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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
Aug. 13, 1949 (Saturday)
Rogue valley amateur radio "hams" are helping publicize this area in foreign parts.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 13, 1939 (Sunday)
Medford City Councilman H. S. (Hob) Deuel is injured in an automobile accident.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 13, 1929 (Tuesday)
Eight fires in the Pleasant creek district are reported the work of a firebug.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 13, 1919 (Wednesday)
Mrs. Fred Fick and her daughter, Virginia, of Jacksonville leave on a trip to Iowa.

50 YEARS AGO
Aug. 13, 1909 (Friday)
Harvesting of Bartlett pears is reported to be in full swing.

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

1. In connection with police work, what is a "Black Maria"?
2. According to the Apostles' Creed, on what day did Jesus rise again from the dead?

3. The U. S. Constitution requires the testimony of how many witnesses to the same overt act in order to convict a person for treason?
4. Addis Ababa is the capital of what kingdom situated in northeast Africa?

5. Name the inventor of the cotton gin.
6. If your boat sank to the bottom of a lake which was 10 fathoms deep, would it be 30, 45, or 60 feet down?

7. "Ben Davis," "Northern Spy" and "York Imperial" are all names of what kind of fruit?
8. Name the wife of Hiawatha, the Indian heroine in Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha."

9. Is it easier to lift an object in water or in air?
10. A farmer had a bushel of flour left after he had paid the miller 1/9 of his flour for grinding the wheat; how much flour did the wheat make?

Answers: 1. Prisoner van. 2. Third day. 3. Two. 4. Ethiopia (Abyssinia). 5. Eli Whitely. 6. 80 feet. 7. Apples. 8. Minnehaha. 9. Water. 10. 1 and 1/9 bushels.

ZIONIST LEADER DIES
Haifa, Israel (UPI) - David Pinski, 87, a pioneer in modern Yiddish literature and a leader of the labor-Zionist movement, died Wednesday after a long illness.

Tripe-and a Lie

An ordinarily pleasant young man by the name of Ed Elder is sheriff of Lane county. Report has it that he's been a good sheriff.

Recently he announced that he is going to seek the Republican nomination for Congress from the fourth Oregon district. And he's been running as hard as he can ever since, even though the primary election is 10 months away and the general election is 15 months away.

Most of his running, understandably enough, has been against the office's incumbent, Congressman Charles O. Porter.

NOW politics is a fascinating business. It is also, on occasion, a rough and tumble business. It's no place for a man with a thin skin. And Charlie's skin is about as thick as that of anyone we know.

But that's no reason why Elder should begin with a barrage of vilification, half-truths and at least one outright lie.

A press release from the "Ed Elder for Congress Committee" contains remarks Elder made at a Kiwanis club meeting recently. Most of it is the usual political business of questioning an opponent's qualifications, intelligence and motives. Most of it is pure tripe, but the kind of tripe one gets used to in the political arena.

BUT then Elder gets on even shakier ground. Using Porter's well-publicized talk with James Hoffa, Elder takes off on a new tack. His press release says:

"Elder said that Porter's open reception of Hoffa was another indication of Porter's selectivity of dictators whom he favors; others that Porter favors are Fidel Castro of Cuba, whose recent display of control of the presidency, leaves much doubt as to his support of democratic principles; and Mao Tse-Tung, of Red China; while among those of whom Porter openly disapproves are Franco of Spain and Trujillo of the Dominican Republic."

If you examine this paragraph you find it to be a superb bit of innuendo, with one or two facts scattered around to lend it verisimilitude.

FOR instance, Porter has made no secret of his animosity toward Trujillo, and of his jaundiced view of the Fascist Franco.

But to say that he "favors" Castro is a half-truth at best. Porter saw hope in Castro's revolution against the dictator Batista; counseled with him in an attempt to convince him of the necessity of democratic processes; rejoiced when it looked as though Castro would succeed; and has been distressed when he gave evidence of going astray.

Likewise, to call Porter's unexpected chat with Hoffa an "open reception" is stretching the truth a bit. But let that pass.

TO SAY, however, that Porter "favors" Mao Tse-Tung is another matter. It is a lie.

Porter supports the view (with which many Oregon businessmen agree) that China offers a tremendous potential market for Oregon products, and has advocated an exploration of the possibility of opening trade with it, under certain conditions.

This view, certainly, is debatable. But to twist it into a statement that Porter "favors" the head of the Communist Chinese regime is to stretch even the flexible limitations of political comment past the point of decency and truth.

