MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-4161

ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
E. C. FERGUSON, Managing Editor
ERIC ALLEN JR., City Editor
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RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor
JACK JACKSON, Sunday Editor
GERALD LATHAM, 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: Per copy 10c.
Daily and Sunday—One year $12.00
Daily and Sunday—Six months 6.50
Daily and Sunday—Three mos. 3.50
Sunday Only—One year $3.50.
By Carrier — In Advance — Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent, and on motor routes:
Daily and Sunday—One year $15.00
Daily and Sunday—One month 1.25
Carrier and Dealers—5c per copy.
All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County

United Press—Full Leased Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:
WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY, INC.
Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION 1955 AFFILIATE MEMBER

Oregon 1955 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 9, 1945
(It was Saturday)

Early summer surveys indicate large pear crop for Jackson county.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "What is so rare as a day in June?," sang the poet. So far this June there have been better June days in January.

20 YEARS AGO
JJune 9, 1935
(It was Sunday)

New motor vehicles moving to area CCC camps to equip new companies moving into county.

Twenty-two Jackson count 4-H club members attend meeting at Oregon State college.

30 YEARS AGO
June 9, 1925
(It was Wednesday)

Equipment and 110 Oregon National Guardsmen arrive to put Camp Jackson in shape for encampment.

Arrangements to start construction of new high schol at Holly st. site under way.

40 YEARS AGO
June 9, 1915
(It was Thursday)

From Local and Personal column: Samples of sugar beets grown in the Rogue river valley will be sent this week to the laboratories of the Utah Sugar company at Salt Lake City for examination. The beets are from seeds planted last spring at the termination of the campaign for a beet sugar factory, and according to the report of Soil Expert Storey, they show an above the average amount of sugar.

Fourten parties plan study trips to Crater Lake this summer.

What's the Answer?

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

1. Which has the highest factory-delivered list price for a corresponding model: Cadillac 62, Lincoln, Chrysler New Yorker, Buick Roadmaster?
2. More U.S. homes have electrical washers or mechanical refrigerators, or do about the same number have each?
3. A rutabaga is a form of potato, parsnip, turnip, beet or radish?
4. Americans have been keeping more or less money in the postal savings system in recent years, or about the same amount?
5. Number of shares traded on the N.Y. Stock Exchange the last four months was higher or lower than in the previous four months, or about the same?
6. Average charge for tuition alone in U.S. medical schools is now about $500, $600, $700, $800, $900 or $1000 a year?
7. Emanuel Goldenburg is the real name of which well known movie actor?

The Answers: 1. Cadillac 62. 2. More have mechanical refrigerators. 3. Turnip. 4. Less. 5. Lower. 6. About $800. 7. Edward G. Robinson.

IKE SIGNS BILL

Washington — (U.P.) — President Eisenhower signed into law yesterday a bill extending until June 30, 1956, authority to import duty free all types of metal scrap except lead and zinc.

The Supreme Court Decision

There is considerable dismay in Oregon over the Supreme Court decision favoring the Portland Electric company in its request for a power site on the Deschutes river.

The Oregonian declares this means "Oregon loses its waters." Attorney General Thornton refuses to go into details, but fears this decision deals a staggering blow to state sovereignty throughout the northwest.

One of our contemporaries even goes so far as to claim this action means we haven't a government by the people, but a government by "Nine old men on the Supreme Court." (Where did we hear that before?)

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THIS department hasn't received the text of the decision as yet, and would probably have to get a couple of Philadelphia lawyers if we had, to know exactly what the decision does mean as far as Oregon and its water is concerned.

But we can't share the alarm over this decision, or any other by the U. S. Supreme Court.

In the first place the decision was 8 to 1, only Justice Douglas dissenting, and we are quite sure such a high percentage of unanimity would be unlikely if the decision should be as far reaching in its destructive effects as these public reactions indicate.

As far the Supreme Court ruling the country is concerned, that of course is nonsense.

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THE Supreme Court merely decides what the law is. The people through their congress decide what the law should be — and when they don't like any Supreme Court interpretation they have the power to overrule it.

If this were not true, slavery would still prevail in this free and unenslaved land. There would be no federal income tax. The off-shore oil lands would belong to the people of the United States, not to the people — and ultimately the large oil operators,— of 3 or 4 states.

In all these important cases the U. S. Supreme Court ruled one way, the people through their representative government ruled another—the latter of course prevailed.

In other words, if this decision is as wicked and un-American as the complainants claim — we seriously doubt it,—the injustice can easily be corrected by legislation, and will be.

