

Crosstown

By Roland Coe

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS Today's word from Stockholm: "Infuriated Sweden kept up her search over the Baltic for a missing transport plane and sent along jet fighter escorts with ORDERS TO SHOOT if the Russians attacked..."

THAT happens in neutrality-loving Sweden, which has stayed out of two wars and would like to stay out of all the rest of them.

BUT—"Beware the fury of a patient man." Anyway, the incident illustrates for us the hair-trigger temper of the present-day world.

FROM Washington: "The army disclosed today it has sent anti-aircraft batteries to defensive positions about some strategic industrial plants, big cities and air force centers."

MORE from Washington: "Starting July 14, thousands of civilian defense workers will help the air force scan the skies over America's borders in a round-the-clock watch for POSSIBLE ENEMY PLANES."

IS WAR just around the corner? I doubt it. But Cromwell's advice, given to his men some three centuries ago, is still good: "Put your trust in God, my boys, and KEEP YOUR POWDER DRY."

MEANWHILE, we hear from Pittsburgh: "The two-weeks-old steel strike slashed deeper than ever today into the nation's economy, as some plants making war munitions reported curtailments near because of a shortage of steel."

HOW did we get that way? Well, it seems to me that the basic trouble is too much power in too few hands on both sides of the steel controversy. When too few men hold too much power in their hands too long, trouble nearly always follows.

SPEAKING of power, a Yakima (Washington) dispatch this morning says: "Jack Hubbard, of Olympia, a meteorologist engaged in the bitter Yakima valley RAIN WAR between cherry and wheat growers, claimed yesterday he was using chemicals POTENT ENOUGH TO DRY UP A CONTINENT."

He adds: "We believe that by enlarged and intensive operations it would be possible to dry up a nation for a considerable period of time."

I dunno. But it kind of looks to me like that's too much power for any set of men to hold in their hands.

partment) pool their resources to produce a service of maximum value to water users at the least total cost to taxpayers.

I am sure that no one in our Department would consider this other than excellent counsel. The success of snow surveys has always rested with such cooperation. The forecasting service developed by Agriculture, responsive to instructions received 17 years ago from the Federal Congress, is based upon harmonious cooperation between more than 100 agencies—Federal, State and private. Each dollar of Federal tax funds allotted to snow surveys by Agriculture is over-matched by approximately two dollars from sources outside the Department. The expenditure of the total snow survey dollar, therefore, is understandably guided largely by the water users themselves. This, we believe, has resulted in a solid, practical and low-cost program.

Soil Conservation Service always has sought, without any exception, the cooperation of all interested agencies concerned with efforts to improve this service to water users.

R. A. Work Supervisor of Snow Surveys, Soil Conservation Service Medford, Ore.

Dead line Sunday Classifieds is at noon Saturdays.



RETURNING DAY EARLY from Korean war, Col. Francis S. Gabreski, Oil City, Pa., "ace of aces" who downed 40 enemy planes in World War II and Korea surprises pretty wife and daughter by meeting them at San Francisco Airport. (International Soundphoto)

Eisenhower for President

THE Washington Daily News and the other 18 independent Scripps-Howard newspapers, by vote of their editors, today endorse the presidential candidacy of Dwight D. Eisenhower and urge the Republican Party to nominate him.

You, our readers, are entitled to know why we prefer him for the Republican nomination rather than the other high-type candidate, Sen. Robert A. Taft. We admire Bob Taft, personally and as a statesman. We respect his honesty and intelligence. We acknowledge his fine record of service to the country. We have no bricks to toss his way.

BUT Ike seems to meet the need of the hour best. We like him for the same reason you do. He is a warm, friendly, modest man, who may not know too much about politics but knows a lot about what is good for the country.

He can be elected. We like Ike because he is a natural and inspirational leader. He is a great man not only in America but throughout the world. He has wide and unique experience in dealing with the problems of peace and war. He has demonstrated rare administrative capacity.

HE RADIATES hope and contagious confidence in America. He believes we can build a better and more fruitful America if we take hold and manage our affairs the way they should be managed.

Since he came home from Europe and shed his uniform, he has waded head-on into the big issues of the campaign. He hasn't ducked the tricky questions; He hasn't been rattled by them. When he doesn't know the answers, he says so. What he did in Detroit was characteristic—he threw away the machine-tooled address and spoke directly to the people in his human, sincere way.

IKE believes in government of law, with power limited and decentralized, resting close with the people. He believes that laws on the books, such as Taft-Hartley, should be enforced. But he knows that laws alone are not enough. They must reflect the common purpose and united will of citizens—so labor and capital, agriculture and management, can work together and prosper together.

