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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 April 26, 1945

A three-and-a-half hour Crippled Children's Benefit show held at a local theater.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The county agent reports there will be fewer strawberries this year, for robbing to ruin with one peck. The Associated Bird Council reports due to all the old clothes being sent to the needy of Europe, scare-crows the coming season, will wear no pants.

20 YEARS AGO April 26, 1935

E. W. Winkle becomes exhalted ruler of Medford Elks lodge for coming year.

The 1935 fire season opens with small fire in Big Apple area which quickly was suppressed.

30 YEARS AGO April 26, 1925

Southern Oregon gas company leases property on Roxy Ann to mine coal for making gas.

Jackson County court favors tax on buses and trucks.

40 YEARS AGO April 26, 1915

State highway officials and Jackson County court inspect county roads and Siskiyou.

Professor V. Meddo Hillis of Nampa, Idaho, accepts position as Medford city superintendent.

What's the Answer?

(Can You Get 4 of the 7?) Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Present proposals for a guaranteed annual wage would assure every worker every year as long as he lives; right or wrong? 2. More weekly than daily newspapers are published in the U.S.; right or wrong? 3. Penguins are found only in the Arctic, only in the Antarctic, on in both? 4. Total mortgage debt outstanding on all mortgaged homes comes to about one-third, one-half or two-thirds of their estimated value? 5. The U. S. fiscal year ends on June 30. The British one ends on that day, March 31, Sept. 30 or Dec. 31? 6. Who was the only man to become President from being Secretary of Commerce? 7. Habib Bourguiba is leader of nationalists in Puerto Rico, Egypt, South Vietnam, the Philippines, or Tunis?

The Answers: 1. Wrong. 2. Right. 3. Only in the Antarctic. 4. About one-half. 5. March 31. 6. Herbert Hoover. 7. Tunis.

Soldiers Envy KP-Free Brethren in Air Force

Washington—(U.P.)—Soldiers in the U.S. Army today envied their KP free brethren in the Air Force. Maj. Gen. Robert N. Young, assistant chief of staff, told a House appropriations subcommittee that a man's military duty, and will not hire civilians to wash his dishes and peel his potatoes.

Time Is the One Hope

Senator Knowland of California denies there is any "war party" in the United States. As is so often the case he is half-right.

There is no war party as far as ANY party declaring officially it WANTS a war, is concerned. But there is a war party of individuals.

Both parties are all-out for peace, just as the people of the country,—and the world for that matter—are for peace.

BUT there are individual members of the Republican party who are for Chiang Kai-shek's return to the mainland and the overthrow of the Red regime well knowing that this can't be done without war in which the United States would have to take a leading part.

In fact Senator Knowland has said as much. And he was supported at one time by his former fellow-senator, Mr. Nixon.

Senator Knowland feels so strongly on the subject that he has come to be known in Washington as "the Senator from Formosa."

Not that either Senator would publicly say they WANT war. They don't. But they have publicly stated they want Chiang upheld and supported to the bitter end, and if that can't be done without war—which it can't,—then "let war come."

In that sense they are members of the war group in Washington if not a party and those Democrats, if any who are in similar sympathy with the Chinese lobby propaganda can be placed in the same category. They are for war if they can't get what they want without it.

THERE is nothing more certain than that Chiang Kai-shek, must either abandon his determination to regain control of China, or he will have to fight for it. And he can't fight for it—at least successfully,—without American assistance.

And that assistance could only mean an all-out war, probably another world war.

With the exception of Chiang and his followers no one wants it. (They do for it is their only hope) But it is doubtful if Red China wants war. The fly in that ointment is, both Chiang and Mao want what can't be had WITHOUT war.

Chou En lai, made something of a sensation by publicly declaring at Bandung he would like to talk things over, that he only wished for peace.

But when he added, he would not abandon his determination to conquer Formosa, for that would be the abandonment of Chinese sovereignty and enthusiasm for such a talk in this country quickly dwindled.

It was somewhat reminiscent of the situation when the Japanese envoys went to Washington to talk peace, while their air-fleet set out to bomb Pear Harbor. No one in the USA wants anything of that sort again.

SO there is the situation as we see it and it is a tragic one.

No one wants war. No nation really WANTS war. Yet the world is drifting slowly but surely toward war, and spending more and more to be ready for it on the ground that the stronger a nation is militarily the better the chances for peace!

