

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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. 18, 1949 (Thursday)
Jackson county's huckle-
berry crop is reported to be
extremely poor this year.

Some 120 airborne artillery-
men and infantrymen are to
"attack" Medford airport
Sept. 18 as part of the city's
aviation fair.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 18, 1939 (Friday)
Edward G. Brown, who
came to Medford in 1909 and
soon afterwards established a
food and drink emporium by
that name at Main and Front
streets, announced that he and his
wife are retiring.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column (By
Claude E. Ingalls): "As I grow
older I find that my notion of
nothing to see is the initiation
of a candidate for membership
into a lodge."

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 18, 1929 (Sunday)
Fire Chief Elliott holds a
party for all boys of the city.
The model plant of South-
ern Oregon Sales, Inc., will
open Thursday.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 18, 1919 (Monday)
Fifteen firefighters are dis-
patched to Foots creek to com-
bat a brush fire.
Local Bartletts are now
selling in New York for \$3.71
a box.

50 YEARS AGO
Aug. 18, 1909 (Wednesday)
Picking at the Gorsuch orchard
this year confirms that
this tract is "the best Bartlett
pear orchard in the world."
The bleached bones of a
man with a bullet in the skull
are discovered along Trail
creek, and are believed to be
the remains of Will King, who
disappeared mysteriously four
years ago.

What's Your I.Q.?

- Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
 - 1. When it is autumn in the Rockies, what season is it in the Andes?
 - 2. What is the most abundant metallic element in the world?
 - 3. What valuable medicine is obtained from the bark of the cinchona tree?
 - 4. What seven letters are used in the Roman system of numerals?
 - 5. What famous New York State prison is located at Ossining?
 - 6. Which of these is heaviest; irridium, osmium, platinum?
 - 7. Does the law require that an inventor hire a patent attorney to obtain a patent?
 - 8. With what New England town do you associate John Harvard?
 - 9. Is a moppet a baby, a long-haired dog, or a mop used for cleaning a cannon?
 - 10. Which was the older son, Cain or Abel?
- Answers: 1. Spring. 2. Aluminum. 3. Quinine. 4. I V X L C D M. 5. Sing Sing. 6. Osmium. 7. No. 8. Cambridge, Mass. 9. All three. 10. Cain.

KEEPS OFF HIS FEET
Waterbury, Vt.—UPI—Mailman L. F. Marchi won an award from the National Safety Council for 24 years of safe driving.

Rocky's 'Platform'

Like charting the skips and jumps in an evening's conversation, tracking public opinion to its source is nearly always a hopeless task. By the same token, it's futile to seek a cause-and-effect relation between a single formulation of opinion and events which follow.

Nonetheless, it may be useful to try to see what's happened to the block-buster reports issued during 1958 by the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.

These reports were the work of a high octane combination of scholars, opinion-makers and political insiders. But the policies advocated seem, whether rightly or wrongly, to have become identified in the public mind with the personality and political fortunes of Nelson A. Rockefeller.

TO DATE, there have been four reports. The first dealt with defense, the second with domestic economics, the third with foreign economic policy and the fourth with education. All were long and packed with specifics. Only a few of the main policy recommendations can be cited here.

The military report, prepared by Henry A. Kissinger (Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy), called for increasing the defense budget at a rate of \$3 billion a year for the "next several fiscal years," tightening lines of authority in the defense department to reduce inter-service rivalries, and revising strategy to prepare for "the full gamut of possible limited wars."

The defense department was, of course, reorganized in 1958, with President Eisenhower himself leading the fight. No doubt the Rockefeller report helped drum up support. However, the President stopped a long way short of the report's recommendations, and Congress wouldn't go even that far.

The creation of the Strategic Army Corps in May, 1958, was a tiny step along the path of the last recommendation. As for the first: much of the \$2 billion tacked on to the defense budget in the past two years has gone for purposes which the report seemed to disapprove.