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MEANWHILE we suggest the populace, including the fish and game interests, keep calm and refuse to ship any "H bombs" to the Supreme Court until at least they know exactly what the decision means, and what it doesn't.

In the opinion of this department when the smoke has cleared, it will be reasonably apparent, that a change in federal law is not so imperative, as a change in the personnel of the Federal Power Commission.

However we are quite willing to wait and see.

Meanwhile that command which we believe was issued at Bunker Hill "Don't shoot until you see the whites of their eyes" seems to be in order.—R.W.R.

Q.E.D.

During the recent congressional campaign the claim was made that if the voters failed to return a Republican congress, it would be like having two men at the wheel of the ship-of-state leading to chaos, confusion and probable disaster.

The Mail Tribune at that time denied this. We predicted that if Dick Neuberger should replace Senator Cordon, for example, the Eisenhower administration might well get more support on important issues than if the reverse happened.

That was our honest belief at that time.

But we did not expect to have the prediction fulfilled quite so soon as it has been, or so emphatically.

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IN the short time Neuberger has been in his senate seat he has supported President Eisenhower on the following important national issues:

1. Extension of reciprocal trade.
2. Mutual Security.
3. Opposition to the Bricker Amendment.

The record shows that Senator Cordon opposed the President on all three issues in fact our former Senator was one of the co-sponsors of the crippling Bricker amendment.

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What would the critics of the Johnson leadership have had Oregon's junior Senator do—vote against principles of national policy in which he believed just because he happens to be a member of the opposition?

Apparently.

Well we are glad the Senator didn't and commend him for it.

That sort of narrow partisanship, disregarding what the individual believes to be best for his country to gain a selfish political advantage, is one of outstanding threats to the survival of this free democracy.

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THERE are plenty of Republican party principles which we feel sure Senator Neuberger will oppose, when they come up for a vote, so that he need not stultify himself by voting against those he honestly favors.—R.W.R.

Portlander's Husband Knighted by Queen

London — (U.P.) — The English husband of a Portland, Ore., woman was created a knight by Queen Elizabeth today in her annual birthday honors list.

The Queen knighted Ivison Stevenson Macadam, director-general of the Royal Institute of International Affairs since 1946.

Macadam became Sir Ivison and his wife, the former Caroline Ladd of Portland, became Lady Macadam.

They were married in 1934 and have two sons and two daughters. Lady Macadam is the daughter of Portland businessman Elliott Corbett.

Adenauer in Strong Position To Dicker With Kremlin Bosses

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Foreign Analyst

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, the "old fox" of the German Federal Republic, is sitting on top of the world.

Charles McCann

Due largely to Adenauer's own statesmanship, West Germany has become a sovereign nation and has been made a full partner in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

And now Soviet Russia, in an attempt to head off West German rearmament, is trying to curry favor with him.

To what extent the Russians may succeed is something for the Western Allies to worry about during the next few weeks.

But it seems safe to predict that Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and other Allied diplomatic leaders will not lose any sleep over the situation.

The Kremlin's invitation to Adenauer to go to Moscow and negotiate a treaty for the establishment of full diplomatic and trade relations quite naturally caused a diplomatic sensation.

Logical Move

It was, however, a logical move and one that Western leaders had foreseen.

Dispatches from Bonn, the West German capital, say that Adenauer is practically certain to accept the Kremlin's bid.

His position is so strong, however, that it seems possible he may tell the Russians he will see them in Berlin intead of Moscow.

Russia had two things to offer Adenauer. First is the prospect of uniting the 18,000,000 people of Communist - ruled East Germany with the 50,000,000 people of Adenauer's free West Germany. Second is the prospect of restoring to Germany the rich territory, extending eastward of the Oder and Neisse rivers, which is now occupied by Red Poland.

That is tempting bait. But Russia's price would be a pledge by Western Germany to stop rearming, drop all its ties with the Western democracies, and accept the status of a neutral nation. A weak neutral nation, of course, which the Red armies would be free to overrun at will.

Strong Position

Adenauer is not the man, on his record, to pay that price.

Ramrod straight, with a sharp-featured poker face, West Germany's leader is as strong an anti-Communist as is any Western leader. Further, he knows Germany's strength, he knows Russia is afraid of a rearmed Germany and he knows Germany will become a world power again.

Winston Churchill, a tired old man of 80, has just retired from active politics. Adenauer, who was 79 on Jan. 5, is at the peak of his career and is the strongest figure in West Germany.

