasy, until a battery of outdoor vacuum cleaners sucked up the mess.

That's why we were there, of course. It seems that Park Service maintenance men are acquiring permanent crooks in their backs leaning over to pick up the cigarette butts, empty packs, beer cans, film

cartons, cardboard boxes, candy wrappers and other trash thrown on the ground by people who otherwise manifest normal intelligence.

To help prevent threatened inundation of our national parks in litter, they were thinking of buying some of the new power gismos that look like big rotary mowers and sound worse, but which apparently have a large appetite for practically everything left behind by the relaxing public.

The tentative verdict was that the vacuum cleaner will help in some situations, such as small, heavily congested grassy areas where the traffic always is heavy. Out in the big woods, said park service maintenance chief Edwin O. Kenner, no substitute has been found for the bent back or the pointed stick of the litter remover.

We could, of course, quit throwing our trash on the ground, but nobody thinks this is likely. Many national parks furnish entering motorists with litter bags for their cars. It has been found that some people stuff these conscientiously with all the loose debris in the car, then furnish the clean-up by flinging them out the windows.

Kenner said the litter problem gets worse every year. He wouldn't say people are sloppier. It's just that more people every year use the national parks. Just picking up the stuff we throw down in our parks already is costing us pretty near \$1 million a year. Considering that the park service has only about \$80 million a year, for construction, maintenance and operation of its 22,384,000 acres of parks, that's a considerable item. And it doesn't cover trash disposal in general. Just the picking up of what we drop, and getting it into the nearest container.

Sentiment Seen Growing for Summit Talk Through U.N. Security Council Meeting

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

Dag Hammarskjold wants any summit meeting that may be held to be conducted within the United Nations framework.

The secretary general, whose strong point is "quiet diplomacy," has been guarded in his statements but he has made it clear at the United Nations and in a speech at Copenhagen that he feels any meeting of the Big Four chiefs of government should be under U.N. auspices.

He may win his point yet. Only Britain and Russia now are disposed toward holding a summit conference of the 1955 type at Geneva. But all four powers were agreed last year until Red China vetoed the proposition—that it would be good to hold a summit conference within the U.N. Security Council.

Other approaches to a 1959 summit meeting becoming more and more cluttered, the idea for a "summit-council" session is again being proposed.

U.N. News Dull From a news standpoint, the United Nations has gone through its dulllest season since before the Korean War. A summit conference would change all that and would give full sway to Ham-

mar-kjold's talents for quiet diplomacy.

Everybody was agreed on a "summit-council" last summer until Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev talked it over with Chinese Communist Boss Mao Tse-tung and backed out.

The Chinese Reds balked because, for the summit meeting to be held within the Security Council, it would have meant that Nationalist China would sit in equally with Khrushchev himself. The Chinese Communists, not being recognized by the council, of course would have been excluded.

There is provision, if not precedent, for a "summit-council" meeting. The U.N. Charter calls for periodic high-level meetings of the council to be attended by members of the participating governments. This has never been done.

Closest Approach Sues The closest approach to such a meeting came in 1956, when the major foreign ministers sat around the council table to discuss the Suez crisis.

Hammarskjold broke up what looked like a developing parliamentary wrangle by passing notes around the table asking the principals to come to his office for a private talk.

Out of that man-to-man session came the six principles on which the United Arab Republic now operates the Suez Canal.

The idea last year—now being promoted actively again—was that a similar procedure would be followed in a "summit-council" meeting.

Khrushchev, President Eisenhower, President Charles de Gaulle and Prime Minister Harold Macmillan would sit as council members in public sessions with the representatives of the other seven council countries: Nationalist China, Argentina, Canada, Italy, Japan, Panama and Tunisia.

The Big Four would go into private session in Hammarskjold's office, or at their own various headquarters, for secret talks. This would be much like the foreign ministers' procedure of meeting at each other's villas and then reporting publicly in the open session.

Former president Harry Truman has come out for the "summit-council" idea. Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) likes the charter idea of periodic high-level meetings.

The question bothering U.N. diplomats is: would Red China again refuse to let Khrushchev attend?

Park Litter Problem Grows; Machines Are Given Testing

Washington—UPI—With those eagle-eyed park service officials standing right there, nobody could bring himself to follow the press agent's instructions to hurl used paper plates, wooden spoons, crumpled cups and chicken bones out the bus window and onto the green-sward.

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In the crowded capital area, the problem is worse.

Ada Woman Killed In Car-Truck Crash
Florence, Ore. — UPI — Mrs. Millie Miles, 69, of Ada near Florence, was killed and three other women were injured when their car and a logging truck collided on Highway 101 about five miles south of here Monday evening.

Reported in "satisfactory" condition at the Florence hospital were Mrs. Mabel Yaters, 69, Canby; Mrs. Elvora Kanare, 62, Ft. Bragg, Calif.; and Cecile Hall, 62, Martinez, Calif.