Ike has the dynamic leadership which can bring us together again and inspire new faith.

On the basis of his forthright commitment to the highest American principles, he is a man for whom all Republicans can vote with good conscience. And not only Republicans. Millions of political independents, and more millions of Southern and Northern Democrats betrayed by the Truman Administration, will help to elect him President. For this reason, and for many others—

We like Ike. Washington News (June 16)

That Self-Incrimination Plea

Left-wing and right-wing witnesses alike have been and are being upheld by the courts in refusing to answer questions on the ground that their answers might tend to incriminate them. To satisfy the courts it isn't necessary to show that criminal action against the witnesses is actually under consideration. It suffices to show that answers might induce the legal authorities to begin to consider criminal action.

Under the Fifth Amendment, no person may be compelled to be a witness against himself in a criminal case. So a person under criminal indictment may decide not to take the witness stand in his trial, and the judge will usually instruct the jury not to hold this decision against the defendant in reaching its verdict. The self-incrimination guaranty doesn't in general apply in civil cases.

IN THE 16th and 17th centuries, English judges in star-chamber and ecclesiastic courts often took it upon themselves to grill a defendant, also witnesses in his behalf. In the popular English revolt against royal tyranny, the English courts began to rule around 1640 that an accused person need not answer questions about himself.

It seemed grossly unfair to compel a man to convict himself out of his own mouth, and the privilege of refusing to answer on grounds of self-incrimination became part of the English common law. It was embodied in the Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania declarations of rights in 1776, then in the Bill of Rights in the federal Constitution. But the danger of self incrimination must be real, not imaginary. — E. R. R.

Red Officials Face Charge of Sabotage

Berlin — (U.P.) — The Communist East German state has accused more than 100 local Red officials of sabotaging the program to forcibly evacuate the East-West border residents. Informed sources said Wednesday. West Berlin socialists said the charges were made as the regime ordered Communist office holders investigated in 15 border sectors where farmers and villagers battled police with axes and scythes to resist eviction. It was believed the officials faced certain ousters from their jobs and perhaps arrest.



BIG smile is missing as Gen Dwight D. Eisenhower has last-minute chat with Arthur J. Summerfield, GOP national committeeman at Detroit before flying to Denver. (International)

ENVOY, PRINCE TALK Tokyo — (U.P.) — Crown prince Akihito invited U.S. Ambassador Robert Murphy to his palace in Tokyo Wednesday. A palace official said Akihito talked with Murphy for nearly an hour.



"I don't see that this book is so hot. I make sharper cracks than this every day!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

TWO-MEGATON ERA

Washington — The nightmare of our times was unconsciously pointed out, the other day, by Sen. Brien McMahon, of Connecticut. When he announced his Presidential candidacy, the Senator offered the construction of a thousand hydrogen bombs as the chief point in his political program. Mass production of weapons of total destruction is certainly an odd ball to dangle before the electorate; yet Sen. McMahon was not exactly talking through his hat.

The truth is that mass output of super-bombs is probably not very far off. An Austrian physicist published the basic theory more than a decade ago. The theory had been much elaborated and refined, and was being actively argued in the scientific inner circle, when Klaus Fuchs was still working at Los Alamos. And today the practical problems have been largely solved, and the testing stage is at hand.

It is important to realize that the successful construction of a true super-bomb will be a development surpassing the construction of the atomic bomb, in the same way that the atomic bomb surpassed the World War II blockbuster. The two weapons are different in principle. The atomic bomb depends upon nuclear fission of the huge atoms of uranium or plutonium. The super-bomb depends upon the nuclear fusion of the small atoms of hydrogen.

Above all, the two weapons are different in potential. The large Eniwetok bomb had a power of over 100 kilotons, which is scientists' language for the explosive force of 100,000 tons of high explosive. This is somewhere near the limit of an atomic bomb.

IN CONTRAST, the first true super-bomb to be detonated is expected to have a power of two megatons, which is the equivalent of the explosive force of 2,000,000 tons of high explosive. Moreover, this is not the end. There are complex limitations of mechanism, and limits also on the size of the super-bomb that can be delivered to a distant target. None the less, the two-megaton bomb can theoretically become the precursor of even greater and more terrible weapons.