Porter abhors dictatorship in any form. To say otherwise is to smear a man with whom one may disagree, but whom one must, if honest, respect.—E.A.

DST for Oregon?

In November of 1950, the voters of Oregon cast their ballots in favor of "universal standard time." The vote was 277,633 to 195,319.

In November of 1952, they voted again to retain standard time, 399,981 to 256,981.

In November of 1954, once again they voted, this time turning down daylight saving time by a margin of 300,007 to 252,305.

In November of 1960, they will vote on the daylight time proposal once again.

THE first time, the margin was 82,314 votes; the second it was 143,000 votes, and the third time it dwindled to 47,707 votes.

In each case, a considerable portion of the anti-DST vote came from organized labor, or was influenced by the substantial advertising campaigns against DST sponsored by labor.

Such will not be the case in 1960, for the Oregon AFL-CIO last week voted to reverse its historic opposition to DST—although the vote was by a narrow margin.

But it means, at the very least, that organized labor, as such, will not oppose and fight against DST as in the past.

AND this, of course, could influence a very great many votes, either directly or indirectly. If only 1 voter in each 12 who voted against DST in 1954—or fewer than 25,000—had changed, DST would have been approved.

The AFL-CIO action alone might be enough to tip the balance next year.

But the Register-Guard points to another factor which might influence a pro-DST vote—the fact that since 1954 television has arrived in a vast majority of Oregon homes. An inconvenient revision of viewing habits occurs in a non-DST state when the networks shift to daylight time.

These factors, plus others, could well bring Oregon to start observing daylight time come April of 1961.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



Now don't yell at me this time an' maybe I'll make it!

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
The Labor Reform Tangle
Despite labor's opposition to it, the middle-of-the-road Elliott bill has the support of Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn, all the House's moderate Democrats, and the 10 to 15 Republican members who care about the labor vote in their districts. This group in the center is being badly squeezed, however, between the union-controlled left wing Democrats and right wing members.

Washington - The labor reform fight has produced the worst legislative tangle, the most flagrant lobbying, and the greatest output of heat without light in the recent history of the House of Representatives. Yet it is worth trying to thread one's way through the tangle.

Three different bills are involved, to begin with. Least severe is the bill sponsored by Rep. John F. Shelley, Democrat, of California. It mainly calls for disclosure of union financial transactions. It has been called the "milk and water" bill. But it is actually roughly comparable to the quite significant labor reform bill passed in New York state by Gov. Nelson Rockefeller. (Editor's note: This is the bill defeated in the House yesterday.)

Second, there is the bill sponsored by Rep. Carl Elliott, Democrat, of Alabama, which was favorably reported by a majority of the House Committee on Education and Labor. Besides strong requirements for disclosure, the Elliott bill regulates secondary boycotts and other dubious labor practices. It is roughly comparable to the bill that passed the Senate.

Third there is the bill sponsored by Reps. Robert P. Griffin, R., Michigan, and Phil M. Landrum, Democrat, Georgia. The Griffin-Landrum bill goes much further than the Elliott bill in its restrictions on secondary boycotts, picketing, and so on. In view of its origin, this might better be called the bill of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers. It has also won President Eisenhower's public endorsement.

AMONG the labor leaders, James R. Hoffa of the Teamsters and old John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers are opposed to all labor reform legislation, no matter what. Even the Shelley bill would handicap Hoffa. Hoffa's lobbyist, John Seazi, (meaning Hoffa) "cannot live with" the middle-of-the-road Elliott bill.

The Shelley bill is supported by labor leaders who have acknowledged the need for reform, like George Meany of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. It is in fact their bill, not Hoffa's, and they are its only backers. Meany and the others like him are actively opposing the Elliott bill, saying it is anti-labor. As for the Griffin-Landrum bill, it arouses the same labor emotions as the right-to-work issue which did not conspicuously aid the Republicans in the last Congressional elections.

One can predict, however, that if Hallett passes his "killer" bill in the House, no law will reach the statute books. For the Senate conferees will never accept the "killer," whereas they would accept with cheers the bill that Hoffa's own lobbyist says Hoffa cannot live with.

Hundreds of men have fought the flames. Officers have done their duty in directing traffic and in trying to keep order. I was well made aware of this fact on Sunday when I attempted to drive up the mine road. We have a patch of everbearing strawberries up there that are in need of constant attention. The officer who stopped me at the foot of the hill was adamant. He was carrying out his orders to let no one but property owners and authorized persons by. I complied. You would have too. I didn't have a gun on my hip and what is more would not have shot anyone if I had had one.

