

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Fir St., Ph. 773-6141
ROBERT W. RUIHL, Editor
HERALD G. GREY, Advertising Manager
GERALD L. LATHAM, Bus. Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Mng. Editor
EARL H. ADAMS, News Editor
HARRY CHAPMAN, Teleg. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Women's Editor
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1897
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$12.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. \$7.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. \$4.25
Sunday Only - One year \$4.20
By Carrier - In Advance - Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Hill, Point, Jacksonville, Gold Butte, Medford, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes.
Daily and Sunday - 1 mo. \$1.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. \$2.75
Carrier and Dealers - Copy 10c
All Terms Cash in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
Full Length Wire
U.P.I. Telephotos
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS
Advertising Representative
WILSON ROBERTS & ASSOCIATES, Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Denver.
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
May 31, 1952 (Saturday)
The Medford city council and the citizens' budget committee have completed work on the 1952-53 fiscal budget and have given it tentative approval.
An extensive survey of the damage done by Douglas fir beetles in national forests in Jackson county is slated to get under way next week.
20 YEARS AGO
May 31, 1942 (Sunday)
Medford High school graduating class of 194 seniors includes six boys in the armed forces.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Citizens are again saying 'What is so rare as a day in June?' after first alzing up the cloud situation in the south and west."
30 YEARS AGO
May 31, 1932 (Tuesday)
Members of Fruit Growers league make first official visit to new Jackson county experiment farm near Talent.
All local records broken when 3.05 inches of precipitation fell here during month of May.
40 YEARS AGO
May 31, 1922 (Wednesday)
Medford baseball team reports playing "ankle-deep in dust" in 60-mile-an-hour "gale" while losing to Weed, 11 to 9.
Film star Rudolph Valentino released on bigamy charge when complaint is dismissed.
50 YEARS AGO
May 31, 1912 (Thursday)
A. M. Woodford retires as Medford postmaster; is succeeded by his son, Ralph Woodford, assistant postmaster for past 6 1/2 years.
Medford residents petition city council against changing name of Peach st. to Ireland ave.
What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.
1. Is the chimpanzee a monkey?
2. In aeronautics, what does the symbol C.G. indicate?
3. What is the name of the Communist Party's world leader?
4. What two bodies of water are connected by the Erie Canal?
5. How many wives did Henry VIII of England have?
6. What was the name of the colony before it was named New York?
7. What is the "Father of Waters"?
8. Is pure tin subject to rusting?
9. What is another name for the flower called Bachelor's Button?
10. How do pythons kill their prey?
ANSWERS: 1. (anthropoid ape). 2. Center of gravity. 3. Nikita S. Khrushchev. 4. Lake Erie and Hudson River. 5. Six. 6. New Netherlands. 7. Mississippi River. 8. No. 9. Cornflower. 10. By constriction or squeezing.
NICE WEATHER
Hamilton, Bermuda - 77F
The average annual temperature of Bermuda is 70.7 degrees. The spring runs from 64 to 71 degrees; summer from 74 to 80; autumn from 70 to 75; and winter from 66 to 68.

Wartime Recollections

On the night of Sept. 9, 1942, Warrant Officer Nobuo Fujita of the Imperial Japanese Navy took off from beside a submarine in a little float-equipped seaplane. He flew inland over southern Oregon and dropped a bomb in forested country east of Brookings and south of Mt. Emily.

The objective was to start a forest fire. This the bomb did, but it was a small one and was quickly extinguished by forest service crews. Where else did Warrant Officer Fujita fly that night? Only he knows, and perhaps even he doesn't know for sure.

ALMOST 20 years after that event—the aerial bombing of continental American soil during World War II—Fujita, now a Tsuchiura businessman, returned to southern Oregon, this time as a guest. He was invited by the Brookings Junior Chamber of Commerce, and attended the Azalea festival last week end.

The visit was a success, and contributed its bit to international understanding and good will. It also stirred some memories in Jackson county, memories which lead to speculation as to whether the little enemy plane flew further inland than reported before.

MR. C. E. Stevenson of Central Point recalls, during those war years, that forest lookouts were also plane-spotters for our defense networks. He also recalls a considerable amount of talk among forest agencies, on that September night 20 years ago, about an unidentified small plane that flew in from the west, and was heard and reported by a number of lookout stations before it turned and flew westward again.

The night was cloudy and foggy, Mr. Stevenson recalls, so the plane was never seen, but he recalls that it was said to sound "like a model T." Other memories, perhaps dimmed by 20 years, are not so certain of the circumstances. Some of those involved recall that there were many unidentified planes reported from lookouts. Others have vague recollections of the night, but are not willing to state unequivocally that such an event did take place on that specific night, or even that it could have been Fujita's little float-plane.

