

Medford Mail Tribune

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

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

Sept. 1, 1950 (Friday). The retail price of milk here has increased by one cent to 22 cents a quart, it has been announced. Hugh De Autremont, convicted of train robbery and murder near Ashland in 1923, will not be considered for parole this year, according to the state parole board.

20 YEARS AGO

Sept. 1, 1940 (Sunday). Four Jackson county farmers have organized the Logan Combine Harvester service near Beagle. From Arthur Perry's "Ye Struggle Pot" column: "The Republican party high command is reported 'dissatisfied,' particularly the 'Old Guard.' It looks like Herb Hoover, who went fishing six weeks ago in the wilds of Deschutes county returned to so-called civilization too soon."

30 YEARS AGO

Sept. 1, 1930 (Tuesday). Citizens of Medford will vote on the proposed Cottage st. bridge over Bear creek in November. A road to Diamond lake is being contemplated for next year.

40 YEARS AGO

Sept. 1, 1920 (Thursday). Mayor Lambin of Ashland has come out in favor of a proposal to move the county courthouse from Jacksonville to Medford. The C. E. Gates Auto company here has been allotted 408 Fords to sell during the next year.

50 YEARS AGO

Sept. 1, 1910 (Thursday). A number of farmers in the Talent area are opposed to the proposed incorporation of that town and have hired attorneys to present their case to the county court next week. The Ashland city council has ordered the Home Telephone company to stop work in that city immediately until terms of their franchise are worked out.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Is the Tropic of Cancer North or South of the Equator?
2. What is the English translation of the name Puerto Rico?
3. Gifts for the 20th wedding anniversary should be tin, china, or wood?
4. Name the fruit that has the highest food value per pound.
5. Did Nixon or Kennedy lead in the first Gallup pole taken since the nominating conventions?
6. Is pure lead normally hard, soft, or liquid metal?
7. Is jade harder than a diamond or flint?
8. Under the Jewish mode of reckoning, does the eve of a holiday begin at sunset or midnight?
9. What proverb is directly contrary in meaning to "You can't teach an old dog new tricks"?
10. Correct the following: "Each of the soldiers paid their share."
Answers: 1. North. 2. "Rich Port". 3. China. 4. Avocados. 5. Nixon. 6. Soft. 7. No. 8. Sunset. 9. "Never too old to learn." 10. "... his share."

The New Nomads' Needs

After Labor Day week end (it seems almost impossible that it is arriving already, so swiftly has the summer gone) the pressure on Oregon's camps and beaches will drop off sharply.

But for the hardy lover of the outdoors, who braves the chill and an occasional shower, the camping season isn't over. It is, though, for most folk, who have youngsters in school and who now are getting ready to buckle down for the long pull to Thanksgiving and Christmas.

The pressure on the camps and resorts and waterways will resume next year—and judging by all the signs, it will be heavier and more demanding than ever.

ONE phenomenon of the new craze for the outdoors is the vacationist who doesn't camp only for the thrill of sleeping outside of walls. He is the one who turns back the clock 40 years, and camps out because of its ease, convenience and economy.

Shortly after World War I, when automobiles and highways were in their first real spurt of popularity and development, "camping" with a tent was an accepted means of travel.

Gradually, "cabin camps" grew up to accommodate these folk, who liked their ease and availability, and preferred them to the more formal hotels.

CABIN camps evolved into motels. And motels are now evolving too, into luxurious "motor hotels," with all the conveniences and luxuries the mind can dream up.

They are the new caravansaries, and even the hotels are adapting many of the techniques and advantages to their own purposes—such things as swimming pools, drive-in check-ins, and so on.

But meanwhile, the traveler, an independent sort of cuss, has in increasing numbers gone back to the tent, the camp, and the cheap and unbuttoned ease of the outdoors. And once again cities are eyeing these travelers as they did four decades ago.

THERE was a "public camp" on the banks of Bear creek, just north of the Main Street bridge, in 1920. It lacked conveniences, to be sure, and the city fathers weren't particularly proud of it.

So, in April of 1922, the city purchased the property for \$6,500, and by summer had improved it considerably for the accommodation of the traveling public.

It was adjacent to the then public market, and to the Natatorium (that old Medford landmark which finally was torn down only a few years ago).

It was landscaped, trees were planted, outdoor stoves installed, and eventually there were lavatories with hot and cold running water. As time went on, cabins were added.

