

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 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO May 26, 1945 Over 700 regular to participate in Red Cross Swimming classes at Twin Plunges, Ashland.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Stockmen report the grass on the range is knee-high to a tall Injun, and the local end of the alleged beef shortage, are all contented cows now.

20 YEARS AGO May 26, 1935 Ex-President Herbert Hoover visits Medford on automobile trip East.

Active program to better sporting conditions in Southern Oregon discussed by Southern Oregon Sportsmen, Inc.

30 YEARS AGO May 28, 1925 (It was Tuesday) Grater Medford club holds last meeting of year, decides to take charge of hostess house during National Guard encampment.

Jackson county fair exhibitors select grasses to display at fair.

40 YEARS AGO May 26, 1915 (It was Wednesday) Forty-seven students receive diplomas at commencement at Medford High school.

From Ashland and Vicinity column: Although this valley is capable of raising everything in abundance, the importation of potatoes goes steadily forward. Within the last few weeks several carloads have been shipped in from states as far distant as Montana and Wisconsin.

What's the Answer?

- (Can You Get 4 of the 7?) Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report
1. More than half the natural gas consumed in the U. S. originates in Texas; right or wrong?
2. In U.S. industry as a whole the annual profits average about 6, 9, 12, 15, or 18 per cent of value of assets?
3. More beer is drunk per capita in Germany than in any other part of the world; right or wrong?
4. Negroes make up less than 5 per cent, about 5 per cent, or more than 5 per cent, of all U.S. college and university students today?
5. More U.S. households are equipped with electric vacuum cleaners, mixers, irons or percolators?
6. Brittany is a part of Great Britain; right or wrong?
7. Elythe Marriner is the real name of which movie star?
The Answers: 1. Right, 2. About 12 per cent, 3. Wrong, 4. Slightly less than 5 per cent, 5. Electric irons, 6. Wrong; it's part of France, 7. Susan Hayward.

Fire Damages Residence North of Central Point

Central Point — Fire extensively damaged the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Hensen, north, Grant rd., north of Central Point, Thursday. Dick Krupp, chief of Central Point Rural Fire department which answered the call, said the cause had not been determined. The fire, which started while both Mr. and Mrs. Hensen were away, damaged a bedroom and a living room. The loss was partially covered by insurance.

The Better Way

We doubt if the signing of the armament pact with Germany marks the dawn of a new era of permanent peace and good will on earth; but it does mark a miraculous change in Russia's outward behavior. And that is something to be thankful for even though it may prove to be only skin-deep.

A year ago President Eisenhower cited the Russian failure to keep its promise and give Austria its freedom, as one of the major obstacles to any fruitful negotiations with that country, including a four-power parley.

Now Russia has not only signed a peace pact with Austria, and granted that country its independence, but has agreed to a 4-power parley, and will send its veteran foreign minister M. Molotov to a U.N. decennial celebration to be held at San Francisco.

The iron curtain may still be drawn, but it certainly has more holes in it than it ever has had before. And this transformation took place after the rearming of Germany became a certainty.

So as of today the chances of peaceful co-existence are better than they have been since the end of the Korean war.

WE agree with Senator George of Georgia that instead of spurning these conciliatory overtures from Moscow on the assumption they are not made in good faith, but represent just another trap on the Trojan-horse pattern, we assume that while Soviet Russia has probably not abandoned her desire to see this world go communist, she has abandoned, in her own self interest, any idea of bringing this about by a war of conquest.

This assumption might, of course, prove to be unwarranted.

But on the other hand, these boys in the Kremlin are nobody's fools, and they may well have discovered that what is becoming day by day more evident to every thinking person, is true, namely—war has in this atomic age ceased to be a practical or a profitable method of advancing ideologies or settling international disputes.

Why go to war therefore when the goal may be reached more safely and far more profitably by other means?

And if this latter assumption should prove to be the correct one then while Russian propaganda and infiltration would still be a danger to the free world, the danger of another world war would, in the present generation at least and on any large scale, be eliminated.

That would not mean an era of peace and good-will necessarily, but it would mean a world without war.

