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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
April 1, 1950 (Saturday)
State Rep. Ben Day, Gold Hill, left for Portland today where he will attend meetings of the state legislative interim committee on natural resources.

20 YEARS AGO
April 1, 1940 (Monday)
Jackson county voters, outside of Ashland, will vote tomorrow on the County School Law.

30 YEARS AGO
April 1, 1930 (Tuesday)
Petition filed with county court urging site on North Central ave. for new county courthouse.

40 YEARS AGO
April 1, 1920 (Thursday)
Tomlin box factory increases its capacity here with installation of a band mill.

50 YEARS AGO
April 1, 1910 (Friday)
Rumor circulating that Southern Pacific railroad will build a line to Crater Lake and is planning a large promotion campaign to advertise lake across the country.

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

1. U.S. Senators are elected for terms of how many years?
2. In bowling are the pins set in the form of a triangle, or a square?
3. Who administers the oath of office to newly-elected members of the U.S. House of Representatives?
4. What three things do the most to help a man get up in the world?
5. Some of the States do not impose capital punishment for any crime; true or false?
6. In poker, which hand is higher—a flush, or a full house?
7. How may sea water be made drinkable?
8. Who commanded a fleet of vessels whose names were Nina, Pinta and Santa Maria?
9. What government agency controls the issuance of radio and television station licenses in the U.S.?
10. What two National Parks are located in the State of Washington?

Why Not Oregon?

In a news letter from Tucson, Arizona, we noted with some surprise that Arizona has a total of 17 national monuments within its borders. Oregon has only two, Oregon Caves, and Ft. Clatsop, the brand-new one near Astoria, marking the end of the Lewis and Clark journey across the nation. Oregon also has one national park, Crater Lake.

We have nothing against Arizona, and presume that all of its 17 national monuments (not to mention Grand Canyon National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation area) are well deserved. But we're a bit jealous.

WE BELIEVE that Oregon has just as beautiful scenery, and, except for Indian pueblo ruins, just as interesting attractions, as Arizona. Oregon has been slighted in the national park and national monument department.

We'd like to see Oregon recognized a bit more equitably.

The first step should be the creation of a national seashore in the Oregon Dunes area—a project on which the late Sen. Richard L. Neuberger was working at the time of his death. A bill to create such an area, and to name it for Senator Neuberger, has been introduced in the House by Congressman Porter, and in the Senate by Senators Mansfield and Kuchel. It has an excellent chance of passing, now that it has the support of most agencies and individuals involved.

BUT that shouldn't be the limit of our ambitions for areas of national stature.

For instance, in the Cascades there are a number of areas with every bit as much attraction as areas which have been honored with federal designation and protection.

First on the list, we believe, is the Three Sisters area, including some of the most beautiful and fascinating lava beds anywhere.

The Mt. Jefferson area, including a large "wilderness" area, may not be quite as spectacular as, say, Glacier or Mt. Ranier or Yellowstone National Parks. But it is every bit as beautiful and significant as, for instance, Great Smokies National Park, and others.

THERE are areas in the Willowa Mountains which we would compare with any mountain scenery anywhere in the world.

And, though it might strike some as fanciful, there are parts of the "high desert" in central and eastern Oregon which should, we believe, be set aside and enjoyed as samples of unique western terrain—bleak and bare but, in its way, beautiful and attractive.

And what about the Grand Canyon of the Snake—deepest canyon in North America?

Perhaps we need a few more people like Will Steele, who almost single-handedly carried on the battle which created Crater Lake National Park, and like Dick Neuberger, who knew the beauties and benefits of the out-of-doors, and fought to preserve them.—E.A.

Legislative Pay

Most of the measures on which Oregon's voters will pass judgment this year will be on the November election ballot.

There's one exception, a measure which will be on the May primary election ballot.

This proposal would raise the pay of members of the legislature from the equivalent of \$50 per month to \$175 per month.

The measure should pass. About the only question is whether the increase is really enough.

THERE are many reasons why legislators should be paid more than they are.

Most important is the fact that with legislative pay only \$600 per year, the number of people who can run for the legislature is limited to those who are wealthy enough so they don't have to worry, those who are "subsidized" by some special-interest group, or those who are willing to make a considerable financial sacrifice.

As a result many potentially top-flight legislators never even run for that office. They can't afford to.

THE "Bi-Partisan Committee for Fair Legislative Salaries" has been formed to work for passage of the pay-increase measure. It reports that Oregon's legislators are among the worst-paid in the nation.

Just to the south of us, California pays its legislators \$6,000 a year. Washington pays \$1,200 per year, plus \$15 per day during legislative sessions. Alaska pays \$3,000 per year, plus \$40 per day for expenses during sessions.

