

4 A MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune... Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 33 North Fir St., Ph. SP 2-6141

Subscription Rates: By Mail - In Advance Copy 10c Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$12.00 Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. \$6.00

Advertising Representative: WEST HOLIDAY CO. INC. of New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

Flight o' Time Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

20 YEARS AGO July 14, 1940 (Friday) The new Woolworth store at the corner of Sixth st. and Central ave., formally opened today.

30 YEARS AGO July 14, 1930 (Monday) Medford will benefit from the reduced freight rates which have been lowered to meet water competition.

40 YEARS AGO July 14, 1920 (Wednesday) Chester Conklin, film comedian, will appear in person on the Page theater stage.

50 YEARS AGO July 14, 1910 (Thursday) The Jacksonville city council has called a special election to vote on a \$30,000 bond issue which would provide the city with a new gravity water system.

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

1. In the Army, what is a "hash mark"? 2. Which word is expressive of bullet, caliper or caliber? 3. Of these three states, which is largest in area: Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York?

4. Is the Dominion of Canada larger or smaller in area than continental U.S.? 5. Is the word "tariff" derived from the name of a city, a sultan, or an Arabic word meaning "information"?

6. What is an AA battery? 7. What range of mountains does the U. S. continental divide follow generally? 8. What well-known university is located at Palo Alto, California?

9. Name the American statesman who made a great electrical discovery in 1752. 10. Portugal occupies the western part of what peninsula?

Answers: 1. Service stripe. 2. Caliber. 3. Georgia. 4. Larger. 5. Arabic word. 6. Anti-Aircraft battery. 7. The Rocky Mountains. 8. Leland Stanford University. 9. Benjamin Franklin. 10. Iberian Peninsula.

Was It "Rigged"?

By the time this appears in print, the Democratic nominee for President of the United States will—barring something completely unforeseen—be known.

But the proceedings of the first two days of the convention indicate that Harry Truman's allegation that it is "rigged" is nothing more than an allegation, and an "iffy" one, at that.

It depends on what you mean by "rigged." Kennedy worked as hard as any man ever did for the nomination, entering and winning primaries, stumping in every corner of the country, and moving coldly and, when necessary, ruthlessly, toward his goal.

BUT yesterday's apparent waning of his total delegate strength, the stirring demonstration when Adlai Stevenson entered the convention hall, the rather obvious disaffection and resentment of many delegates toward Kennedy—these testify both to Kennedy's hard work, and to the fact that the convention could blow wide apart.

The answer will (probably) be known when this is read. But as of this writing the issue is still in doubt, and the supporters of Lyndon Johnson, Stuart Symington and, of course, Adlai Stevenson, are still holding their breath and hoping against hope.—E.A.

Worth a Try

Oregonians have been killed on the state's highways at a rate slightly higher than one each day so far in 1960.

Most of the deaths were unnecessary. A writer in the current Harper's magazine has a plan which, he thinks, could cut the nation's traffic deaths by one-third, or maybe more.

The plan is predicated on the fact that only 4 per cent of all drivers are responsible for 36 per cent of all traffic deaths.

Another 15 per cent are responsible for the other 64 per cent. And the remaining 81 per cent of the drivers cause no traffic fatalities. They just drive along, taking every precaution for their own and others' safety, and dodging the maneuvers of the 4 and 15 per cent who are killers.

PARENTHETICALLY, it's amazing how often 4 or 5 per cent show up in official statistics. It's about that number of young people who get tagged as "juvenile delinquents." That number of drivers who cause a disproportionate share of accidents. And so on.

And we'd be prepared to make a small wager that there is a whole lot of overlapping between the membership in these small-percentage groups.

THE question to which the Harper's writer addresses himself is, how can this small percentage of drivers be corralled? What can be done to curb their depredations on the highways?

Obviously, there are not enough police officers in the land to patrol every highway and street all the time.

So he suggests that a new type of official be designated—a Traffic Warden.

These officials would be reputable, competent, reliable people, quite a number in each community, serving without pay. Their duties would be to observe and report, on forms provided, the license numbers of traffic offenders.

They would make no arrests; pass no judgments; draw no morals; formally accuse no one.

BUT, if one license number began to draw a substantial number of such reports, an officer would be assigned to investigate. And if, then, violations continued, the offender would be arrested and charged in the usual way.

Would such a plan be sneaky? Would the wardens be "spies"?

That's a matter of interpretation, again. But all police work involves a certain amount of observation and deduction, and this would simply be an extension of the informational activities of the existing, duly-constituted police departments. No one's rights would be jeopardized, inasmuch as existing legal safeguards would still be used.

THE effect, the writer believes (and we're inclined to agree) would be salutary.

The sight of a police car always tends to slow down speeding vehicles. And, when every car on the highway is a potential adjunct of the police authority, the jerks, squirrels and chickens who may menace the inoffensive driver, might think twice before taking some of their shocking chances with their own and others' lives.