What a Paradox And a Ghastly One!

THE only "out" that can be seen from this distance at least is that somehow, while preparations for war continue, and neither side in this Formosa area will accept a compromise sufficiently drastic to reach any peaceable agreement, neither side on the other hand may be willing to fire the first shot. And it takes someone to start a war, before there can be one.

IN other words TIME, as of today, is the only hope. In fact we believe it has been stated in high official circles in Washington that cold war tensions between the free world and the communist aggressors, may last for 50 years.

As long as it remains "COLD" that is ok with this department.

For the more one learns about atomic war, the more one is convinced that one of the wisest and most statesmanlike declarations ever made by President Eisenhower was when he declared:

"There is today no alternative to peace." There is none,—none that is satisfactory at least, or makes sense.

As time goes on—and on—if it can without war—perhaps members of the human race will evolve sufficient intelligence and wisdom in the interim, to get together and for the sake of survival and in their own self-interest go the whole hog and by common consent abolish it.

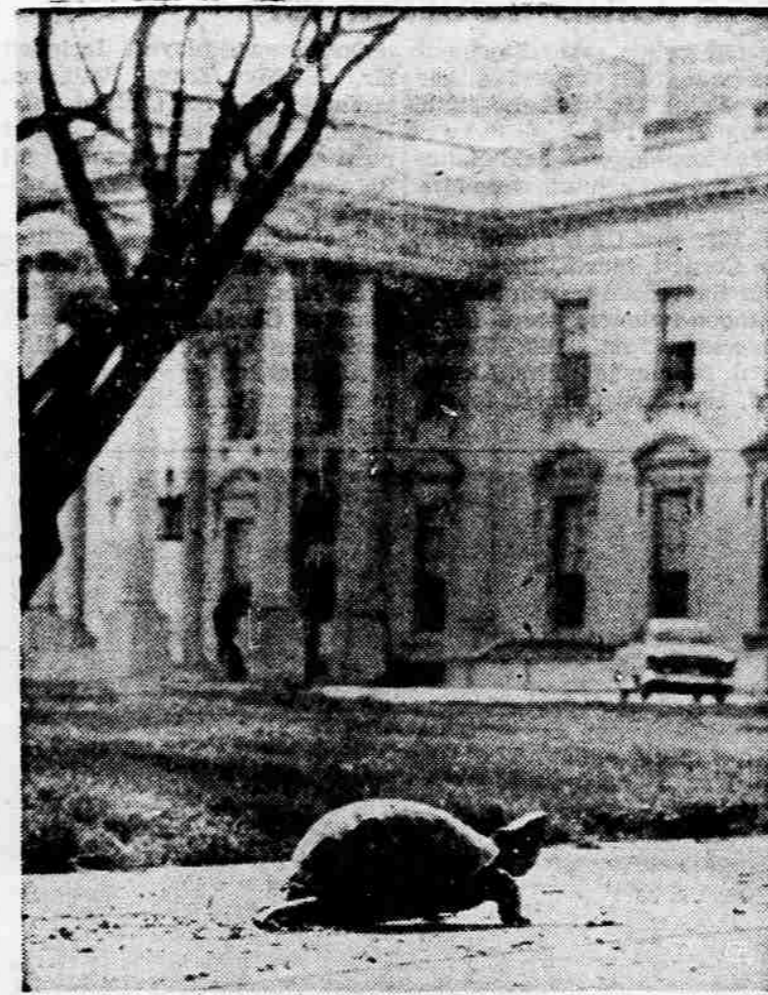
That is a slim hope. But it is better than none at all.

Use of Television Claims New Field

Camden, N. J. — (U.P.) — The ever-expanding uses of television have claimed a new field—spotting parking spaces for car-parking services.

RCA has announced that the Downtown Merchants Parking Association in Oakland, Calif., was the first group to use a device that enables parking attendants at the curb to "see" where the vacancies are.

Makers of the "TV Eye" said the camera, mounted atop a standard overlooking the lot, has been doing yeoman service at speeding up parking operations.



JOINING SIGHTSEERS at White House, rubber-necking turtle heads for President Eisenhower's putting green. (International)

European Elections Show Trend Toward Moderate Politics

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Foreign Analyst

German, French and Austrian voters all swung away from the extreme left and the extreme right in politics in the provincial elections held on Sunday.

In all three countries, the results showed a healthy trend toward moderation in politics.

