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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 June 14, 1950 (Wednesday)

Mrs. Moore Hamilton yesterday filed her acceptance of candidacy with the school office becoming the third candidate to seek election to the Medford school board June 19.

The Ashland municipal band will hold the first city band concert of the season tomorrow in the Butler Memorial Band shell, Lithia park.

20 YEARS AGO June 14, 1940 (Friday)

Mrs. William Moroney, 28, can lay claim to the "Chromosome Queen of America" today because she has just announced that she will soon deliver 25,000 tons of Alaskan chrome to the government.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Bill Morgan, who played football for Medford, Oregon and New York, is here for a few days, as big as ever."

30 YEARS AGO June 14, 1930 (Sunday)

Jackson county was third in state in census gain; total state population is now 950,000.

40 YEARS AGO June 14, 1920 (Wednesday)

Local farmers are unable to hire men for haying, even though the street corners are lined with life men.

The city of Medford plans to spend \$500 for a new airplane landing field.

50 YEARS AGO June 14, 1910 (Tuesday)

Portland was second only to New York in total wheat exports during the last year.

Members of the Crater Lake highway commission here returned from Portland where they say they were successful in getting support, financial and otherwise, for the Crater Lake highway.

What's Your IQ?

- 1. Name one of the three Presidents who were married while serving as President. 2. Did T. Roosevelt say to people of U.S. that they "had nothing to fear but fear itself?" 3. Has a square mile the same shape as a mile square? 4. The act of inhaling and exhaling air, into and from the lungs, is called?

Answers: 1. Tyler, Cleveland, and Wilson. 2. No. F. D. Roosevelt. 3. Not necessarily. 4. Respiration (breathing). 5. Yes. 6. Because heated air always ascends. 7. Fog. 8. Germany. 9. Fatima. 10. Ob-verse.

Whistling

The Kingston Trio, a group of young men who have made a national name for themselves as singers, are also satirists of the first water, when they want to be.

One of their songs starts out: "They're rioting in Africa, tra-la-la-la-la-la..."

(The "tra-la-la" bit is the best we could do in the way of reproducing a whistled refrain.) Sometimes it seems that this cheerful ode to a troubled world is an exact replica of the attitude of Americans.

NOT only are they rioting in Africa, but also in Japan, Korea, and India. Latin American governments, unstable at best, are in trouble.

Fidel Castro, once hailed as a welcome contrast to the earlier dictator, Batista, is proving he's not much better, and perhaps worse.

The turbulent middle east is relatively quiet at the moment, but the government of Turkey was overthrown only a few weeks ago, and Iran and Iraq are plagued by recurrent unrest.

The list of trouble spots, actual or potential, runs on and on—Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, and all the Africa south of the Sahara.

MANY Americans react to this with a shrug, as much as to say "So what else is new?" or even "So what?"

Others are vaguely worried, but, feeling they can do nothing as individuals about it, are inclined to dismiss it all as being far away.

Still others, realizing how small the world has shrunk in era of jet planes, missiles and nuclear warheads, know that each trouble spot is a danger—as much of a danger as Danzig was in 1939, and more than Sarajevo was in 1914.

More than any other single issue, we believe, foreign policy—that is, the way the United States handles these problems—will be the big one in the coming election campaign.

How creative, how intelligent, how far-seeing and understanding the major candidates are of the world situation, will be a significant factor in who will be our next President.

If it isn't it certainly ought to be.—E.A.

Plain Talk

Communications being what they are, we learned of Governor Rockefeller's statement of June 8 almost as soon as he made it.

But, communications being employed as they are, it wasn't until yesterday that we received a copy of the text of his statement.

It is printed in full elsewhere on this page so that our readers can study the entire message, rather than just the excerpts transmitted this far west by the wire services.

WHETHER one agrees or disagrees with Rockefeller's assessment of the job turned in by the present administration, one cannot dismiss lightly the statement of aims, objectives, national purpose, and national needs.

A good many thoughtful Republicans will be impressed.

Not that Rockefeller has much of a chance of winning the Republican nomination. Nixon seems to have that pretty well sewed up with his control of the party's professionals.

But the statement in full substantiates the impression we got from the first news stories—that here, at last, is a breath of fresh air in a party whose reactions, too often, have been backward looking, not forward; whose progress, in recent years, has been measured by the size of the budget, not by the nation's needs.

ALREADY, in less than a week, it has started a controversy and a discussion in the ranks of the Republican party. And this is a net gain for the party, a much healthier situation than continued status quo-ism.