SO the incident, if it did happen, must remain in the realm of speculation, and in the memories of those, including Fujita, who recall the incident—if such it was—20 long years ago. Such speculation also recalls one of the better-kept secrets of the war in Oregon—the Japanese fire bombs which were sent aloft attached to paper balloons, and allowed to drift with the prevailing winds across the Pacific.

Many of them arrived, but they did not accomplish their objective of setting the forest afire, and voluntary secrecy on the part of the press (which knew about the balloon-bombs) prevented Japan from knowing whether the balloons ever reached these coasts.

ONE of the bombs did cause casualties, however, perhaps the only deaths attributable to enemy action in the continental United States during the war. A church group on a picnic near Lakeview found one of the bombs, and, innocently curious, moved it. It exploded, killing several in the party.

At the time the press reported only the deaths from an unexplained explosion, and it was years later before the true story was printed. A memorial plaque was erected near the spot.—E. A.

Jacksonville Museum Month

Nearly a half-million people have visited the Jacksonville Museum since it was opened some years ago.

The number is increasing, year by year, as word gets around about the excellent displays and fine records of by-gone days of the Rogue valley.

In an attempt to further acquaint others with the museum and its contents, the Southern Oregon Historical Society has named June as "Jacksonville Museum Month," and is encouraging both local residents and tourists to visit the Museum during that period.

THE building itself, which was the Jackson county courthouse from 1884 until 1928, is of major historical interest, evoking, as it does, memories of long-past trials and political crises. The displays cover a wide range, from some of the native rocks and minerals which glow in a rainbow variety under fluorescent lights, to old vehicles, guns, furniture, clothing, pictures and many other memorabilia of days gone by.

The museum belongs to Jackson county, and is operated for the county by the Historical Society. It is financed by a continuing small tax levy, voted by the people. Admission is free.

SHOULD you take advantage of the invitation to visit the museum, you would also be doing yourself a favor to inspect many of the other historic sites in the pioneer community of Jacksonville.

The Beekman house, which opened to the public yesterday, is a fine example of a house and furnishings common early in the century. The U. S. hotel, now undergoing renovation, is well worth a look, as are many of the other old buildings in the community.

And for history buffs, a stroll around the Jacksonville Pioneer Cemetery, dating from the 1860s, is a must.

A visit to Jacksonville during the coming month will be a rewarding one to anyone interested in this area's colorful past.—E. A.

"Now, You Were Saying That — Hey! Where Are You?"



Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alkop
COMMON HORSE SENSE
Washington - Before very long, with a minimum of fanfare, the House Ways and Means Committee will approve the President's massive, boldly innovating trade bill.

ests with strong local leverage would have been the people who got the friendliest hearing on Capitol Hill. Then, too, both Rep. Mills and the President have made special efforts to calm and soothe the opposition. The President has spent much time conciliating the leaders of big industries, such as oil and textiles, who might have thrown a heavy weight against the bill. The Textile Manufacturers Association actually ended by endorsing the measure—a remarkable step.

IN THIS respect the progress of the trade bill has been like the Sherlock Holmes story, in which the dog's failure to bark was a major clue. Add to this that Rep. Mills's committee management of this extremely complex and difficult piece of legislation, has been a model for all committee chairmen with big jobs on their hands. Add further that the trade bill is just about the only item on the Kennedy program which House Republican Leader Charles Halleck has not made a partisan issue.

These are the chief tangible reasons why the bill is in good shape. There are also two intangibles. One is depressing. The country and the Congress alike are over-optimistic, in the sense that they are obviously unprepared for the skintight bargaining approach which the Europeans will surely adopt when the trade bill passes. But the other intangible is cheering.

UNFORTUNATELY, the absence of trouble is seldom treated as noteworthy. Hence less and less attention has been paid to the progress of the trade bill, as its passage through the Congressional reefs and shallows has come to look more and more tranquil and secure. For any serious student of politics, however, the hopeful present status of the Kennedy trade bill is not merely noteworthy. At first glance, it is downright bewildering.

After all, this new bill, aimed to allow the President to bargain out a fruitful trading relationship with the European Common Market, is a measure that goes vastly further than the old Reciprocal Trade Law ever went. Yet each successive Congressional renewal of the President's authority under the Reciprocal Trade Law was a bitter, cliff-hanging fight, in which the outcome usually seemed to be in doubt until the very last vote was cast.

