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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 9, 1949 (Saturday)  
Construction of the Camp  
White trunk sewer is reported  
92 per cent completed.  
The Medford city council  
decides to undertake a study  
of rent decontrol in this area.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
July 9, 1939 (Sunday)  
Fred Stammen's "Bruno" is  
named Grand Champion Mutt  
in Gates and Lydiard's pooch  
parade.  
From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "Peoria  
Bill Gates staged a dog show  
and parade for juvenile dog  
owners Saturday. There were  
87 varieties of dogs and some  
forgot and barked, as if it was  
night, and the moon was com-  
ing up right."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
July 9, 1929 (Tuesday)  
The interior department re-  
portedly plans to spend a mil-  
lion dollars on improvements  
at Crater Lake.  
Fishing in the Rogue river  
is reported exceedingly poor.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
July 9, 1919 (Wednesday)  
Tourists report there is still  
snow on the ground at Crater  
Lake, and temperatures dip-  
ped below freezing last night.  
Fishing in the Rogue river  
is the worst in history, sports-  
men claim.

**50 YEARS AGO**  
July 9, 1869 (Friday)  
Portland Elks are welcomed  
here by the Medford herd.  
A mail schedule change  
brings loud complaints locally  
about poor service.

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

1. On the cattle ranges, an  
unbranded, motherless calf is  
called a m.....k?  
2. Who said, after the sign-  
ing of the Declaration of In-  
dependent; "We must all hang  
together, or assuredly we shall  
all hang separately?"  
3. Both the Rhine and  
Rhone rivers have their  
sources in which country?  
4. In an old song, what was  
the name of the girl who wore  
Number Nine shoes?  
5. Is Prague in Germany,  
Austria, Czechoslovakia, or  
Poland?  
6. In what profession is  
Ferry Mason, the fictional de-  
tective, engaged?  
7. Which two Presidents  
of the U.S. bore the first name  
"Franklin"?  
8. Do both the males and  
females of the moose family  
bear antlers?  
9. When will the next elec-  
tion for choosing Presidential  
electors occur in the United  
States?  
10. Harry Flood Byrd, Dem-  
ocrat, represents which State  
in the U.S. Senate?

Answers: 1. Maverick; 2. Ben-  
jamin Franklin; 3. Swit-  
zerland; 4. Clementine; 5.  
Czechoslovakia; 6. Lawyer; 7.  
Franklin Pierce; 8. No; only the  
males; 9. 1960; 10. Virginia.

**HEAD MASTER DIES**  
Lawrenceville, N. J. — (UPI)—  
The headmaster of Lawrenceville  
School for the past 25  
years, Dr. Allan V. Healy,  
died at 62 here on Tuesday.

## "Keep Pace...."

A couple of years ago the members of the Governmental Operations committee of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce—all of its members are quite familiar with city and county governmental problems—got to thinking about the huge surplus funds carried over from year to year by the county.

The county (except for the recurrent and now-discontinued habit of levying a tax every third year to protect its tax base) had no need of tax monies, due to its substantial income from O&C and Forest Service revenues.

But, so thought the members of the committee, property taxes still are high, largely due to the demands of school districts, and to a lesser extent of cities and other smaller taxing units.

**THEY** came up with this idea: Why doesn't the county apply some of its surplus to increasing its contribution to the school districts? It already, under state law, pays each district \$10 for each school-age child. Why not increase this to \$20? The county has no need for the money at the moment; the school districts do. And the result would be a lowering of property taxes.

It approached the county with this suggestion last year, but it was not adopted. This year it tried again, and the county court and budget committee this time accepted the plan and put it into effect for the 1959-60 fiscal year.

There was one more committee action on this matter. It came to their attention that some districts planned to use the "windfall" money without reducing taxes by a comparable amount. The committee called the attention of the districts to the tax-reduction intent of the county, and persuaded them to revise their budgets to provide this tax relief.

**THIS** is only one small example of what the chamber, and one of its committees, does.

The same committee has met regularly each week for several years, studied budgets and county and city problems, and has become an informed and vocal unit, the advice of which is listened to with respect by public officials, who know that it represents informed thinking, even when they may disagree with the conclusions.