The Washington Post, tongue in cheek, views the statement as it impresses a hypothetical member of the party, as follows:

"But this Rockefeller, now, can be downright annoying. Here he is, acknowledging that Mr. Nixon is likely to win the nomination, yet insisting that the Republicans must do more than furnish a 'question mark' as an emblem, criticizing the missile lag and bomber vulnerability and calling for a substantial increase in the defense program. Apart from making pretty good sense, it's almost enough to force a man to take a position, that's what."

It's high time the nation started doing some good, solid thinking about what lies ahead—in the delicate field of foreign relations (see above) as well as in the crucial areas of national defense, economic growth, civil rights, education, and on down the list.

Rockefeller says it's time for plain talk. And he furnishes it.—E.A.

The Greatest Safety

A quotation from Woodrow Wilson which we ran across the other day, and like, goes as follows:

"The greatest freedom of speech is the greatest safety, because if a man is a fool the best thing to do is to encourage him to advertise the fact by speaking."

Conversely, if a man is NOT a fool, he too should be encouraged to speak, for our nation will never have enough wisdom, and sorely lacks, sometimes, wise and challenging statements by men who are not fools.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"YOU HAVE TO SPLASH WHEN YA DO THE DOG PADDLE STROKE!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Washington—Now that the emotional storms of the broken summit conference have largely passed over them, the men whose duty it is to conduct American foreign policy in a professional and unemotional way are quietly back on the job.

They are resuming ordinary and normal relations through ordinary and normal diplomatic channels with the Soviet Union. They do not expect any miraculous easing of the new tensions caused by the brutality of Nikita Khrushchev. But they do not go around seeing doom and disaster everywhere.

They don't think, in short, that the cold war has been changed in any fundamental way by the summit fiasco.

Never having been all choked up with ecstasy over the glories to come from summitry, these professional diplomats are not now cast into darkest gloom by summitry's inevitable failure.

NEVER having trusted Khrushchev all too far, they are able now to avoid the temptation of fearing Khrushchev all too much. Having thought all along—especially because of Khrushchev's own bitter public words long before the summit even met—that the Russians would permit no real conference anyhow, they are able now to avoid the lamentations that in fact no real conference was held.

Never having been emotionally committed to this or that presidential candidate's ideas, these pros have no need now to join all the clacking designed to justify this or that candidate.

Never having been political partisans, they are able to get on with their work without being desperately concerned over who is to be the next President. For them it is only to carry out the future directives of that President, whoever he may be. And in the meantime their obligation is not to explain away the past but to keep open the lines of communication with the Russians for the present and the immediate future.

Parentetically, however, for those who still insist all would have been well if only we hadn't made Khrushchev terribly, terribly mad with the "spy plane," there is

available plenty of interesting documentation to the contrary.

WHAT, then, is the factual situation now concerning the Soviet Union? So far as this correspondent can learn, this is about it:

(1) Speculations that Khrushchev is in deep trouble at home are not realistic. It is true, however, that he has been embarrassed before his people. He had let them suppose he held Mr. Eisenhower in the palm of his hand. The summit outcome showed this to be far from the case.

(2) K's insistent threats to use rockets against our allies have not accomplished their aim of splitting the West. We have reason to think, indeed, that the western alliance is more unified militarily than before.

(3) In spite of K's own excessively belligerent manner, our diplomatic people are finding Soviet diplomatic people to be acting in a reasonable and normal way. This is the case both in Moscow and in other foreign capitals where representatives of West and East regularly meet.

(4) There is actually some small possibility that before the next American President has been installed some low-voiced progress may have been made toward solving some American-Russian problems through this kind of diplomatic exchange.

THIS progress, if it comes at all, is looked for over Berlin. K wants most of all to drive the western allies from Berlin. And the western allies simply are not going to be so driven. There is an authoritative view here that the deliberate exposition before the summit met of a strong American position on this point by Under Secretary of State Dillon and others was far more unsettling to K than any number of "spy planes." It is reckoned that he dared not go home without a Berlin victory, and that he became aware he could not have one. Thus no summit—on the excuse of the "spy plane."

The hope is that having got a great deal of bile out of his system in a very public way, Khrushchev may now permit some lower-level secret diplomatic negotiations on Berlin. His agents conceivably could make rational concessions in private diplomacy that he could not afford to make, for the sake of "face," in a highly public summit.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

"THE MIRACLE WORKER," a Broadway hit of major proportions, calls for a knock-down drag-out fight between star Anne Bancroft and wonderful 10-year-old Patty Duke, in which food, plates, spoons and forks fly all over the stage, and sometimes into the front rows of the orchestra. One night, the show's press agent reports, "A lady dressed to the teeth was splattered with water, a slice of bread, and a piece of silverware. In the intermission she told the house manager, 'With this show I think you should serve the audience bibs!'"