The confident anticipation that a two-megaton bomb can now be constructed represents a change in scientific opinion. As first disclosed in this space, the first hydrogen bomb will be detonated at Eniwetok at the end of the summer. This experimental model will not be the true super-bomb, however. Until very recently, there was the most widespread doubt among the best qualified scientists that the true super-bomb could and would ever be built. The vital recent development is that this doubt has been resolved, and that the super-bomb is definitely in prospect.

The character of this weapon which is in prospect goes beyond what the normal human imagination can comprehend. The two-megaton bomb will achieve total destruction in an area of just under 100 square miles. It will devastate by blast an area just under 180 square miles. In its single explosion, a whole vast megalopolis, a great modern city, can be wiped from the face of the earth with almost the finality of the end of the cities of the plain.

WITHIN the American government, even the anticipation of this weapon is already causing controversy and heart-searching. Improvements in design have made it possible for speedy light bombers and even long-range fighters to carry atomic bombs. These means of delivery are both vastly more economical and vastly better calculated to penetrate enemy defenses than the huge and costly aircraft now composing our Strategic Air Force. Hence a growing school in the Air Staff has been advocating a

change-over.

But the super-bomb depends for its power on the quantity of the heavy isotopes of hydrogen that is exploded in it. It is necessarily large, and the more powerful it is, the larger it is. It cannot be carried by light planes. Hence Gen. Curtis LeMay is not merely opposing any change in the composition of the Strategic Air Force. He is even demanding authorization for eleven additional wings of the largest jet bombers. These wings would cost somewhere between \$10,000,000,000 and \$15,000,000,000, and on the basis of the present budget, they would knock the rest of the Air Force program into a cocked hat.

Meanwhile, the State Department's Advisory Committee on Disarmament, including such eminent scientists as Dr. Vannevar Bush and Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, has also raised its voice. Because of the super-bomb, the committee is insisting that a bold new effort must be made to explore the possibility of a disarmament agreement with the Soviet Union.

One reason for this, in turn, is the extreme probability that the Soviets will have a super-bomb of their own almost as soon as we shall. They started with the same knowledge. While our hydrogen bomb development was kept in low gear for several post-war years, theirs was almost surely going in high gear. So, the fact that this weapon is now in prospect cuts two ways, and cuts very deep. Altogether, the development herein reported promises to change the shape of our world, and it is time that someone said so.

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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 initials 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.

Says Strikes Not Voted

To the Editor: One of these days, a factual minded news gatherer is going to dig up some eye-opener stuff on these strikes that are gnawing at our nation's vitals. Recently, two members of a distant CIO local told how upset they were when the strike vote was ordered this spring. They had had a tough winter and in the first five or six weeks of late starting logging, had been making good money. So they and others hustled out the voters as they told me that there was not one in a hundred for it.

As usual, the votes were not counted at the local but were sealed and shipped to Portland, they said. They were floored when the returns came back, saying the vote had been 85 per cent for a strike.

A recheck, and obvious indignation of local members, showed plainly they said, that the local had voted near 100 per cent against a strike.

So what and where is the answer? The men told me that there are three answers: that the strike was communist triggered, or an attempt for the highly paid union officials to justify their jobs or a conniving between union and lumbering heads to cut production in order to hold up prices. Take your choice.

F. J. Clifford, 1211 W. Main, Medford, Ore.

Would Cooperate

To the Editor: Your editorial column has commented upon an apparent costly duplication of governmental services to water users in the highly technical field of water supply forecasting. It was suggested that the two Federal agencies named (Weather Bureau of Commerce Department and Soil Conservation Service of Agriculture De-

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. ACTIVE MEMBER. NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION.

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

10 YEARS AGO. June 19, 1942. (It was Friday). Eagle Point post office robbed for third time in two years; theft includes \$75 in cash, \$75 in stamps and \$50 in federal auto tax stamps.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The song of the mowing machine and the cussing of its operator are again heard in these parts.

20 YEARS AGO. June 19, 1932. (It was Sunday). Bar with a brass rail discovered in private residence as state, county and federal officers make series of prohibition enforcement raids.

Medford city officials consider plan to make "labor agreements" legal tender in effort to aid in relief of unemployed persons here.

30 YEARS AGO. June 19, 1922. (It was Monday). Dr. Ira D. Phipps elected to Medford school board by margin of 45 votes over Dr. Robert W. Stearns; 766 persons cast ballots.

From the Local and Personal column: Edward Kelly Jr., a law student at the University of Oregon, returned Sunday for the summer vacation.

40 YEARS AGO. June 19, 1912. (It was Wednesday). Prohibition party holds county convention in Ashland; slate of delegates for county offices chosen.

