

MAIL TRIBUNE

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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 28, 1949 (Thursday). Gov. Douglas McKay approves removal of rent control in Medford and Ashland.

20 YEARS AGO July 28, 1939 (Friday). Donald Smith, 13, of Medford, heads for Portland to compete in big-league soap box derby competition.

30 YEARS AGO July 28, 1929 (Sunday). The chamber of commerce plans to urge construction of the Williams creek cut-off. A brush fire at Shady Cove is brought under control.

40 YEARS AGO July 28, 1919 (Monday). Carl Y. Tengwald returns from military service and plans to remain here.

50 YEARS AGO July 28, 1909 (Wednesday). The Medford Commercial club plans entertainment for the marksmen expected at the Pacific Indians meet here in September.

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

1. Two square feet contain the same area as two feet square; true or false? 2. How many ounces are in a gallon? 3. In which city is the spectacular "Mummers' Parade" usually held on New Year's Day? 4. Which is the older, Harvard University, or Yale University? 5. If you had a marimba, would you eat it, play it, or ride it? 6. Which weighs more—dry air or damp air? 7. Is bituminous coal a hard, or a soft, coal? 8. Name the brutal slave dealer in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." 9. Which of these is the most malleable—gold, silver, or platinum? 10. What is the interest cost per month on \$100, when the annual rate is 6 per cent.

Answers: 1. False. (Two feet square is twice the area of two square feet). 2. 128. 3. Philadelphia. 4. Harvard. 5. Play it. 6. Dry air. 7. Soft. 8. Simon Legree. 9. Gold. 10. 50 cents.

Shakespeare - Tonight

Tonight is the night. For the 19th time, the Oregon Shakespearean Festival association will open a season of plays. This time, there is a difference. No longer is the theater a sort of jerry-built firetrap.

Through the assistance of the Ford Foundation and the Oregon Centennial Commission, the festival was able to attract back many of its most distinguished and popular actors of seasons past. They, and a bright list of newcomers, give promise of being among the most distinguished companies ever to play in the festival.

There are a thousand-and-one details to be thought of, assigned, and completed. Publicity and advertising schedules are set up. Potential actors are contacted. The physical properties are renovated and readied.

It should be a doubly exciting occasion. And tonight is the night. — E.A.

Sprague, Kennedy Agree

Quite by coincidence, statements by two writers concerning the so-called "loyalty oath" now required of recipients of educational aid from the federal government, came across the desk yesterday morning.

Both, Republican ex-governor and Democratic senator, are highly intelligent, literate and thoughtful men. And both think the "loyalty oath" is silly.

Senator Kennedy's views were contained in a letter, a portion of which follows:

"After the National Defense Education bill was passed last year, colleges woke up to the fact that it required students receiving loans or scholarships and fellowships to take a loyalty oath. . . . It is not the simple oath pledging loyalty to the constitution and laws but one of those abjuring oaths which have caused serious commotion in academic circles. . . . Professors are willing to take oaths of loyalty. . . . But dislike swearing to some negative oath. . . . Affirmative loyalty oaths, yes; negative oaths, no."

We agree with both of these distinguished men. Disloyal people have no objection to signing a perjured oath. But many honest and conscientious people do object to the negativism of the present requirement.

The sad postscript is that last week the Senate voted, 49 to 42, to send the repealer bill back to committee, thus killing it for this session. — E.A.

Dennis the Menace

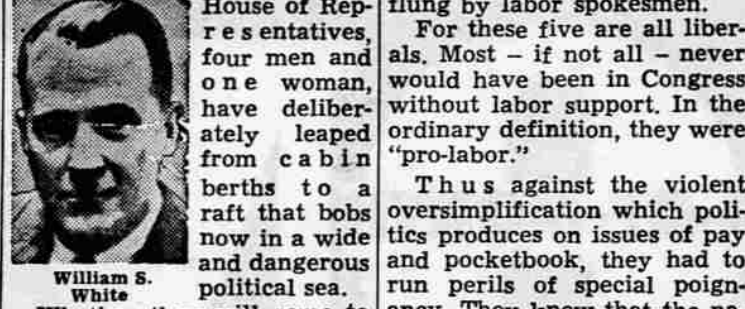


"WHEN I LOCK MY DOOR IT MEANS I DON'T WANNA SEE ANYBODY!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

FIVE ON A RAFT. Washington—Five comparatively young and comparatively unknown members of the House of Representatives, four men and one woman, have deliberately leaped from a cabin berth to a raft that bobs now in a wide and dangerous political sea.