It would tend to speed up the present work of the motor vehicles department's division of drivers license review, which can remove a driver's license for good and sufficient reason.

And, as the dangerous 4 per cent, and the careless and unthinking 15 per cent, are slowed down, or removed from the highway, traffic accidents and deaths would decrease.

ONE death per day in Oregon traffic is too much.

One hundred per day in United States traffic is too much.

Anything which comports with our ideas of justice and responsible conduct, and which would tend to reduce this fearful toll, is worth thinking about.

It's worth trying. If it doesn't work, it can be abandoned. If it does, it will save many lives which otherwise will be lost, as sure as traffic will continue to increase.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



It's called 'ironin'. It's somethin' ya gotta do if wrinkles make ya nervous.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

KENNEDY (Monday) Since the West Virginia primary there has been only one man who might conceivably have stopped Kennedy. That man was Adlai Stevenson who towers above all other available Democrats in his knowledge of the world, in his practical experience of diplomacy, and in his personal prestige in every continent.

Johnson, for all his shrewdness and skill as a legislative manager, is not a genuine alternative to Kennedy. For Johnson knows little of the outer world.

When Stevenson refused to become an active candidate and to participate in a combination to stop Kennedy, the opposition had no genuine candidate.

The only way that Kennedy can now be stopped would be by some kind of maneuver in which the prospects of the party in November were sacrificed in order to engineer the defeat of Kennedy and to retain the control of the party in the hands of the Old Guard, among them Mr. Truman.

STEVENSON'S decision, which cleared the way for Kennedy, was determined by his feelings and by his judgment.

Stevenson is a great gentleman for whom, having twice been nominated, it would have been unseemly to scramble for a third nomination. It was clear to him that while the professional politicians might have been compelled to accept him again, they would have done so unwillingly and in a defeatist spirit.

At the same time, there was Kennedy with his youth, his sharp and trained intelligence, and his undoubted popular magnetism. As Kennedy has matured, he has outgrown many of the mistakes and vacillations of his youth, and today his position in domestic and foreign affairs is substantially the same as Stevenson's. As Kennedy has developed his ideas in his campaigning he has proved himself to be an unusually effective organizer and a natural leader of men. There is little doubt today that more than any other available candidate, he can rally the large diverse masses of the Democratic party, and that if it comes down to infighting, Nixon will know he has been in a fight.

IT IS plain to all observers, to Gallup and Lubbell and others, that the deepest concern of the American people is with foreign affairs. They are looking for leadership knowing, because they feel it in their bones, that things are going very wrong, that American influence is declining in Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America while the Soviet influence is rising.

The people could find that leadership in the Republican party if it had the sense to nominate Governor Rockefeller. They can now find it in the Democratic party under Kennedy and the men, such as Stevenson, Bowles, Humphrey, and Symington, who will be near him.

THESE party leaders know that in order to stand up to Khrushchev a lot more is needed than to sass him back. There must be power and influence to stand up to Khrushchev.

The power cannot be generated by running the economy in low gear and pretend-

ing to believe that the country cannot afford to arm itself fully or to educate its children properly or to satisfy its public needs.

The influence cannot be generated unless this country, by the vigor and imagination of its own development, becomes again, as it was under Wilson and Roosevelt and indeed in the 19th century generally, a model of what democracy can do.

There are some among us who seem to think that the way to deal with Khrushchev is to be as rude as he is, and to rattle the rocket as he does. Any fool can be rude to Khrushchev, and Washington is full of ghost writers who can write rude statements. But we are not suffering from a lack of rudeness in our policy. What we are suffering from is a failure to attract enough friends among the masses of the people of Asia and Africa and of Latin America.

THIS is only too evident in the fracas with Castro. The

wise and foolish virgins

Los Angeles - (Monday) - The parable of the wise and foolish virgins has long provided the classic contrast between hard-headed and adle-pates. But after this Democratic convention, the old Bible story may well be replaced by the story of the wise and foolish politicians.

Pennsylvania's owlish Gov. David Lawrence and the powerful Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago have turned in performances that deserve a permanent place in a "how to" book for budding politicians.

Gov. "Pat" Brown of California and Gov. Robert Meyner of New Jersey have met all the requirements of these manuals "how not to" departments, with truly glorious maladroitness.

Meanwhile, the organization of Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts has also dealt with these four magistrates in a way that deserves a separate chapter, perhaps best entitled, "How to Get Your Way With Politicians, Both Bone-headed and Smart."

GOVERNOR Brown, to begin with, was momentarily in all the headlines because he at last let the shoe drop. He has said he is for Kennedy. But he has done this in a way that has reduced his credit and injured his prestige to the utmost limit.

