

Medford Mail Tribune

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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: June 1, 1952 (Sunday) More than an eighth of an inch of rain fell at the Medford weather bureau late yesterday and last night.

20 YEARS AGO: June 1, 1942 (Monday) Robert Newland, former Medford High school star athlete and member of University of Oregon track and basketball teams, enlists in Marine Corps.

30 YEARS AGO: June 1, 1932 (Wednesday) Early morning earthquake shakes Medford; quake believed to center near Eureka, Calif., where one person was killed and three injured.

40 YEARS AGO: June 1, 1922 (Thursday) Ex-trainer for Jack Dempsey arrives here to establish Medford Athletic club; to set up open air gymnasium for amateur boxing.

50 YEARS AGO: June 1, 1912 (Friday) Four men killed, four others injured in explosion at Jacksonville quarry; powderman smoking cigarette blamed for accident.

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

- 1. That branch of zoology which treats birds is known as what? 2. What do these have in common: sucrose, glucose, fructose, maltose and lactose? 3. In what unit of measurement does the Weather Bureau measure rainfall?

Answers: 1. Ornithology. 2. They are all sugars. 3. Inches. 4. Sea-level. 5. South. 6. Fifteen pairs. 7. Fury. 8. Woodchuck. 9. Australia. 10. Mines owned by steel companies.

"Sport of Lunatics"

R. F. Cook of Silverton, who has run for office many times without success, addressed a little vaudeville letter to the Oregon Statesman the other day, and in it coined a lovely phrase.

He said: "I fell flat in my recent campaign, and announced that I am terminating participation in the sport of lunatics."

Now politics may or may not be the sport of lunatics, but it helps if one has a lively sense of humor, and an ability to laugh at (a) one's self and (b) the ridiculous. Mr. Cook, who is one of the nicest men you could wish to meet, has both.

AFTER announcing his withdrawal from politics, Mr. Cook continued:

"At once all my three friends called to protest. They stated that my influence is needed, and that I should continue to propound frankly and fearlessly the principles so much needed today."

"I then asked my tormentors if they had voted for me. In each case the answer was, 'Well, no, I voted for X because I thought he had a better chance of winning.' This almost rates a 'rye' grin."

Mr. Cook, who is an unabashed Goldwater man, probably realizes by now that he hasn't ever had much of a chance against less conservative and better-known candidates. But we like his spirit and humor as much as we deplore his political philosophy.

OREGON, as a matter of fact, makes the "sport of lunatics" a difficult one. It is terribly demanding of candidates, not least in the long and arduous campaigns which it forces them to wage.

The primary election comes just after the middle of May. The general election doesn't occur until early in November. Thus any serious candidate must, first, campaign for nomination in the spring, and then make every effort to keep his name favorably before the voting public for nearly six long and weary months. It's a punishment no one should be made to endure.

Not only is it fantastically expensive (and becoming more so), it is also bone-wearying and boring. In the case of offices which have two-year terms, nearly 25 per cent of the time is "campaign time," when the candidate must concentrate more on pleasing the voters than on doing a job.

It has been proposed that Oregon do something about this by moving the primary election closer to the general election - probably some time in September.

It has also been proposed that two-year terms (for representatives in both the Congress and the state legislature) be lengthened to four years.

We favor the former, believing it to be a realistic and helpful suggestion. As to the longer term, we have some reservations about it. It also would probably be more difficult to accomplish.

But voters should seriously consider doing what is possible to make the "sport of lunatics" a bit easier on the participants. If this is done, we are much more apt to have a wider choice of candidates, and this in itself is an encouragement toward good government.—E. A.

Oregon Oil Exploration

Back in the 1920s, on a hill which was then south of Eugene (it is now part of the city and thickly covered with homes), there stood an "oil well."

It never produced a drop of oil, although there was some talk at the time that it produced a rather substantial return to its promoters in the form of stock sales.

But, oil or no, it was a rather romantic object in the eyes of the very young, who saw in it a symbol of the unknown and mysterious, which might some day produce sudden wealth for the community by coming in a gusher.

The old wooden rig and the dry hole remained there for many years, symbols of vague mystery and of failure. Oil has yet to be found in Oregon in commercial quantities.

But it may be, yet. Oil rights on thousands of acres in the Willamette valley have recently been purchased by major oil companies, and drilling has started in several locations. Thousands of acres of off-shore area have been similarly obtained for oil prospecting.

The current interest in oil speculation, according to the Albany Democrat-Herald, which is right in the middle of the present activity, is stimulated by progress in oil detection and recovery methods, by plans for wells considerably deeper than those drilled in the past, and by recent geological studies indicating the possibility of oil fields beneath the Willamette valley.