In Oregon the pay is \$600 per year, plus 10 cents per mile for only one trip between home and Salem, plus stationery and postage. And that's all.

FOR this amount, they must attend the regular sessions every other year (plus whatever special sessions may be called), and in addition devote a great deal of time between sessions to legislative committee work and other duties.

Since regular sessions in recent years have been lasting about 100 days, it works out to about \$12 for each day of the session, far less than the cost of living in Salem, to say nothing of lost income, travel expenses, the necessity to maintain two homes, and so on.

No one should have to pay out several thousand dollars for the privilege of serving his state as a member of its lawmaking body.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"HOWDY YOURSELF, STRANGER... AND I SURE WISH YOU WERE ONE!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE WOMEN'S VOTE
Washington—Two very large American groups have great if entirely different reasons to fear "the women's vote" in this year's presidential election. These are the male sex and the Democratic party.

The concern of the men in this 40th anniversary year of woman's suffrage can be simply stated. Let's face it: there is a strong probability that for the first time in history more female than male votes will be cast and that women will begin to control our politics—in both parties—even more than they have been doing.

This is a threat to tradition which all men can properly fear, whether they be Democrats, Republicans, Independents or whatnot. You don't need to be a partisan—except a pro-male partisan—to look with less than satisfaction on this prospect. You only need to be a member of that large band, the highly un-exclusive American male club.

WOMEN long since have been spending most of the money earned in the United States, even though most of it is earned by men. Now they are on the verge of doing most of the electing, too.

The Democratic party's anxiety, on the other hand, is strictly partisan—and strictly business. For the Democrats certain unpleasant facts are all too clear:

For many years each successive presidential election has seen more and more women voting. For example, 39 per cent more women voted in 1952 than in 1948, as against only 18 per cent more men. In 1948 women made up 46 per cent of the Republican vote; in 1952 they made up 52 per cent; in 1956 they made up 52.5 per cent.

Already, therefore, Republican women have been outvoting Republican men in that party.

Moreover, in all recent history the "women's vote" has been more and more Republican. In 1952, according to figures based on surveys by the nonpartisan American Heritage Foundation, women represented 46.5 per cent of the total vote cast for Democratic candidate Adlai E. Stevenson and 51.9 per cent of the total vote cast for Republican Dwight D. Eisenhower. In 1956 women represented 46.2 per cent of the Stevenson vote and 52.5 per cent of the Eisenhower vote.

TO PUT IT another way, an estimated 12,700,000 women voted for Stevenson in 1952 against 17,600,000 for Eisenhower. In 1956 the total women's vote for Stevenson dropped to 12,000,000 while that for Eisenhower rose to 18,700,000. And in 1958 women came within an inch of casting as large a grand total vote—that is, in both parties—as the men. The grand total female vote was estimated by the Gallup at 30,900,000; the male vote at 30,900,000.

Now, the latest census figures put the adult female population for this year at 55,661,000 as against a male population of 52,378,000. And the future gets tougher for man the farther the census bureau looks into it. In 1970 adult females will outnumber males by 4,668,000; in 1980 by 5,454,000.

Women thus could be described as the most profound "unsecret" (and unquiet) weapon of the G.O.P. for this November—and for later. To sharpen up this already sharp

weapon is the purpose of Mrs. Clare B. Williams, the Republican national committee's female chief, in the eighth annual Republican women's conference which brings 2,000 G.O.P. women here for partisan basic training April 2 to April 5.

THE DEMOCRATS have a very savvy ladies' chairman, too, in Mrs. Katie Louchheim. There is no doubt, however, that the fundamental Democratic problem today is to find a way to appeal to more women—who on the whole seem to prefer the more-or-less conservatism of the Republicans to the more-or-less liberalism of the Democrats.

Maybe there is one other point, too. This correspondent has long suspected—and never proved—that the fact the G.O.P. is usually considered more desirable socially has not done the G.O.P. any harm with the ladies.

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IN THE DAYS NEWS
By FRANK JENKINS

From the Middle West: Floods, triggered by a spring thaw which melted heavy snows claimed seven lives—four in Missouri, two in Nebraska and one in Kansas. More than two thousand persons who fled their homes at Sioux City, Iowa, jammed the city auditorium and private homes. . . . The worst floods in half a century submerged whole communities in southeast Nebraska, where the rampaging Platte river surged over hundreds of square miles. . . . Tornadoes accompanying the storm cut a six-mile-wide swath through Iowa.

Hail the SIZE OF GOLF BALLS added to the misery in the flood belt. So much hail fell at Luray, Missouri, that snow plows had to be used to clear highways of the accumulated ice.

And so on.