Long ago, when there was a question of Kennedy's entering the California primary, Governor Brown made a hard and fast commitment to join the Kennedy camp if the Massachusetts Senator just left California alone and won all the other primaries. Since the Kennedy victory in Oregon, the hard, bleak fact of this commitment has continuously stared poor Brown in the face. His response has resembled the behavior of Chuchundra, the timid muskrat in Kipling's "Rikki Tikki Tavi," who never dared venture into the middle of a room, and always scuttled round and round the walls, walling the while.

In other words, the unhappy Brown came within an ace of keeping his promise to Kennedy, at least a dozen times, and then backed away at the last instant because he

Kennedy Nomination Poses Big Question: Can a Roman Catholic Win Presidency?

By LYLE C. WILSON Sports Arena, Los Angeles

The Democratic Party has put the big tough question to the voters of this nation again—can a Roman Catholic be elected president?

This question was posed last in 1928 with the nomination of Alfred E. Smith, New York Democrat, to oppose Herbert Hoover, Iowa-born Republican. Smith was a Roman Catholic. He lost. There were other issues, but

controlling fact is that under the treaty signed with our Latin American neighbors, signed at their insistence, we have renounced altogether the right to intervene in Cuba or to take coercive measures. If Castro is a menace to the peace of the hemisphere, measures can be taken against him only in collaboration with the Organization of American States.

But, apparently, there are few Latin American states in which the people are with us and against Castro, and there are few governments which would not fear our return to the policy of intervention more than they fear the tides and the intrigues of Castro.

IT WAS not always like that. It was not like that under Roosevelt who, though he did mightly little in a material sense for Latin America, was a popular idol. It would not, I think, be like that if Stevenson were the Secretary of State. For in Latin America, as his recent tour demonstrated, his prestige with the masses and with the governing intellectuals is much greater than that of any other American.

The way for a country to restore its influence is to increase its power and to enlarge its sympathies—so that it is respected, so that it understands and is understood.

Judging by one long talk I have had with Kennedy, I would say that he knows the score.

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Al Smith's religion was an angry issue in the 1928 campaign.

Whether Sen. John F. Kennedy's religion will be an issue, hot or cool, in the 1960 presidential campaign remains to be seen. There is no doubt, however, that Kennedy's religion was an issue in this Democratic National Convention, mostly sub-surface, but it was here.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt raised it in her first anti-Kennedy broadcast this week. Mrs. Roosevelt sought the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson. In furthering that project, she warned the delegates that Kennedy's religion might cost him votes.

Persistently reported from Pennsylvania during the long pre-convention shuffling was this: that Gov. David L. Lawrence, a Catholic, believed his own religion had hurt him when he ran for governor and that Kennedy might be equally handicapped.

Lawrence got aboard the Kennedy bandwagon despite these misgivings. His presence

there helped Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson to raise the religious issue by indirection but, nevertheless, effectively. Johnson wound up his campaign for the presidential nomination Wednesday with a press conference. It was a brass knuckled affair. Johnson complained that some of the Democratic Party's most powerful big city leaders were backing Kennedy.

He accused the idea that five or six such men could get together and "divide up" the presidential nomination. Johnson named the party leaders to whom he referred: National Committee Chairman Paul M. Butler, Connecticut Chairman John M. Bailey, Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, New York Tammany Boss Carmine De Sapio and Lawrence. These men are nominee Kennedy's co-religionists and they have been tabbed by Johnson as peculiarly related to the powerhouse that put Kennedy across.

The issue of religion thus

enlivened at this convention is likely to survive into the presidential campaign. Also likely to survive are other issues with which big name Democrats badly bruised Kennedy before he became their nominee and when they were trying to stop him.

Mrs. Roosevelt said flatly that Kennedy could not win the Negro vote. The Rev. Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, of Harlem, said amen to that. Johnson sharply raised the issue that Kennedy is rich, rich, rich.

The hammer blow most likely to sound throughout the campaign from the Republican hustlings was struck by Harry S. Truman with his charge of a rigged convention and his direct question to the young man from Massachusetts: Do you think you are ready for the country and that the country is ready for you?

The Democrats have raised the issues on which the Republicans could base their campaign against the Democratic nominee.

White House rejoinder that he lied in his teeth and that actually the U.S. plane was shot down over open seas in an attempt to create an international incident.

The Latin American situation is more complex. Fitting perfectly into the Soviet scheme are the Cuban charges of U.S. aggression soon to be heard by the United Nations Security Council. Will Use Radio

No matter what the final disposition of the case, it is certain that the full facilities of Moscow Radio will be used to beam to South America the Cuban side of the case.

With Cuba established as his base, Khrushchev extended his campaign.

The U.S. Monroe Doctrine has "outlived itself, outlived its usefulness and died a natural death," Khrushchev proclaimed this week.