Chamber officials declare that by the school tax action alone the Governmental Operations committee may well have saved some large taxpayers as much as their annual membership dues in the chamber.

**THIS** is only one committee.

Others have worked for better and more adequate highways in this area (the new Medford-Klamath Falls route to be started this fall is a direct outgrowth of work by the chamber's highway committee). Chamber activity in the form of a \$6,000 survey of medical facilities, resources and needs here was what the successful campaign for a new hospital was based on. The chamber's interest in off-street parking, while unsuccessful on a municipal government level, has led to a "free enterprise" park-and-shop validation plan. Other committees appeared before the appropriate agencies on behalf of better air schedules—and today we have an air link with Klamath Falls, which soon is to be extended east.

The chamber instigated and supported legislation for the state water resources board's \$20,000 study of the Rogue basin's potential—a study now completed, and which is serving as the basis for planning for future development. Its support of the Talent project is well-known.

Another chamber-sponsored survey is paving the way toward greater utilization of wood "waste" which now cannot be processed economically. This, and other actions of the chamber, show promise of bringing substantial returns in the relatively near future.

**THESE** are a few of the things which some 300 Medford business and professional women were told earlier this week, in the chamber's self-promoting "Keep Pace With Tomorrow" program.

The committee in charge did a bang-up, convincing job of citing these and other accomplishments of the chamber. And the group with which we were sitting seemed to be impressed, with what the chamber has done, what it is doing on a day-to-day as well as long range basis, what it hopes to do in the future, and the fact that it needs both a strong and active membership and funds to do a proper job.

The job, essentially, is building a community "climate" favorable to business.

But this means many things—good government, good schools, good recreational opportunities, an equitable tax structure, good transportation, and, perhaps most important of all, the planning and work necessary to achieve these advantages.

**THE** chamber (at long last, it seems to us) is waking up to the vital necessity of planning and zoning for orderly and prosperous development; for pollution control and abatement, both in air and water, and for all the other amenities which Jackson county has in abundance but is in danger of losing by default unless some advance thinking is done.

We shall hope that the chamber, revitalized and adequately financed, will be given a chance to tackle the broad program it wants to.

But it can't be done by a score or so people. If the chamber is to serve the way it should, it will take active participation by many citizens. Like the man said, "Don't say 'Let George do it.' There isn't any George!"—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"HEY, I GOT AN IDEA! INSTEAD OF SEEN' HOW CLOSE YA CAN COME, WHY DON'T YA KNOCK THE BALL IN THE GLASS?"

## Matter of Fact

Washington-Senate Major Leader Lyndon Baines Johnson means to keep his law-makers at work at least until Sept. 14

—an adjournment date without precedent in all the sweaty, toilsome annals of the Congress

Senator Johnson's reasons for this extraordinary plan are highly practical, as his reasons customarily are. The 1960 Democratic convention is scheduled for July 11 in Los Angeles. This means that next year's session will have to end no later than July 3, if the Senate's numerous Democratic Presidential aspirants are not to be sadly inconvenienced.

Thus the next session will hardly be able to do more than pass the annual appropriations bills. Meanwhile, Senator Johnson and his senior partner, Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, are grimly determined to extract a whole series of violently controversial measures from the 86th Congress. Come hell or high water, they mean to pass a labor reform bill, a civil rights bill, a school construction bill, and a minimum wage bill.

**ALL** these passion-charged measures, if passed as planned, will no doubt be extremely moderate bills by the standards of the Democratic left wing. But passing even the most moderate civil rights and school construction bill, for instance, will be a Herculean feat. The job must be done, if it is to be done at all, during the present session. This is why Johnson and Rayburn have agreed to continue the session for a period without any previous peace-time parallel.

These facts have considerable bearing on the row that is now going on inside the Democratic party. Over the week end, the Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Paul Butler, attacked the party leadership in Congress for failing to "come along with the party program and for following "a conservative and moderate program" of their own. Northern Democrats like Senators Joseph Clark of Pennsylvania and William Proxmire of Wisconsin have repeatedly said the same sort of thing. But ask Senator Proxmire, for example, how he will judge the record of the session if all the shapely controversial bills above-listed are actually passed, even in compromise form. "It will be wonderful if we can do as much as that," is his immediate response.