And that would be SOMETHING—in fact it would mark a new era in the history of the human race, the realization of a dream and a hope that for countless centuries has been regarded as impossible of attainment!—R.W.R.

A Chastened McCarthy?

The Russian bear is not the only wild animal that has suddenly become tamed—dropping raw meat for a honey sandwich.

The McCarthy leopard has changed its spots, or accepted a coat of whitewash—or SOMETHING like that.

Over the air the other night butter would not have melted in the Wisconsin Senator's mouth.

He did not abandon his well-worn demagogic records of opposition to the Eisenhower brothers, Dwight and Milton, especially the latter. He even held to his fantastic notion of leading a task force against the Chinese mainland to rescue the illegally held U.S. prisoners. But he did not tear his hair or break any furniture—if he did it was not audible—and in a voice that never rose above a proper drawing-room drawl, he seemed at times on the verge of making peace with "Ike" and forgiving his enemies.

He never quite reached that point.

But Joe did say that if Ike and Adlai Stevenson were the candidates again he would support the former as the lesser of two evils. He had high praise for Secretary Dulles and he blamed the vote of censure entirely on the Democrats and few, if any, of the "Eisenhower Republicans."

With something closely resembling humility in fact, McCarthy said he did not expect to be named a candidate for the Republican nomination, he was not even sure the newspapers had adopted a conspiracy of silence as far as his speeches in the Senate were concerned. He had noted a certain reduction of space, but he realized every Senator thought his own remarks of more importance than was probably justified, and he seriously doubted that the effort by some of his loyal supporters to get that Senate vote of censure rescinded, would succeed.

SENATOR McCarthy's criticism of Senator George for placing patriotism above partisanship came as a surprise, but he didn't suggest that the Senator from Georgia had once been a Communist, a horse thief, or a member of the A.D.A.

IN short here was a very different McCarthy and as in the case of Russia, in the realm of outward behavior at least, a considerably improved one.

Whether the transformation can be traced directly to that vote of censure, or is merely a part of a new political climate of sweetness and light sweeping over the world, whether it is permanent or a passing phase, it is surely SOMETHING for which we—the "ediotrial we" particularly—can be duly thankful! —R.W.R.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

MORALE FOR PEACE

The lower house of Congress has done its bit in dealing with the military bills to give the tough-minded and cynical reason to say we told you so: let peace begin to dawn however faintly on the horizon, and before you can turn around the politicians who are worrying about the election will begin to demobilize and to disarm.

The President had proposed to Congress that the standing forces be cut back somewhat and that this reduction should be compensated by an improved Reserve. The President's program rested on the fact that with an ocean to cross for a war in Europe or in Asia, the standing forces at home can, as he put it, be "tailored." For the rate at which troops can be moved from continental United States across an ocean cannot be fast. There is necessarily time to mobilize a Reserve if it is already trained. The reduction of the standing forces can be justified, therefore, only if it is backed by a trained Reserve. "If we do not maintain an active virile, live ready Reserve," asked chairman Vinson, "then we shall have to keep a larger standing force." To this Secretary Stevens replied, "That is definitely my view."

IN THE face of this the House has now voted to reduce the standing forces. Then it has voted to lay aside the Reserve program. On both issues the majority of the Representatives took the cheap and easy side, they wanted to have their cake and eat it too. They did this, it is only fair to say, with the White House and the Pentagon providing listless leadership. The Representatives did not mean, if anyone had asked them about it, to start demobilizing and disarming before there has been agreement on the place where we are to talk with the Russians. They were not thinking of the Russians at all. They were thinking of the constituencies. But the cynics are entitled to say that the House would not have taken the easy line with no serious objections from the executive if Washington, which was anxious about war in February, had not become unanimous in May.

No wonder that in high quarters throughout the Western coalition there is a deep concern as to whether the military and political system, put together with such trouble, may begin to melt with the first rays of the sun. The system depends upon the continuing popular support of such unpopular things as conscription, high taxes, the presence of foreign troops, and obedience to foreign commanders. These unpopular things have been supported by democratic legislatures because there was a powerful Red Army in the heart of Europe controlled by an aggressive, unfriendly, and inscrutable government in Moscow. The system was put together because of the tension created from Moscow. Now Moscow and the great powers say that they wish to relax the tension. If the morale of the democracies is to be maintained, they will need to pass through the equivalent of a decompression chamber. Otherwise, like the House of Representatives, they will develop a case of the bends.