THE tally sheet on domestic economics is equally spotty. Congress speeded up the public works program, as recommended to fight the recession. But there was no general tax cut, nor, since the recession ended, has there been any move to develop a shelf of programs for emergencies. Detailed suggestions on tax reform, agriculture, metropolitan problems, economic growth and welfare matters have simply added to the volume of debate.

The same can be said for the education report, least specific of the four. Federal aid—to which the report saw no alternative short of a "painful . . . overhaul of state and local tax systems"—is up again in Congress. But the issue is perennial.

In terms of results, the foreign economic policy report seems to have been the most fruitful. Steps have been taken to improve economic ties with Latin America, and there has been a definite shift toward longer-haul development programs and away from short-term aid.

PERHAPS it's too much to suggest that these reports were the launching platform for Rockefeller's skyrocket political rise. But they certainly gave him jet assistance on the takeoff. And, along with several reports yet to be published, they could furnish similar aid if, after consulting the oracles, Rockefeller decides this November to enter the lists against Nixon.

Obviously the gap between the goals set forth in the reports and achievement is wide enough so that any journeyman politician, let alone Rockefeller, ought to be able to throw together a serviceable platform out of leftover planks.—E.R.R.

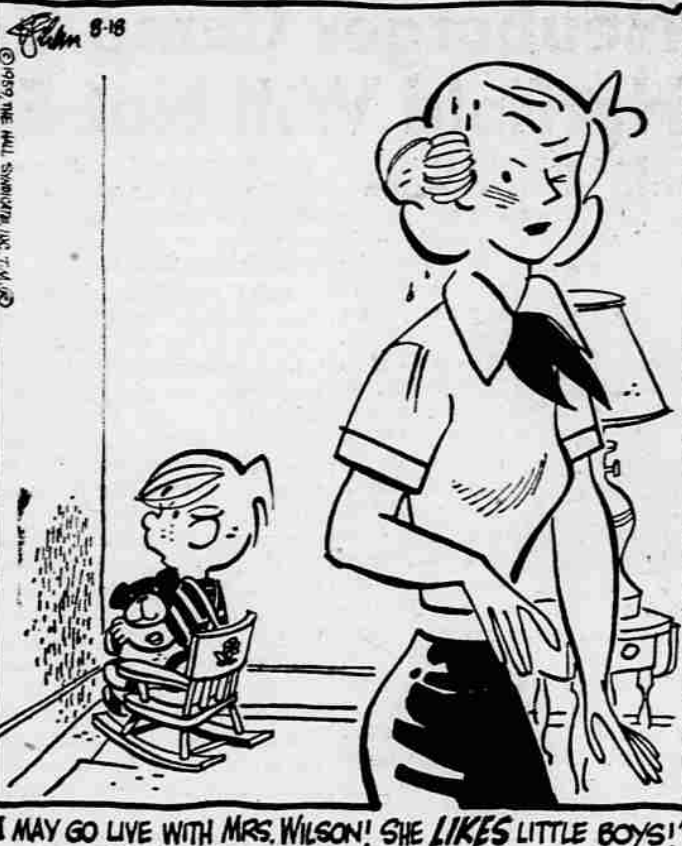
U.S. Industrial Colonization

Results of a new survey of spending abroad by American private industry show that outlays for new plant, expanding as had been foreseen, are taking a new and significant turn. A McGraw-Hill study discloses that new money for plant, equipment, and property outside the United States this year will run to \$2,143,600,000—up 5 per cent from 1958 investment. A like expenditure is expected for 1960.

Even more important, U. S. manufacturers next year expect to spend more on new facilities in Europe than in Canada and Latin America combined. This is a reversal of a long-term trend and must certainly be attributable to new conditions brought about by the European common market. In contrast, in 1957, about 92 per cent of the capital of American industry invested in manufacturing abroad was in these regions—44.4 per cent in Canada, 21.3 per cent in Latin America, and 25.3 per cent in western Europe.