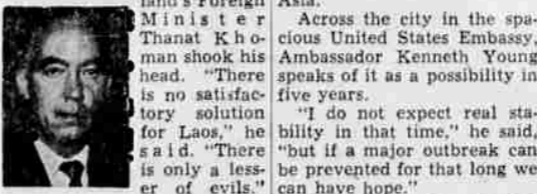
Remembering all this, one of the trade bill's chief proponents in the Executive branch, Under Secretary of State George Ball, actually opposed presentation of the bill at this session. Ball argued that there was no hope of victory, and that a defeat would do much harm abroad.

THE President overrode Ball, mainly on the contrary advice of the astute Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, Wilbur Mills. Even so, a major factor in the President's decision was the argument that even if the bill did not pass this year, it was needful to open the national debate in order to secure a majority next year. What has happened to produce the present result, which was foreseen by almost no one but Rep. Mills?

Among the keys to the mystery, first place must certainly be accorded the President's exceptional success in giving the country the sense of having reached a moment of major national choice. In his messages to Congress, in his speeches to business organizations, and on every other occasion, he has hammered home this "trade or fade" choice. Somehow, the electorate in general and the business community in particular have been persuaded that the choice was serious and unavoidable. This is, in truth, the President's major success in the art of political persuasion since he took office. If it had not been for this success, the petty protectionist inter-

Stability in Laos Now Thailand's Aim; Has Storm Passed, Or Is Worse Coming?

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Bangkok, Thailand - In his office across from the temple of the emerald Buddha, Thailand's Foreign Minister Thanat Khamanook shook his head. "There is no satisfactory solution for Laos," he said. "There is only a lesser evil."



Now the word was "stability." Stability in Laos, stability along Thailand's border and stability for all of Southeast Asia. Across the city in the spacious United States Embassy, Ambassador Kenneth Young speaks of it as a possibility in five years. "I do not expect real stability in that time," he said, "but if a major outbreak can be prevented for that long we can have hope."

Bangkok, a city of calm after the storm, is waiting to see if the storm has really passed or whether this is the storm's eye, with more to come. The urgency is reflected in the daily seaborne arrival of additional supplies for the American 27th Regiment (Wolfhounds) at Korat and the Marines at Udorn, near the Laotian border below Vientiane.

It is also reflected in the almost daily conferences among Gen. Paul Harkins and his military advisors as new units arrive from Thailand's SEATO allies. None of this is visible in the quiet pastel and bright red and green elegance of Thanat's office, nor in the altitude of the foreign minister himself when he received this correspondent and UPI's Southeast Asia manager Robert Udick.

Until the Pathet Lao upset the military balance at Nam Tha and pushed almost to Thailand's border, the Thai government was quietly opposed to Lao neutrality and in favor of the rightwing government under Prince Boun Oum and Gen. Phoumi Nosavan, who is a close relative to Thailand's Prime Minister Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat.

FOR the impact of the Federal government on the economy, on inflation, and deflation, recession and recovery, stagnation and growth, the budget that matters is the Department of Commerce statement of Federal receipts and expenditures as part of the national income accounts - that is to say, what is often called the income and products accounts budget. Nobody looks at it except the economists and one of the greatest services that a public man could perform today would be to make the people understand the difference between the two budgets. For while the Administrative budget is necessary for administration and is like a man's check-book, the income budget tells the real story of the financial condition.

THE income and product shows that at the end of 1962 the outgo and ingo accounts will be virtually in balance, with a deficit of only about half a billion dollars. Thus, in reality, the Kennedy administration is no longer stimulating the economy, and the economy is stagnating for lack of stimulation. We have one of the lowest rates of growth among the advanced industrial nations of the world.

THERE is as yet no simple remedy open to the Administration. It is, so to speak, between Scylla and Charybdis - between the threat of gold withdrawals by our foreign creditors on the one hand and, on the other hand, a fierce popular dogmatism which treats the Administrative budget as the absolute measure of responsibility, respectability, and financial decency.

Converging on Mr. Kennedy, the combined influence of the two has forced him into a fiscal policy which, as the stock market is saying, does not work. As things are going the stagnation which is overtaking the recovery will be followed by another recession.

It is safe to predict that if present trends continue, the Administration will have to go into action. It will have to take some of the strong measures which it was advised to take but did not dare to take some seven months or so ago. Among them, I should guess, will be a call for a sharp cut in the direct taxes paid by individuals and corporations. If this shows up as a considerable deficit in various budgets, but particularly in the income budget, that may be just the strong medicine that we need.

THERE is mounting evidence that those economists were right who told the Administration last winter that it was making the mistake of trying to balance the budget too soon. It will be said that the budget is not balanced; it shows a deficit in fiscal 1962 of \$7 billion. And so indeed does THAT budget show such a deficit. But the fact of the matter is that what is known as "the budget," namely the Administrative budget, falsifies the relationship between the Federal government and the American economy.