I DO not believe that morale can now be maintained by trying to make the democratic peoples believe that nothing has changed, that they ought to be just as frightened as they were before Stalin died. A propaganda to keep the democracies scared

would play right into the hands of the Kremlin, would give it the material it needs to claim that we do not want peace and that we are warmongers. The contest, we must not allow ourselves to forget, is for the support of the masses of the people who are mortally afraid of atomic war—who have themselves no atomic weapons, who have no defense against atomic weapons. There are only two atomic powers in the world, and the mass of opinion will move against that atomic power which seems more warlike.

There is therefore danger that the Western democratic morale, having been held up so long by fear of war, might go to pieces during a long and confusing negotiation about peace. The present is aware of the problem. At last Wednesday's press conference he said that "some years back, I was struck by the fact that we were probably going to extremes in this thing. It was either black or white. You either had a war right now or peace, that was wonderful, and you would get it."

One of the facts of life in democratic societies is that public opinion tends to become extreme and absolute about war and peace: to oscillate between appeasement and unconditional surrender. The consequences in this century have been tragic. For absolute opinions are a fatal obstacle to successful negotiations. Foreign policy is caught between disarmament which gives in easily and a call for total victory which costs too much and is—as we have learned in the two wars—politically worthless.

What then ought to be the leading idea which the responsible leaders could give to the public opinion of the democracies? For the purposes of the coming negotiations there will be a poor public morale if the people are in a state of mind to accept and indeed to demand agreements at any price; or if they are unwilling, like for example, Sen. Knowland, to buy an agreement at any price. The alternative to appeasement and the alternative to unconditional surrender is honest, informed and vigilant bargaining. A good public morale for the coming encounter with the Communist world will exist if the democracies are ready to support, however long it takes and however complex the ins and the outs of the maneuvers, the efforts to strike honest bargains.

THIS is a lower note than the one we like to sound. But we shall win more confidence where we need to win it by not being too high and mighty in our righteousness, too pure and noble in our ideas for this all too human world, too stiff-necked to recognize the fact that a good negotiation is the search for compromises from which both parties to the bargain have much to gain. For it is these bargains which are least likely to come unstuck.

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Logging Operators Meeting Scheduled

Last in a series of logging operators' meetings with state forestry department officials will be held Friday in connection with the Southern Oregon Conservation and Tree Farm association session at Grants Pass Country club.

Patrolmen pointed out that legislation of importance to loggers, particularly tread tractor operators, was passed at the last session of the legislature. It concerns fire hose, pump and water supply.



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Ellsworth Reports On Military Bill; Getting More Study

By HARRIS ELLSWORTH, M.C.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—The bill which started out to be a law to create a system of compulsory military training came out of Committee as a voluntary training bill. As reported to the floor it was principally for the purpose of strengthening the military reserve system.

Although not compulsory so far as requiring service by boys between the ages of 17 and 19, the bill does require a reserve obligation of up to 7 1/2 years by those who volunteer or are drafted. I reported some of the details of the bill in a weekly letter a few weeks ago.

The bill ran into considerable trouble on the floor. Some disliked it because it was not a genuine U.M.T. bill. Some objected because it had too much compulsion in it (the compulsory service in the reserve). Some members expressed the opinion in debate that enactment of the bill would be detrimental to the National Guard. The debate also revealed that there is actually some confusion in the minds of Committee Members themselves as to just what the effect of some of the provisions in the bill might be.

After two days of debate the House simply decided to defer further consideration to a later date. That action did not kill the bill—it can be brought up again at any time. It seems likely that the Committee Members and proponents of the bill want a little time to study the record of the debate and the objections, perhaps with the idea of doing some revising.

Water Resources To Be Meeting Topic

Portland —(U.P.)—Water resource activities and recreation development in the Pacific Northwest will be topics at the 81st meeting of the Columbia Basin Inter-Agency committee at Missoula, Mont., tomorrow. Dr. William A. Pearl, Bonneville Power Administrator and chairman of the CBAC, announced that guest speakers will include Frederick Stueck, member of the Federal Power Commission, and former Idaho governor Len Jordan, who is now chairman of the American section of the International Joint Commission.

