

Medford Mail Tribune

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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

10 YEARS AGO: May 22, 1952 (Thursday) The summer-long school vacation in Medford will begin June 7, it was reported today by the school office.

20 YEARS AGO: May 22, 1942 (Friday) Seven vagrants, five of them cripples, ordered to leave Jackson county by justice court, all charged with drunkenness and begging.

30 YEARS AGO: May 22, 1932 (Sunday) State police, sheriff's deputies and federal prohibition aides raid "beer joint" in Jacksonville, seize 275 bottles of beer and two crocks of mash.

40 YEARS AGO: May 22, 1922 (Monday) Hard gale blows in Rogue valley; some damage reported to orchard fruit crops.

50 YEARS AGO: May 22, 1912 (Tuesday) City school authorities conduct inspection of sanitary conditions after Greater Medford club charges "extremely poor conditions exist in all schools."

Good Job

Before last Friday's primary election fades from memory, we would like to compliment the way in which the elections department—including the precinct counting boards and officials—tabulated votes in the precincts.

Seldom if ever have we seen such a smooth, swift operation, from beginning to end. There were a few minor bobbles, of course, but in the main all of them bent every effort to see that the results were made available as rapidly as possible to the newspaper, radio and TV people, who took the precinct totals and compiled them into meaningful results.

The light voter turnout was in part responsible for this speed, but this detracts not a bit from our admiration and appreciation for the job the counting boards did Friday night—E. A.

Bay Area Consolidation

Once again, a proposal to consolidate the cities of Coos Bay, North Bend, Empire and Eastside, together with adjacent unincorporated areas, has been defeated.

But this time it was with a difference, and the difference amounts almost to assurance that sooner or later such a consolidation will happen.

The difference is this: Last time, the proposal was defeated soundly, with strong opposition everywhere. This time, Coos Bay, Eastside, Empire, and the unincorporated areas voted FOR consolidation by substantial margins. And North Bend, which voted against, did so only by the slim margin of 16 votes.

THUS the backers of consolidation, though set back temporarily, have every reason to believe it will be successful on another try.

Some of those leading the opposition in North Bend, when they saw how close it was, indicated they would be less inclined to oppose consolidation on another try.

Also, there is the possibility that the three towns which voted for consolidation, plus the outside areas, could "go it alone" in a consolidation, leaving North Bend out. We suspect that North Benders would view this with distaste.

If and when such a consolidation is effected, it would make the resulting city the fifth or sixth largest in the state—about the same size as Corvallis and Springfield, and not much smaller than Medford.

The campaign this year was conducted as a public service by the Bay Area Junior Chamber of Commerce, and while disappointed that it did not carry, they were encouraged to try again by the close result.

The Coos Bay World reports that the campaign for consolidation was conducted on a high plane by both supporters and opponents—a far different situation than when a similar proposal was defeated some years ago.

THE area has had its share of intestine bickering over the years. Coos Bay (once known as Marshfield) had a bitter fight over the name change some years ago. And there has been considerable rivalry between that town and the slightly larger North Bend, which almost abuts it on the north.

The election this time signifies that a new day of civic cooperation and pride may have dawned in the Bay area. One rather hopes so. The advantages in eliminating duplicating services and costs, in unified administration, and even in civic pride, would pay considerable dividends to the residents of the area.

Without attempting to poke our nose into what's none of our business, we suggest in a neighborly sort of way that it be tried again, and soon.—E. A.

Cave Junction (City?)

While commenting on civic arguments and decisions in other areas, we note with interest that the city council at Cave Junction has rejected another attempt to change the name of that little community back to Cave City.

Elwood Hussey, who filed the original plat for the town, and who served two terms as its mayor, dropped in the office the other day to report on the council's action, and it also was reported on the regional page yesterday.

Hussey said it was platted in 1933 as Cave City, but that when a post office was established there, the Post Office department arbitrarily gave it the name Cave Junction, which has stuck, and became official when the town was incorporated in 1947.

