

**MAIL TRIBUNE**

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily except Saturday by  
MAIL TRIBUNE PRINTING CO.  
33 North 1st St. Ph. SP 2-6141

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An Independent Newspaper  
Entered as second class matter at  
Medford Oregon under Act of  
March 3, 1879.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES**  
By Mail—In Advance, Copy 10c.  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00  
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.50  
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25  
Sunday Only—1 year \$4.20  
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford,  
Ashland, Central Point, Eagle  
Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill,  
Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River,  
Talent and on motor routes.  
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00  
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$10.00  
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**1959**  
NEWSPAPER  
PUBLISHERS  
ASSOCIATION

**NATIONAL EDITORIAL**  
ASSOCIATION

**Flight 'o Time**

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

**10 YEARS AGO**

July 27, 1949 (Monday)

Construction of the swim-  
ming pool building in the new  
city park is expected to start  
soon.

The Medford city band  
plans its last concert of the  
summer season tonight at the  
old city park.

**20 YEARS AGO**

July 27, 1899 (Thursday)

Medford's mercury hits  
108.5 degrees and citizens  
sweater.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye  
Smudge Pot" column: "It was  
so hot here Wednesday even  
the cucumbers couldn't keep  
cool."

**30 YEARS AGO**

July 27, 1929 (Saturday)

A preliminary survey for  
the proposed railroad from  
Butte Falls to Klamath Falls  
is completed.

Rogue Valley pears are  
gaining great favor in the  
East, Gain Robinson reports.

**40 YEARS AGO**

July 27, 1919 (Sunday)

All telephone rates in Jack-  
son county are raised.  
Miss Florence Pool is nam-  
ed the new county home  
agent.

**50 YEARS AGO**

July 27, 1869 (Tuesday)

The new Elks lodge is to be  
instituted in Medford within  
the next 30 days.  
The new West Side bank is  
expected to open around  
Sept. 1.

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

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

1. A putter is an instrument used in the game of polo; true or false?
  2. Which king of France was known as "the Grand Monarch"?
  3. How many States of the United States are named for Presidents?
  4. Name the capital of Brazil.
  5. Complete the adage, "A — horse for a — race."
  6. Were boys of 18 years of age drafted in World War II?
  7. In London, an elevator is called a —?
  8. What are the cardinal points of the compass?
  9. What Federal Government body regulates railroad rates in the U. S.?
  10. In what city is the U. S. Naval Academy?
- Answers: 1. False. (golf) 2. Louis XIV. 3. One. (Washington) 4. Rio de Janeiro. 5. "A lean horse for a long race." 6. Yes. 7. Lift. 8. North, South, East West. 9. Interstate Commerce Commission. 10. Annapolis, Md.

**Perry Como Visits**

**Ailing Mother Sunday**

Pittsburgh—UPI—Singer Perry Como visited his ailing mother Sunday in Mercy hospital here and reported later that "she was beginning to respond a little to treatment."  
The crooner said his mother, Lucia, 77, has been a diabetic for years. Friday she underwent surgery for removal of diseased tissues.  
Como flew to New York after the visit. He plans to return to Pittsburgh about the middle of the week.

**Nikita The Phrasemonger**

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds, adored by little statesmen and philosophers and divines.—Emerson on Self-Reliance.

Within the logic of the aphorism, Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev would have to be rated a statesman with a large mind, for certainly he has little temper for the uses of consistency.

The man who reportedly told Averell Harriman in June: "Gromyko only says what we tell him to . . . If he doesn't, we'll fire him and get someone who does" turns around and in July tells reporters in Poland—in reference to the foreign ministers conference in Geneva—"I think nothing. Why must I think? Ask a horse because a horse has a big head for thinking. We have our minister of foreign affairs. Let him think."

**ON THE BASIS**

of his recent performance the Soviet chief of state would appear to be consciously aiming at bringing up to date and personifying Winston Churchill's 1939 estimate of the nation whose destiny he guides—"Russia is a riddle wrapped in a mystery inside an enigma." On July 17, for example, he is quoted: "We should abolish the occupation regime in (West) Berlin and we will press for this." This would appear to be in line with his position as outlined to Harriman: "The time of the occupation are gone forever." But at the same time he was assuring Harriman: "We are prepared to give you every reasonable guarantee that the people of West Berlin can retain whatever structure they desire. We are prepared to have these guarantees supervised either by one or more neutral countries or by the United Nations."

Harriman, even though he is supposed to have toned down Khrushchev's "blunt and brutal" language for publication, notes that he remained unconvinced by Khrushchev's arguments.

**DURING HIS POLISH TOUR**

Khrushchev managed almost to contradict himself within a few hours. The Soviet Premier on July 16 gave a "solemn pledge" that the Soviet Union would "never, never, never start a war." But shortly thereafter he was warning West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer that Adenauer had "forgotten the lesson given to Hitler." The lesson, he declared, "can be repeated again."