Dead line for Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday.

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

DEBATE ON THE SATELLITE

Washington —With a determined but not very expensive effort, it should be possible to launch an artificial satellite into space about this time next year. This, at least, is the contention of leading technicians in the missile field, who have submitted to the Pentagon plans for launching a man-made heavenly body in about 12 months.

Until recently, it was thought that it would take at least two years to put a satellite into space. But recent technological breakthroughs in the missile art have made it possible—at least in the opinions of some qualified technicians—to halve this estimate.

If the Pentagon approves the project, the object to be shot into space so soon will not be much to look at. The plans call for an object only about nine inches in diameter, of the simplest and lightest possible construction. To save weight and bulk—which is of course all important—the little thing will contain no instruments at all, other than a radar-response device to permit it to be tracked by radar on its journey around the globe.

The purists in such matters insist that the object will not be a true earth satellite, but rather an "orbital vehicle." The purists are right, in the sense that such an object will not remain forever in space, like the moon. Instead, it will spiral very gradually back towards earth, after some weeks or months of circling the globe, and when it reaches the denser atmosphere close to earth, it will disintegrate.

Obviously, the tiny thing will have no immediate military application whatever. For this reason, a debate has been going on in the Defense Department, about whether or not it is worth going ahead with the satellite project. Aside from the prejudices against "frills" held by the supposedly hard-headed businessmen who now run the Pentagon, there are serious arguments against going ahead all-out with the satellite project.

ALTHOUGH some of the specialists in the art believe that hicle can be launched into space a simple satellite or orbital vehicle as little as \$20,000,000, others strongly disagree. The more skeptical, technicians point out that there are many unknown factors remaining, and they have estimated the cost as high as half a billion dollars or even more, and the time in several years.

The most serious argument against the satellite project is that it might divert funds, facilities, and talents from other missiles—above all from the Intercontinental Ballistic Missile, the grand prize of the missile race.

The technicians who favor the satellite project argue on the contrary that the satellite can be achieved without any sacrifice of time in the missile race; that the satellite is in fact, a kind of free dividend of the efforts to create an I.B.M. But the most cogent pro-satellite argument can best be understood in terms of a couple of headlines; Soviets Claim Successful Launching Of Earth Satellite, and U.S. Radar Confirms Existence of Soviet Satellite.

Two facts suggest that these headlines are not as fanciful as may be supposed.

First, the possibility that the Soviets will launch a satellite is taken so seriously that a satellite detection project has been established at White Sands, N. M., and at Mount Wilson, Calif. A tremendous flap was caused not long ago in the Pentagon when the project identified not one, but two satellites. It turned out that both were natural satellites, never before detected.

Second, the Russians in April announced with a flourish the creation of a "permanent inter-departmental commission for interplanetary communication." Russia's greatest scientist Peter Kapitsa, was appointed to the commission. Its first task was announced as "the organization of an automatic laboratory of scientific research in cosmic space . . . which would, over a long period, revolve around the earth as a satellite, beyond the limits of the atmosphere . . ."

This bland announcement also caused much dismay, at least among the more sensible men in the Pentagon. For this kind of before-the-fact boasting by the Soviets must be taken very seriously indeed, as the Pentagon has learned to its sorrow, conspicuously in the case of the atomic and hydrogen bombs. Those who oppose the satellite project argue very much if the Russians did get the first satellite into space—it would presumably be as militarily valueless as the proposed American device.

BUT, AS one pro-satellite official put it—"We wouldn't really know it was harmless—all we'd really know is that it was up there." The first satellite will certainly be the forerunner of satellites with enormous military value in reconnaissance, missile guidance, and other fields. Moreover, it does not require much imagination to foresee the impression that a successful Soviet satellite-launching would make on the world. To knowledgeable men in every foreign office and military establishment, it would mean just one thing—that the Soviet military technicians had gained a commanding lead over their American opposite numbers, in the race for the ultimate weapon.

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