In other words, the first point to remember is the rather simple point that this session's record is far from complete. If Lyndon Johnson has anything to do with the outcome, it will not be a "won't do" record when finally written.

**SOME** Northern Democrats will still be dissatisfied with the record, but mainly because they share the opinion of the late Senator Robert A. Taft, who once remarked that "the business of an opposition is to oppose." Like Taft when President Truman was in office, they would like to attack the President at every turn, whether or no there was any prospect of a positive result. Speaker Rayburn, Senator Johnson and their comrades in the Democratic leadership are convinced that this kind of fruitless contention for contention's sake is downright bad politics.

In the matter of the budget, for instance, Johnson is by no means wedded to the Pres-

ident's view that the American economy will faint and fall if government investment is substantially increased. But he rightly holds that the Congress cannot make a comprehensive new attack on the gigantic problem of government investment. Congress can pass swollen appropriations bills, of course.

But only the President can take the initiative to revise the tax structure. Only the President can do all the other complex and difficult things, which certainly must be done before government investment can be increased with safety.

**THEREFORE** Johnson and Rayburn have decided that spending is to be held down at this session. Some Northern Democrats are displeased with this decision, but there is no sign that the country is displeased. On the contrary, the most recent poll by the inquiring Dr. Gallup showed that more Americans than ever before—well over 60 per cent—are now planning to vote for Democratic Senators and Representatives in the next election.

As far as Congress is concerned, the political wisdom of the Johnson approach was amply proven in 1958. Before that election, there was grumbling about Johnson's leadership very like the present grumbling, although it was then rather more muted. In the outcome, running on the Johnson-Rayburn record, the Democratic party scored a shattering triumph at the polls.

## 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.

## War An Absurdity?

To the Editor: America's refusal to lift from hell Tibet, which has in the past been a violation of every drop of shed American blood and every sacred thing this country ever stood for, is now far more crucial. For the Reds, as revealed by the Dalai Lama, are now attempting the first genocide of an entire race (7 million) ever attempted by man.

Yet is also true, as proven at Quemoi, that the best Russian air power cannot even go up against our practically obsolete air weapons without being quickly, easily and efficiently annihilated. (This stopped the Quemoi invasion.)

This means Tibet, ringed by the world's largest mountains, is a prison for the Chinese troops who can easily be cut off from help coming over the high mountain passes. He who controls the air controls Tibet. The trapped troops would be forced to capitulate to Chinese Nationalist and Tibetan troops. Russia's air and missile power is a gigantic hoax as is shown in True magazine. Berlin is the revolutionary A-bomb of the Red empire. Khrushchev, hoping we'll appease, is bluffing. Our air power makes World War III a ridiculous absurdity.

We must act now. Every second is precious. We must save the lives of 7 million people. If we don't, God will surely let us face the firing squad. The Tibetans have taken to the best guerrilla country in the world and are fighting for their lives. Ten thousand dead so far. The Democrats have large majorities in both Houses. Why, then, does the President have the upper hand? Not, as Mr. Paul Butler has said, because the Democrats in the Senate lack two votes of having a two-third majority capable of overriding a veto. For the fact of the matter is that on measures requiring money, the Democrats are split, with an important minority supporting the President.

R. Zietlow  
901 S. W. King Ave.  
Portland, Ore.

## Duplicate Names

To the Editor: It has been quite a surprise to note that in the city of Medford there should be duplications in the names of streets. We do have a Planning Committee, do we not?

It would seem that a careful supervision of new additions would be in order and a real study of changes made — so there would be no duplications — and where there are already streets of the same name, that the last one named should be changed.

There has been a Haven Street in Medford for many years. Surely there are enough names that there should not now have to be another Haven Street in another part of the city, which just leads to confusion.

Let's hear from others on this subject.  
(Name on file)  
Medford

## Sukarno's Coup Raises Doubt As To His Political Stability

By PHIL NEWSOM  
UPI Foreign Editor

The question arises, in a nation unstable, both politically and economically, just how stable is the government of Indonesia's President Sukarno.

Sukarno, a successful revolutionary but so far a failure as an administrator, this week was forced into a decision he disliked.