THE name change Hussey suggests was defeated in 1958, by a vote of 64 to 39. The council, apparently, believes that voter opinion has not changed sufficiently from that time to take any action. It denied Hussey's petition to put the question up for another vote, largely for technical reasons, according to our correspondent.

As for the merits of the case, it is a matter of personal preference. To us the name Cave City has a pleasanter ring than the name Cave Junction, with its implication of being a wide spot in the road where two highways come together.

Speaking of the two highways, another of Hussey's long-time ambitions is for the Oregon Caves highway to be extended up Grayback creek, over the shoulder of Sugarloaf mountain, and down into the William creek area, to join with Highway 238 at Provolt. This would give a direct route from Cave Junction (City?) to Medford.—E. A.

Dennis the Menace



"CAN YOU LEARN ME TO WRITE MY WHOLE NAME? THERE'S GONNA BE SOME NEW DRIVEWAYS IN MY NEIGHBORHOOD."

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.

Veterans' Needs

To the Editor: It certainly feels good to be back in circulation, after undergoing surgery at the Veterans Administration hospital in Portland.

It is foolish to credit the French President with almost diabolic powers to impose his will, as some people have begun to do. There are limits on de Gaulle's freedom of action, imposed by the French Assembly, by the other members of the European Community, and even by French public opinion.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris (c) Field Enterprises Inc.

SQUELCHS

Sitting and suffering for hours at a deadly banquet the other night, I thought wistfully of the late Dr. Robert A. Millikan, the distinguished scientist, who some years ago blessed us with the perfect banquet squelch.

At a Chamber of Commerce dinner in California, Dr. Millikan was the guest speaker. The dinner began at 7 p.m. There then followed the past president's report, the incoming president's promises, routine business, and interminable introductions of everyone at the speaker's table.

At 10 p.m., Dr. Millikan staggered to his feet and said to the 300 guests: "At this hour, I fear the mind is too weary to listen to the speech I have prepared. I had intended to discuss one of the chapters in my new book, 'The Road to Peace.' Any of you who are interested may read the book."

He sat down in a wave of tumultuous applause. And all of us who are, from time to time, forced to attend such weary sessions, should invoke the righteous wrath of Jehovah upon those multitudes of chairmen, past presidents, future presidents, incoming treasurers and outgoing secretaries, who make the air purple with their platitudinous prose, who drown us in tides of ennui, who impair our digestion, cloud our vision, stupefy our minds, and paralyze our posteriors.

I, too, have suffered at the mouths of these barbarous and insensitive windbags. I, too, know what it means to sit at a banquet table hour after hour, poisoned by cigar smoke, strangled with incoherent rhetoric, until the speech I was to deliver became a nightmare of gibberish in my fevered brain.

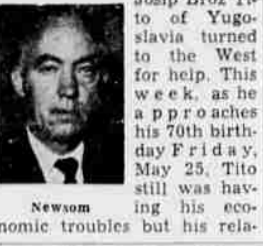
Never though, have I had the courage of a Millikan. I have merely, on such occasions, trimmed my talk down to the bare essentials, and then fled into the cool and starry night, the check in my moist little paw, and a catatonic stare of horror in my bleary eyes.

This, I know, is the coward's way out. Henceforth, evergreen memory of Dr. Millikan's noble example, I shall try to emulate that anonymous, but immortal, actor who, after an eternal introduction by a gabby chairman, was presented to the audience with the words: "And now Mr. Blank will give you his address."

Mr. Blank stood up, straightened his sagging shoulders, licked his dry lips, strode manfully to the lectern, pulled a manuscript out of his pocket and deliberately tore it to pieces. "Gentlemen," he intoned slowly and loudly, "my address is the Lambs Club, New York," and promptly sat down.

Tito, After Long Neutralism, Moving Slightly Closer to Russian Position

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst



Newsom Tito still was having his economic troubles but his relations with the Kremlin were on the upswing on the word of no less an authority than Nikita Khrushchev.

Last month, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko visited Tito in Yugoslavia and the two later reported their conversations had been "constructive."

On May 1, new Soviet built tanks appeared in the May Day parade.