The Albany paper also points out that, even if no oil is discovered, the exploration, conducted chiefly by big companies which can afford the high costs of wildcatting, will provide a financial boon to the areas under exploration.

First there is remuneration to the owners of the land under lease. Secondly there are payrolls, which will stimulate the local economy. Thirdly some materials and equipment will be purchased locally.

Oil exploration is a highly expensive and chancy business. It may come to nothing, despite shale outcroppings and other indications that it may be found. Even if the search fails, however, the state will reap some benefits.—E. A.

"Well, Orville, Something Good Seems To Be Coming Out Of All That Fertilizer Anyhow"



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.

A Contrast

To the Editor: Last week our son and his family visited in the fair city of Medford, coming from southern California for a week's outing. They enjoyed the change of climate and the change of scene from palm trees to pine; also the scenic beauties of southern Oregon, the fishing, etc. But there was a "fly in the ointment," which caused them to carry away a bad impression of Oregon's tourist accommodations. I hope they will not judge all of southern Oregon's motels by the particular motel where they stayed.

First let me describe the reception they received at one of California's camps. The price was \$3 per night, or a week for the price of five nights, which is customary there. The cabin contained two double beds with plenty of bedding; kitchen facilities, with dishes and tableware, and T.V. It was located near the ocean with a marvelous view.

It was late when they reached southern Oregon so they decided upon a cabin at a motel near Medford. The sign said \$3.50 per night; kitchen facilities. They planned to stay for a week, so of course expected to get the cabin for \$17.50, but were informed the price would be \$20 without sheets, or \$25 with sheets. There were two double beds. Opr son told the landlady he could buy the sheets for the difference in price, so after paying \$20 for the cabin, he hid away to Mom's house to borrow some bedding. When he returned to the cabin the beds had been completely stripped, not even a pillow left, and moreover, not a towel or washcloth was in evidence.

The kitchen facilities consisted of a stove and refrigerator. Very few dishes, no tableware and not even a coffee pot! Needless to say, the cabin was without television.

When they left the cabin the next day, they left the heat turned on low, so the cabin would be warm for their return. But the family came back to a cold room, for the heat was off. For three days the same thing happened and on the fourth day the landlady appeared and informed them that she had been turning off the heat, and that they were to leave it off in their absence.

Well, they managed to stay for a week, but it was not "home, sweet home!" Mrs. Hazel Nelson, Route 4, Box 399-E, Medford

Social Security To the Editor: With deep appreciation to the A.M.A. for their analysis of the King-Anderson Bill, many of us wonder why they have become so bold as to picket the project.

Not one member can possibly doubt, that at one time in our history, social security was a complete success. From origin, F.D.R. knew that S.S. would be good but didn't know just how good.

With a few minor changes under Truman, the movement began to assert itself, and in the later years of Truman administration, the S.S. movement became successful beyond previous expectations, also self sustaining.

Along came Ike. Not wishing to admit successes by F.D.R. and H.S.T., he took social security and kicked it around like a political football, then cheapened it, until at present it is no longer a working man's hope.

It is, however, a highly profitable deal for those who merely purchase it. And it's far cheaper. For example, one man

works hard from age 30 to 55, making full Social Security contributions, then slows down to a part-time job until 65. He is not then eligible for full benefits because his rating is based only on the last 10 years.

Another man does no work at all from 30 to 55, then gets a little work, makes a few contributions. At 62, his rich cousin puts him to work for \$5,000 per year for three years. He then becomes eligible for full benefits, although he's actually paid only about one-third as much as the other man, and worked only one-eighth as long.

That's what Ike has done to Social Security. Mr. Kennedy's job in pushing the King-Anderson bill is to give immediate aid to a few deserving people, even if he has to include a larger number of the undeserving. As a preacher would say, "If you save one soul, it's worth it."

Kennedy's next move is to revamp the S.S. program and return justice to it. After all, when a new chief take's over, after eight years of degradation and devastation, his first duty is to care for the sick and wounded. Secondly, he starts the mop up campaign.

Would appreciate comments from any members of the A.M.A. Warren E. Wood, P.O. Box 102, Shady Cove, Ore.

An Invitation To the Editor: May we take this opportunity to send out a special invitation to all valley residents, especially to those that are not attending any church regularly, to visit our Free Will Baptist Church at 3310 North Pacific highway, Medford, Ore.

We have having our grand opening June 3. Everyone is invited, in fact we need the support, in attendance, of any or all valley residents that would like to come and, I feel, all will feel well fed with the word of our Lord and be so glad you came.

We ask the prayer of all praying people, that we may be able to carry out the work we feel has been laid on our shoulders to do for our Lord, and that we will always do it in His will. Mrs. E. C. Arnold, 534 South Fourth st., Central Point, Ore.