Adenauer has devoted his entire adult life to politics except during the Nazi regime. He was unknown internationally until he was made chancellor on the formation of the West German Republic in 1949. Since then he has won the respect of the free world and the enmity of the Communists.

Adenauer knows that Russia will have to recognize his West Germany Republic sooner or later whatever may happen right now.

OLD GLOVES FOUND

Durant, Okla. —(U.P.)— Electrician Johnnie A. Moore went to rewire a house near here and found a pair of gloves he lost in 1930.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Mr. Menon and Formosa Policy

Mr. Krishna Menon, who is Prime Minister Nehru's roving ambassador, has been to Peiping and then to London and is now on his way to Ottawa and Washington. His purpose is mediation, and presumably he is bringing fresh information on the attitude of Red China toward the situation in the Formosa area.

Walter Lippmann

In defining our position it would help, I think, to distinguish between a provisional arrangement for a cease fire in the Formosa region on the one hand, and, on the other hand, a permanent settlement of the status and regime of the island of Formosa.

At the present time we are co-existing without hostilities under what is in fact, though not in explicit form, the Eden formula. The firing has virtually ceased though none of the three principal parties directly concerned—namely the two Chinese governments and the United States—has renounced any of its legal or political claims in the final settlement.

The immediate question before us is whether it is necessary or desirable to turn this provisional arrangement, this undefined, unavowed, tacit cease fire and political stand-still into a formal public agreement. Mr. Krishna Menon may be bringing information which might make it useful and desirable to negotiate such a public agreement. But without prejudicing the issue, it is hard to see why the public negotiation of a cease fire is desirable just now when so much has been accomplished by unadvertised diplomacy. All three parties in the area have been able to assent to a virtual cease fire. It would, on the other hand, be difficult for any of them to sign an agreement to do what all of us are in fact doing.

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THE existing situation in the Formosa region is the result of two fundamental decisions of policy taken by the President within the past eight or nine months. One is the formal commitment, authorized by the Formosa treaty and then again by the January resolution, to defend Formosa against military assault from the mainland. The other is the informal but nonetheless proven decision of this government not to support, and not to encourage, Chiang's aim to reconquer the mainland. The decision to defend Formosa has made it impossible for Red China to contemplate seriously the conquest of Formosa; the decision not to support Chiang's return to the mainland has removed the main incitement to attack. Even the off-shore islands, which are highly vulnerable, have been in effect neutralized as we have induced Chiang to stop using them offensively.

The basic term of this tacit bargain has been promoted in Peiping and Washington by the diplomatic efforts of our allies, of the Soviet Union, of India, and of the United Nations. For the time being the bargain is convenient for all concerned. The Red Chinese government has been relieved of a fear that they were entitled to take seriously: the fear that the policy of the United States would be for that war against mainland China which Chiang desires, which so many admirals and retired generals have preached, which the extreme right wing of the Republican party supports. As a result of having purged our policy of provocation the President has extricated this country from a dangerous entanglement from which the decision for war might have rested not in our own hands but in the hands of Chiang and his American supporters. And this disentanglement of American policy has brought about the virtual cease-fire and political stand-still in the Formosa area.

• • •

THE arrangement is in the very nature of things temporary, and therefore, it is time to begin to make up our minds about a permanent settlement. Our Formosa policy today consists in supporting and defending Chiang in Formosa and of containing him within Formosa. There is a time limit on a policy of this kind. We have no right to count on it beyond the life and the rule of Chiang himself. The foundations of the policy are, therefore, fragile and insecure. For we do not know who would in fact be Chiang's successor, or what would be his purposes or his relations to the mainland. If we call things by their right name, we must note that Chiang is a despot, and that the succession to a despot is usually, as in Moscow today, turbulent with intrigue.

Yet the interests of the United States and Formosa are secured today only by our relations with Chiang. On what are they to rest after Chiang goes? It is not too soon to begin clarifying the issues, as we see them, of a lasting settlement in Formosa.

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OUR strategic interest in Formosa is that the island shall not be the military base of an unfriendly power, that is to say of Red China. Our political interest in Formosa is in performing our obligations of honor to the anti-Communist Chinese. It is our obligation to provide them with a place to live where they are safe and free. We have no strategic interest in holding Formosa ourselves: our interest is, in the language of the military theorists, to deny Formosa effectively to Red China. And we have no obligation of honor or interest to do more than insure the safety and the freedom of the Chinese on Formosa. We have no obligation to go to war ourselves in order to reverse the defeat they suffered in the Chinese civil war.

