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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 20, 1949 (Wednesday)
Rent decontrol in Medford was unanimously approved by city councilmen at city council meeting.

Norris K. Porter's low bid of \$20,140 accepted by city council for construction of new swimming pool building.

20 YEARS AGO
July 20, 1939 (Thursday)
Two United Mainliners at Medford airport were delayed until a mechanic could arrive from Oakland, Calif., to repair ignition trouble.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The home company has advised the city council it intends to eliminate poles on South Riverside ave. Speed-idiots will have to be content to crash into trees, as best they can, at no late date."

30 YEARS AGO
July 20, 1929 (Saturday)
William J. Hutchinson, new head of the local weather station, to show that a new boss is on the job, forecasts a change in the weather.

Construction work on the installation of power lines to sites for beacon lights for air mail night flying between Delta, Calif., and Drain, Ore., begins.

40 YEARS AGO
July 20, 1919 (Sunday)
Medford employment office of the federal employment service to close doors as it can't make ends meet on \$47 a month donated by county court.

Pacific coast is urged to boost tourist travel.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Name the Biblical character who guided the Israelites in their exodus from Egypt.
2. The likeness of which U. S. President is on the U. S. \$10 bill?

3. To whom is the speaker referring in the following: "Brothers and sisters have I none, but that man's father is my father's son?"
4. Both the male and female kangaroo have pouches; true or false?
5. Is a fathom a distance of four, five, or six feet?

6. Astrologers assert that persons born between January 20 and February 18 are influenced by which zodiacal sign?
7. Do bananas grow with the end of the fruit pointed upward, or downward?

8. Radio waves travel at a speed of approximately 1,860,186,000, or 186,000 miles per second?
9. Complete the quotation from Alexander Pope, "To err is human..."

10. Name the former Army Chief of Staff whose recent book is titled "Crusade in Europe."
Answers: 1. Moses; 2. None (Alexander Hamilton); 3. His own son; 4. False; 5. Six; 6. Aquarius; 7. Upward; 8. 186,000; 9. "To err is human, to forgive, divine"; 10. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

Don't Kill the Parks Bill

The Saturday Evening Post assails Oregon Sen. Richard Neuberger's Senate Bill 2010 authorizing the Interior Department to set aside up to 100,000 acres in any three areas of the country which the secretary may designate as a national park.

It is this bill which has stirred up controversy at Florence, around which one of the areas Senator Neuberger contemplates as a national park centers. It has also aroused opposition at Cape Cod, Mass., where another park is proposed.

The Post criticizes the measure on the ground that it gives the Interior Department arbitrary powers, enabling it to bypass Congress and establish parks without congressional sanction; that it provides no means whereby wishes of property owners and residents of designated park areas can be officially heard, and that the areas now tentatively considered for park purposes are not national monuments, like Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks, and are already adequately protected by states from despoliation by commercial interests.

IT IS Cape Cod with which the Post is chiefly concerned, though it mentions also the "Oregon dunes."

That the bill may contain such flaws as the Post points out need not mean it should be discarded, as the Post would have Congress do. To amend it in such a manner that local preferences could be given some weight and that Congress would have something to say about park designations would not necessarily divert it from its intent to rob it of its effectiveness. To ask that Congress be given some recognition is not unreasonable, since Congress must provide the funds for financing national park programs.

But the bill should be given full consideration. We need all reasonable legislation which will preserve for public use all areas whose value for public recreation purposes outweighs their economic value. But it should not enable the Interior Department to ride rough-shod over established communities.—Albany Democrat-Herald.

Nobel Scientists on Secrecy

The best place to find out the effects of government secrecy on scientific progress is among those scientists with outstanding reputations who have worked under federal security rules. The Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee adopted this course and obtained some illuminating information.

In general, the views of 17 American Nobel prize-winning scientists were to the effect that secrecy rules were most harmful and senseless in basic research. They were less harmful and to some extent justified in the development field.

PRACTICALLY all the scientists felt that American personnel should have unrestricted access to all fundamental scientific results. Government restrictions in private companies with government contracts have, according to a consensus of the replies, caused much duplication of effort.

As for the old bromide that a scientist who can show "a need to know" can generally cut through the secrecy swaddling, several of the scientists agreed that this was not so. How, they asked, can a need to know be shown when it is not known what the other fellow is working on?

Thus more impressive evidence has been added to the mass of data which shows that over-repressive security measures stifle science. Scientists engaged in government projects need the fullest possible measure of freedom.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Weather Prediction Progress

Almost everyone is concerned—in a personal if not also in a business way—with what the weather is going to be.