The truck driver, Bob Humiston, 21, Lakeside, was uninjured.

Paris—UPI—France Monday rejected Ghana's demand that she abandon her plan to conduct nuclear weapons tests in the Sahara desert. Authorized sources replied that Sahara is French territory and also questioned Ghana's right to speak for the other African states.

Police Check Two Accidents
Two traffic accidents were reported to state police early Monday morning.

At 7:30 a.m. two vehicles, operated by Bertie Millum Rogers, 77, of 1424 Maple Park dr., and John Wesley Mahaffey, 33, of 3857 Jacksonville highway, collided at the intersection of Maple Park dr. and Ross lane, police reported.

Reports show that Rogers was westbound on Maple dr. when his vehicle pulled into the path of the Mahaffey vehicle, which was northbound on Ross lane.

Both vehicles were extensively damaged, police said. Rogers was informed by police that a complaint charging failure to yield right of way would be signed against him.

The second accident at 8 a.m. occurred on South Pacific highway near Kim's. According to police, both vehicles were southbound in the inside lane when the automobile operated by Naomi Kopleber, 50, of 360 Cherry st., Medford, stopped to make a left turn onto the Charlotte Ann rd., and was hit from behind by a vehicle operated by Georgia Catherine Russell, 52, of 2525 Sandy terrace, Medford.

Both cars received minor damage. Police reported that a complaint would be filed against Georgia Russell for violation of the basic rule.

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Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

FRENCH CHANGE TACTICS
Washington—General Charles De Gaulle's French government has opened in this country a remarkable and oddly "un-French" — new campaign to influence American opinion in favor of France's position in Algeria.

What the French desperately seek, of course, is what they have never had: the support of the United States for their policy of implacably suppressing the Algerian rebels in what, after all, for a century has been legally as much a part of France as Texas is of the United States.

They know that the long process of condemning France for her actions in Algeria will begin all over again this fall in the United Nations. There is nothing new about the middle of Algeria, where the rebels have long since captured much of the free world's easy sympathy with their cries for "independence" and against "colonialism." What is entirely new is the whole nature of the present French propaganda drive.

THIS IS being watched here by certain specialists in international propaganda, some of them in official position, with some sympathy—but even more curiosity. For the French have suddenly begun to sell their story without the Gallic emotionalism most people have always associated with the "typical" French character.

It is a startling change. It is almost as though certain French spokesmen had taken a quick course in London from the world's masters of the technique of seemingly casual persuasion, the British.

The most effective French voices over the Algerian question now are not those of Frenchmen from France. They are those of Frenchmen from Algeria who are also Algerian members of the French Chamber of Deputies.

These authentic Algerian Frenchmen are able to do what the French-Frenchmen could never do. They are able to speak not as accused "colonizers" and exploiters of Algeria but as natives of that area who can fairly claim to love that land quite as much as the Algerian rebels do, so say they do.

It is rather as though the United States government were under attack for not allowing Hawaii, say, to become wholly separate and independent, and we selected to give our answer freely elected Congressmen who were not only "Americans" but also native Hawaiians.

These quiet visiting Algerian-French members of the French parliament include men who during World War II were active in the French underground against the Nazis. Some have American friends and wartime comrades who were in our own cloak-and-dagger outfit, the Office of Strategic Services. Others have international friendships as sportsmen.

BASICALLY, the case these visitors are trying to make is this:

1. Algeria, far from being a fat source of profit for France, is utterly dependent economically on France. Algeria, all the same, is being retained by France or the same reason we would insist on retaining Alaska in the Union. That is to say, Algeria simply is a part of France—and in military terms a strategic part.

2. The French can understand the irritation of France's allies that the bulk of the French army has long been pinned down in Algeria. But the French believe these troops are serving the common Western defensive interests. For the loss of Algeria to the rebels would give to the forces of chaos—and forces with Communist support—a foothold in North Africa. North Africa has been historically a bridge to conquest by aggressors; as it was, for example, to Hitler.

3. The French are convinced they will have broken the Algerian revolt altogether by the end of this year. They see no possibility, however, of being able safely to recall the French forces to European France for years to come—unless the "unless" is that the United States alters its own policies and quits directly or indirectly encouraging the rebels.

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enjoy games, books, classes and coffee breaks—also magazine exchange.

There's a kitty-bank on the desk if any one cares to help out, but otherwise everything is free.

Monday, 1 'till 3—Arm Chair Travel.

Tuesday: Colored chalk pictures, with a teacher.

Wednesday, 1 'till 3—Studying word carving.

Thursday, 10 'till 12—Spanish class. 1 'till 3—Music. Friday: Closed.

Saturday, 10-12—Shuffleboard. 12 'till 1: Social Hour.

At these hours there is a hostess on duty. The bucket brigade waters the flowers: That means "You and I"—if we are 50 or older. I find that it is great to be a senior at the Senior Activity Center.

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