IN SEARCH of a better basis of competition with foreign firms, U. S. companies are pushing sales by foreign subsidiaries to such an extent that they are expected to increase faster than U. S. exports. Total exports are reversing a downward trend this year and are expected to continue upward next year. Even so, the new figures support the contention of Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), April 21, that "the export of American jobs has just begun." American capital invested abroad, American automation and know-how, on top of lower foreign wages, Proxmire holds, are a combination "not only cutting a terrible swath in the export market for American factories," but also "beginning to cost them some of their domestic U. S. markets."—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



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.

Dunes Opposition Reasons
To the Editor: I am interested in your editorial on Cape Hatteras in which you mentioned the proposed Oregon Dunes National Seashore, implying that what was good for the outer banks of North Carolina would be good here. Let me point out a few differences:

(1) There: not a single home was taken. Here: About 250 year-around homes in the proposed area. Conrad L. Wirth, director of the national parks, has stated, "We hope eventually to eliminate all housing."

(2) There: no recreational areas. Here: the 522-acre Honeyman State Park, county parks, five U. S. Forest Service camps in the 12,000 acres along the coast next to the state-owned beaches with more planned. Ample access to dunes, lakes and beaches—no "vanishing shoreline."

(3) There: little industry—some fishing. Here: dairies, resorts, lumbering, tree farms, etc., with good prospects for vast amounts of water under dunes which could not be used under park regulations, we have been informed.

(4) There: a mild climate for year-around tourist trade. Here: much rain. These are just a few of the differences. Finally, it should be understood that opposition to the proposed seashore is not confined to the Florence area.

Judging from our clipping service, about half the newspapers which have taken a stand editorially are opposed. The Lane County Chamber of Commerce, the Baker County Chamber of Commerce and, we have reason to believe, the Seaside and the Grants Pass chambers are opposed. The latter two have not passed resolutions, as yet, but members have expressed strong opposition. The State Grange, at its annual convention opposed the project. So did the Northwest Council of Indians after a thorough investigation.

The current issue of "Living Lands," published by the Oregon Association of Soil Conservation Districts, in its leading editorial, declares that the association "has backed the Siaslaw board in opposing the proposal."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Ervin L. Peterson, in speaking before the Portland Chamber of Commerce, expressed strong opposition, obviously reflecting the attitude of the agriculture department.

Sen. Wayne Morse and Congressman Edith Green do not favor the seashore. Charles O. Porter appears to be doubtful and is making an investigation. A committee of the Oregon legislature tabled a memorial recommending the project.

It is true that at first opposition was largely from this area but as our fellow Oregonians have obtained accurate information more and more of them are rejecting the ill-conceived proposal.

John S. Parker, Committee on Information, Western Lane Taxpayers Association, Box 25, Florence, Ore.

Let's Go Along
To the Editor: About "Air Pollution Again": As we all know, the two major industries in this valley are timber and pears. We all in this valley depend on them for a livelihood. It is good and well to keep our valley pure. I suppose it is well to do away with every kind of pollution. But

Confusing Indonesia Celebrating Tenth Anniversary of Achieving Independence

By ARNOLD DIBBLE
Tokyo — UPI — The most puzzling, misunderstood and one of the potentially most powerful nations in Asia is Indonesia, which has just celebrated its first decade of sovereignty.

To the above it might be added that Indonesia is confusing, frustrating, ugly, beautiful, rich, poor, and just about any other adjective that might come to mind. One observer described Indonesia as: "Three thousand islands looking for a nation."

On Aug. 17, 1949, The Netherlands finally gave up going to sue the pants off'n you."

YIPES! The Army has already got my pants. They got them in 1917. The Army ran out of pants, but that didn't stop them from taking me. They came up to my house, went into the clothes closet, came out with two pair of pants, put me in them and took me with two pair of pants. When I arrived at Ft. Stevens, I got 19 months on kitchen police for saluting a colonel with fishhooks in my own hat.