This makes it seem strange that predicting the weather has not been given as much support, both in talent and money, as, say, guided missiles or the exploration of outer space. Now, however, there are increasing signs of change, witness the announcement of a contract for developing a system that will step up both accuracy and speed in prophesying the weather. Involved, besides the Weather Bureau, are the Air Force and the Federal Aviation Agency.

WEATHER Bureau forecasting calls for five distinct operations: getting information on present conditions from its 330 stations all over the country; collating the data in a systematic way; picturing it on a weather map; figuring out the prediction and making widely known both the forecast and the facts on which it is based.

The new system will do all of this by automatic devices—except the actual forecast, which will still call for the use of human experience, judgment and even, we suspect, a bit of intuition.

SOME progress has already been made in the use of such devices—for example, the "amos" or automatic meteorological observation station, the mechanical computer and the chart drafting machines. But even with these, in their present state of development, it requires about four hours to take all the steps in useful weather prediction. When the new system is in operation it will all be done in from thirty minutes to an hour—which can mean a lot when a hurricane or a blizzard is roaring up the coast or a tornado is building up out West.

This will be progress indeed. But conditions in the far upper air, which largely determine those below, are still to be explored—and put to human use.—New York Times.

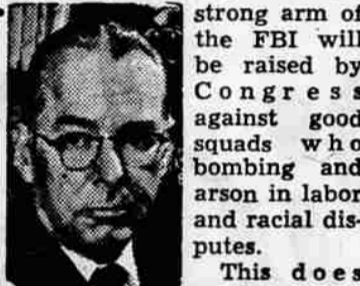
Dennis the Menace



"I WAS HELPIN' MR. WILSON WATER HIS LAWN, BUT HE FIRED ME!"

Strengthening FBI in Arson, Bombing Cases, Seen Likely

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington (AP)—There seems to be a chance, and a pretty good one, that the strong arm of the FBI will be raised by Congress against good squads who bomb and arson in labor and racial disputes.

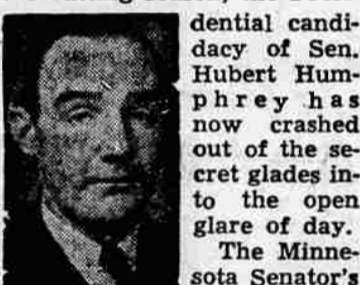


Such amendment, for example, is the purpose of Title 2 of the civil rights bill pending now before the House Judiciary Committee. The amendment would establish as a federal crime, punishable in federal courts, any flight across a state line to avoid prosecution for destruction of educational or religious structures by arson or explosives. Fleeing witnesses also would be covered.

The language in this proposed amendment is significant in two respects. First, it limits the area covered to any building, structure, facility or vehicle used primarily for religious or public or private educational purposes. Further action would be needed to cover labor violence. Second, the amendment says that violations may be prosecuted in a federal court. It does not say that it is mandatory for the FBI to investigate. Whether the FBI did or did not investigate would be a matter for determination by the attorney general or by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. This permissive rather than mandatory authority to investigate suits the FBI fine.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
ON A MOOSE EMERGING
Washington—With all the shy hesitation of a moose in the rutting season, the Presidential candidacy of Sen. Hubert Humphrey has now crashed out of the secret glades into the open glare of day.



The Minnesota Senator's campaign was formally launched by his two leading Minnesota collaborators, Gov. Orville Freeman and Sen. Eugene McCarthy, who announced the formation of a Humphrey-for-President committee. That makes it official, although Senator Humphrey has promised to add his own formal announcement later on. This will be awaited with the breathless interest usually accorded to last week's weather bulletins.

HUMPHREY himself has not directly pressed Stevenson to stop blocking the road. He has only intimated that a time may come when he will ask for Stevenson's support. Rowe worked hard and long for Stevenson in 1952 and 1956, has gone somewhat further than Humphrey. In particular, Rowe has pointed out that Stevenson is going to have to speak his mind eventually, unless he wishes to be entangled once again in the experience he most loathes, which is a Presidential primary.

This is because all generally mentioned potential candidates, announced or unannounced, are automatically entered in the primary in Oregon. When confronted with the grisly thought of Oregon, Stevenson asked Rowe to find out how he could keep out of the primary there. Rowe thereupon secured a letter from the National Committee on Oregon, C. V. Girard Davidson.

Davidson wrote that unless Stevenson was entered on petition, he could escape the primary by filing an affidavit that he "is not now and does not intend to become a candidate" in the forthcoming Presidential election. The letter, which is in Stevenson's hands, has not yet evoked any answering affidavit.

IN plain terms, there are reasons for thinking that the Humphrey announcement was made so early because the more demure tactics of his rivals have not been working very well for Humphrey. Polls and other indices have been suggesting that something big and bold was needed to get the show on the road. But why should this be so?