Phil Newsom

He returned from a 9½-week round-the-world good-will tour to find his Parliament in revolt against his "guided democracy" plan, and national inflation in such a state that first families quietly were selling jewels, furniture, clothing for something to eat.

Sukarno promised quick, decisive action. His action was to dissolve Parliament and, by decree, to abolish the nation's provisional constitution.

He thereby assumed to himself virtual dictatorial powers. For Sukarno, it was an unpleasant decision on two counts.

**A Compromiser by Nature**  
First, he is by nature a compromiser and the easier course would have been once more to seek a compromise among Indonesia's warring political parties and by other compromises to look for a way out of the labyrinth of other difficulties ranging from inflation to revolt.

Second, it appeared the decision was not Sukarno's own, but the Army's.

For the first time in the history of independent Indonesia, Sukarno himself was on the spot, without the shield of a premier who might be blamed for national ills.

His first aim was to abolish opposition from political parties. The government he planned would consist of a cabinet not based on parties, a national planning council and an advisory council composed of experts appointed by Sukarno, and, finally, a people's congress wherein presidential appointees also would hold the balance of power.

From top to bottom, it is to be a Sukarno government.

The question of the stability of Sukarno's own tenure arises in the Indonesian army, and particularly in the attitude of its chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution.

Nasution is a 39-year-old officer who is an intolerant of communism as Sukarno is tolerant.

Nasution telegraphed Sukarno's punch days in advance by revealing the nature of Sukarno's coming decree. He also is believed to be the man who forced it upon Sukarno.

The present situation could be called a military coup with the army the real power. But it is Sukarno who has the popularity and the guessing now is that his post presently is in no danger.

**THIS**, it seems to me, is the reason why the President has prevailed, when the expenditure of money is involved and why the Democrats feel so frustrated about the results of their great victory in 1958.

Their progressive program may be as desirable as ever. But it now depends not on painless borrowed money, as in the recession, but on painful taxation. Only a handful of Democrats have ever proposed, much less fought for, new taxes to finance their progressive measures. The great majority of the Democrats as well as all the Republicans regard it as indisputable dogma that the tax rates set in 1954 are untouchable.

Now if you will not raise taxes, if you know you must avoid a deficit during a boom lest it inflate prices, then the extra expenditures for defense and for welfare and for public services must be given up.

**AMONG** the Democrats there are two arguments going on about this dilemma. One, which is interesting, is as yet a sideshow. It turns on the theory of Dr. Keyserling, which I do not myself wholly understand, that instead of restrictions to prevent inflation what we need is bold expansion of public and private investments. This may become a practical political issue in the future. For the present it is an argument among theoretical economists.

The central argument, however, is among the practical politicians. The very great majority of them are, in economic, quite orthodox. They accept the dogma that taxes cannot be raised, that deficits must be avoided, and that, therefore, the President's vetoes will prevail. The argu-

ment here is between Senator Johnson and the Democrats specially concerned with elections in Northern states where the two parties are evenly balanced. Senator Johnson's critics want him to pass the progressive measures and let the President veto them, thus building up a demonstration to the voters of what the Democrats would like to do if only the Republicans would let them.

**WILL** this work? If it does, it can be only because the voters have been allowed to forget that in good times the spending measures have to be paid for by visible taxes. In bad times, these measures are paid for invisibly out of unemployed labor and unused plant. In good times, without a tax bill attached to them, these progressive measures are not sincere, and the voters will have plenty of people to tell them not to be deceived.

My own view is that in the era we have now entered this country will have to spend more on public services and public facilities, and that these will have to be financed at the expense of private consumption. We are a rich country privately but, comparatively, we are a poor country in our public life.

But this is a new conception, and it will take big leaders, much public explanation and argument, and fresh blood from the new generations to make it prevail in practical politics.  
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## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

## DILEMMA OF THE DEMOCRATS

Few foresaw how great would be President Eisenhower's success in dealing with this Democratic Congress.

Although the session is not over already shows that while he cannot induce the Congress to do all that he likes to do, for example to have it confirm Admiral Strauss, he has made himself master of the situation on any issue which involves the spending of money. He is able to defeat all the Democratic measures dealing with

fense, with foreign aid, with social welfare, and with public improvement.