A Story To the Editor: It is being said that mental illness is our No. 1 ailment now. If there are so many as all that, who is to say whether it is one or the other one, that needs aid?

I am reminded of a tale I used to hear an old man tell. There were two families in this particular neighborhood. There was in each family one that was not exactly right.

One day these two fellows while hunting met on what they called the Ridge. When one of them reached home he said "I met that fool Sam, on the Ridge today and he just stood and looked at me."

"And what did you do?" he was asked. "Well, I just looked back at him!" Mary E. Atkins, 1634 Orchard Home dr., Medford.

FIND ANCIENT VILLAGE Quimper, France - (UPI) - Scientists here claimed today they have excavated a village covered by the sea 2,500 years before the birth of Christ.

The scientists said measurements of the radioactivity of wood fragments in the area near here showed that a village stood on the spot some 6,000 years ago.

Northeast Thailand Benefits From U.S. Built Road, Agricultural Improvements

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst Bangkok, Thailand-The little village of Nong Thong lies on either side of Freedom Highway in northeast Thailand, about 10 miles from where the American 1st Battle Group is stationed.

Lam Keow is a farmer who lives in the village with his wife and two children and several relatives. Lam Keow is a wispy man in his mid-thirties who is important in this story for a number of reasons. He is among the 70 per cent of Thais who can read. He lives in the northeast, which is a particular target area for communism.

He lives on Freedom Road, into which the United States has put about \$20 million, and he is now having an opportunity to observe Americans close up.

On this day he had two sets of callers. One was a group of international revenueurs who were on a periodic check up against the manufacture of illegal liquor or opium, outlawed about three years ago. Lam Keow was given a clean slate by the revenueurs and then received this visitor.

Lam Keow was asked if he knew about communism. He said no. What did he think about American troops in Thailand? He thought it was a good idea because he had read that the Thai border was threatened and Ameri-

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop (c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate THE WHIPSAW Washington - The severe stock market shocks of this week are still causing less alarm in the government community than in the business community. Yet a note of doubt is beginning to be detectable in the repeated Alsop assertions that all will yet be well.

Accordingly, the best and wisest government measures to stimulate renewed economic expansion are again a lively topic—though as yet a topic being discussed conditionally, on an if-as-and-when basis as it were. But in the Kennedy administration's discussions of this perennial topic, there is a new and painful element.

This new element may be described as the whipsaw, which is created by this country's persistent though diminished difficulties with its world balance of payments. In President Eisenhower's last year in office, the gold drain caused by an unfavorable balance of payments was far worse than it is today. But the whipsaw bothered nobody then because none of the key leaders of the Eisenhower administration wished to apply governmental stimuli to the economy.

THE Kennedy administration, in contrast, believes in using the full power of the government to promote economic growth, if this becomes necessary. But the President and all the leading men around him also believe that it is vital to maintain the soundness of the dollar on the world market. And right here, the whipsaw is encountered.

The administration is whipsawed, in an almost literal sense, because most of the classic measures for stimulating the home economy and promoting growth will also tend to undermine the world money market's confidence in the dollar. And by the same token, the classic methods of strengthening the dollar and rebuilding the diminished gold reserves will also rather rapidly deflate the domestic economy.

The question that is being asked, therefore, is whether the whipsaw is as unavoidable as it seems on the surface. This questioning is a new feature.

LAST fall, for instance, the President's Council of Economic Advisors favored a "moderate" stimulating unbalance of the budget, on the order of two to three billion dollars. Chairman William McChesney Martin of the Federal Reserve Board then argued that a balanced budget would encourage foreign confidence in the dollar. In the end, even the Chairman of the Economic Advisory Council, Walter Heller, was won over to the wisdom of a balanced budget.

In other words, the conservative view of the problem was then taken, at least by implication. Today, however, its complete truth is beginning to be doubted. The need to avoid the cheap money policy of the Roosevelt and the early Truman years is still universally admitted. Cheap money, it is generally agreed, will automatically weaken the dollar in a dangerous way.

But even in the conservative Treasury, it is no longer doctrine that a properly managed budget deficit at home must automatically weaken the dollar on the markets abroad. Instead, the argument is beginning to be heard that a deficit can promote better business at home without weakening the dollar abroad, as long as this domestic growth-promotion is not accompanied by inflation.

THE text most quoted to prove the point is a short but formidable study called "Central Governments: Cash Deficit Surpluses," prepared under the direction of Prof. Otto Eckstein by a Harvard graduate student, Andrew H. Gantt II, and published by the Brookings Institution. This study seeks to cut through the statistical undergrowth of differences in American, German, French, and British budgetary practices, and thus to show the true budget sur-

pluses or deficits of these four countries for the years 1950-1959.