At any rate we did get up there Monday and harvested our "hickory" smoke flavored picking of berries. The owner of the place was a bit dejected. You would too if you had lost a 40-year accumulation of shop tools and mining equipment.

He and a friend were the only ones able to fight the flames when they broke out in his area. The crews had not arrived. His friend fell exhausted to the ground. In fact he passed out. The flames were near. The lady in the house phoned for assistance. A friend rounded up four men and started for the scene. He was stopped at the foot of the hill and refused admittance. Another lad attempted to pass. He lied that his father-in-law had had a heart attack and got through.

We live in a tense, complicated age. A businessman who wrote that, I would like to ask, what was meant by referring to me living in Medford as living in the boon-docks? It grieves me to show my ignorance, but I just don't get it!

I have never advocated getting rid of the mills, as your note seems to imply. I am as aware as anyone how vital they are to the economy of the valley. However, this does not mean they should be excluded from taking steps to control the smoke and ash situation that now exists.

Some people must SEE smoke to be assured all is well, and jobs available. This is far from true. I suggest you might do a little studying on air pollution and industry, in order to clarify your ideas.

If you had read the articles in the paper during June, you would realize that the majority of mill owners and man-

Italy Shows Disquieting Signs of Coming Apart at Seams as Republic, Writer Says

By DANIEL F. GILMORE
Rome - (UPI) - Italy is beginning to show some disquieting signs of coming apart at the seams as a republic.

It is something like "states rights" in the U.S.A., the North-South hangover from the American Civil War, and then some.

Italy is a unified word for a peninsula and island which have many aspects.

The sun-baked and turbulent island of Sicily - a land of passion and politics - the Austrian-speaking northern region of the Alto Adige (South Tyrol), and the mountainous, French-aligned region of Valle D'Aosta are causing acute headaches.

Each of these regions is "autonomous," with its own local government; each is fiercely proud of local traditions, culture of language.

All are causing trouble to the Rome central government. In some cases there is active assistance from abroad.

The Communists, always eager to add to a boiling pot, are riding the "independence from Rome" tide for all it's worth.

And Austria, which gained its independence as a "neutral" state only four years ago, is by no means impartial about the Austrian minority in northern Italy.

A big chunk of northern Italy once belonged to Austria.

aggers are as concerned about the problem and its solution as the average citizen.

We wish only to work WITH them in finding this solution, which will benefit all who live here now, and in the future.

If I wished to die a slow agonizing death - I certainly would return to L.A. as you suggest, and I have no doubt you are not alone in your wish.

Those of you who have lived here most of your lives do not fully realize how fortunate you've been in having a beautiful clean community in which to live and raise your families.

A few Oregonians are unable to understand how an outsider could love the valley as you do. In many cases this feeling is intensified, because you know what it is to live in the rush and filth of a metropolitan area.

It is because of this love that I am trying, in my small way, to regain and hold the beauty and sparking air you once had.

You may not like it, but Medford is growing! The effects of air pollution may not be disastrous NOW. But it would be well worth our while if we would all try to look a little farther than the end of our noses.

Mrs. Leonard Mathews, 1124 West 10th St., Medford.

Must Regain Trust
To the Editor: These lines are not being written to stir up any trouble. However in this age of hustle and bustle, with crime and dishonesty on most every side, one sometimes wonders about some things.

Most everyone is aware of the fact that we've had a fire in this area. Whose fault? Well, no one is sure, but the gaunt ash-covered, once green hills testify to the fact that something, or someone, was responsible.

Hundreds of men have fought the flames. Officers have done their duty in directing traffic and in trying to keep order. I was well made aware of this fact on Sunday when I attempted to drive up the mine road. We have a patch of everbearing strawberries up there that are in need of constant attention.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

FACTS OF LIFE

When the President goes to Europe he will talk separately to our three principal allies, first with Dr. Adenauer, then with Mr. Macmillan and then with Gen. de Gaulle.

There is, it seems, to be no common meeting of the four Western heads of government. The separate meetings, which Gen. de Gaulle has insisted upon, are supposed to make it clear to the world that when President Eisenhower talks with Chairman Khrushchev, he is not the authorized negotiator of the Western world.

Although it may look as if this weakens the President's position, in fact it will strengthen it. In no circumstances could the President wish to make a private deal with Mr. K. affecting the interests of any of our allies.