Medford city council asks Southern Pacific railroad to install warning bells at all railroad crossings; council fails to pass ordinance forbidding free lunches at saloons.

Suggestion Made To Put State in Housing Business

Portland — (U.P.) — The State Board of Higher Education has under consideration a proposal that the state go into the fraternity housing business. The proposal was made by Dr. Harry K. Newburn, president of the University of Oregon, who declared the university believed the plan a good one.

Finances Difficult

Newburn said the request was made because many fraternities and sororities are finding it impossible to finance new buildings. The university president said that if the board approved such a plan, it eventually would have to take in all the fraternities and sororities and that it would mean a long-range capital investment.

Edgar Smith, president of the board, asked that the plan be put in writing for more careful study.

Washington — (U.P.) — The Senate Wednesday sent the St. Lawrence Seaway project back to committee, killing it for this session of congress.

Future Asian Course Lies in Silent Tiff Between China, India

By PHIL NEWSOM

United Press Foreign Analyst Aggressive Red China and determinedly neutral India are traveling their separate paths. But between the two there is a silent struggle involving the lives of nearly half the world's population and the future course of Asia.

So far as Asia is concerned the two are laboratories which could prove or disprove the advantages of living in a free world or in a totalitarian world. It is a struggle to win men's minds and it is centered, not in the great cities, but in the villages where politics is of less importance than the next meal.

Having already lost China, the West is forced to pin its hopes on India.

U. S. Giving Money Into the effort the United States is pouring \$50,000,000 as part of a five-year plan to develop India's economic resources, and \$190,000,000 as a stop-gap measure to feed India's starving millions.

Despite Communist gains in the recent Indian elections, the balance sheet so far seems to favor the West.

India was unhappy about the Chinese invasion of Tibet. It was difficult for the Indians to understand just who and what the Reds were "liberating" and put them uncomfortably close to India's border.

Indian cultural missions to China have been impressed by the way the Reds get things done, but they have not liked the slave labor and the way ancient Chinese culture is disappearing under the heel of totalitarianism.

Conscripted Without Pay One visitor was Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's sister, former ambassador to Washington, Mme. Vijaya Lakshmi Pan-

dit decried the fact that 2,000,000 peasants had been conscripted without pay to build a huge dam.

Nehru himself has said that the results of Communism in many satellite nations are displeasing to the Indians.

He also has warned that India will use force if necessary to prevent an outside force (Communism) from taking over neighboring Nepal.

Yet Nehru himself is one of the great problem children for the West.

Inherited Gandhi Mantle He inherited the political mantle of Mohandas K. Gandhi, and with it a passionate mistrust of the West.

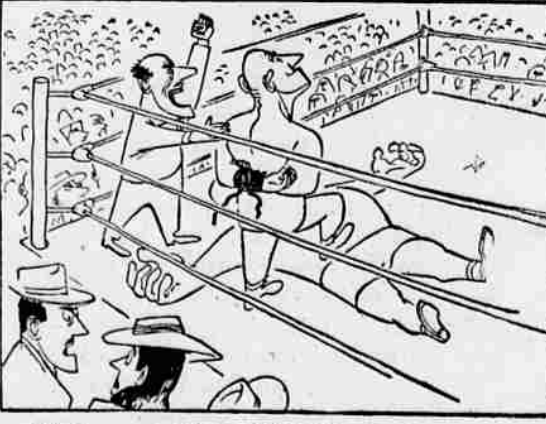
Particularly he fears the so-called colonial policies of the West.

He believes that politicians who know nothing about the Orient have made most of the decisions regarding the Orient. He opposes the Atlantic Pact as an instrument of colonialism. He believes the United Nations invited Chinese intervention in Korea by crossing the 38th parallel and he strongly favors including Red China in the UN.

Seldom Criticizes Russia He seldom criticizes Russia by name, but is not so cautious with his criticism of the West. Yet upon him much depends.

For in New Delhi there is general agreement that should our hydro-electric and agricultural projects in India fail; should the next few years see China making the greatest gains economically, and should we fail to relieve the plight of India's millions, then another nation will have gone down the drain of Communism.

ONLY PARTLY PRESENT West Memphis, Ark.—(U.P.)—Charles King swears he could hear the caps explode and see puffs of smoke come out of his pet billygoat's mouth as the animal munched on a roll of cap pistol caps. King said the goat reached out for the caps when they fell at his feet and seemed to enjoy the meal despite the noise and smoke.



"What's so wonderful about THAT? He's obviously a Jorgensen's Homogenized Multi-Vitamin, Multi-Mineral Milk Drinker!"

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