Another letter I received from California said: "We liked your stories about sergeants, you are the world's champion kwazy writer." Anyhow, my sponsors and I are getting some of the darndest letters.

Everett Acklin, Ashland, Ore.

Tunnel-Not Chairlift
To the Editor: A relative sent me your editorial about the "Abominable Chairlift" which appeared in your paper last month. In regard to this matter I wish to propose that Congressman Charles O. Porter drop his pursuit of his chairlift into the inner slope of the crater at Crater Lake and take up the more worthwhile project of tunneling an elevator shaft to the gates of Hades.

This would of course necessitate non-meltable steel towers, but at least there wouldn't be much beauty marred along the way. His object is to permit more people to see the crater from the lake view in the view is less spectacular from the top. My proposed project would certainly offer a spectacular view at the bottom too.

But if no other reason will change the congressman's mind, surely the practical aspects will. After all, the season is a year-around affair and the traffic is probably terrific.

I hope Mr. Porter will conduct a poll in his district about this new recommendation and publish the results as soon as possible.

Mrs. John Pendleton (a native Oregonian) 2446 Walnut ave., Venice Calif.

Radio Fire Coverage
To the Editor: Is there any law, rule, or reason why local radio stations would not supply local people with local news? I refer to the sadly inadequate coverage of the fire in the Ashland area during its later stages. Repeatedly during the second and third days of the blaze, we tuned in local stations including the one in Ashland, in hopes of getting news of its progress and the valiant battle to subdue it, and only once, on the second day, were we successful.

At almost any hour of the day one could hear all about the steel strike, the debate over pending labor legislation, what Mr. Hoover thinks about world affairs, how many rounds of golf the President had completed on that particular day, and news of the brush fire at Elsinore, Calif. Conceivably if California station announcers behaved in a similar manner, one might have had news of the Ashland fire by tuning in Elsinore. Unfortunately our radio reception was inadequate to find out.

Every able-bodied man in the families of our nearest neighbors were on the fire line, and since most of their households are not equipped with television, it was impossible to get any news of them except for the very rare and inadequate reports which dribbled through the endless sequence of drivel via radio. We all felt the public was deserving of better treatment.

(Name on File) Jacksonville, Ore.

and ended nearly 500 years of rule over the world's largest archipelago, stretching almost from India to Australia. Indonesia proclaimed its independence four years earlier, in 1945. As to whether the Indonesians were ready for self-government—and if not, why not—is an argument that still rages bitterly between Jakarta and The Hague.

Dutch Position Untenable
But it was all academic because the harassment of Indonesian guerrillas—plus the machinations of international diplomacy—made the Dutch position untenable; and

on the personal level, tragic, as thousands of Dutch citizens, many of whom had never seen their homeland, were forced to flee this lush tropical land which many argue was the site of the biblical garden of Eden.

Today, the situation in Indonesia is not dissimilar to the United States ten years after it had shaken the yoke of George III, except that in many years of Indonesia living conditions of the rulers and the ruled are more primitive than America 170 years ago. Hard to believe, but true.

President Sukarno has just ordered a return to his favorite political philosophy, "guided democracy," abolished political parties within his government, and cracked down on public political debate—on the street corners and in the press.

This has led to charges of "dictatorship." Open to Question
But like just about every other conclusion drawn in Indonesia, this charge of "dictatorship" might be open to question. Certainly, in most other nations such action would constitute dictatorship, pure and simple.

But Indonesia, like the original American states, is more under the control of local political and military leaders in many areas than it is under the control of Jakarta, the central government's capital. Army commanders, in many areas, carry out their own foreign trade negotiations, levy their own taxes, and in general run little kingdoms that are thousands of miles away from Jakarta—in spirit as well as in actuality.

Further, there appears to be such a delicate balance within the central government itself that no one can actually aspire to dictatorship. Someday, perhaps, but not now.

U. S. Backs Nasution
The two main players are, of course, Sukarno and his chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution. The best informed observers of Indonesia doubt that either could survive without the other.