Our interests and our obligations would be satisfied if Formosa became an independent, self-governing state, neutralized and guaranteed by the United Nations. This should be, I believe, our post-Chiang Formosa policy I say post-Chiang for it is asking too much, after all that has been said in this country about him, that Chiang himself should formally agree to such a settlement. It is not necessarily an impossible solution from the point of view of Red China. The solution would command widespread support throughout Asia.

I might say that the first time I heard this solution advanced was about five years ago, and by an Indian diplomat of the first rank.

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Sen. Morse Tells Provisions of Bill Aiding Small Firms

By SEN. WAYNE MORSE

Washington, D.C. — As chairman of the banking and currency committee's subcommittee on small business it was my pleasure, during early May, to conduct extensive hearings on legislation concerning the small business administration. This agency makes loans to those small businesses that demonstrate that it is not possible for them to get adequate private financing.

Based upon the testimony given in the hearings, our subcommittee recommended the following legislation: (1) That the small business administration be extended for two years from June 30, 1955, its present expiration date; (2) that the maximum on individual loans be raised from the present $150,000 to $250,000; (3) that loans be made available to small businesses in drought areas; (4) that the small business administration be given the authority to grant extensions up to 10 years on loans where borrowers have run into difficulty. There were some minor technical changes, also.

These recommendations were adopted by the full committee and incorporated into a bill which I reported on the floor of the Senate on June 1. This legislation will help strengthen the hundreds of thousands of small businesses which, despite the fact that we have some giant corporations, are the real backbone of our competitive free enterprise society. It will help make it possible for small businesses to compete with these giants. Without a strong small business community there can be no competitive economy.

Two-Price Wheat Bill

Several days ago I testified before the Senate agriculture committee in support of my two-price wheat bill, S. 1770, which is co-sponsored by Senators Neuberger, Magnuson and Jackson. The two-price plan is not new but it offers a real solution for the wheat surplus problem. It was included in the McNary-Haugen bill which passed congress years ago under the leadership of the late Senator Charles McNary of Oregon. That bill was vetoed by President Coolidge. (Under the two-price plan growers would receive 100 per cent parity prices on approximately 500,000,000 bushels of wheat going into the domestic market for human consumption, but the balance of our national production — approximately 400,000,000 bushels — would be sold at competitive prices for export and other remaining uses. The plan offers an enormous savings to the government in the handling of wheat surpluses and it would forestall serious reductions in farm income threatened under the present flexible wheat support plan.

Farm Disaster Loans

Recently the Senate passed a bill, S. 1755, which provides that the rate of interest on production disaster loans made to farmers shall not exceed 3 per cent per year. I strongly supported the bill. Secretary of Agriculture Benson, under previous legislation which gave him the discretion to set the rate of interest within certain limitations, has raised the rate from 3 per cent to 5 per cent. Those of us supporting this bill could see no justice in saddling the farmers with this extra 2 per cent of interest at a time when the Department of Agriculture itself admits that farm income is dropping. I hope that the House of Representatives will take speedy, favorable action on this measure.

INJURIES FATAL

Hillsboro, Ore. — (U.P.) —Mrs. Inez G. Corning, 66, Forest Grove, died in a loca lhospital yesterday from injuries suffered Sunday evening in a two-car accident near Forest Grove.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stew Alsop

CENSORSHIP WARNING

Washington — For a great many years, American correspondents in Moscow have wisely warned that their own dispatches are slanted, because of the Soviet censorship. In the opinion of these reporters, it is now time for Washington correspondents to send out a similar warning.

Joseph Alsop

This being peacetime, the Eisenhower administration is not yet using the conventional blue pencils. Yet this administration is practicing a widespread censorship, which is no less effective in slanting the news because it is insidiously indirect.

The censor's pressure is felt by every Washington reporter who still bothers to wear out his shoe leather to do his real job — which is to transmit facts of vital national meaning to the American public.

Stewart Alsop

Facts of really vital meaning are precisely the facts that are now under interdict. And the stage has now been reached where honest reporters really have a duty to confess this novel pressure.

As an example of the sort of thing that is now a matter of course, consider the curious episode that led these reporters to the rather grave decision to give a censorship warning. It happened not very long ago, when one of us had just returned from a six months trip in Asia.

