

WYOMING TRIBUNE
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NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
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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
May 24, 1950 (Wednesday)
Voters in Medford school district yesterday approved a \$1 million 1950-51 school budget which is some \$200,000 over the 6 per cent limitation.

20 YEARS AGO
May 24, 1940 (Friday)
Solicitation was tightened up in Medford today as the Red Cross campaign committee worked to place Jackson county among the first in the state to raise their quotas of funds for the aid of people suffering in the European war zones—this is first Red Cross campaign here since 1923.

30 YEARS AGO
May 24, 1930 (Saturday)
Origin of Delmel building fire still undetermined. Geologists find man lived in Lake county 17,000 years ago.

40 YEARS AGO
May 24, 1920 (Monday)
Medford's Mayor Gates is a witness before a federal board investigating the high cost of sugar.

50 YEARS AGO
May 24, 1910 (Tuesday)
Veterans of the Grand Old Army of the Republic will parade down the streets of Medford today for local observance of Decoration day.

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

- 1. Indigo is what color?
 - 2. The owner of a car in which of these vocations would most likely display a caduceus—clergyman, engineer, or physician?
 - 3. In which state is Duke University?
 - 4. Name the principal men in the controversial 1945 Yalta Conference.
 - 5. How many living U.S. presidents have been depicted on U.S. postage stamps?
 - 6. Under the social security program, how old must an insured worker be to collect benefits on the basis of his contribution?
 - 7. Name the author of the poem "Snowbound."
 - 8. Which of these Florida cities is farther South: Jacksonville, Miami, Palm Beach?
 - 9. Cooks know that there are 12, 16, or 20 tablespoons in a cup measurement?
 - 10. Is the State of Iowa east or west of the Mississippi River?
- Answers: 1. Reddish-blue. 2. Physician. 3. North Carolina (at Durham). 4. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, Joseph Stalin. 5. None. 6. 65 years. 7. John Greenleaf Whittier. 8. Miami. 9. 16, 10, West.

Thoughts on "Unity"

Comes now Mr. E. B. Antley of Ashland, and says in just 103 words what we have been trying to say, and not getting said, in far more. Mr. Antley says:

To the Editor: The perfect formula for an Administration to stay in power has been found. It is simply to blunder so badly in international relations that a crisis occurs. Then the party in power calls for national unity in the face of the new crisis. The cry, long and loud, is "don't rock the boat," even though the boat is headed for the rocks.

Someone once said that a nation's condition, like an individual's, is not too bad until it begins blaming all of its problems on others.

How in the world are we going to correct our mistakes if we refuse to even recognize them?

MR. ANTLEY'S letter is a gem—brief, succinct and to the point. We cannot refrain from adding a few words, however, to the effect that the two-party system in this country grew up as an imperfect, yet so-far-unbeatable, way of providing for a great dialogue, a continuing debate, on the conduct of the nation's business.

So when national leaders appeal for "unity," when they are "shocked" when Adlai Stevenson (for example) speaks some blunt truths, when responsible leaders of congress overlook bumbling—even outright lying—on the part of the administration, the nation suffers.

It's a pretty stupid form of "patriotism" which calls for us all to ignore the mistakes which constitute a real danger to the nation, and to "unify" behind a leadership which has demonstrated its incompetence to guide the nation through perilous times.—E.A.

The Voters' Power

Quite a number of Oregon editorial writers have referred to the ballots in last Friday's election as being "the size of bed sheets." They weren't really; they just seemed so.

Several of these editorialists have suggested that this is, in effect, a heck of a way to run a railroad. Party functionaries, they suggest, should be chosen through the party machinery, and the ballots shouldn't be cluttered up with long, long lists of names, many of them only vaguely familiar to the electorate at large.

THERE are two ways of looking at this. Oregon has long been one of the most "democratic" of the United States.

It originated the initiative, the referendum and the recall. And, these, particularly the first two, are in no small measure responsible for the length of the ballots, more particularly in general elections.

But it has tended to keep government "close to the people"; to make the voters the final authority, not only on candidates, but also on legislative matters.

THIS can be frustrating. It is particularly frustrating to conscientious members of the legislature who knock themselves out (meanwhile going into the hole financially) to arrive at sound decisions on legislative matters, only to have the rug pulled out from under them by a referendum petition, or by having brand-new legislation sprung on them through an initiative petition.

While it is an exercise of "democratic" rights, it is also a denial of the "republican" philosophy. (Please note that the two quoted words are not capitalized. We're not referring to party politics at the moment, but to the sometimes-conflicting republican and democratic ideals of our government.)

AS POPULATION grows, so does government. As government grows, it becomes more complicated. And as it becomes more complicated, the more difficult it becomes to understand its complexities.

This, we believe, argues for greater authority for the people's elected representatives, and a corresponding decrease in the direct authority of the individual voter.

Dennis the Menace



"ARE YOU A BEATNIK?"

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 initial 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.