Wilson Compares Federal Spending To Old-Time 'Free' Lunch; Costs Hidden

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington—(UPI)—This is the month of the day of reckoning. The day is April 15.

That is income tax day, the day on which the voter-taxpayers make a down payment on what the politicians promise to give them if the politicians are elected next November.

This payment will be no more than a down payment, however. The voter-taxpayers are a gullible lot. On the record, as it stands, the voter-taxpayers will believe almost anything. They believe, even, in free lunch.

Free lunch was an institution of the old time beer saloon. The old time beer saloon, itself, was an institution and it, too, is gone along with free lunch, perpetual motion, and, maybe, the pioneer spirit of the USA.

Free lunch varied from saloon to saloon. At most it was hot, thickly-sliced ripe ham, with gravy, vegetables and such, or a big roast of beef with all the trimmings. At the least it was of sandwiches and pickles, tomatoes, perhaps, and all the mustard or ketchup you could spread.

This free lunch was for the customers and there was no direct charge. In that sense, only, this lunch was free. With a nickel beer, a customer could browse the free lunch counter from end to end and back again, forking up eatables which would cost, maybe, 85 cents to one dollar in a restaurant nearby.

A bum minus a nickel for beer might dart in and out clutching in one hand a stolen sandwich and clutching the seat of his pants with the other. The store keepers did not encourage bums minus nickels to browse the lunch counter. A kick in the pants sped such moochers on their way.

Built In Prices
The honored guests were the beer and whisky drinkers, the rummier the better. Built into the prices of their beer and whisky was a fat and ample margin of profit. This margin more than paid for the liquor consumed. It paid, also, for the so-called free lunch. It had left over enough pennies per drink to swell the storekeeper's bank account, to send his kids to college and the like.

No one ever claimed that the free lunch was not good. But it was not free. The customers were picking up their part of the tab each time their elbows bent. The cost was concealed, however, and the storekeeper got away with claiming that his forage was free lunch.

The customers never challenged this claim any more than the voter-taxpayer seems to challenge the claim of the politicians that he can give them something for nothing simply by tapping the U.S. Treasury till. These promises of the politicians are beginning to resound through the land this year. If the record proves anything, it probably is that the voter-taxpayer is likely to buy the promises of the loudest promiser who promises the most.

Promises Cost
The idea that these promises will cost money and that someone will have to pay seems not to be raised in the voter-taxpayer's mind. Perhaps that is because the promising politicians have improved on the strategy of the saloon free lunch. Saloon free lunch paid its way over the bar as drinks were bought.

Political free lunch is partly on the cuff. The voter-taxpayer is required merely to make a down payment. He leaves it to his kids and theirs to pay the rest.

South African Leader Shows No Weakening in 'Apartheid'

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

The man-of-the-week: Hendrik Verwoerd (pronounced Fair - voo' - er), prime minister of the Union of South Africa.

The place: Capetown. The quote: "If natives got a vote they would rule because of their numbers. The white man must be paramount. Only white people who represent whites should rule."

Troubles mounted this week for the grey-eyed, grey-haired prime minister whose political career has been based on extremeism and who is regarded as one of the chief architects of South Africa's apartheid white supremacy laws.

But as unrest mounted among the union's black population and as protest marches carried to the heart of Capetown, the stern, Bible-quoting Verwoerd showed no signs of easing the bonds which restrict Negroes, mixed bloods and Asians to the areas and conditions in which they may live, worship and work.

This week in Parliament he reiterated a warning to the Negroes that his government would use "adequate force" to enforce its white supremacy laws.

More than 70 Negroes, including women and children, already had died in the past week and a half and hundreds

had been wounded in clashes with South African police. Verwoerd's warning meant that more could die unless they returned to their allotted place.

Shows Attitude Early
Verwoerd is a professor of psychology turned politician whose racist attitudes became apparent early.

In 1936, he was prominent in a public protest against plans for South Africa to provide a haven for a shipload of Jewish refugees from Nazi Germany.

In the last 10 years, he has authored some of South Africa's most repressive race laws.

Ironically, at the same time he has been instrumental in building schools, hospitals and housing developments for Negroes. But their numbers have been insufficient to make more than a minor dent in slums, illness and ignorance among Africans.

Born in Netherlands
Verwoerd was born in the Netherlands in 1901 but moved with his parents to Africa when he was two.

Before becoming professor of applied psychology at the University of Stellenbosch, cultural center of Afrikaaner nationalism, he studied in Germany at the universities of Hamburg, Leipzig and Berlin.

He is a tall, handsome man with an athletic figure who boasts that not one of his seven children ever has been bathed or put to bed by a Negro servant.