Communism continued to lose strength, as it has done in Western Europe year by year since the critical Italian general election of 1948.

But the greatest loss was suffered by the extreme right wing party of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, who only a few years ago had hope of making himself dictator of France.

The de Gaulle defeat was of disastrous proportions. There was even speculation in Paris whether it might not foretell the death of the movement which de Gaulle started in 1947.

There was nothing of note in the elections in any of the three countries except the trend toward the middle of the road.

The West German election was held in the important state of Saxony.

There the Socialists—who oppose rearmament—got more votes than Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's Christian Democrats did.

But the Socialists lost the majority which they had held in the state legislature, with the aid of other groups in a coalition, since 1951.

The Communists lost one of their three seats, and the extreme right wing splinter groups also lost strength.

The feeble Austrian Communist Party polled only 4 per cent of the votes, compared to 5.2 per cent in 1950, in the election in the Russian-occupied province of lower Austria.

The French provincial elections were held all over the country. The Communists gained a handful of seats in provincial councils by making deals with the Socialists. But they lost in popular votes.

The Social Democratic Party, which is the holdover of de Gaulle's onetime "rally of the French people," lost 79 of the 151 seats it had held in the provincial councils, corresponding to state legislatures.

Frenchmen may still honor the free France leader of World War II, but they certainly are not voting for him any longer.

De Gaulle headed the provisional government of France after the war. He went into retirement, only to emerge in 1947 as the leader of a new political party.

There was open talk that he might succeed in making himself dictator. But he failed, and there is little chance that he can ever make another comeback.

Chicago—(U.P.)—Most modern zoning ordinances require all new buildings to be supplied with off-street parking, according to the American Society of Planning Officials.

But the association said there usually is no guarantee that the space originally designated for off-street parking will continue to be used for that purpose.

If the parking space is not on the same parcel of land, or if it is under separate ownership, there is a chance of future violation.

As a result, the society added, "more and more communities are finding it a good idea to specify in their zoning ordinances that the obligation to provide off-street parking space is one that continues as long as the building is in use."

Among cities which have taken such action are South Euclid, O.; Bismarck, N.D.; West Palm Beach, Fla.; Colorado Springs, Colo., and Chicago.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

PRESIDENT YANAIHARA

Tokyo, Japan—President Yanaihara of Tokyo University is a major portent for the United States, of the our increasingly reckless policy makers never seem to notice.



Joseph Alsop

Tokyo is the great, national, state supported university to which bright young men flock from all over Japan. Since the ancient tradition of the pupils reverence or the master is still strong in this country, Tokyo's annual graduating class of several thousand all tend to reflect the opinions of Tokyo's president by virtue of his office, therefore, and as an admirable scholar and a man of the highest character, President Yanaihara occupies a position in Japanese life that has had no real American equivalent since the days when Eliot of Harvard was the grand papajandrum of education in the United States.

A call on President Yanaihara is a singular experience. Under the young spring green of the trees on Tokyo University's crowded campus, black uniformed students are enjoying the sun and talking animatedly. The windows that survey the campus also pour bright spring sunshine into the comfortable president's office, full of pleasant scholarly litter.

President Yanaihara, whose handsome, fine boned face proclaims his strong religious idealism, welcomes his visitor with charming Japanese courtesy. The wandering reporter, sadly tired of looking at political faces in public places, savors this non-political atmosphere with delight and refreshment. But the first reaction changes to something rather different when Japan's current problems begin to be discussed.

"Japan," says President Yanaihara firmly, "is now America's barking dog. We now bark or bark not as the signal may be given."

AS illustration of this thesis, President Yanaihara, with perceptible bitterness, describes the problem of his colleague, the President of Fukuoka University. The university is close to the big American airfield at Fukuoka. The planes landing and taking off are very noisy. Many professors, in protest against the nuisance, actually cease lecturing when a plane noise is heard. The others who do not fall silent are inaudible anyway.

But the President of Fukuoka has received no satisfaction from pointing out these grave inconveniences to the American Air Force and the Japanese government. Nothing has been done to improve the situation. "I ask you," says President Yanaihara, "is this real independence? Is this our country or is it yours?"

From this beginning, President Yanaihara develops his main theme. The world is convulsed by the struggle between America and the Soviet Union. Who is to blame for this struggle may be disputed, but all Asians fear "American imperialism" and American belligerency. From this struggle, the Japanese people wish to stand apart, in perfect neutrality, having friendly relations with both sides.