FOR a time the "camp" extended for a distance on both sides of Bear creek, and the Mail Tribune in those days of the early '20s had frequent little stories reporting the number of campers who had spent the night there—campers in high-wheeled "touring" cars with foodbox and tied strapped to bumper and running board. (Know what a "running board" was, junior?)

In 1926 it was leased to Walter Merrick, operator of the Natatorium, who ran it for the city for some years under a franchise.

Then, as "motels" succeeded "public camps" and "cabin camps," it gradually fell into partial disuse, and by the time the Natatorium property changed hands, the tent camp had vanished and only a few cabins remained.

OTHER cities up and down the Pacific Highway maintained similar public camps for varying periods of years in the 20s and 30s. Eugene was one of them.

The Eugene Register-Guard reports it was a common sight to see traveling families pitching their tents in the park at the base of Skinner's Butte.

And the Oregon Statesman in Salem reported that in those days cities vied with one another to provide "auto camp grounds" for those making "motor tours" of the state.

The Statesman said: "It may not be necessary for cities to go into the campground business again, but it looks as though the pressure for camping accommodations will increase on state and federal agencies serving the touring public. We may find operators of motels and trailer parking lots adding sections for the tenting nomads of the motor age."

AND the Register-Guard adds: "Indeed we may. At least it would seem that our cities would gain business they are now missing out on almost entirely. And, if the tent and trailer vacationists could be induced to visit us overnight in numbers anything like those counted in the coast and mountain parks, this would add up to a considerable gain in what is already credited as our third largest industry."

Medford's camp is long gone. As a matter of fact, the closest place to pitch a tent in a developed campground is probably the Forest Service camp at McKee bridge, which is now so overcrowded that overnight use is banned on week ends.

There are other Forest Service camps at greater distances, and there is the new Laurelhurst state park up the Rogue.

But close to Medford there is nowhere that these new nomads of the road, who travel with a pocket full of money and disdain more elegant accommodations by choice, can pitch their tents and buy their groceries, camping equipment, and other necessities.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



DENNIS WAS PRETTY WORRIED LAST NIGHT UNTIL I TOLD HIM THAT OWL WAS SAYING 'WHO' INSTEAD OF 'BOO'!

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.

Powers That Be

To the Editor: Well, we see where the powers that be, who abide by the wishes of the majority, have decided to spit in the eye of these citizens and go ahead with their plans to ruin Hyatt Lake. We did think that they would at least have had the courage to notify people to salvage some of the tons and tons of large crappie, catfish and 5 to 10 pound bass that they murdered and left to rot. The only answer to that is they were too ashamed to let people see their dastardly deed.

In some countries of the world people who override the wishes of the majority are called dictators and the ordinary citizen can do little about it. But here in America it is different, we have what are called elections, and you can bet that in due time, when they come begging for votes, quite a few thousand of us will throw them out of office and back on their farms and in their garages where they can dupe only a few.

Also E. A. boasts from time to time about the Tribune being so fair-minded about printing all the news and both sides to controversial subjects. A picture or two of the devastation of fish life at Hyatt Lake would have been much more newsworthy than the photo of a few sticks in the lake last week.

M. J. Olsen, Route 4, Box 325, Medford.

Mining Data Sought

To the Editor: The Galice Historical society would like to contact owners of mining claims in the Galice area.

We believe there is an error in certain procedures of confiscation of mining properties in the Galice mining district. As Senator Morse is assisting Galice miners in this matter, it would be a great help to him to get all the assistance possible.

Even if you are not in need of assistance yourself, what information that you have might be valuable to him and others.

Phone or write: Walter Reece, Galice rd., Merlin, Ore.

Cheap Housing

To the Editor: While down to the Senior Activity Center, 601 Jackson Blvd., I was asked to write regarding the cheaper housing plan and whether it is needed and wanted.

I understand that the money is there for the asking and that there will be no great debt left for coming generations "not" to pay for.

There is no question as to cheaper rent being needed. With the present cost of commodities, I've wondered how anyone can live graciously even when earning top wages. Let alone oldsters who, though often willing and able to work, are unable to get employment of any kind. The reason: "We never hire anyone over the age of 65."

A healthy person of that age has had years of experience and no better help could be had.

Not all seniors have been able to save, but they have to live.

I know of cases where all of their savings went for hospital, medicine and funerals. Too proud to ask for help—they merely exist.

Having been farmers, they would not take to a "beehive" sort of living in apartments.

France To Explode Third Atom Bomb

Paris—UPI—France will explode its third atomic bomb underground in the Sahara Desert Oct. 15, informed sources said today.