Logically, the Humphrey candidacy should have won much support in its earlier, unannounced phase. After all, Humphrey is a brilliantly clever and fearlessly energetic politician. Few men today are more effective on the platform. He has warmth and humor that even his enemies admire. His record may be disliked by many Southern Democrats and by all conservative Republicans. Yet it is a record that ought to command great Northern Democratic enthusiasm. What, then is his handicap?

"There's nothing wrong with the Humphrey campaign that wouldn't be cured by your assassination." This generally blunt remark was made to Adlai Stevenson by Humphrey's able campaign advisor, the Washington lawyer, James Rowe Jr. It answers the question about Humphrey. The plain truth is that the natural Humphrey-ites among the Northern Democrats are also the loyal Stevenson-ites. They are not yet plugging for Humphrey because they still hope Stevenson will make a third Presidential try.

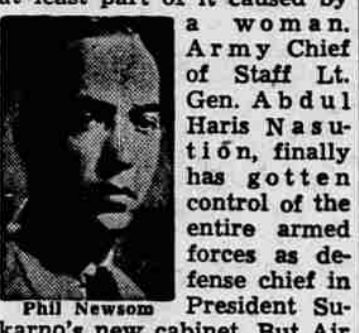
Thus Humphrey's present hope is the strategy of trying to defeat the Democratic front runner, Senator Kennedy, in the primaries that have not been foreclosed by favorite sons. More than half seriously, Humphrey-advisor Rowe has suggested an unprecedented gentleman's understanding with Kennedy. "Whoever wins two out of three primaries will win the ball game, and the beaten candidate will back the winner." That is the essence of the bargain.

The bargain is probably too common-sense to be quite feasible. For who would say that primary Humphrey and Kennedy were to enter? And what guarantees would be given that the bargain would be kept? But at least the proposed bargain is something new in the frenzied history of our Presidential politics, and its simple common sense makes it worth recording.
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Foreign Assignment: Indonesian Trouble; Elections Soon in Japan, Great Britain

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
From the foreign editor's notebook:

Cherchez La Femme:
Look for more trouble with the Indonesian military—at least part of it caused by a woman.



Army Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution, finally has gotten control of the entire armed forces as defense chief in President Sukarno's new cabinet. But Air Force Chief of Staff Vice Marshal Suryadarma is fighting hard to maintain the whip hand over his service. And, it is said, he is being pushed strongly by his wife who is said to be friendly to the Communists.

General elections are in the offing for both Japan and Great Britain—both staunch friends of the United States, and key issues for both will revolve around relations with the U.S. in Japan. The new security treaty with the U.S. will be up for ratification by Parliament early next year. Socialist opposition is expected to be so stiff that Prime Minister Kishi will dissolve the Diet and call for general elections, which he is sure to win. But he would welcome the challenge because it would prolong his regime. In Britain, there is strong opposition within the Labor Party to U.S. missile bases. The split could become so deep as to reduce labor's election chances.

Fifty-Fifty:
Speaking of Prime Minister Kishi, he was on a good visit to Bonn last week and said agreement had been reached between Japan and West Germany on aid to underdeveloped nations in southeast Asia. Behind this announcement, informed circles see agreement between the two nations to divide Asian markets and the eliminate cutthroat competition over sale of such goods as cameras, radios and optical appliances which both manufacture. West Germany realizes that low wages and high productivity give the Japanese an edge in many markets.

Long Summer:
The West German delegation is resigned to the idea that the present four-power Foreign Ministers' Conference may run on toward fall. The delegation quietly has warned its staff in Geneva that it

well may remain there until Aug. 31—if not longer. The general feeling in Bonn is that the second round of Geneva also may be recessed or perhaps downgraded to deputies' level while Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko goes off to Scandinavia for Premier Nikita Khrushchev's tour beginning Aug. 9. It might also give U.S. Secretary of State Christian Herter a chance to attend a meeting of the organization of American States in Santiago, Chile. The OAS will take up troubles in the Caribbean, an area of vital interest to the

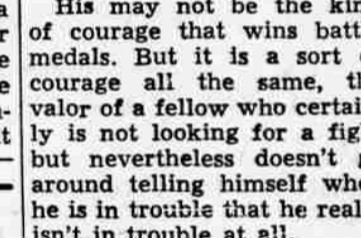
U.S. "There goes a million dollars worth of publicity and good will." That was the reaction of at least one prominent Japanese—and it summed up the thoughts of some others—to the announcement that crown Prince Akihito's princess Michiko is pregnant. There had been plans for the young couple to promote Japan on an international good will tour which now must be postponed. And by the time the trip can be made, the bloom will be off the romance, at least so far as the international public is concerned.

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

FACE TO THE STORM

Washington—You may fairly charge this or that real shortcoming to most any politician, but if he is a genuine big-time you have got to give him two things. He is capable of total self-candor. And when it becomes absolutely necessary he will look at reality head-on and with the air of a man ready, if he must, to spit in the eye of fate.