Sen. Byrd for President
To the Editor: We have come to the crossroads, and we all realize that the Democratic party has put out five men as eligible for the next President of the United States.

Personally we do not feel that any one of them really represents the voice of the hard thinking people of America. When the last word is said and done there is but one man who right now can fill the office to suit both the Republicans and the Democrats, and he should be drafted. He is Sen. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia.

When he was 16 years old he was the head that built the greatest turnpike ever known, which is called the Valley Pike, afterwards known as No. 11. He was just a little over 21 when he became a Representative; then under 30 as Governor of Virginia, and the best Governor Virginia has ever had.

When he went in as Governor, the state was in debt. He paid off all the debts and left money in the treasury when he came out.

We know that our President of today, Mr. Eisenhower, is a great man in giving money to foreign countries to retain their friendship. It has not worked.

Mr. Byrd has the sensible idea. He has called to our attention that we have millions of bushels of wheat, corn and other grains that the government has stored each year. Mr. Byrd's idea is not to give money to these countries that need it so badly but to let them have this grain that is going to waste, and set themselves up against starvation in the future.

Mr. Byrd has thousands of ideas that we need. If this country would draft him it would make people happy and of better nature.

I hate to say it, but all the foreign countries seem to have lost confidence in Mr. Eisenhower, and he represents the Republican party. They have the same thing to say about Mr. Nixon, and the same thing to say about the other five men who are foremost in the Democratic party now wanting to be President.

Read carefully what I say and then see if we cannot draft Mr. Byrd for the next President of the United States on the Democratic ticket.

Gen. Chas. S. Roller Jr. Principal Augusta Military Academy Ft. Defiance, Va.

Evis of Smoking
To the Editor: To the doctors—how much lungs can I have left? I smoked steady for 62 years, started when I was 14—smoke a pipe and sucked the smoke down in my lungs. Same with cigars and cigarettes.

In the Days News

By FRANK JENKINS
As a straw in the wind, what of the Oregon primary election?

It seems to foreshadow Kennedy and Nixon as the contenders in the big race.

WHAT of Mr. Nixon? In the Oregon primary, he got more votes than Mr. Kennedy. But the Democratic vote was split among five contenders.

For Mr. Nixon it can be said that the absence of winners is a point in his favor. If there had been a large write-in vote, it would have been a black mark against him.

WHAT of Senator Morse? Let's be as kindly as we can. In his political career, he has been a Republican. He has been an Independent. He has been a Democrat. He has just come a cropper in his home state.

THE LESSON? Maybe it is this: Perhaps the person who knows what he believes, who really BELIEVES it and who STICKS WITH HIS CONVICTIONS through thick and thin, comes out ahead in the long run in public confidence.

MAYBE there's a lesson there for the GOP. In recent years, it has tended toward fuzziness in its economic convictions. It has flirted with the idea that maybe, in order to WIN, it should promise to outstep the Democrats.

If the Republican party heeds the lesson of Senator Morse, it will stick with its guns, stand up firmly for sound economic principles, such as balanced budgets, and let the chips fall where they may. Constructive conservatism is nothing to be ashamed of.

IN CONCLUSION—In five Oregon cities—Portland, Baker, Astoria, Medford and Warrenton—FREEDOM FOR DOGS was an issue in Friday's election. In all five, the dogs lost. In all five, dogs must hereafter be kept on leash, or under VERBAL control, or must remain on the premises of their owners. No more following the promptings of their own sweet wills.

Which is to say: In these four Oregon cities, the consensus was that dogs, along with people, must hereafter be TOLD BY GOVERNMENT what they can do and what they can't do. It looks like freedom of the individual is on the way out.

Personally, I refuse to believe it. I'm going to go on hoping.

First, I want to know who is responsible for this deceitful outrage. Secondly, what can we do about this condition before our honorable county dog catcher becomes our Lord and Master?

Another thing, were the people of the cities, namely Medford and Ashland, allowed to vote on this issue that concerns them? If so, why not allow us to vote on their issues which concern us now?

We, of course, could pay the dog control officer his set fee to exterminate our dogs, but I think that out here on forty acres of land, we should have the right to keep dogs without leash and without a muzzle.

I would not protest this issue if the bill had been presented in a legal and straightforward manner. Some one deliberately worded the ballot to confuse the people.

WHY? R. L. Brantley, Route 3, Box 59B, Medford

Editor's note: The confusing wording of the ballot measures on dog control was pointed out repeatedly in the Mail Tribune in the days prior to the election, but it is manifestly evident that many voters still were unable to vote their convictions. The wording of the ballot measures, in both city and county, is specified in state law—a law, we are informed, that dates back some 40 years. We called for amendment to the law in a recent editorial. Meanwhile, whether or not enforcement could be restrained by an injunctive procedure in the courts is doubtful. No one locally is to blame for attempting to confuse the issue. They simply followed the procedure spelled out in the old law.