Therefore the first and most essential thing is to get all American armed forces out of Japan immediately. It is true, of course, that the Soviet Union has deployed vast forces in Siberia, and that Communist

China is arming to the teeth. But the Russians and Chinese have probably been driven to do these things by America with her hydrogen bombs. In any case, President Yanaihara has no fear that his country will fall victim to these good neighbors.

The problem of Japan's self defense can be settled after the withdrawal of American forces from Japanese soil. Until then, no wise discussion of the problem is possible. And for himself, being an idealist, President Yanaihara thinks that Japan should set a high example to the world by having no defense of any kind.

SUCH are the views of the most influential single educator in this country. They are not isolated or eccentric views either. Gakushuin University is the former peers school, where Japan's Crown Prince is now being educated with the sons of Japan's other great and ancient families. And at Gakushuin, the high minded and benevolent President Abe holds the same opinions as President Yanaihara although a visit to Communist China as head of a good will mission has left President Abe a little less positive about the desirability of having no defense whatever.

The same views are to be found, again, in three of the four magazines which speak for and to the Japanese intelligentsia. Not long ago, when Masao Takahashi ventured to defend Yugoslavia against the Soviet Union in the influential pages of "Seikai" the same kind of violent shock was produced that would be produced in Britain if Aneurin Bevan attempted in the "Tribune" to defend the Soviets against the Yugoslavs.

With some variations, the same views are held too by both the socialist parties, and especially by the leftwing socialists who gained so importantly in the recent election. The new generation of Japanese voters, who flocked to vote Socialist, did so because they held these views. The trades unions, both those which are Communist led and those which are not, din these views into their membership. And in agile concession to these views, Premier Ichiro Hatoyama made "normalization" of Japan's relations with Russia the main plank of his election platform.

General MacArthur's fragmentation of the centers of power that used to guide Japanese national policy; the resulting break in Japan's contact with the outer world; the inexperience of practical politics of almost all Japanese except the former now fragmented ruling groups; the astonishing follies of recent American policy in Japan—such are the main reasons why views that seem to us so amazing are so widely prevalent among intelligent and patriotic Japanese.

To be sure, these are not yet majority views. The conservative parties, which still rather unenthusiastically hold to the American alliance, got a heavy majority in the last election. But President Yanaihara and the many others like him are none-the-less human warning signals that ought to throw the Washington policy makers back on their haunches, for a thorough re-examination of the Japanese American relationship. (Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Flue Fire—Paper around the opening of the chimney burned yesterday morning when the fire burned out at the Orrin C. Ogier residence, 333 Haven st., firemen said.

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Natural Gas Regulations

To the Editor: The time is short—but not too short for this legislature to make it possible for the State to regulate high-pressure natural gas pipelines in the interest of public safety.

The Chief Fire Marshal, Mr. Robert E. Taylor, has urged the adoption of an Act to enable the State to regulate these admittedly highly explosive facilities and restrict their proximity to homes, schools, playgrounds and places of public assembly.

A proposed enabling Act has been pigeon-holed in the House Rules Committee and there it will die unless one or all of the following key-men come to the rescue of the bill—and: of the public.

Hon. Paul R. Patterson, Governor; Hon. Edward A. Geary, House Speaker; Hon. W. W. Chadwick, House Rules Committee Chairman.

That high pressure natural gas pipelines need regulation has been stated in a recent report to Congress by Chairman Kuykendahl of the Federal Power Commission. That explosions are frequent is reported by the F.P.C. Over 1,700 "failures" are listed with less than half of all the natural gas systems reporting.

Charles R. Holloway, Jr. President, Oil Heat Institute of Oregon, Portland, Ore., 1703 NW 16th ave.

Soviet Union Agrees To Envoy Conference

Moscow—(U.P.)—The Soviet Union agreed today to an ambassadors' conference in Vienna proposed by the Western Allies to draft a treaty freeing occupied Austria.

The Russians also accepted the Western proposal that the Vienna conference of ambassadors begin on May 2.

The Soviet government made its position known in identical notes to the United States, Britain and France. The notes pointed out, however, that the Soviet did not believe the conference was the "shortest way to reach the necessary agreement on the Austrian problem."

The Western proposal was made in notes from the Big Three April 22.



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