They will all have to be consulted and each will have to give his consent to any agreement. But, just because the President has no official collective mandate from the allies, he will be free to explore without embarrassment all the possibilities of co-existence. It will not be like Geneva, where nobody on either side was free to maneuver, much less to negotiate.

THERE is no great mystery about the significance of the Eisenhower-Khrushchev visits. They are a recognition of the fundamental fact of the world today that the issue of peace or war will be decided in Moscow and in Washington. Only the U. S. S. R. and U. S. A. can wage a nuclear war, and they alone, therefore, can make the ultimate decisions which mean peace or war. They cannot delegate to their allies the ultimate decision and, whatever the appearances, they maintain, this underlying reality will prevail.

These are the facts of life in the middle of the twentieth century. Because of them, whenever the cold war reaches a point of irreconcilable conflict, the two powers have to find a way around it. That is what they did at Geneva in 1955, when nothing was settled except that for four years there was in fact a standstill about Germany.

That, presumably, is what they will do once again in 1959. Most probably no legal settlement will be agreed to. But a way may well be found to avoid a showdown over Berlin.

If a way is found, it will be because Moscow and Washington have decided that they do not intend to have a world war over Berlin.

IN THIS connection, there is a misunderstanding abroad which, in the interest of general political hygiene, must be cleared up. It is that the British and ourselves, now that our policies have converged, are less resolute and courageous in facing war with the Russians than are Germany and France. This is such sheer nonsense that if it were not frequently insinuated, it might be politely ignored.

The truth is that France and Germany are for all practical purposes disarmed or jointly they are quite unable even to contemplate a war with Russia.

The real difference within our Western alliance is that Dr. Adenauer and Gen. de Gaulle think that Mr. K. is bluffing about Berlin. The British do not think he is bluffing, and neither do we. It does not seem likely to us that Mr. K. would abandon his campaign about Western Berlin just because we called his bluff by refusing to negotiate with him. He would be bound to do something and, unfortunately, he is able to do quite a lot. He is able to give the officials of the East German Communist state control of the access to Berlin, and to let them—always by measures short of war—make an infernal nuisance of themselves.

Then our bluff would be called. For we, the French and the West Germans included, are not going to open a road to West Berlin by driving the East German troops and police out of East Germany, and we are not going to use nuclear bombs to clear out the East German bureaucrats making as much mischief as they can get away with.

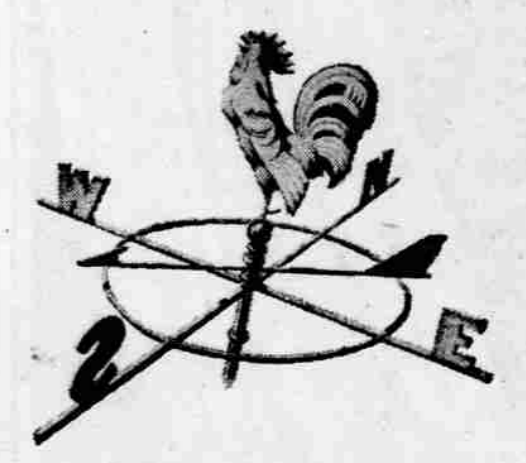
It might make us look very silly to enter into a contest to determine who is bluffing the most.

THERE is another aspect of the two-power parleys which is poignant. It is the effect of the exchange of visits on the refugees in America and on the underground resistance in Eastern Europe. There is no doubt at all that these visits could not take place if it were the serious and deliberate policy of this country to encourage rebellion in Eastern Europe and to support rebellion if it takes place. But this is not our policy. If it ever was our policy, it has long since been abandoned. We did not intervene during the uprisings in East Germany, Poland, and Hungary, and in fact, though not explicitly, we have adopted the view that freedom in Europe must be gained not by revolution but by evolution.

This is a realistic, a sound, and a humane policy. For the opposite policy, that of incitement to rebellion, can lead only to bloody disasters after heroic and futile sacrifice. The other way is the better one. A relaxation of international tension between the U. S. A. and the U. S. S. R. will relax the tensions inside of Eastern Europe, and freedom there, as freedom everywhere, flourishes best in an atmosphere of peace. This is, I am confident, the view of the wisest patriots among our friends in Eastern Europe.

We must beware of the professional agitators here in this country, especially those who are playing American politics with what Theodore Roosevelt used to call the hypenated vote.

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