Virtually the Richard Halliburton of statesmen, Khrushchev nevertheless on July 20 cancelled a projected Scandinavian tour because of the "anti-Soviet" atmosphere prevailing in Sweden, Denmark and Norway. The Manchester Guardian comments that Khrushchev "may have forgotten" a remark he made on his 1956 visit to Great Britain. "We are political leaders," said the Communist party boss in London, "and understand that on such intricate questions as relations between countries it is impossible to have a unanimous opinion."

ANOTHER inconsistency may have been behind the cancellation of the Scandinavian visit. Khrushchev has thus far been unable to sell his plan to declare the Baltic Sea an atom-free zone. Indeed, the Swedish foreign minister, Osten Unden, was unkind enough last month to point out that Russia was the only Baltic power with nuclear weapons.

The London Times suggests that whatever the circumstances, Khrushchev may have been freeing himself in August "for a broader reason." This could be either a conference with the East Germans—if the Geneva meeting goes badly—or the long-anticipated talks at the summit. On this speculation Vice President Nixon's private conversations with Khrushchev in Moscow—to the extent that they are publicly reported—could help in other respects to unriddle the enigma of Nikita S. Khrushchev.—E.R.R.

**Launching the Savannah**

Mamie Eisenhower wielded the traditional bottle of champagne against the hull of the world's first nuclear-powered merchant ship, the N.S. Savannah, on Tuesday, July 21, at Camden, N. J. All eyes of course were on the future, and there were references to President Eisenhower's statement of Oct. 15, 1956, calling the ship "a floating laboratory . . . a forerunner of atomic merchant and passenger fleets which one day will unite the nations of the world in peaceful trade."

That rosy future, however, is a long way off. Viewed in purely economic terms, the Savannah will be a sea-going white elephant. The required investment—about \$42.5 million—and the poor cargo-to-size ratio badly overbalance the advantage conferred by relatively low operating costs. Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, asked in May to evaluate the commercial prospects of atom-powered cargo vessels, answered with one syllable: "Dim!"

BUT then few expect the Savannah to bring in a 6 per cent return, either in dollars or scientific data. It is a demonstration project, one that can be sailed the world over to show off American skill and, more important, to prove our sincerity about beating swords into plowshares. And an impressive exhibit it will be. Sleek and modern in design, the Savannah will have a maximum power capacity of 74 million watts and will be able to sail 300,000 nautical miles without refueling—that is, for about three full years. These whopping statistics are likely to make the Savannah as effective an instrument of U. S. foreign policy as we've sent abroad since the days of (sh-h-h) gunboat diplomacy.—E.R.R.

**Dennis the Menace**



\* WHERE CAN I HIDE JOEY? HIS MOTHER WANTS TO GIVE HIM A BATH!

**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 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.

**No Utopia**

To the Editor: Your "Human Jungle" editorial Wednesday, July 22, 1959, contains much truth; you recognize some of the frustrating evils and falsehoods man has to cope with through his life in this 20th century.  
Conclusions reached about Utopia, however, at best, offer only insult to the human intellect. Once you admit there is no Utopia, you must abandon the struggle to find it. How can this involve any injustice to mankind? Rather does man not wholly degrade himself by stolidly pursuing that which he knows does not exist?

Truly, there is no Utopia. What then is there to compel man to better himself and his environment? The knowledge there will eventually be a just compensation, reward; and if reward also punishment. Man therefore knows he will be held accountable for his actions. In order to qualify for this reward, he must live according to some norm. Exactly what norm, involves us in man's present confusion. Nevertheless, if a norm has been presented; and man will be compensated according to the way he lives in relation to this norm, every man is capable of knowing this norm regardless of the "jungle of moral, political, and diplomatic confusion."

This norm represents a truth; and may therefore never be compromised.  
This struggle is not eternal. Rather it will end and the manner of the struggle will decide an eternity.

R. J. Howard,  
828 B. West 14th st.,  
Medford.

**Recreational Benefits**

To the Editor: Some people feel that sport fishermen, the three Rogue basin chapters of the Izaak Walton League, and myself, are opposed to a dam on the Rogue river at Lost Creek. A check will reveal that we have been working for a long time to try to secure operation of a dam there that will be beneficial to the fishery.  
We oppose a dam that will be damaging to the Rogue River salmon and steelhead fishery. Many of us have figured out that the Lost Creek project can be operated so as to be beneficial to these fish.

We were able to secure changes in the Coordination Act last Congress which give fish equal partnership with other project purposes such as flood control.  
The time is here to secure a dam that will be operated so as to benefit the fishery. We can use those benefits along with those under flood control, recreation and power to pay for the dam.

