

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

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
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.

10 YEARS AGO
Aug. 3, 1950 (Thursday)
The city water commission yesterday awarded a San Francisco company a contract to furnish pipe for a new pipeline to Big Butte springs; bid price is \$890,854.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 3, 1940 (Saturday)
Both Medford's and Jacksonville's telephone exchanges were changed to the dial system of operation shortly before midnight.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 3, 1930 (Sunday)
The city is set for dedication of the new municipal airport Monday. Northwest Air tour planes plan to take part in the celebration.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 3, 1920 (Tuesday)
G. W. Ager resigned Monday as school superintendent and Miss Susanne Homes was named to take his place.

50 YEARS AGO
Aug. 3, 1910 (Wednesday)
Twenty-eight bids were opened by the federal government this morning for a site for the \$110,000 federal building in Medford.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Which is fermented in processing, green or black tea?
2. Haile Selassie is Emperor of what country?
3. Is Euthanasia the name of a country in Asia, mercy killing, or a drug plant?
4. Has John L. Lewis ever worked in coal mines?
5. Was construction on the Panama Canal originally begun by the French, British, or Americans?
6. What letter is missing from the remainder of the word "armigan"?
7. Is ceramics the art of making pottery, rugs, or watches?
8. What is John L. Lewis' middle name?
9. If 32 degrees Fahrenheit is the freezing point of water, what is the melting point?
10. Is nicotine acid classified as a poison, a stain remover, or a vitamin?
Answers: 1. Black. 2. Ethiopia. 3. Mercy killing. 4. Yes, after completing 7th grade. 5. French. 6. "P". 7. Pottery. 8. Lewellyn. 9. 32 degrees F. 10. Vitamin.

Hiroshima Anniversary

Three days after the first atomic bomb was dropped on Hiroshima the weapon was declared obsolete, yet the political chain reaction set off 15 years ago continues today to shape world events.
The bomb which fell on Hiroshima packed more power than 20,000 tons of TNT; it wiped out 60 per cent of the city or 4.1 square miles. The Japanese said that the dead were "too numerous" to count. But the bomb dropped on Nagasaki three days later was even more deadly. Brig. Gen. Thomas Farrell, atomic bomb chief in the Marianas, said:

The function of the bomb used against Nagasaki made the one used against Hiroshima obsolete. The one type used against Hiroshima was discarded in favor of the Nagasaki type.

ONLY the personal insistence of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson saved Kyoto, ancient cultural center of Japan, from being the first atomic target. Stimson in his unpublished wartime diary is reported to have noted that "the bitterness which would be caused by such a wanton act" could turn the Japanese against the United States in the event of post-war troubles with Russia.

Japan has by no means turned against the United States after 15 years of ambivalent peace, but as the riots in protest against the new U.S.-Japanese security treaty demonstrated, the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki had a deeply traumatic effect. According to Bill Hosokawa, assistant managing editor of the Denver Post, who is of Japanese ancestry, "If there is any single thing bothering the Japanese people, it's fear of annihilation in an atomic war together with knowledge that there is not much they can do about preventing it."

THE known dead of the Hiroshima blast was put at 59,853, but estimates of the total number of victims, including those who died of illnesses subsequently attributed to the bomb, run as high as 260,000. Those killed by the blast at Nagasaki on Aug. 9, 1945, were estimated at 73,884.

The United States had spent \$2 billion and utilized 125,000 individuals in what President Truman later called "the greatest scientific gamble in history."

As early as 1905 Albert Einstein had hypothesized the basic formula upon which atomic research rests, E equals mc squared. In March 1939, only a few weeks after the discovery of uranium fission, scientists had called Washington's attention to the possibility of building an atomic bomb.

NOW, 15 years after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the nuclear powers obey a self-imposed ban on further tests of the infinitely more powerful H-bombs. But 20 months of negotiation on a permanent ban at Geneva have yet to produce a mutually acceptable draft treaty.