Unfortunately, his words will fall pleasantly on far too many Latin American ears.

Especially his line that it was not lack of industry in underdeveloped Latin American countries that accounted for poverty, but rather that it was due to "Americans plucking the last morsel from the mouths of people and wanting to justify this on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine."

Truth Too Slow

And once again it may be feared that the truth never will overtake the big lie.

This week the United States announced a new program of economic aid for South America.

Too many Latin neighbors will say that the program springs not from good will but rather was forced by Castro and Russia's new attentions. Others will resent the clear implication that aid will be forthcoming only to those who avoid both Castro and Communism.

Similar reservations attached to the so-called Eisenhower Doctrine in the Middle East ended in virtual total failure for the program.

Khrushchev Scores Important Points in Propaganda Battle

By PHIL NEWSON UPI Foreign Editor

It is difficult to escape the uncomfortable conclusion that Nikita Khrushchev has scored some important points in the last week in his all-out propaganda campaign against the United States. He has pressed forcefully his campaign to oust U.S. influence in Latin America, wherein he is being loudly aided and abetted by Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Then there also has been the incident of the U.S. Air Force RB47 reconnaissance plane shot down by Russia over the Barents Sea.

The latter is a point for Khrushchev only in that it long has been established that the truth seldom catches up to the big lie.

Violation Charged Khrushchev was first in announcing that the plane had been shot down, and gave validity to his charge that it violated Soviet air space by filing protests with the U.S., British and Norwegian governments.

With a 24-hour head start, it is doubtful that equal effect will be achieved by the

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.

Destiny To the Editor: At the turn of the Twentieth Century our grade teacher admonished us students to "never look backwards," but forever to face the future intricacies of life. Which brings to memory the promises men live by, all through one's varied lifetime of experience and learning.

There were two landowners living side by side in the long forgotten years, so the story goes, that made a promise that as long as they lived apart and any of their stock or fowl trespassed on the others domain, the same would be shot and thrown over the owner's fence. And after a long and quiet lapse of time without much excitement, one of the free-holders became rather uneasy about the other side of the fence. Upon taking

aging his affairs in an exactly contrary manner. Many months ago, Kennedy made enormous inroads in the New Jersey delegation, which was officially pledged to Meyner as a favorite son. Meyner had the option of running to the head of the procession, and thereby making a very comfortable best of a business he did not much like.

But instead of imitating the Pennsylvania Governor's example, the New Jersey Governor almost hysterically clung to the "privilege of having his name presented to the convention" - as though an empty nominating speech and a phony, feeble demonstration on the convention floor were worth what Meyner will undoubtedly pay for them.

As for Mayor Daley of Chicago, he always wanted to be for Kennedy, but he also wanted to be shown that Kennedy was as good as he suspected. "The atmosphere is very good," was the Kennedy camp's only report from Chicago, for months after anxious months. Then, just a few weeks before the convention itself, Daley decided he had been shown enough, and he made his commitment. But he told no one but Kennedy, because he wanted time for the massive, rock solid lineup of his delegation which he finally achieved.

Thus one can predict with great assurance that in a Kennedy White House, the red carpet will always be out for Daley and Lawrence, while Brown and Meyner may perhaps be asked to a tourist tea. Such are the practical rewards of political wisdom and political folly.

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MEANWHILE, Lawrence's neighbor-Governor, Meyner of New Jersey, was man-

due chances to see what his adversary was doing, the other opponent "did just that," shot the "peeking Tom" and tossed him over the fence.

Thus the curtain of life parts for some and closes instantaneously for others without any forewarning of fate's inevitable destiny.

Bert Kissinger 520 Boardman st., Medford.

Religious Liberty To the Editor: Your editorial of June 7 came to my hand. I do appreciate the material and your stand in relation to these Sunday Blue Laws. I trust that many, many people throughout the area had the privilege of reading this meaningful and well-written editorial.

Also, your thoughts on the "majority" were well received.

H. A. Peckham, Secretary Religious Liberty Department Oregon Religious Liberty Association 605 S. E. 39th ave., Portland 14, Ore.

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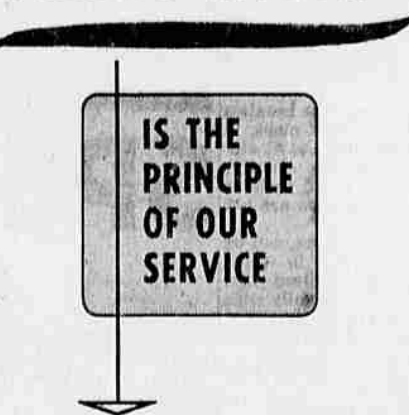
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Mutual Concern



Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse FRANK MORGAN - HAROLD SNODGRASS, FUNERAL DIRECTORS DAY OR NIGHT PHONE SP 2-8030

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