Why we insist upon benefiting the fishery is a matter of economics. From 1945 to 1955 the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service made a study of the Rogue River basin to broaden the knowledge of fish resources of the Rogue River basin and their utilization so that these resources would receive adequate consideration whenever plans were formulated to develop the water resources of the basin. This study reveals the following facts:

1. Area is important recreation area; 1,725,000 vacation visitors each year.  
2. 1952 and 1953 an average of 13,845 chinook salmon, weighing 249,210 pounds were taken in the Rogue annually as result of 35,237 angler days effort.  
3. 9,426 steelhead weighing 65,982 pounds were caught each year as result of 22,254 angler days effort.  
4. Commercial troll fishery caught 173,000 chinook a year from the Rogue river.  
5. 1952 to 1954 the average annual chinook salmon run in Rogue was 87,000.  
6. Facilities operated exclusively for hunting and fishing represent capital investment of \$3,000,000.  
7. In addition resorts, motels and other tourist facilities dependent upon hunting and fishing for a large part of their business represent a capital investment of 10 million dollars.  
8. Any loss to fish and wildlife of basin will be reflected in all other associated recreational activities and the economic welfare of the industries dependent thereon so that the accumulative loss to the basin could be very large.

The 1948 report compiled jointly by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Oregon State Game Commission lists the annual value of the Rogue River fishery to the State of Oregon as \$2,155,000. The U. S. Fish and Wild-

life Service in its 1956 report states that water temperatures much over 70 degrees cause considerable losses among both young and adult salmonids.  
Many of us are striving for operation of a dam at Lost Creek so as to lower the water temperatures in the Rogue all the way to the mouth to as low as 70 degrees if possible. It is believed that in a summer like the present it would take all of the 164,000 acres of usable storage to do the job.

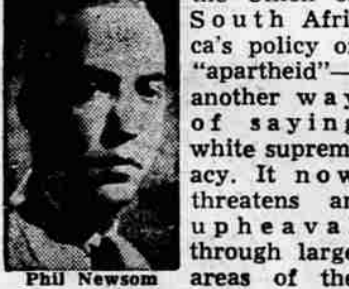
Paul H. Weiland,  
2431 East Main st.  
Medford

**Foreign Notebook: South African Threat To Commonwealth; British Nuclear Talk**

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

**Where There's Smoke**

African nations especially long have had a hatred for the Union of South Africa's policy of "apartheid"—another way of saying white supremacy. It now threatens an upheaval through large areas of the whole British Commonwealth. The threat stems from a veiled hint by South African Minister for External Affairs



Phil Newsom, UPI foreign editor, is in London.

Eric Louw that the Union of South Africa may veto entry into the Commonwealth of certain states now considering a boycott on South African goods. Louw specifically told South Africans not to be unduly concerned over boycotts because they are a two-edged weapon—"the time might come, for instance, when the West Indies Federation which hopes to become a member of the Commonwealth would bitterly regret its present boycott of South African goods." The independent African Commonwealth nation of Ghana is not expected to pass lightly over Louw's statement. If Ghana should threaten to quit the Commonwealth, other non-white members such as India,

Pakistan, Ceylon and Malaya might join the act.

**Nuclear**

How serious is the British Labor party split over nuclear policy? Probably not as bad as it might appear. Some powerful unions are urging the Labor party to adopt a policy which would mean that Britain all alone would renounce nuclear weapons if and when it came to power in an election. But leader Hugh Gaitskell is convinced that if he becomes British premier, he will have the support of his party to permit Britain to remain in the nuclear club. He firmly believes the non-nuclear proponents are a minority.

Red China's propagandists may have cut off their own noses to spite their face recently. While the Communists spend millions to convert the Japanese to "pink neutrality," the Reds turned down a request by a big Japanese television network to exchange news film. The reason from Peking: "We won't exchange news film with Japan while pro-American Prime Minister Kishi is in office."

**Freedom of the News?**

Word trickling out of Iraq is that in the recent pro-Communist uprising in the Kirkuk area of northern Iraq casualty figures were exaggerated. They were exaggerated because most sources available to Western newsmen desperately wanted the anti-Red forces to win and hoped to make it look as bad as possible for the Reds—possibly to encourage other anti-Red forces to join the fray. Other side of the coin—Red propaganda still circulates freely in Baghdad. Western news media operate under tremendous difficulties.

**Matter of Fact**

By Joseph Alsop

**EISENHOWER ON BERLIN**

Washington—A story about Dwight D. Eisenhower, that is highly, even grimly relevant at the moment, is told at the State Department. It concerns a meeting between the President and the Ambassador to Germany, David Bruce, that took place some months ago.



Joseph Alsop, UPI columnist, is in Washington.