At the same time, Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, who directed the U.S. effort in making the first atom bomb, warns of a "quite new" situation in human history when "new means of delivery and use have made of the command and control of these weapons a nightmare fully known only to those responsible." These new developments, he told the Congress for Cultural Freedom in West Berlin in June, have "added chance to anger as another cause of disaster."—E.R.R.

Labor-Management Session

A labor-management "summit" conference, designed to reduce industrial tension, almost died a-borning last spring when top leaders found themselves facing what they considered "second strike" management representatives across the conference table. But wounded pride apparently has been mostly healed after a 10-week recess and the second round of talks began Tuesday in New York City.

Summit conferences between antagonists, be they nations or individuals, are chancy things. Happily, the first session on May 19 ended after three hours with both sides declaring that the discussion had been "completely amicable and reasonable." Less auspicious was the conferees' decision not to permit photographs of themselves together.

At best it was a slow and halting start to an effort initiated by A.F.-C.I.O. President George Meany with President Eisenhower's support. In a larger sense, the summit idea was a product of a rather general public anger over the longest steel strike since World War II.

EXCEPT in rare instances, labor and management leaders never have undertaken a serious sharing of views on divisive issues away from the bargaining table, where each side feels compelled to wrest concessions from the other. Yet it is a manifest that both labor and management stand to profit from cooperative efforts that would cultivate wage and price stability and solve such mutual problems as automation and what to do with the men displaced by machines.

The climate for progress at the current talks certainly is better than that at the last "peace talks" between A.F.-C.I.O. and National Association of Manufacturers leaders in December, 1955. Meany at that time offered to negotiate a "non-aggression" pact with industry, but the session ended in an uproar over the political power exercised by labor and industry, respectively. Meany later complained that the only result of his peace effort had been "an insulting speech" from Charles R. Slich, Jr., then board chairman of the NAM.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"PUSH THE BUTTON! THAT CRAZY DOCTORS GOT A NEEDLE THIS LONG!"

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

The department of agriculture, in its publication, The National Food Situation, predicts that retail food prices will DECLINE somewhat in the next few months because of seasonal increases in supplies of major foods. Food supplies will be large, it reports, though stocks of pork and several fruit and vegetable items will be slightly smaller this summer and early fall than in the same period of last year.

Even with a price decline, food costs at retail will remain a little above a year ago. WHY? This, I think, is the answer. (A) Supply and demand no longer rule the markets for our basic foods. When there is a surplus, we stash it away in warehouses in order to keep up prices for the producers.

(B) We all want more money—higher prices, higher wages, higher salaries, larger dividends, larger profits; MORE of whatever it may be that makes up our income. The inevitable result of trying to provide by LAW more income for everybody is HIGHER COSTS of production. Higher costs mean higher prices.

THE moral—if any? IT is this: NOBODY can lift himself by his own bootstraps. MORE about food:

The Soviet Union, seeking to SURPASS THE UNITED STATES in the production of agricultural products, increased its total AREA sown to crops in 1960 by 16.3 million acres. The total acreage sown to crops in Russia this year is reported to be 501.4 million acres, which is 3.4 per cent more than the 485.1 million acres reported for last year.

Note please, that these figures deal with increases in ACRES—not in bushels or pounds per acre. As American farmers shrink their acres, they succeed by means of more fertilizer and better farming methods in increasing production per acre.

The Russians don't seem to be able to do that. At any rate, they remain short on food. LET'S put it this way: The Russian problem is to produce ENOUGH FOOD. Our problem is what to do with our FOOD SURPLUS.

KEEP this in mind: Socialism (which represents the second S of USSR—Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) TALKS about the more abundant life. Modern American capitalism PROVIDES the more abundant life.

WE LEARNED our lesson at Plymouth and Jamestown, where the first colonists started with the socialist system of POOLING THEIR PRODUCTIONS, with everybody taking out an equal share regardless of what he personally produced.

The colonists in both places fared station until they sensibly adopted the free enterprise system. After that, they had PLENTY of food.