His Nationalist Party draws its support from the 1,600,

000 South Africans of Dutch ancestry who call themselves Afrikaanders. His party sees a spiritual justification for keeping the races apart and Verwoerd uses Old Testament references to support his arguments.

Wood on the Ground
To the Editor: I am of the opinion that there should be steps taken in the legislature to prohibit leaving portions of trees in the woods, after logging, which can be sold for any purpose, to require that such useful portions of trees be sold or otherwise be disposed of in a manner which will benefit the people and not left on the ground to rot or be unnecessarily burned.

The time is sure to come when our virgin timber will all be gone, much of which has been left in the woods to rot and of which a goodly percentage is still useable for many purposes.

One firm of my acquaintance has many thousands of acres of logged over territory, which has a terrific volume of useful material left on the ground to rot. They evidently are not interested in selling or giving away this material, much of which is quite valuable for some purposes, split shakes, shingles, fence posts, grape stakes, mine props, fence rails, (believe it or not, there is a market for them) poles for construction, etc. In fact, the firm referred to above has an attitude somewhat like a dog with a bone.

Something should be done. Floyd R. McCabe, Mt. Pitt Star route Butte Falls, Ore.

Box-Cars!
To the Editor: Who's got all der box-cars? We have appointed 20 Committees to find out. Der Republicans tink der Democrats lost all der box-cars. Dey should, dey was in der Vitheouse long enough. Der Democrats tink der Republicans lost all der marbles. Dey should, dey was trying to get into der Vitheouse for 16 years. Aye don't know who lost der box-cars, but der taxpayer lost der shirt.

For 40 years, Aye dodge all passenger trains of der Southern Pacific, der Yacksonville Limited, der Eagle Point Express, und den Aye almost got hit with von Atchison Topeka und Sante-Fe box-car on der railroad crossing in Medford.

We can't get hit no more by der passenger trains, but Ve is lucky. Ve can still get hit by der box-cars.

Ve could get hit with von 1902 Brush automobile on top of der Siskiyous, easier than Ve could get hit with von passenger train in der Rogue River Valley.

The other day, I got a very short letter from a lady in northern California. It said: "Are you a people eater?" "Was you ever kicked in der head by der horse?"

Pleeze Lady! Vatch it. Der vord is HAID. Everett Acklin Ashland, Ore.

REJECT FISH PLAN
Moscow—(UPI)—Japan Thursday turned down a Soviet plan for slashing the red salmon catch and claimed it was technically impractical to sort red salmon from other types of fish. The move came at a three-hour session of the Soviet-Japanese fishing negotiations, the Soviet news agency Tass said Thursday night.

PUFF OF LOOT
Courtral, Belgium—(UPI)—Andre Houtiekier was very pleased when a stranger in a cafe offered him a cigar. It was Houtiekier's own expensive brand. Feeling that all was well with the world Houtiekier walked the few blocks to his home only to discover that the place had been burglarized. Among the items missing was his humidor of cigars.

HENRY FRICK DIES
Montclair, N.J.—(UPI)—Henry Edgeworth Frick, 85, chief of U.S. maritime construction in World War II, died Thursday. Frick was a former vice president of American President Lines and of the Export Steamship Co.

Salem Newspaper Expands Service
Salem—(UPI)—The Capital Journal, Salem afternoon newspaper, announced today it has expanded its home delivery service to the Oregon coast and the McMinnville area.

In a front page announcement, Publisher E. A. Brown said the move expands the paper's home delivery service area to eight western Oregon counties.

Brown said establishment of carrier routes would be completed within a few weeks.

In addition to several new carrier routes already set up, the increased service will take in all of the McMinnville area and Lafayette and the coastal communities of Roads End, Oceanlake, Delake, Nelscott, Taft and Cutler City.

REMEMBER the Pharisee?
Gazing upon others, less fortunate than he, he said smugly: "I thank thee, Oh Lord, that I am not as these others." Let's not be like that. Let's put it this way: "We thank thee, Oh Lord, that we live where we do."

FROM Washington:
Space science groups reorganized that microphones be landed on Mars and Venus to LISTEN FOR SIGNS OF LIFE.

MORE from Washington, along the same line, but even more fantastic: Representative James G. Fulton of Pennsylvania proposed today that a GIANT HOSPITAL AND MEDICAL CENTER BE LAUNCHED TO ORBIT AROUND THE EARTH.

Congressman Fulton, a member of the house space committee, said the radiation in space might aid cancer victims and the weightlessness would be beneficial to old folks and persons suffering from heart ailments.

HMMMMMMMM
Do you reckon we just might be going off the deep end in this space business?

PERSONALLY, I have a notion that before we start launching hospitals and giant medical centers off into the wild blue yonder we'd better get more of them financed and built and functioning here on old Mother Earth.

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