A practical joker sent the girls of a sorority house at Iowa State a box containing eleven white mice. The next day he sent a note saying, "I hope you're enjoying the antics of those twelve mischievous little devils." The girls spent the next two days searching frantically for the "missing" mouse.

Wrote a fop from college youth to his hard-hearted father: "Dad, I love to be treated with kindness, but oh, my parent, not with unremitting kindness!"

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Here Is Text of Rockefeller Statement

Here is the text of the June 8 statement issued by New York's Gov. Nelson Rockefeller:

We have come to a time that calls for plain talk. It is a difficult and testing time.

It is so for the world—with the forces of freedom challenged as never before. It is so for the nation—with the hope and strength of freedom everywhere reliant upon us.

It is so, therefore, for the Republican party—with the vigor of our own democracy at stake.

The vitality and integrity of the Republican party, at so critical a time as the present, become matters of national concern. Without a two-party system that works with candor and courage, the American republic—the very processes of democratic government—cannot work responsibly. Without the Republican party displaying such candor and courage, the two-party system cannot work creatively.

A responsible patriotism this does not deny—but does demand—a responsible partisanship. For the way a party speaks and acts can and should inspire the way a nation speaks and acts.

I am deeply convinced and deeply concerned, that those now assuming control of the Republican party have failed to make clear where this party is heading and where it proposes to lead the nation.

Now is the time to face and weigh these facts. We, as Republicans, have much to give us pride in our history. This history reaches from the principles of a Lincoln to the principles of an Eisenhower. No attack or abuse from any quarter can diminish it or only dramatize the dignity and the integrity of the leadership that President Eisenhower has given to both nation and party.

This man who led us to victory over the Nazi menace has steadfastly faced the Communist tyranny in tireless pursuit of a peace. He thus has won a place unique in our age and in the hearts of free men everywhere.

As he lays down his burdens, this historic term of service comes to its end. A new period now begins. It summons new men. New problems demand new ideas, new actions.

They begin, I believe, with this awareness: We cannot and we must not confuse taking pride in the past with taking measure of the future.

What—and who—is this future? It is a host of men and nations, problems and forces, to be ignored or evaded only at deadly peril to our own national life and freedom.

It is: Nuclear power, either serving to better lives and to defend peoples—or serving to shatter nations and shake the planet.

It is: The rise of new nations across the earth, either to earn and to enjoy the ways of freedom—or to suffer and to serve the ways of tyranny.

It is: A great technological revolution changing the lives of all men, for better or for worse, as it is disciplined and directed.

It is: An immensely complex problem of national defense for an exposed America—a problem either to be resolved by strong action or to be evaded by strong slogans.

It is: The need for the American economy to grow faster—to prove that freedom will not become static or sterile, but forever be fertile and creative.

It is: The proving by political action (or the disproving by partisan evasion) that we do love and respect the dignity of man—as we assure civil rights for all our people, education for our young, health for the aged.

The people, confronting these great and basic challenges, look to their political parties.

They need an assurance—and a strategy—of national purpose for the future.

I deeply believe they are asking for this. They cannot be answered—by either political party—with mere petty designs of partisan maneuver.

The challenge this poses to the Republican party is made more urgent by the state of the leadership of the Democratic party. This leadership can inspire no citizen with great hope. It has been confused and uncertain. It has seemed to answer—it has mechanically—great questions of the future with worn answers from the past.

In all the area of foreign policy, it has contributed little or no force or relevance to even the discussion of foreign affairs—through eight years of vocal opposition. In all the area of domestic policy, no matter is more critical than the civil rights—and no matter so deeply divides the Democratic party.

These facts do not make the task and the duty of the Republican party more easy. They make this duty more

international relations and our national affairs. This need for instant and sobering proof in the conduct of government departments during the U-2 incident.

I cannot pretend to believe that the Republican party has fully met this duty. I know it is unconventional on the political scene—mention lacks or lapses in one's own party.

But the times we live in are not conventional. And the scene we must view is not simply one of partisan politics, but the politics—perhaps the destiny—of all the world.

This is not extreme. It is merely realistic. In this spirit, I am compelled to say two things bluntly.

One: I find it unreasonable—in these times—that the leading Republican candidate for the presidential nomination has firmly insisted upon making known his program and his policies not before, but only after, nomination by his party.

Two: I find it reasonable—and urgently necessary—that the new spokesmen of the Republican party declare now, and not at some later date, precisely what they believe and what they propose, to meet the great matters before the nation.

I had hoped—in months past—that anyone aspiring to lead the party would do precisely this:

I have been waiting for this. It has not been done. I can no longer be silent. We cannot, as a nation or as a party, proceed—nor should anyone presume to ask us to proceed—to march to meet the future with a banner aloft whose only emblem is a question mark.