His may not be the kind of courage that wins battle medals. But it is a sort of courage all the same, the valor of a fellow who certainly is not looking for a fight but nevertheless doesn't go around telling himself when he is in trouble that he really isn't in trouble at all.

Humphrey has taken course No. 3. He has suddenly become the only flatly announced Democratic Presidential candidate. He has done this by "authorizing" his Midwestern associates to throw his modishly eastern-styled hat into that well-known ring. Maybe it can be argued that he should have hurled in the homburg himself. But criticism carried that far would seem a bit carping and extreme.

Humphrey does, after all and understandably, hope to keep his present place in the Senate if the big place turns out to be absolutely unobtainable. And even the most candid of men will not go so far as entirely to throw away an existing job while out looking for another. So he has allowed himself this small hedge; he has retained freedom to withdraw from the big race and concentrate on reelection to the Senate next year if after a great deal of campaign work now ahead he finds he simply can't "go" for the top nomination. Not even total honesty requires a worker voluntarily to join the totally unemployed.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Houston, Texas: FOREIGN steel poured into Texas through the port of Houston as the nation's steel strike entered its second day. About 21,000 tons of the metal from Belgium and Japan here Wednesday. Two other ships were waiting for empty berths (at which to unload more foreign steel).

Why is that interesting? Well, Houston is only ONE of the many, many American ports at which, presumably, foreign steel will be pouring in to replace the steel that won't be made in America while the strike lasts.

WHAT does that mean? Well, it means that presently many, many JOBS are being created in the steel centers of foreign countries.

AND—IT MIGHT mean that while America's great steel mills are idle these foreign steel-makers may get a foothold in America's steel markets from which it will be hard to displace them. Foreign production costs are now admittedly lower than ours.

FROM New York: BY the end of the first week of the strike, steelworkers will have lost about 62 million dollars in wages and the STEEL INDUSTRY will have lost about 248 million dollars in business.

WHAT raises this question: WHO IS INDUSTRY?

WE are traditionally inclined to think of Big Business as a FEW portly characters wearing plug hats and Prince Albert coats and smoking fat Havana cigars. That once was true. It isn't true now.

For example: U.S. Steel Corporation, the giant of the steel industry, has 223,490 employees. It has 331,229 stockholders (the figures are for 1958).

IS that an unusual situation? By way of answer, here are some more figures: Eleven of the nation's largest manufacturing corporations—including steel, motors, foods, electrical appliances, oil and chemicals—have, according to the latest figures available, 1,741,550 EMPLOYEES and 2,778,679 STOCKHOLDERS.

That is to say: These 11 big American corporations have approximately 50 per cent more OWNERS than EMPLOYEES.

is kwazy." Maybe he is, but he don't dam a creek, then try to swim in it.

Everett Acklin, Ashland, Ore.

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THE latest example to prove

is this Unwritten law of public life is Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey of Minnesota. Humphrey, one of the Senate's Democratic Presidential "possibilities," has coolly reassessed his situation and found it far from reassuring.

His close political associate, Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota, has been running into painful difficulties. These are difficulties of the kind that beset many very liberal politicians when they find that even liberal programs have got to be paid for. At this point some of their most madly "liberal" followers, who loved them when they were dishing out the public money, turn a bit cool when these leaders begin by necessity to scoop some of it back into the public till.

Public opinion polls of proved past reliability, conducted by the Minneapolis Tribune, have indicated that "Ole Hubert" may be going down a little, rather than up, in the affections even of his home state. "Ole Hubert" and his people know, moreover, and do not deny, that perhaps his principal Presidential rival, Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, is getting a long lead and showing few signs of weakening.

THERE are three things a politician can do in such an unhappy state of affairs:

1. Just give up; 2. Say it isn't so; 3. Resolve not to run from the storm but to turn around and head right into it.

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AND, having taken his basic decision, Humphrey has taken still another. On the very day after his announcement he went to New York to proclaim himself the one true candidate of the ultra-liberals, particularly those on civil rights. (It was also the very day after local elections in Virginia had resulted in general victory for moderates who wish to bring about a common sense solution of the school integration issue.)

This Humphrey step was risky, indeed. For what he is really saying is that he has gone all the way over to those immoderates who will never accept any civil rights settlement on anything but their own immoderate, teetotal, terms. The Senate, at least, is not a teetotal place. Humphrey thus has cast to the winds the last, small chance he ever had for any convention support from the moderates, let along the conservatives.

But he has also done this, at any rate: he has stood up to be counted. This is not to say he ought to be either nominated or elected. It is to say, however, that he has, indeed, turned his face straight into the storm.

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