Bob Rucker
Counsellor
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U.S.-Japanese Treaty May Be Costly; Opposition Is Voiced

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor
As diplomats in Paris were sounding the requiem of the summit conference, the United States was winning an important victory in Asia.

It was a victory that could be costly. After approximately 100 days of argument, the pro-American government of Japanese Premier Nobusuke Kishi jammed through the Japanese Parliament ratification of the U.S.-Japan mutual security treaty.

The treaty, assuring the presence of U.S. military forces in Japan for the next 10 years, is bitterly opposed by Japanese Socialists and other left wing groups and has been the special target of Red Chinese and Soviet propaganda.

Premier Determined
Kishi and President Eisenhower put their signatures on the treaty in Washington last Jan. 19. Kishi then returned home determined to press it to final passage in the Japanese Parliament before Eisenhower's scheduled visit to Japan in June.

In the early morning hours of last Friday, the opposition lost its fight to delay or prevent passage in a free-swinging brawl that made a mockery of orderly parliamentary procedure, and Kishi's majority party steam-rolled it through.

Even staunch Japanese friends of the United States decried the government's final methods. Leftists promised massive demonstrations against Eisenhower when he arrives in Tokyo next month.

Comparisons to the recently-topped dictatorial government of Korean President Syngman Rhee were numerous. The Communist radios of Peiping and Moscow had a field day, linking the new treaty with the uproar over flights of U.S. spy planes over Russia, and charging that flights had been made from Japan over Soviet territory in Asia.

Russian Protest
A Russian note charged that the treaty was "exactly designed to insure conditions for aggressive actions to be undertaken from Japanese territory against the U.S.S.R. and its allies. . . ."

Kishi led his Democratic-Liberal Party to an overwhelming victory in elections a year ago, and he is one of Japan's most popular figures. But there are others who resent his close ties with the United States.

To opposition and Communist charges that he is laying Japan open to a threat of war, Kishi points out that Japan has veto power over types and use of U.S. forces in Japan. But he has given his numerous enemies a rallying cry.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower, alas, can no longer deal with such challenges as he dealt with them before. Because he has lost prestige and confidence in the alliance, he will risk all sorts of ruptures with the other allies if he simply goes his own way, as he successfully did in the Quemoy crisis. In short, he now needs to be assured in advance of the support which he was previously able to take for granted.

Therefore, what now seems to be in order is informal consultation with De Gaulle about the various trouble spots where Khrushchev may attempt to probe. If consulted, De Gaulle is the ally who can be most surely counted on to approve a firm policy. And Eisenhower-plus-De Gaulle will make a combination which still feel called upon to follow, as they used to be called upon to follow Eisenhower alone.

DE GAULLE'S view was, quite simply, that Khrushchev would be satisfied with nothing less than total capitulation, which would be fatal. Therefore he argued that half measures of appeasement would only add the embarrassment of eating humble pie (to the misfortune of the conference's collapse). De Gaulle's sound judgment was proven by the response that Macmillan got from Khrushchev, when the Prime Minister tried to glue the conference together again after the explosion at the first session.

Even before that, however, experiments with eating humble pie might well have been made, if it had not been for De Gaulle's influence in the other direction. In sum, De Gaulle's weight tipped the balance in favor of realism and dignity.

The effect of all this on President Eisenhower's situation is decidedly curious. By virtue of the power of the United States, he ought to be the unchallenged leader of the Western Alliance. Until now, he has been just that. Now, however, solely by virtue of the strange power of his personality, De Gaulle has taken the lead.

THE EFFECT of this subtle but undeniable change in the Western pecking order will depend on whether Nikita S. Khrushchev is merely planning on a lull at Berlin or wants a lull everywhere until a new president takes over.

President Eisenhower himself has evidently decided on a policy of just keeping things ticking over for the rest of his term. Before he left Paris, he was strongly urged to break off the disarmament and nuclear test negotiations by Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates and Chairman John J. McCone of the Atomic Energy Commission. He rejected this advice, which clearly implies the intention to keep things ticking over.

If Khrushchev is prepared to allow a worldwide lull, the policy of just keeping things ticking over will work very well indeed. But it will not

COPPER DISTILLED
SOUR MASH KENTUCKY BOURBON
New York—Gov. Nelson Rockefeller called Monday for a national debate on "the general illusions leading to the summit conference" and on U.S. actions immediately prior to the Big Four meeting in Paris.

Rockefeller, still considered by some a possible contender for the Republican presidential nomination, did not mention specifically the U2 spy plane downed over Russia May 1, or the U.S. admission that the plane was on an espionage flight.

But he said "some aspects of American conduct, immediately prior to the conference, demand examination of their purpose and prudence."

Another 'D' in House Of Actor John Howard
Hollywood—Actor John Howard and his wife have another 'D' in the house—their fourth child, all of whose names start with D.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Eva Howard Monday at Queen of Angels hospital. The couple named her Deirdre. Their other children are Daniel, Debra, and Dale.

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