The duty of this time is no less binding on myself than upon others—this duty to talk plainly.

In this spirit, I wish to state a number of problems, concrete and crucial, on which the Republican party—and any of its leaders—must state their stands.

1. I believe that the future development of our foreign policy must begin with the fact that our position in the world is dramatically weaker today than 15 years ago, at the end of World War II. The blame for this can be placed on no one party, on no one administration. The fact is that world upheaval, exploited by communism, now challenges America and the West more gravely than at any time in our history.

These facts must be honestly faced. To speak of them is to confess neither weakness nor fear.

Strength begins with truth. Future pretenses could damage us far more than past reverses.

We can begin clearly to succeed in the future only as we begin to know clearly where we failed in the past.

We, as a people, must act with firmer knowledge of the dynamic nature and aggressive purpose of Communist imperialism.

We must quickly strengthen the forces of freedom and the unity and common effort of free peoples.

2. I believe our national defense needs great strengthening to meet the physical danger in which America lives. This danger has to be made completely clear to the people whose freedom—and lives—are at stake. And this danger is measured by such plain facts as these:

A. Our long-range missiles are not only inferior in number to those of Soviet disposal, but also are dangerously vulnerable to Soviet attack.

B. Our strategic bombers, though reasonably large in number, are concentrated on less than 50 bases, all clearly identified by the Soviets. Every one of these is against a direct missile hit.

C. For all our reliance upon Polaris submarines, not one is operational now, and only two will be operational by the start of 1961.

D. For all the dangers of local aggression, our forces for limited war are inadequate in strength and mobility.

Every one of these facts is known to the Soviet Union.

3. I believe these facts require immediate actions to increase both the strength and the efficiency of our defenses—including:

A. An additional \$3 billion for immediate defense needs, including additional and improved bombers, airborne alert, more missiles, more Polaris submarines, modernized equipment for our ground forces.

B. A 500-million dollar program for civil defense.

C. A more flexible and balanced military establishment and doctrine to meet all contingencies, including local aggression.

D. A more tightly organized Department of Defense.

4. I believe the needs of our defense structure reflect the still wider need of our whole government structure for an organization adapted to meet modern problems and threats in all their complexity and swiftness. This is essential for effective conduct of both our

9. I believe that, for a nation traditionally passionate about the need for good and general education, we have seemed singularly slow to assure—through Federal aid to needy areas—equality of educational opportunity for all. This can be done—without interfering with local control of education—by Federal aid for school construction and increased Federal scholarships.

If the Democratic party has done little or nothing in this area, the fact is no less true than that a number of Republican leaders have managed, one way or another, to join with Democrats to block off effective action. A whole generation should not be asked to wait much longer. Even a hugely prosperous country cannot afford such inactivity in purely partisan maneuvering—with the price paid in citizenship.

10. I believe that we must meet the growing problem of medical help for the aged. The formula recently proposed by the administration, while admirable in purpose, is basically unsound from a fiscal viewpoint. It is based largely on a concept of subsidy. It would be both costly and cumbersome to administer. We have a long-established contributory system of social insurance. Its soundness is proven. We should build on it.

As we meet and weigh them, we need realize that the very life of our democratic system requires the Republican party to speak and to argue its views with vigor—but also with responsibility and reason. I accordingly deplore any voices suggesting, by inference or innuendo, that our national unity requires any stifling of debate.

We should remember, too, that one vital sign of our national political health is given not only by full debate between our two parties—but also by open debate within each of our political parties. Each party itself serves as a forum—preceding the greater forum that is the national electorate. Real party unity and strength can be based only on honest debate. And in the watching eyes of the people, such debate will be understood as a sign not of disunity but of vitality.

All these specific things I firmly believe.

This is not just another election year.

The stakes are historically high.

The occasional, or frequent, trappings of a political campaign cannot suffice for either party—the resounding platitudes, the hollow clichés, the eloquent evasions, the slick slogans.

The time calls for plain talk. The talk must be of specific problems, specific actions, specific purposes.

A century ago, in the shadow of civil war, the Republican party proved itself master of the challenge it met.

It must prove itself again in no less historic a way.

There remains less than two months before the Republican party assembles in convention to set its course and to choose its leaders.

This time must be spent in one way: in placing the facts before the people and in summoning the people to the great endeavors that these facts demand.

This is the way—the only way—a living democracy works.

The people—I am convinced—are ready.

The question remains: Is the party ready?

The path of great leadership does not lie along the top of a fence.

It climbs heights.

It speaks truths.

The people want and need one thing above all others: A leadership of clear purpose, candidly proclaimed.

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