DAV To Observe 40th Anniversary
The 40th anniversary of the Disabled American Veterans will feature ceremonies of commemoration at the national DAV convention Aug. 21-26 in Seattle, Wash.

Wholesale Parts Discussion Fails
Portland—The second mediation meeting between Teamsters Local 255 and the wholesale auto parts companies of Portland ended Tuesday with no settlement of differences, according to federal mediator Elmer Williams.

Dick Nixon's Dream
To the Editor: There is one thing that we learned from the Republican convention—that everything that has been done by the last 100 years was done by the Democrats and, of course, the Republicans took credit for all that is fine.

Wholesale Parts Discussion Fails
Portland—The second mediation meeting between Teamsters Local 255 and the wholesale auto parts companies of Portland ended Tuesday with no settlement of differences, according to federal mediator Elmer Williams.

Wholesale Parts Discussion Fails
Portland—The second mediation meeting between Teamsters Local 255 and the wholesale auto parts companies of Portland ended Tuesday with no settlement of differences, according to federal mediator Elmer Williams.

Wholesale Parts Discussion Fails
Portland—The second mediation meeting between Teamsters Local 255 and the wholesale auto parts companies of Portland ended Tuesday with no settlement of differences, according to federal mediator Elmer Williams.

Wholesale Parts Discussion Fails
Portland—The second mediation meeting between Teamsters Local 255 and the wholesale auto parts companies of Portland ended Tuesday with no settlement of differences, according to federal mediator Elmer Williams.

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Better Knowledge

To the Editor: Your story of Friday, July 29, concerning the attorney general's opinion affecting mileage payments to the sheriff, states that I originally investigated the matter of mileage allowances and travel allowances for the sheriff's office.

This is not precisely true and I feel the public should have better knowledge of the inquiries actually made. My interest in mileage and travel allowance payments centered on the manner in which payments were made to all departments and not specifically the sheriff's department.

It has been the custom in Jackson county to make payments on claims that were not supported by some evidence. It is my contention that this is inadequate accounting and since payment is to be made only for "actual and necessary" expenses, then some proof must be submitted with the claim.

The attorney general's opinion of July 7, states that "such claims are audited as other claims against the county." From this I would presume that one must have something to audit. However, the opinion also states that "the manner and form in which these claims are submitted to the county court or commissioners vests within their sound discretion." I will therefore await the county court and their wishes in this matter.

Later in your story there is the inference that I had been engaged in "playing politics." This charge is much overworked by some Republican members of the county government and sometimes inflated by the press. And, the charge has usually been coincident with any question of procedure or legality of procedure.

I am sure the public will agree that county officials should be most severe in adhering to laws designed to protect their interest.

E. M. Madden County Clerk

Dick Nixon's Dream
To the Editor: We learned from the Republican convention—that everything that has been done by the last 100 years was done by the Democrats and, of course, the Republicans took credit for all that is fine.

They tried to tell us that everything is all hunky dory with us and the rest of the world. But there are a few things they failed to mention—things that affect us here at home—like the high interest rate that is costing us millions daily, and the billions it costs to store the grain surplus. But we should worry about small matters like this, because if the Republicans get another base on the White House everything is going to be taken care of without any burden to anyone.

According to Dick, the Democrats made a lot of promises, but made no provisions to pay for them. He overlooked the fact that they have only to plug some loopholes where there is something like seven billion dollars annually going down the drain. This would help quite a lot on medical aid for the old people with a little left over for the building program. Dick is not going to make any promises but he is going to see that every student has a college education, all the old people are going to be taken care of, the farmers are going to be rolling in wealth, and the slums are going to be converted. This is not going to be called by the ugly word "expenses," it is going to be an investment. All this cannot be accomplished with this high-spending Democratic Congress.