The demand for another surrender somewhere else. Therefore, the President said grimly, he would indeed fight a nuclear war for Berlin if driven to it.  
That was long ago. But the President's reported statement to Bruce was echoed in large measure by his remarks to the White House reporters last week, about the sleepless nights he had experienced because of the thought of using nuclear weapons to defend Berlin. In fact, one must assume (and it is a sobering assumption) that the President's honest intention is exactly what he says it is—not to give a significant inch, and to fight rather than surrender if he has to do so.

AS THE President is a man who relies so heavily on his staff officers, these men, and chiefly Secretary of State Christian A. Herter, will define the phrase "not give an inch." Theoretically, their definition could quite easily turn out to be a concealed surrender. But on the gut-issue, so far as one can judge, Herter is as firm as John Foster Dulles ever was.

In these circumstances, it is bewildering that almost nothing has been done, even today, to give tangible expression to the President's resolution. With very little plain speaking about the choice that he lies ahead, President Eisenhower could win in a way no one could mistake. By so doing, he would strengthen Secretary Herter's hand immeasurably. Instead, while making his firm statement for the record, the President has allowed the country to fall into a state of uncorseted complacency about the Berlin crisis. Therefore Khrushchev tells all and sundry that the "workers" of America will not support the President's announced policy.

IN THE military sphere, too, the President has been persuaded with much difficulty by Secretary Herter to order what are officially called "quiet precautions easily noticeable by the Soviet intelligence." But he has steadfastly refused to order the major measures that would convince the Kremlin he means business.

It is very plain from the way Khrushchev has been speaking and acting that he does not think the President means business. That error, if it is an error, can needlessly lead on to a world tragedy. For just that reason, if the President truly means business, it is his duty to show it in the most decisive and unarguable way.

Why has he not done so? First of all, when the foregoing arguments have been outlined to him, he has always replied that "everyone knows" what his policy is, because he has explained his policy at press conference after press conference. It has never occurred to Eisenhower, apparently, that the Kremlin is only impressed by acts, and never by words.

Then too, there is the pull of the curious Eisenhower political technique, which has been described by Arthur Schlesinger Jr.—"whenever clear cut issues threaten to burst into flame, he douses them with torrents of platitudes and piety." The description may be cruel, but the technique is real, and it has been pretty effective so far in American domestic politics. The only trouble is that it has now become a very dangerous technique indeed.  
(Copyright 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

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**Book on Cuba Said To Contain Facts To Merit Consideration**

By LYLE C. WILSON  
UPI Correspondent

Washington (UPI)—If some political and lay observers seem to be snake-bit with fear that Mr. Fidel Castro's Cuba may become a Communist center of poisonous activity, there are certain related facts which merit consideration.

For example, there are the facts related in a just-published book by R. Hart Phillips, "Cuba, Island of Paradox," is the book's name, published by McDowell, Obolensky. Miss Phillips has lived in Cuba since 1920 and since 1937 she has been a New York Times staff correspondent there.

The significant facts in Miss Phillips' book are that Cuba was a major Communist center of poisonous anti-American activity and not so long ago, either.

**Honest Election**

The time was in the mid 1940s after Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin had succeeded Gen. Fulgencio Batista as president in an election which Batista's enemies conceded was wholly honest. Grau San Martin was anti-Communist, had promised during his campaign to take strong measures against the Cuban Reds.

Cuba's Communists, however, persuaded the new president that they were good citizens and he decided after taking office to accept their support. That was in 1944. By 1946, Miss Phillips relates, the education association of Cuba was sounding an alarm that Communist Party members were gaining control of all teachers' associations in the island. They were indoctrinating the Cuban youth.

"Cuba had become," Miss Phillips writes, "one of the focal points of Communist propaganda in the western

hemisphere and a center from which orders went to other countries.

**Agitators' Schools**

"Schools for agitators were being operated and anti-American programs were being initiated. Every one of the Cuban unions was headed by Communists. The Communists controlled the powerful radio station Mil Diez, Cuba's only free channel, and the daily paper Hoy, which published direct propaganda cables from Moscow."

The Communist Party line was this: The United States was both seeking to exploit all of Latin America and, with the atomic bomb, actively was planning another war to obtain control of the entire world. The propaganda password was: Yankee imperialism. The purpose was to arouse sufficient anger against the United States to destroy U. S. influence throughout Latin America.

**What Happens Next**

It is not necessary to suggest that because such was the situation with Grau San Martin in the presidential palace that the new president was a Communist. It is not necessary to suggest, either, that Castro is a Communist because a somewhat similar situation seems now to be developing in Cuba. The best informed Americans, including President Eisenhower, are careful to avoid making any such accusation.

Castro and Grau San Martin both entered office as extravagantly popular idols. Neither could have repudiated the Cuban Communists and made it stick. The fact which is disquieting in the United States is that Grau San Martin did not do that, with well known results, as set down by Miss Phillips.  
Castro doesn't repudiate the Reds, either. The question is: what happens in Cuba next?  
China produces about half the world's output of tea but uses most of it herself.

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