Whether they will come to safe harbor or sink in the next election will not be the least important of all the tests at the polls in 1960. For what they have done is to take a great risk in defense of a principle bigger than all of them or any party. Their happens to be the Democratic party. But the question they embody is not partisan, nor even ideological.

They have assumed, these five people on a raft, that in the end the voters will permit politicians to act on tough national issues in the public interest, rather than only in some group interest. They have assumed that in the end Congress has an inescapable duty to perform on such issues, come what may.

THIS, all the same, is where the five took their stand. What they said to labor was about this: We are still basically for you and not "against" you. We have no intention to destroy you. But you will not even listen to any real chance of any kind, even though we know — and you really know, too — that some changes must be made. You will denounce us? Very well, if you must. But we are the people's elected representatives — including yours. We asked for the responsibility to make the laws. We are going to discharge the responsibility we asked for. We are going to do it in everybody's interest — not the least of which is your own interest. And we are going to make the parliamentary process work.

It will be interesting to see what labor does next year to this raft of the five that bobs upon so wide, so dangerous — and so lonely — a sea. (Copyright, 1959, by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

Air, Ground Search Starts for Two Men

Fairbanks, Alaska—(UP)—An air ground search was started Monday for two men who disappeared Sunday in the rugged country about 50 miles southwest of here.

Missing were Lee Slaton, 64, a visitor from San Diego, Calif., and Dan W. Taylor, Fairbanks, a clerk with the Northern Commercial company here.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

NEW YORK COPS are used to just about everything, but one traffic officer was stopped cold at the sight of an old sedan parked on a sidewalk with four occupants solemnly fishing out of its open windows. The man in the driver's seat furtively beckoned to the cop. "The poor nuts think they're going to catch some salmon here. I'm humoring them by playing along."

"You're in a 'no parking' area, buddy," interrupted the cop, "so you'll have to humor your nutty friends some place else."



Contributed by my 12-year-old son Jonathan: Why is a traffic cop like a chair with a crack in the seat? Because if you don't park correctly, they'll both pinch you. A prominent TV sponsor just dropped his summer replacement. His wife came back to town. © 1959, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate.

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.

How About It? To the Editor: How do they get that way? Committees supposedly skilled in the various kind of arts and thereby able to judge what is best for us ordinary grub-line workers to work and strive for in a better way of life. For instance, when the President got a gander at the art exhibit to be displayed in Moscow to represent art here in America and our way of life, etc., he really hit the ceiling. A painter of real life himself, the cadaverous, nightmarish atrocities that greeted his practiced eye, was reported as being really something. There was little he could do about the originals already there, but there was some hope of scurrying about to get some real life paintings of American life aboard the first plane for display in Moscow, so that they would not think us entirely crackpot.

Quite some years ago, a high art committee was selected to use the \$20,000 left by a de-

Editorial Comment

LAWYERS POLICE SELVES. Recent news stories noted that two more Oregon lawyers have been disbarred, removed from the practice of their profession in the future.

Disbarment is a serious punishment. It's pretty tough to tell a man who has studied through four years of college and three of law school and then spent several years in practice that he can no longer be allowed to earn a living in his chosen profession.

This, one might think, is harsh medicine for the relatively few ills of the legal profession. Oregon medicine apparently is harsher than that of most states. But that doesn't mean the treatment isn't entirely justified.

Nationally, disbarments have dropped slightly in the past three years. Oregon figures have not only stood up — more interesting is that fact that of all lawyers disbarred in the United States, a disproportionately high percentage, considering the number of lawyers practicing in this state, seems to come from Oregon.

Why? Is it because Oregon lawyers are more likely to embezzle, to mishandle funds of their clients, or to take advantage of those with no knowledge of their rights? We think not.

More likely, it is because the membership of the Board of Governors of the Oregon State Bar, charged with policing their own profession, are more sensitive to their responsibilities in this field than similar organizations in other states.

There has been pressure in the past—from both within and without the Board of Governors—to tighten up still further in Oregon. It is hard to tell if this is being done because of lack of adequate measurements, but it is certain that Oregon lawyers are not being treated too gently.

Oregon has slightly less than one percent of the nation's practicing attorneys. Yet Oregon had nearly ten percent of the national total of disbarments in a recent year.

The law is the only one of our professions which is granted the sole right to police and to govern itself. This fact alone is the best argument for a continued strong program of enforcement of ethical standards, not for protection of lawyers but for the aid of their clients and the public served by attorneys.

It's apparent that Oregon bar standards are being maintained. As the executive officer of the State Bar recently said: "The Oregon State Bar is among the most alert, active and conscientious bars in the United States in the field of admission and discipline. It is equally cognizant that it is dealing with the very liveli-hood of its members."