What got me was the picture he drew of the President down on his knees begging this high-spending Congress for a few more billions to spend on foreign aid and trying to make it a misdemeanor for anyone to criticize the Foreign Aid Program. They needed a few more billions to send

Repercussions of Red Change In Tactics Seen in Politics

By ARTHUR E. ROWSE
Editorial Research Reports
(Editor's note: New Kremlin thundering against the United States—and new threats and challenges to the free world raised by events in Cuba, the Congo, and other places—strongly influenced the 1960 Democratic and Republican party platforms. Foreign policy and national security will in all likelihood be paramount issues of the coming presidential campaign.)

Washington—Soviet Russia's wrecking of the summit conference, its withdrawal from the disarmament conference, and general Communist conversion to virulent cold-war tactics have shocked the free world and heightened international tensions everywhere.

The abrupt change had far-reaching repercussions also in American politics. It robbed the Republicans of all possibility of campaigning as the "party of peace." And it opened the door to the Democrats new avenues of attack on the Eisenhower administration. At the same time, both parties were

put under obligation to review defense and foreign policy requirements. The result of the reappraisal, from a party standpoint, is reflected in the platforms hammered out at Los Angeles and Chicago. Both Democratic and Republican documents pledge all necessary action to make and keep the country strong.

While the measures proposed to that end, and the responsibilities of the United States as leader of the free world, differ in detail and in emphasis, the platforms express a close underlying identity of aims. No less was to be expected, because foreign policy is determined primarily by national, not political, interests.

It is the Eisenhower administration's conduct of foreign policy, rather than the policy itself, which will be attacked and defended in the political campaign. Differences of opinion about conditions, needs, and the way things have been done or should have been done will form the gist of the debate on foreign

affairs—along with new proposals or programs advocated in the platforms or by the campaigners. New proposals on foreign policy in the Democratic platform include pledges to review the country's system of pacts and alliances and seek a shift of emphasis from military to economic aid wherever possible; to set up a national peace agency for disarmament planning and research; to be the lookout for "any evidence that the Chinese Communist government is genuinely prepared to create a new relationship based on respect for international obligations."

A new Republican pledge is to encourage underdeveloped countries in Africa, Latin America and other parts of the world to form "regional groupings to work out plans for economic and educational development." The Republican platform also suggests that the United Nations take the initiative in developing "a body of law applicable to peaceful use of space."

Both parties pledge determined opposition to Communist aggression, faithful adherence to obligations to the nation's allies, readiness to negotiate safeguarded arms control agreements, maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, continuation of foreign aid programs, and support of other generally accepted principles of American foreign policy.

Foreign policy figured prominently in American political campaigns in the early years of the republic, when the United States depended on trade with European countries and sought to remain neutral in the numerous armed conflicts among them. But after the War of 1812, the nation was absorbed by problems of internal development and by the long struggle over slavery. With one or two exceptions, no foreign question became prominent in a national election again until the end of the 19th century.

Imperialism was a major subject of debate in 1900, two years after the United States had acquired new interests in the Caribbean and the far Pacific as a result of the Spanish-American War. Fear of involvement in foreign wars made campaign material in 1916 and again in 1940.

Democrat and Republicans battled over the League of Nations in the 1920 campaign, but after World War II participation in the United Nations was accepted without question. Since that time, with the United States assuming the role of chief defender of the free world in its perilous struggle with international communism, foreign policy has been inevitably a subject open to full and free debate before the voters in the quadrennial national accounting.

The two party standard-bearers of 1960 do not appear far apart in their views on foreign questions. Vice President Nixon naturally has supported the programs of the administration of which he is a part. But his agreement with Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, at their surprise pre-convention meeting in New York, on the need to take up more advanced positions in the foreign field indicated that he will move ahead on an independent course as the campaign proceeds.

Sen. Kennedy in mid-June outlined a 12-point foreign policy "agenda" which in some respects went beyond the subsequently adopted Democratic platform. Strong emphasis was put on development of new approaches and new programs to break open the way to greater progress toward easing and solving world problems. During the campaign it will be up to the candidate to give some hint of specific plans and proposals to that end.