The Democrats have large majorities in both Houses. Why, then, does the President have the upper hand? Not, as Mr. Paul Butler has said, because the Democrats in the Senate lack two votes of having a two-third majority capable of overriding a veto. For the fact of the matter is that on measures requiring money, the Democrats are split, with an important minority supporting the President.

**THE REASON**, I believe, why the Democrats are able to reap the results of the 1958 victory is that the condition of the country has changed since the election.

Campaigns of 1958. These campaigns were fought at the end of the recession of 1957-1958 when there were still large unemployment and reduced business expenditure for plant and equipment.

It is true that economists had already detected signs of an upturn in private employment as early as April and May before the election. By September, there were signs that the recession in capital expenditure had ended. But for the mass of the voters and for the politicians who are running for Congress, the recession was still a reality.

No one can say, I think, that the Democrats won their majority solely because of the recession, though undoubtedly it helped them. For even today, when the recovery has become a boom, the Democratic party in the Congressional contest continues to gain popularity as against the Republican party.

What we can say is that when the Democratic candidates made their promises to the voters, the country believed that it was fighting the recession. The promises involved increased Federal expenditures for slum clearance, education, health, airports, power development and the like. All of these measures were attractive and many of them necessary in themselves. But they were also useful in creating jobs in stimulating business.

**IN** A RECESSION the generally accepted remedy is public expenditure financed by borrowed money which shows up as a budgetary deficit. There are, I realize, many who reject this theory. But the President and his Administration do not reject it. In 1957, when the recession was showing itself, the President too was a "spender," and, though it was not avowed ex-

As to the loss of time, the MACHINE has fortunately taken care of that by getting work done faster and thus providing more LEISURE time.

**IN** conclusion: Should things like going out in the country where you might get lost, thus causing great inconveniences to your fellow men, be PROHIBITED BY LAW? I hope not.

If people generally reach the point where they SHUN ALL DANGER, when they refuse to tackle seemingly foolish things just to see if they can get away with it, this will be a different world. I'm afraid it will be a less pleasant world to live in.

## In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Suppose we call this space today a Lost Persons Column. Over the holiday week end, a lot of persons got lost. Fortunately, they all got found. At least, those who got into the news got found.

That makes it a story with a happy ending. We need more of that kind of stories.

**THERE'S** the boy who got lost in the rugged mountain country surrounding Pinedale, Wyoming. He wandered away from his father and his older brother, who were fishing. When he didn't return, a search party was organized. More than 50 men, half of them mounted, hunted him for two days. Airplanes joined the search, but saw nothing from the air.

They found him this morning, safe and sound at a ranch — which he had reached under his own power. He got a bit hungry, he said, but he ate berries.

**LET'S** turn now to the 13 Girl Scouts from Salida, Colorado, who left camp on a hike in the mountains and failed to arrive that night at a spot where food had been cached. Search parties combed the area for them all the next day. They were found by a forest ranger, sitting pretty on the banks of a sparkling creek.

They said they were in no danger at any time. They didn't know where they were, but they knew what they were about.

**NEXT** on the list is the party of 16 persons who under-

took to run some of the roughest rapids of the Colorado river in three rubber rafts. They were advised against it, but turned down the advice.

One raft overturned shortly after the start, and its occupants swam to shore salvaging their raft, incidentally, along with its food and camping equipment. They decided they'd had enough and made camp on a sandbank. The other two rafts made it through the rapids and reached a little town.

An air search was organized, and the members of the expedition who had capsized were spotted on their sandbank by a helicopter pilot and were rescued in the course of time.

**WHY** did they embark on a hazardous enterprise like running the rugged rapids of the Colorado in rubber rafts? Well —

Why did they bear go over the mountain? Why did Columbus sail westward into the unknown — and at that time terror-filled Atlantic?

The answer is simple. They wanted to see if they could get away with it. Sooner or later, men will go soaring off into the unknown reaches of outer space. Why? To see if they can get away with it.

**WHAT** of the searchers? Were they forced to a task involving a terrible waste of time? I doubt it. When lost — person searches have a HAPPY ENDING, as these did, I think the searchers all enjoy the break in the monoton-

*Yours Sincerely*

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