

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

Gov. Earl Snell to speak at Jacksonville in first step of campaign to make old courthouse into museum.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: This is Father's Day. He can spill ashes on the living room rug if he wants to, without fear of court martial.

20 YEARS AGO

C. B. Cordy appointed assistant extension agent in charge of horticultural work in Jackson county.

Indications are that tourist trade at Crater Lake will be best in five years.

30 YEARS AGO

Roads east of Crater Lake highway closed for firing of artillery at National Guard encampment.

Petitions asking an election to authorize erection of new city hall presented to Medford city council.

40 YEARS AGO

A Congressional appropriation committee tours Rogue Valley on return trip from inspecting Klamath county reclamation projects.

First queen of Josephine county caves crowned in cavern ceremonies.

What's the Answer?

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

1. The U. S. Flag has never been more than 13 stripes; right or wrong? 2. About one-third, one-half, two-thirds or three-fourths of our World War I veterans are still alive?

3. The Lucy Stone League wants married women to keep their maiden names, serve on juries, get divorce more easily, or vote regularly? 4. Which one of these countries doesn't border on the Caspian Sea: Soviet Union, Iran, Turkey?

5. Texas voted in 1952 for Eisenhower or Stevenson for President? 6. More or fewer small businesses are now being started than discontinued, or about the same number?

7. A Glaswegian is a native of which large city in Europe? The Answers: 1. Wrong; it had 15 between 1794 and 1818. 2. About two-thirds. 3. Keep their maiden names. 4. Turkey. 5. Eisenhower. 6. More being started. 7. Glasgow, Scotland.

Mrs. Marjorie Smith Enters Innocent Plea

Portland — (U.P.) — Mrs. Marjorie Smith, 34, yesterday pleaded innocent to a first degree murder charge in connection with the bomb-death of her lawyer husband, Oliver Kermit, at a golf club here April 21. She is scheduled for trial in September. She was arrested along with Victor Laurence Wolf, 45, who confessed and implicated Mrs. Smith.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday, 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

Kids and Jobs

The orchard thinning isn't going along quite as rapidly as usual this year, and some of the high school youngsters who are looking for summer work are having a bit of difficulty as a result.

But, other than this, the summer employment of vacation-minded young folk is about as usual, according to John Patton manager of the state employment service office here.

There's "no particular pattern" in summertime juvenile employment, Patton reported, but he added that there have been a good many work permits issued, which is a good sign.

ACTUALLY, these many high school students who are more or less at loose ends during the summer constitute a big pool of workers with a generally pretty high level of ability.

The Mail Tribune tapped this pool this summer, and two recent high school graduates are working in the newsroom where a high degree of responsibility and accuracy is required. Thus far our hopes that they will live up to expectation have been justified.

It is the younger group which is having the most difficulty in finding summer jobs, according to Patton, those in the 14 and 15 year old brackets. In a couple of weeks, however more agricultural jobs are expected to open up, making opportunities better.

In any event, if anyone needs someone to do chores around the house, or other jobs that never seem to get done by themselves, the employment service can send an eager kid your way.—E.A.

Above Average

While we're talking about young people in Medford, it is encouraging to note a story (which appears elsewhere in today's Mail Tribune) to the effect that children in the first six grades in Medford elementary schools are well above the national average in the results of achievement tests.

Consistently, in all but one of the tests, and all through the six grades, Medford students generally made median scores almost a full point higher than the national average median scores.

THE point in the report which interested us especially was that regarding spelling.

Medford students, apparently, are better spellers than the nation's average, which we suppose shouldn't be too startling, although from some of the papers of third, fourth and fifth graders we've seen, the nation's average can't be too terribly high.—E.A.

C-D Test Helpful

Yesterday we were talking with a friend, a state police sergeant, who was discussing the local phases of the nationwide test air raid alert conducted this week.

His office, he said, had been thrown off schedule by the test, for the police took an active role in the communications end of the job, in addition to their regular duties.

He wasn't complaining, particularly. And, after we'd discussed the plan generally he commented that it was a good idea to try out such a plan—"just in case."

IT is true that the widespread test, which involved governmental officials from the President on down, may be entirely needless. We devoutly hope that it proves so. But "just in case" there is the start of a nuclear war, the exercises this week will pay off in thousands, perhaps millions, of lives saved throughout the nation.

It's a bit hard to get steamed up about the possibility of an H-bomb hitting Portland at the present, but as we have seen only too distinctly in the last two decades, the unexpected can and frequently does happen. It is well to be as ready as possible.