The third French explosion was expected to be smaller than those which took place above the ground Feb. 13 and April 1 in the Sahara.

The purpose of the underground test will be to enable French scientists to study more closely the exact process of the nuclear blast and its destructive force.

The new explosion was expected to be the first of a series of such underground tests.

Proposed Japan Visit by Dutch Warship Stirs Hassle; Indonesia Protests It

By CHARLES R. SMITH

Tokyo—UPI—The Japanese government, which only three months ago canceled an invitation for President Eisenhower to visit here, is in a diplomatic bind today over another international visit.

The visitor this time is not the president of a friendly country. It's a Dutch warship. Japan is under tremendous pressure from Indonesia to withdraw permission for the Dutch aircraft carrier Karel Doorman to visit Yokohama Sept. 8-12. But, it appears Japan is not very likely to renege on her diplomatic agreement in this case.

It's a case where Japan has little to gain and much to lose.

The Indonesian government has made a number of strong protests and some influential Indonesians have made threats of reprisals, especially economic—if Japan permits the Dutch vessel to call at Yokohama. It has been strongly implied that the Indonesian ambassador to Tokyo will be recalled

as a protest measure if the Karel Doorman calls at a Japanese port.

The Indonesians also have indicated that the recall of the Jakarta envoy would be a minimum step. There's talk in Jakarta of breaking all economic relations with Japan if she permits the vessel to visit. It's known that the cabinet has discussed this possibility but this would be a difficult and drastic move for Indonesia and probably would hurt her more than it would Japan.

The Dutch haven't said what they would do if Japan should withdraw permission for the Karel Doorman to visit. But Japanese Foreign Minister Zentaro Kosaka told the cabinet the other day in plain, simple economic language the Netherlands is a member of the European common market and could hurt Japan economically if this should happen.

Why the Furor? Why all the furor over the call of a Dutch warship to Japan on a visit that's billed as a goodwill trip in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of Dutch-Japanese relations? It's all part of Indonesia's

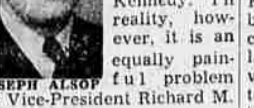
bitter anti-Dutch campaign that centers around the Netherlands' continued control of Dutch New Guinea, which Indonesia calls West Irian and claims as her own territory. The vessel arrived in New Guinea earlier this year with 1,000 troop reinforcements for the Dutch there. Indonesia said the presence of the warship in the disputed area was "an act of war provocation" and eventually led to the breaking of diplomatic relations with the Netherlands by Sukarno

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

NIXON'S DANGER IN THE SOUTH

Washington—The rising anti-Catholic agitation in the South, which is already beginning to take the form of a full-fledged movement, is a serious problem for Vice-President Richard M. Nixon.



JOSEPH ALSOP

It goes without saying that if Nixon benefits in the South by this increasingly sharp outburst of anti-Catholicism, he will be an entirely involuntary beneficiary. He has had nothing whatever to do with his campaign workers never to mention the so-called religious issue in private talk.

In the same fashion, former President Herbert Hoover was also an involuntary beneficiary of the vicious attack on Alfred E. Smith's religious faith. Yet anyone who studies the returns from the 1928 election can quite easily see that Hoover's innocence was almost irrelevant. Besides producing important but temporary Republican gains in the South, the anti-Catholic outburst in 1928 caused heavy and more enduring Republican losses in the North.

PRIOR to 1928, many of the nation's big cities, like Chicago, had been traditionally controlled by Republican city machines. After 1928 the Republican party had all but sunk from sight in every big city in the country except Philadelphia and Cincinnati, where Republicans lingered on for a while. The reason for this grave setback was the Northern Catholic reaction to the anti-Catholicism in the South. The bleak fact of the agitation itself, without regard to Hoover's innocence or responsibility, was what affected the Northern Catholics that year.

In 1928, it is also well to remember, Roman Catholics constituted only 10 per cent of the voting population. Today they constitute 25 per cent, with the heaviest concentrations in the great industrial states which are winning Presidential candidate must carry.

In recent years, furthermore, the Catholic migration to the Republican party, which began in 1940, has been the most significant single trend in American politics. The Catholics in very low income groups, like the Puerto Ricans in New York, remain solidly Democratic. This is naturally weights the Catholic vote in favor of the Democrats. But despite this weighting, President Eisenhower is authoritatively estimated to have won the support of at least 55 per cent of all the Catholic voters in New York state in 1956.