In Soviet-Yugoslav relations both were firsts. After a brief honeymoon following the death of Stalin, relations

chilled again as result of Soviet handling of the Hungarian revolt and no top Russian had visited Yugoslavia since.

No Russian military aid had been sent to Yugoslavia since the break with Stalin in 1948.

In the intervening years, Tito has attempted to have the best of both the Communist and Western worlds.

American aid, both military and economic, has totaled more than \$2 billion, and his trade with the West is twice that of Yugoslavia's trade with the Communist bloc. It is unlikely that he now seeks to endanger either the trade or the aid.

Tito is neither a member of the Soviet-led Warsaw Military Pact nor is he invited to summit sessions of the Communist leadership.

These conditions probably will remain, if only because Tito will not surrender the independence which led to his original break with the Kremlin nor abandon his declared policy of neutrality which has paid off so well.

On the other hand, when Khrushchev said the two countries saw almost eye-to-eye on questions of foreign policy, he really was saying little new.

Tito always had made clear

he is a Communist and dedicated to a Communist world.

He has supported the Soviet Position on Berlin and on immediate and total disarmament. He openly sympathized with the Communist decision to break the voluntary test ban on nuclear weapons and his neutrality always has been on the side of the Soviets.

It is unlikely that Khrushchev ever can carry his de-Stalinization program to the extent of approving Tito's independent brand of communism. But their community of interests broadens so long as both come under the ideological fire of Red China and the Soviet boycott of Albania continues.

Economically, Yugoslavia's difficulties can be more simply stated.

Industrialization, under conditions of forced growth, had produced a gratifying increase in national product for seven years. But in a speech at Split on the Adriatic, Tito confessed that "unions have now become dearer than gold."

He blamed lax and profiteering managers and decreed a new austerity for Yugoslavia.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

WHAT HAS GONE WRONG

Washington - To the returning traveler, this city rather comically suggests a giant anti-hill, long tranquil and even placid, which has suddenly been kicked by a large, malicious boot.



Alsop recent moves and statements have belatedly aroused Washington to the deep trouble at the heart of the Western Alliance.

French tendencies will certainly continue after the two leaders pass. The trouble in the West is more profound, in other words, than the misdeeds of two wrong-headed old men - which is the way too many leaders of official Washington seem to see it. This being true, what has gone wrong?

Beginning in France, the trouble is the result of two interacting factors. One factor is de Gaulle's desire to make Europe into a third, quite independent giant power. This has always been there, and it cannot be altered. But the other factor is an American contribution. It is the Kennedy administration's refusal to extend to the French the kind of nuclear cooperation we give the British.

The arguments for this refusal are, first, that we do not want to help to create any more nuclear powers; and second, that we cannot make de Gaulle be nice to us by being nice to him. Both arguments are quite legitimate. But so is the argument against the rebuff to the French - that we cannot stop the French nuclear program anyway; we can only stretch it out and make it more expensive.

For the limited gain of stretching out the French nuclear program and increasing its costs, we have accepted, even invited, what can only be called a vicious deterioration in the Franco-American relationship. By so doing, we have increased de Gaulle's support at home, thereby much increasing his freedom to act in the way we dislike.

IN a practical sense, the trouble in Germany is even more important and fundamental than the trouble in France; but the effect is the same, to increase de Gaulle's freedom of action. The trouble in Germany takes the form of mounting German doubts about the reliability of the German-American partnership. These doubts have increased reliance on the Franco-German partnership, which is the linch-pin of de Gaulle's European design.

As long as the Germans put the American partnership first, the U. S. government always held the upper hand. Hence a decision to give moral offense to de Gaulle demanded a concurrent decision to take great pains to keep the German-American partnership in good working order. The precise opposite was done. A decisive German change of partners is now clearly possible, and it will shortly become probable unless strong remedial measures are taken.

Finally, the anti-French nuclear decision may also, in a very curious and unforeseen way, give rise to bad trouble in Britain. Prime Minister Macmillan's Conservative government wants to be admitted to membership in Europe on reasonable terms, and expects defeat at the next British election if not admitted. De Gaulle has the power, not to keep the British out, but to prevent their admission to Europe on reasonable terms.