ASIDE from a few minor mixups, the local phase of the test, which was confined largely to communications and the summoning of a skeleton organization of civilian defense workers, went smoothly.

As has been before mentioned, civil defense here is predicated on the theory that Medford would not be hit by a nuclear weapon (except as it might be picked as a secondary "target of opportunity"), but that it would be a housing, feeding and relief center for masses of evacuees.

It is not a role which has any particularly cheerful aspects, but what role in warfare does?—E.A.

Demonstration Set By Vacation School

The Vacation Bible school of the Church of the Nazarene will conduct a demonstration program Sunday, June 19, at 10 a.m. The program climaxes a 10 day school held from June 6 to 17. More than 200 teachers and pupils enrolled with an average daily attendance of 180.

The beginners department has been under the supervision of Mrs. Orman Tompkins; the Primary department supervised by Mrs. George McIne, and the junior - intermediate supervised by Mrs. Clarence Starkey. Coordinator for the entire school was Mrs. Lowell Shepard.

At 9:45 a.m. the Youth department will present a Father's day program in the adult department of the Sunday school. The Nazarenes plan to honor all fathers on Father's day.

Klamath Jury To Investigate Murder

Klamath Falls — (U.P.) — Trial of Leon Gale Pearson and Melvin Chiloquin for the death of John Madrueno, originally scheduled for Monday, has been continued until after the Klamath County grand jury completes an investigation of the case.

Circuit Judge David R. Vandenberg late Wednesday ruled for a new investigation of manslaughter charges filed against the two men, but he refused district attorney Frank Alderson's request for dismissal of the case and resubmission to the grand jury for indictment on a lesser charge.

The two are accused of fatally beating Madrueno, Klamath Falls railroad worker whose body was found in a snowbank near Chiloquin last February.

Russian Acceptance Of Big Four Meeting Date Features News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Foreign Analyst

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

THE GOOD

1. Soviet Russia accepted an invitation by the United States, Britain and France to attend a meeting of the heads of government of the Big Four powers in Geneva, Switzerland, July 18 to 21 inclusive. Allied strategy for the conference was discussed in New York by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Harold MacMillan and French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay. They will discuss arrangements for the conference with Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov during the 10th anniversary meeting of the United Nations in San Francisco next week, which all four will attend.

2. Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of the West German Federal Republic made it quite clear that he will not permit Russia to lure him away from his ties with the Western democracies. Adenauer has accepted in principle an invitation to confer with Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin. But during a visit to Washington Adenauer reached complete agreement with President Eisenhower on the policy they will pursue in any talks they may hold with the Russians. They will make no agreement with Russia affecting their mutual interests without consulting together beforehand.

3. A crippling 17-day strike on Britain's nationalized railroads was ended when the government appointed a referee to settle points at issue. The strikers won at least a partial victory in that some, though not all

of them, will get higher pay. But they were forced to return to work before specific pay increases were discussed.

THE BAD 1. A long dispute between President Juan D. Peron of Argentina and the Roman Catholic Church turned into open warfare. Peron expelled from Argentina two high-ranking Roman Catholic clergymen, charging that they instigated anti-government demonstrations. The Vatican retorted by formally excommunicating Peron and all others concerned in the arrest and expulsion of the churchmen. A few hours later anti-Peron rebels in the armed forces revolted. Peron announced that the movement had been crushed. But sporadic fighting was believed continuing outside Buenos Aires. Peron for months has accused the Roman Catholic Church of interfering in politics. The dispute may have profound repercussions. Nearly all of Argentina's 18,400,000 people are Catholics.

2. The situation in French North Africa, long torn by disorders resulting from Nationalist demands for freedom, became further complicated. A French newspaper publisher, who supports Nationalist demands for home rule, was assassinated in Casablanca, the capital of Morocco. He was murdered, apparently, not by natives but by fellow Frenchmen representing the nationalists who bitterly oppose native self-government.

3. In Singapore and Malaya in Southeast Asia the Communists, who have failed to win victory in the long guerrilla warfare, have turned to infiltration and subversion. Both officials and private citizens in the two British commonwealth territories express fear that the Reds may win control within three to four years unless the government takes firm counter-measures. The Communists are active in the schools, in the press, in the trade unions and in the political parties.

World War III Not Now Feared Although the present Big Four International Conference will probably amount to nothing and the possibility of World War III will be hanging over us for many years, yet the best advice is that World War III is not now to be feared. None of the big nations, including Russia and China, now want World War III; but the threat of using the H-bomb will constantly be used to blackmail the Democracies. With the cost of manufacturing H-bombs constantly becoming less, every nation will have some, enabling revolutionary forces in these nations to get them. Some crazy dictator may try to conquer the world with them; but, if so, he would be quickly subdued. This would be an opportunity for the United Nations to fulfill its real mission.