The United States has given strong backing to Nasution, who is known to be strongly anti-Communist. And under the able, low-pressure ambassadorship of Howard P. Jones, America's stock has been going up steadily since its low point in the spring of last year.

But Nasution can scarcely risk making any bid for power before he has gotten the armed forces, including his far-flung regional commanders, under firm control—and that seems to be a long way off.

IT WAS performed at the sacrifices to the spirits of the ancestors and the spirits of the land and the grain. It was thought to help the seasons and encourage the crops and strengthen the government and improve public order. No wonder, then, that rock 'n' roll-ish tendencies before the holy altars caused fustbudgets to fust.

To be sure, if one may judge by surviving and very much later old music of China and Japan, even the music that left Marquis Wen "not tired" would have caused a snore at the most respectable church social. But that is only another proof of the first rule one learns by taking refuge in the past, the rule that everything is relative. And the story of Marquis Wen also proves the second rule, that eternal change and eternal continuity are the sole constants in the life of men.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THEY ROCKED. THEY ROLLED. Washington—Every sensible person has a favorite refuge, remote from the dusty concerns of his daily life. It may be parakeet training, or big game hunting, or just the opium of television, but it serves a necessary purpose. This reporter's refuge happens to be the past.

This confession and/or self-justification is in order, because China in the millennium of Our Lord has no business creeping into a political column, and the ancient Chinese musical criticism is even more out of place.

All the same the knowledge that the old Chinese had a serious roll 'n' roll problem may console parents alarmed by the wild ways of their offspring, moralists who connect roll 'n' roll with juvenile delinquency, and even the "Pravda" editorial writers who are so horrified by young Communists' taste for Western jazz. The evidence was discovered in the "Record of Music," a section of the "Li Chih" or "Book of Rites," which was reputedly compiled by Confucius himself.

One likes to think of the Marquis's court, happily purged of libidinous sounds, firmly restored to complete decorum, with Tzu-hsia snugly triumphant in his corner. But it is even more enjoyable to realize that this kind of argument may really have occurred in 800 or 600 or 700 B.C. Maybe it did not occur exactly as reported in the "Record of Music." As the Chinese classics are also Chinese puzzles, their literal accuracy is not dependable, but there certainly was a general debate about old music and new, which is duly reflected in the "Record." In this debate, furthermore, persons like Tzu-hsia certainly felt just as violently as he is represented as feeling. They had even better reason to feel violently, after all, than the "Pravda" editorial writers, who clearly feel very violently indeed. For this was sacred and magical music of the Old Chinese were debating about.

THE Marquis Wen of Wei, reports the "Record," "asked (Confucius's disciple) Tzu-hsia: 'When . . . I listen to the ancient music, I am only afraid that I shall go to sleep. When I listen to the music of Cheng and Wei, I do not feel tired. Let me inquire why I should feel so differently under the old and new music?'"

"Tzu-hsia replied: 'In the old music (and) is harmonious, correct and (all) is harmonious . . . (ii) the superior man speaks of and follows the ways of antiquity. The character is cultivated; the family is regulated; and peace and order are secured throughout the kingdom. This is the manner of the old music.'

"But now in the new music, (the performers) advance and retire without any regular order. The music is corrupt to excess. There is no end to its violence. Among the players . . . boys and girls are mixed together, and there

is no distinction between father and son . . . this is the fashion of the new music. "What you ask about is music; and what you like is sound. Now music and sound are akin, but they are not the same."

Presumably these stern words convinced the Marquis Wen, though perhaps without correcting his sad tendency to doze off during performances of classical music. He undoubtedly agreed with Tzu-hsia's reminder that "a ruler who has to be careful what he likes and dislikes." Presumably, too, he was a conscientious overlord of his small corner of Old China. Otherwise, he would just have ordered out the dancing girls and boys, without nervously asking Tzu-hsia about it.

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