The Administrative budget which shows a \$7 billion deficit deals only with the money appropriated by Congress and spent by the government departments. It leaves out the trust funds, such as Social Security and the highway funds, which run to \$25 billion annually. It counts revenues when taxes are collected, not while they are accruing and blessings, for He likes to be told. Who knows that before these nice things could be done tomorrow, God has called our loved one home.

So always take the time to pass on the nice thoughts and deeds that can be done by you alone. Clare Faye Pursell 1394 Beekman Medford.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

STAGNATION AND THE STOCK MARKET
Prices on the stock market have been falling sharply since the middle of March, and it is difficult to believe that the heavy selling is merely a technical "correction" which will soon end. It is said in official circles in Washington, and indeed it has been said by the President himself, that the outlook for business is good and does not justify the pessimism of the stock market. But there are reasons for thinking that this is too rosy a view.

Others are saying, particularly in Republican partisan circles, that the slump is due to a loss of confidence by businessmen ever since the President cracked down on Mr. Blough and the increase in the price of steel. The trouble with this piece of partisan mythology is that the bear market began on March 16 and it was only on April 11 - some 26 days later - that the President had his collision with Mr. Blough.

THERE can be no doubt, of course, that such massive selling as we witnessed Monday is due to a loss of confidence by the owners in the future prospects of their securities. The question is what is causing this loss of confidence. The most probable answer, it seems to me, is that there is a loss of confidence that the Administration is fulfilling the promise to bring about something near to the full employment of capital and labor and a rising rate of economic growth.

WHAT started it all? This is a widely held theory: The long bull market, one of the longest in history, rested on the assumption of continued wage and price increases. In other words, it was widely believed that inflation would keep stock prices going up and up automatically. If that was true, stock speculation was a sure road to riches.

THERE were danger signs in the wind. The relation of stock prices to annual corporate earnings for example was getting badly out of balance. Back in 1948, stocks were selling at about 7.2 times their annual earnings. Just before the big break Monday, they were selling at nearly 20 TIMES their annual earnings. But - They were still going up. Good old inflation was still at work.

THERE came the steel incident. The lesson of the steel incident seemed to be that prices might not be PERMITTED to keep on going up and up. There was a hint in the steel incident that wages might be permitted to go on rising. In that event profits would vanish. If profits vanished, the house of cards would fall.

SO - It seems to have occurred to a lot of people at the same time that it might be a good idea to SELL before all that came to pass. That seems to be about the long and the short of what began to happen.

THE road to Hell is paved with inattentions; surely more sins are committed through neglect than through calculated purpose. The first rule for writing a truly effective letter of recommendation is not to know the person very well, so that one's imagination is unconfinned by harsh reality.

What the paranoic calls a "lie" is any painful truth - and who is to say we are not all a little paranoic in that direction? We make positive judgments about men, and negative judgments about women, in the sense that a good man is known by what he does, but a good woman is known by what she doesn't do.

Youngster's Body Found in Old Shaft
Ghost Pine Creek, Alta - [UPI] - The body of Kenney Kowalchuk, 4, was found Wednesday night at the 54-foot level of an abandoned coal mine into which he fell near here 36 hours earlier. Rescue workers who discovered the body said the boy's head was covered with dirt and that he had apparently suffocated. His body was brought to the surface in the bucket of a crane, thus ending a tense dramatic tragedy which began at noon Tuesday. The rescue team of 20 men worked feverishly all day to hoist dirt fill from the narrow shaft, which was abandoned in 1932. Kenney, the second youngest of 36-year-old Peter Kowalchuk's 12 children, had been playing on a hillside just 100 yards from his farm home with a younger brother when he fell into the abandoned coal mine. The pit opening had been covered with grass and dirt through the years so a thin crust camouflaged the trap.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

JULIUS PRETZFELD, inveterate newspaper reader, usually perused two of them, from front page to last, at the breakfast table, thereby thoroughly annoying Mrs. Pretzfeld. One evening she asked him casually, "Julius, did you notice anything unusual about me at the breakfast table this morning?" "Why, no, my dear," replied Mr. Pretzfeld. "Ah ha," cooled Mrs. Pretzfeld, "I wasn't there?"

Rudolph Valentino has been dead and gone for 36 years, but there is one deep secret that his closest friend, one-time screen vampire Pola Negri, never will disclose. "Till the day I die," Miss Negri solemnly vows, "I will never share with anyone the secret of Rudolph's meat sauce."

"My Fair Lady," that incomparable musical, has now been played in over 30 different translations in as many different countries. One of the most intriguing is its translation into Papamentan, the polyglot language of the Apuhs. In those parts it goes by the name of "Laino Fokko Sushu," a literal translation of which, any hep Aruban will tell you, is "Liza Dirty Pig."