THIS means that in 1956, Eisenhower secured a com-

manding lead among all New York state's Catholics for the lower middle-income level upward. Today, moreover, when Northern Catholics are still unaware of the anti-Catholic outburst in the South, John F. Kennedy has by no means won back all the Republican-voting Catholics.

So far as this reporter can learn by doorbell-ringing, Kennedy's chance of winning back any individual Republican-voting Catholic largely depends on the individual's date of migration to the Republican party. If the first Republican vote was cast in 1956, a return to the Democratic fold is highly probable. If the date was 1957, it is much less probable, and so it goes, back to 1940.

On this basis, Kennedy now seems likely to get about 8 per cent of the Catholic vote in New York. This transfer of Catholics to Kennedy is a sore handicap for Nixon, but it is not an insurmountable handicap. Of the 7,100,000 New Yorkers who voted in 1956 30 per cent, or something like 2,150,000 were Catholics. If the best estimates are correct, Eisenhower therefore got the votes of about 1,170,000 Catholics in New York.

If 60 per cent of New York Catholics now vote for Kennedy, about 320,000 votes will thereby be transferred from the Republican to the Democratic column. Without allowing for losses among Protestants, which are impossible to estimate, the Catholic transfer means a cut in Eisenhower's 1956 majority of about 640,000 votes. But Eisenhower carried New York by better than 1,500,000 votes.

IN OTHER words, the degree of Catholic transfer that now seems likely is very far from certain to defeat Nixon in the crucial big states of the North. Nixon has a good chance, too, of reducing the transfer. The truth is that Nixon appeals very strongly to the naturally conservative Catholics.

But let the anti-Catholic agitation in the South gallop and produce the inevitable effects in the North. Then Kennedy may well take 80 per cent of the New York Catholics. The transfer will then reach something like 750,000 votes, causing a majority of over 1,500,000 — 1 short of the total amount of the majority.

There is Nixon's problem in coldly practical, political terms. In the long run, Nixon will hardly be able to solve this problem by refusing to discuss the religious issue, and by ordering his campaign workers to do likewise. At guess, he will be unable to solve the problem without the strongest sort of affirmatively action to halt the Southern anti-Catholic agitation. If the agitation continues, nothing less than strong affirmative action can really be counted on to prevent a Northern reaction to what is happening in the South.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SHAPE OF THE CAMPAIGN

It is plain enough that the Democrats would be better off if there had been no August session of Congress. Senator Johnson and Speaker

Rayburn who engineered it made a miscalculation. They supposed that the session would help Johnson to win the Presidential nomination and then to shine in August as the great legislative operator.

In fact, with President Eisenhower in the White House, the odds were overwhelmingly against any Democratic success. For while the Democratic majority can say no to the President, and they did, a Republican President can say no to a Democratic majority, and he did. In our Congressional system positive political achievement in a very short session against the will of the President is impossible.

Though Kennedy and Johnson have come out of the session with a record of frustration, Nixon has come out with the prospect that, if elected, he will be a deeply frustrated President. Kennedy was not able to get his proposals enacted. But he came very near to doing that and the vote showed clearly that if elected it is virtually certain that he could get his proposals enacted. Nixon, on the other hand, comes out of the session with the demonstration that there is a strong and angry majority against him in the Congress.

Kennedy, as a candidate, is unable to lead the Congress. But unless there is some kind of Republican landslide in November, Nixon as President will be in a perpetual struggle with Congress.

THE August maneuvers have revealed something of the general shape of the campaign. More than most campaigns it will be conducted at two levels, one avowed by the candidates and the other disavowed but tolerated and counted upon. The main, but by no means the only, item in the subterranean campaign will be Kennedy's religion, an issue which cuts unpredictably both ways.

In the open campaign, Nixon's problem is, of course, how to get full value out of Eisenhower's support without identifying himself with the Eisenhower record. Nixon has worked out a formula to solve this problem. It is to run not on the record itself but on his own personal experience in having been for seven years a leading insider in the government. Thus he hopes to avoid a defense of the record while building up his reputation as a man of unusual, indeed unique, experience.

His divorce from the Eisenhower record is following two lines. One is to oppose openly the most politically vulnerable parts of the record, the farm problem at home and the risks taken by Eisenhower with the defense establishment. Thus Nixon opposes Benson openly and embraces Rockefeller, despite the fact that Benson is a favorite of the President's and Rockefeller is no favorite of the President's.

The other line of divorce-

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