Gantt's unexpected results show that the U.S. had fewer true budget deficits, as well as smaller budget deficits in relation to the gross national product, than any of the other three Western allies. France was actually rather heavily in deficit throughout these ten years, including the first years of the highly successful de Gaulle hard money policy. The figures for Germany, the other successful hard money practitioner, cover only the years 1955-1959; but in these years Germany also turned in a worse performance than the United States. The performance of the United Kingdom in the ten-year period was substantially worse.

The students of the Gantt computations have included the President himself—which suggests what measures may be taken if the fall of the stock market presages a serious economic downturn.

THE regular monthly meeting to be held in the Court House Annex on June 13 will, in addition to routine business, be devoted to discussion of the HHFA Program for development of the Bear Creek Urban Region. This is a cooperative program involving the planning commissions of the city of Medford, city of Ashland, the County Planning Commission and the smaller cities on the valley floor, under the direction of George Brenner, of the Bureau of Municipal Research and Service of the University of Oregon. This will culminate in a transportation study by the State Highway Department and a comprehensive plan for development of the Bear Creek area.

The public hearing to be held on June 20 will be with the people of the presently zoned area of Southwest Phoenix, to discuss with them the continuation of zoning in that area. This meeting will be held in the Phoenix Community hall at 8 p.m. on June 20.

The public hearing to be held on June 27 will be with the people of the presently zoned area of North Central Point, also to discuss the continuation of zoning in that area. This meeting will be held in the Crater High school gym at 8 p.m. on June 27.

The public is invited to attend any or all of these meetings, but meeting discussion in Southwest Phoenix and North Central Point will be limited to residents of these zoning areas.

C. O. Lovejoy, President, Jackson County Planning Commission.

can't were there to protect him and his family.

Had the Freedom Highway made things better for him? Yes.

These answers were significant because they confirmed what this correspondent had noted and what a longtime American resident here also said: "Thailanders like the United States and Americans."

By the end of this year the United States will have poured more than \$300 million into Thailand.

Climate and terrain in this area are generally unsuited to rice and before construction of the highway there was no way to get the crops to the Bangkok market.

Freedom Road has brought new prosperity and the introduction of the highly successful Guatemalan corn has given the area a new crop which now ranks third among Thailand's exports.

Now underground water deposits and irrigation projects are planned in a determined effort to lift living standards and halt the admitted Communist inroads.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS This is written on Memorial Day. Memorial Day is dedicated to the memory of the tragic War between the States. The most tragic of its memories is this: IT SHOULDN'T HAVE BEEN.

WHEN the tragic War between the States finally came to its end, the nation counted up its losses. They were terrible. Nearly 520,000 men had been killed in action, or had died as a result of wounds, disease or starvation. The United States has not had such a high death toll in any war before or since—despite the fact that it has gone through two World Wars.

The money cost of the War between the States was somewhat more than five billion dollars. In these days, that seems like a trifling sum. We toss away five billion dollars with hardly a thought.

As a matter of fact, the annual interest bill on our national debt—a debt which should never have been permitted to reach the figure at which it now stands—is TEN billion dollars, twice the total dollar cost of the War between the States.

But 100 years ago five billion dollars was an immense treasure. It was wasted in the waging of a war that shouldn't have been.

THERE are so many things that shouldn't have been. The financial crash of the past few days, for instance.

IT SHOULDN'T have been. It wouldn't have been if we had been wiser. It came about because too many people were seeking to get rich TOO QUICK.

When too many people try to get rich too quick, trouble follows. We learned that lesson back in 1929.

On this Memorial Day, which is dedicated to the memory of the tragic consequences of the War between the States, might it not be an excellent idea if we devoted a little less time to the trivial pleasures of a day when we don't have to go to work and a little MORE TIME to serious reflection on what happens when people do things that SHOULDN'T BE DONE?

If we did that, it might be possible to avoid doing some of these terribly unsound and unwise things that shouldn't have been done.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

LYNN FARNOL was invited to spend a weekend with a friend in the Scottish Highlands. The host was considered very frugal, even by his neighbors, and Farnol soon began to feel very hungry indeed.

On the second morning of his stay, as he appeared in the dining room, his host called out cheerily from the kitchen, "Lynn, my lad! And how would you like your egg for breakfast this misty morning?" Farnol answered grimly, "With another egg, if you please."

"Why," Ardie Deutsch was asked, "did you send that brand new pressure cooker to the rummage sale?" "It may look like a pressure cooker to you," explained Deutsch, "but in the hands of my wife, it's a secret weapon. Last Wednesday she shot a pot roast into outer space."

The Missoula Lumber Company has achieved noteworthy results with this offset collection letter to delinquent accounts: "It has been said that a man who squeezes a dollar never squeezes his wife. In looking over your account, it has occurred to us that your wife is not getting the attention she deserves."