In some bar associations, apparently, the second part of the statement above is being given more weight than the first. This is not true in this state. And we're all fortunate that it's not, even if it's tough on misbehaving lawyers. — Bend Bulletin.

PHONY MONEY FOUND. Topiltzsee, Austria—(UP)—Dividers Monday recovered a case containing \$840,000 in forged British bank notes from Topiltz lake. The notes were part of a great quantity forged by the Nazis during World War II in an abortive plot to flood Britain with fake money and ruin its economy.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

POLLSTERS' ELECTION. Washington — In both great parties, the politicians' obsession with the public opinion polls has now reached an unprecedented pitch. Unless the trend is reversed, in fact, the contest of 1960 is likely to be remembered as the "pollsters' election."

To be sure, the influence of pollsters is by no means a new phenomenon in American politics. Thomas E. Dewey lost the election in 1948, because he let his strategy be shaped by Dr. Gallup's inquiries, rather than by the ordinary rules of politics. In 1952 Robert A. Taft lost the nomination on the "Taft can't win" slogan; and this slogan directly derived from the public opinion polls.

Yet these were isolated incidents, each involving the fortunes of a single individual. Today the polls' influence crops up in every phase of the pre-convention struggles of both the Democrats and the Republicans. It is only necessary to itemize, in order to see how far the thing has gone.

AMONG the Democrats, to begin with, Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts is the front-runner so solely because of the polls. With his youth and his Catholicism to alarm the politicians, Kennedy would not even be a serious candidate, if it were not for the polls' evidence of massive popular support for Kennedy, an openly anti-Catholic Democratic politician cannot laugh off a contender who gets more than 60 per cent of the vote in New York State—which was Kennedy's score in a recent private poll paid for with Re-

publican money. By the same token, Kennedy's whole strategy is keyed to the polls. He is planning to enter the Ohio primary against the wishes of Gov. Mike DiSalle's powerful state organization. He dares to do so because the able pollster patronized by the Kennedy high command, Lou Harris, got such favorable results in a careful poll in Ohio.

By the same token, Kennedy is counting on securing the big New York and Illinois delegations, largely because of the polls. He rightly believes, for instance, that Carmine DiSapio is almost sure to end in the Kennedy camp, if next May's New York poll results are the same as the astonishing results cited above.

AMONG the Republicans, the situation is more complex, but it can be even more official-politician in the end. In brief, Vice President Richard M. Nixon would already be absolutely certain of the Republican nomination, if it were not for the polls. Nixon has always been frankly fearful that the polls would pin the "can't win" label on him; and he has lately received something of a body blow in the form of Dr. Gallup's last poll.

In this poll, the Democratic ticket was headed by Adlai Stevenson, while Kennedy in second place, while Nixon led for the Republicans with New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller in second place. The almost incredible result was 56 per cent of the vote for Stevenson-Kennedy, and 44 per cent for Nixon-Rockefeller.

The Nixon forces regard Stevenson as one of the weakest Democratic candidates. Thus they incline to attribute Gallup's poll-result to Kennedy's presence in the second place. This is perhaps true, since Kennedy ran more than 10 percentage points ahead of Stevenson in the Republican-financed New York poll above mentioned. In any case, Nixon's outwardly impregnable position will gradually become fragile and vulnerable, if Dr. Gallup produces many more results like his last.

As Nixon's public image is so solidly established, there is little he can do about the polls except hope for the best. In the camp of Gov. Rockefeller, in contrast, it is thought that something can be done, and there is already much argument about how and when to do it.

THE Rockefeller problem is simple. After riding very high at the time of his great victory in New York, Governor Rockefeller dropped behind Vice President Nixon in the Gallup and many other polls, when he presented his program to increase New York State taxes. Still running second, he cannot exploit the "Nixon-can't-win" slogan. If he waits to make his presidential bid until next year, as his plan has always been, it may be too late—because he is running second in the polls.

Hence the Governor is now being pressed to abandon his ostentatious pre-occupation with his own state, and to make speaking and baby-kissing forays into other states. The admitted purpose is to raise his standing in the polls. If this plan is adopted and succeeds, and if Dr. Gallup's results on Nixon do not improve, the whole Republican picture can be changed overnight.

Such is the polls' influence. To this reporter, it seems a pernicious influence, since the polls only describe the current state of opinion, and ignore the influences that may alter men's minds. Yet they are also fascinating. In fact, it may as well be admitted that this reporter is now going off to do a little doorbell ringing himself. (c) 1959, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

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