Malayan Jungle Warfare Ends With 31,000 Skirmishes

By DON C. ZEKER
United Press International
Kuala Lumpur—(UPI)—A dozen years of jungle warfare began on the Malaya peninsula in the early spring of 1948 when an Australian Communist stepped into Singapore, carrying with him a directive from Moscow.

The Communist terrorist emergency in Malaya has ended now and the "national liberation" army of Malaya" which once numbered 10,000 has been reduced to a few hundred hiding in the hilly jungles.

The 12-year war was never spectacular. It consisted of about 31,000 skirmishes, large and small, in remote rural areas in the heat and dampness of thick jungles.

Although there were no big battles to make headlines, more than 11,000 persons were killed.

War of Nerves
The Reds used hit-run tactics in attacking villages and small security forces patrols made up of Malays, British, Australians, New Zealanders, Gurkhas and others from the commonwealth nations.

It was a nerve-racking war because neither side ever knew when the fight would begin. Rural dwellers never knew when the terrorists might attack a village or a rich rubber estate.

The Communists never knew when they would be face-to-face with a skilled and heavily armed security force patrol. The security forces never knew when they would walk into an ambush.

It was a costly war—the Malayan government has estimated \$500 million. The Communist world was bold and cocky in 1948 as it is today. But then the Communists were fighting and not relying on more subtle means of subversion. In China they were driving the Nationalist forces from the mainland. In Southeast Asia they thought the time was ripe for more armed revolution.

Moscow Decision
John Lyde, a one-time editor of the London Daily Worker and a member of the party's London secretariat, described the Communist preparations in a paper written for the Malayan government in connection with the end of the emergency.

"The decision which launched civil war in Malaya also turned Burma, the Philippines and Indonesia into battlefields," he wrote.

"What makes the whole grim episode particularly disturbing is that the fateful decision was made, not by the local Communist parties—but by a handful of men in far-away Moscow."

All four of those communist rebellions have been crushed—the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya and Burma—but the costliest was in Malaya.

What impressed a lot of people as well as the news commentators was that every time they asked Dick for a comment on any subject he would say it was too early, or he would have to see his committee or the President. He made quite a show about who out of four names, was going to be asked to be his running mate, but a delegate had already told the public that the President had asked Lodge two weeks earlier to be the man. This doesn't sound like it was fixed.

Now that Dick has taken Rockefeller to his bosom he will have all the old right wingers to appease as they were not too happy with this union. I gather from the President's speech that he is not too happy about it either. So, all in all, Dick is going to find it will take a little more than a dream to get him into the White House.

Frank Christian 314 West Main St. Talent, Ore.

TO THOSE WE SERVE

In beautiful surroundings, in a quiet location, we serve with devotion to duty, all who call.

LITWILLER FUNERAL HOME
Highway 66 at Normal Ave. Ashland—Dial MU 5-4541

Now Many Wear FALSE TEETH With Little Worry

Est. talk, laugh or sneeze without fear of insecure false teeth dropping, slipping or wobbling. FASTEST made plates from a more comfortable. This pleasant powder has no stummy, sooty, pasty taste or feeling. Doesn't cause nausea. It's alkaline (non-acid), checks "plate odor" (denture breath). Get FASTEST at any drug counter.

Only local member of Oregon & National Funeral Directors Ass'n

Try and Stop Me
By BENNETT CERF
AFTER a long-winded banquet bore had exceeded his allotted time before the microphone by a good twenty minutes, M.C. Jack Leonard rasped, "Thank you for your speeches."
Lon Tinkle reports the founding of an "antique auto" club in Dallas, eligible only to Texans who own a Cadillac over six months old.
There's really been only one completely successful female diver in history, maintains H. Kendrick, Lady Godiva.
Sue Carson has very decided notions about education. For instance, she's adamant that no sex instruction should be included in the high school curriculum—unless, of course, the teachers really are determined to learn.
Hank Grant has a clever name for his Hollywood TV gossip column: "Letting the Chat Out of the Bag."
© 1960, by Bennett Cerf. Distributed by King Features Syndicate