After this long absence, two of these reporters' best and oldest friends in Washington proposed a happy family reunion. The ladies of the three families laid agreeable plans. The logistics of the party, although somewhat elaborate, were smoothly completed. And then, on the very eve of the reunion, there was a somewhat embarrassed telephone call.

Messrs A and B, as we may call our two old friends, both hold high posts in the same government agency. They had been bluntly told that their official positions would be compromised if the party were held as planned.

• • •

BEHIND this extraordinary episode, there was another no less extraordinary. During that week, we had published a report on the problem of an American satellite. The Soviets have already announced their intention to build an earth-satellite, and have placed their leading physicist, Peter Kapitza, in charge of the project. For this and other obvious reasons, the satellite problem seemed to us reasonably fateful, and therefore we felt it was in the public domain.

This view was not held, however, by the National Security Council. That Thursday's N.S.C.'s meeting turned, apparently, into a prolonged outburst of righteous indignation. Here, once again, the American people were being told facts of the utmost national importance—but facts which the N.S.C. wanted to cover up.

It did not matter, of course, that these reporters had had no access whatever to classified information. That point was not even tested. The chief of the agency that employs Messrs. A and B had been at the N.S.C. meeting. Without further ado, he returned to his office and issued the edict that led, in turn, to the embarrassed telephoned call already noted. He did this, moreover, with a full understandin of the rules that have always governed our friendship with Messrs. A and B.

We have never talked to these friends of ours about their work in their agency, or indeed about any "sensitive" matters. This has always been understood between us. In present day Washington, which is more zoo than metropolis, wise men keep business and friendship strictly separated. If any official is your friend, and you feel you must discuss public questions with him, you ask formally for an appointment, and you go formally to his office.

You do not talk business at family reunions. And you do not talk business, either, with very old and valued friends whose official duties are genuinely not in the public domain.

The agency chief knew of these rules. He told Messrs. A and B, and he later told these reporters, that he was confident the rules had always been and would always be most strictly enforced. He did not fear any improper disclosures. But he greatly feared the attack that would develop on his agency, if it became known that important subordinates of his dared to continue an old friendship with persons who dared to write about facts of the highest national importance.

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NO DOUBT he was right. He had observed the scene at the N.S.C. meeting. He is one of the finest men in Washington. He and Messrs. A and B had no course open to them, in the circumstances, except to put the welfare of their agency first.

What is not right, however, is the mephitic, the almost psychotic atmosphere that forces this kind of invasion of private life, to carry out reprisals against reporters who are doing what they conceive to be their public duty. What is not right, either, is this indirect censorship by reprisal which is now being carried so far that reporters who still do their jobs must expect any kind of harassment, from old-fashioned security investigations to separation from their oldest friends and quite probably wire-tapping and bug-planting.

What is involved here, in fact, is a radical change in the American political system, and very nearly an amendment to the American Constitution, that is being shoved through behind the backs of the American people. And this is so serious a matter that it will be the subject of several subsequent reports.

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Medford Newsman Still Hospitalized

E. C. Ferguson, managing editor of the Mail Tribune, remains in serious, though not critical, condition in the Good Samaritan hospital in Portland, following a recent serious operation.

Friends who have visited him say he is conscious a good part of the day, and has greatly appreciated having notes from friends in Medford read to him by members of his family.

Mrs. Ferguson is with him most of the day, and their daughter, Mrs. Ford Knutsen, Astoria, comes to Portland several days each week to be with her parents. Mrs. Ferguson has asked that their friends be advised of their appreciation of friendly messages, but that under present circumstances it is impossible for her to acknowledge them all.

Portland Swelters In 96 Degree Heat

Portland — (U.P.) — Portland sweltered in 96-degree heat yesterday, the warmest day since August 14, 1953, while Medford recorded a reading of 101.

However, the weather man held out some hope of relief. East winds were expected to change to westerly and bring in moist, cool air from the Pacific tomorrow.

Seaside, on the coast, reported an unofficial 97 degrees. But at Coos Bay, further south, it was a cool 58.

The hot east winds lowered humidity and created a fire hazard. They also slapped Portland power lines together causing minor outages in some parts of the city. The humidity got down to 17 per cent at Portland, 28 per cent at Eugene and 36 at Astoria.

A number of logging camps suspended operations in the Cascades because of the below 30 per cent humidity.

BILL ACTION COMPLETED

Washington — (U.P.) — The Senate completed congressional action yesterday on a bill to continue the suspension of the two cents a pound tax on copper imports until June 30, 1958.

Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass

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CHAPEL MORTUARY

Across from the Courthouse