IF the U. S. government had offered nuclear cooperation to de Gaulle, the British would have no card to play in their game with de Gaulle. As it is, however, the British can offer the French the same nuclear cooperation we have refused, in exchange for better European terms. To be sure, this will be a gross betrayal of the United States.

If such a British offer is made, moreover, de Gaulle will be more interested in the betrayal than in the nuclear cooperation. The point is that the British betrayal of the United States will involve still another reversal of alliances, even more profound and painful than the reversal that may be in the making in Germany. After such a reversal, de Gaulle can count on serious British collaboration in his design for Europe.

This summary of the present state of our relations with our three leading Western allies makes melancholy reading. A great deal has gone wrong. But how and why? The question will be examined in another report.

Washington Report

By William S. White (c) United Feature Syndicate

McCLELLAN'S ROLE

Washington - While it is far too early to foresee all the possible political impacts of the Billie Sol Estes scandals, one thing may be said with certainty. This is it: The Kennedy administration and the national Democratic party would already be in a nasty fix, indeed, but for the fact that the decisive inquiry is in the hands of one of those dreadful "conservative southern Democrats" so endlessly deplored by the more frantic liberals in that administration and party.



McClellan, head of the senate's top investigating committee, is a priceless boon both to President and party. This is not because he is even slightly likely to whitewash anybody within the administration and party.

inquiry recently conducted by him largely satisfied the country simply because it was a fair and full job, protecting nobody and vilifying nobody.

Like McClellan, Stennis has the mind not of a prosecutor and not of a defense lawyer, but of a judge.

All this compels this columnist to offer, with unbecoming but irresistible modesty, the white law of practical politics. This law is that if southern Democrats "disloyal" to the national party - in the ecstasically simple criteria of the ultra-liberals - did not exist, they really would have to be invented.

The New England Medical Journal, commenting on the operations, which were performed at Toronto's Western Hospital, says the six are alive as a result of the replacement of aortic valves - which control blood flow from the heart to the body.

The success of these operations leads to the belief that aortic valves can be collected from traffic victims and other victims of fatal accidents and stored for as long as two months.

WHAT is to say: The time may come when spare parts depots for people can be provided much the same as used parts salvaged from wrecked cars are now made available for those who want them.

TURNING from the business of saving lives to the deadly business of destroying lives, two startling new weapons have been tried out by our testing forces that have been working out in the Pacific. Both are for use against submarines in the unfortunate event that we should get into a major war. One is known as the Asroc and the other as the Subroc.

The Asroc is a half-ton missile fired from a surface vessel - such as a destroyer, a cruiser or a frigate. It speeds through the air until it reaches the area where an enemy submarine is believed to be operating. Then it dives into the water and "homes in" on the enemy sub by following its sounds. When it gets close enough to its target its warhead explodes - and that's that.

THE subroc works somewhat similarly, except for the fact that it is fired from a submerged submarine. It comes up out of the water, travels through the air until it spots the general area where an enemy submarine is supposed to be, then re-enters the water and chases the enemy sub under the surface until it gets close enough to fire a supposedly nuclear charge, which KILLS the sub.

TOO awful to consider? Well - When war gets too dangerous to be risked, there will be no more war.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

THE EFFICIENT Henry, major domo of New York's posh Barbary Room, was pained to note that one diner, evidently unfamiliar with the etiquette of dining in high society, had tucked a big napkin under his chin, preparatory to tackling an order of goulash-mitt-noodles.

How to tell the gauche fellow that he was doing the wrong thing without hurting his feelings? Henry figured out a way. He tapped the diner lightly on the shoulder and inquired politely, "Haircut or shave, sir?"

A pompous and overrated American novelist failed to impress a British customs official at London Airport recently. The official told him gravely, "I think I realize how important you are, sir, but some of my mere obtuse countrymen may not. I suggest, therefore, that over here you carry your nonentity card with you."



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