All the above means that our defense program may gradually be curtailed and this Federal money be used for the building of roads, hospitals, schools, and especially the new industry of Urban Redevelopment. Uranium oxide is being found almost everywhere, and could also help stave off the so-called "inevitable" depression. I still believe in the business cycle; but its duration is now determined by politics. Therefore, let us forget the troubles which we read so much about. Let us concentrate on our own business and make better products for less money and sell them all over the world. This is the most practical kind of patriotic service we can render.

When forecasting the future of any country, it is well to recognize the history as well as the present status. Formosa is a large island, about the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut, lying 100 miles east of China. A mountain range runs north and south, with fertile plains to the west. A combination of heat and moisture gives it marvelous crops; it produces gold, silver, copper, oil, coal, and uranium. Population is about 9,000,000, mostly of old Chinese descent.

This great island was originally settled by the Dutch, who were expelled by the Chinese during the 17th century. It was taken by the Japanese in 1895, who held it until the close of World War II, when, in 1945, it was ceded back to China. Whatever our opinion as to the government of China — whether Nationalistic under Chiang Kai-shek, or Communist under Chou and his gangsters — we must realize that Formosa inherently is a part of China. Whether the Communists want to "liberate" it or "enslave" it is debatable. From a strategic viewpoint, the United States and Japan should not allow Formosa to get into the clutches of Communist China.

Importance of Patience Learned From Madame Chiang One of the chief lessons I have learned from Madame Chiang Kai-shek is the importance of patience and of avoiding giving ultimatums. Human nature is the same on both sides of a conflict and if "the ball can be kept in the air" long enough most problems will solve themselves. Many serious problems are solved by leaders becoming older and finally dying. (Today's Bible reading is Psalms, 49th Chapter, which has given me the inspiration to write this column).

To apply the above philosophy to the Formosa problem, — it may be impossible to get a satisfactory settlement as long as

Chiang Kai-shek is in the saddle. If, however, he should be removed by death or become incapacitated (he is about 70, and has had a hard life), I forecast that President Eisenhower could bring about a settlement which would both insure our position and "save face" for the Peking Government.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

II. THE TEN YEARS OF THE U. N.

In a preceding article I spoke of the United Nations as being a universal society to which all governments, with no exception, wish to belong and none wishes to resign. There is, of course, another conception of the United Nations, which is to think of them as a league to enforce peace against military aggression.

This second conception was invoked in the case of the Korean war. It raises really disturbing questions. In this country at least they account for much disappointment and for such popular opposition as there is to the United Nations. The Korean war, which was fought in the name of the United Nations as a world institution to enforce peace, was an unpopular war in this country. For the American people found themselves bearing the brunt of a nasty and bloody war in a distant country. It was, moreover, in the conventional sense an indecisive war. In so far as the American people had been taught to believe in "collective security," to believe that all the United Nations would rise in their might and their wrath against aggression, they felt they had been let down and were bitter.

It may be said, I know, that on a commemorative occasion it would be more tactful to forget all this and to let bygones be bygones. But, in my view, the future of the United Nations will be brighter and healthier if the issues raised by the Korean experience are discussed and are not left to fester in the dark.

Now the controlling fact, which is often forgotten but which is necessary to remember, is that the Korean war could never have been fought as a United Nations enterprise but for a mysterious, as yet unexplained, accident. This was the absence of the Soviet delegate to the Security Council when the North Korean army launched its invasion of South Korea. Had Mr. Malik been present, he could and he would have vetoed the decision of the Security Council to act against the North Korean invasion.

There is no reason to think that the Soviet Union, or any other permanent member of the Security Council, is likely in other cases to be absent when such a decision is being taken. Nor is any government likely to hesitate to use its veto if the Security Council were about to take military action against one of its dependent states. If the great power possessing the veto has not already restrained the dependent state, it has in fact authorized it to commit the aggression. It is bound to prevent the United Nations from crushing its satellite.

THE Korean War did demonstrate that the United States and some of its allies would under certain conditions go to war against aggression. If we are frank and objective about it, we shall recognize that we are not alone in this. North Korea aggression threatened the vital position of the United States in Japan and that we had the military forces available to resist it. But the Korean war did not demonstrate that the United Nations will or can be an institution for the collective enforcement of peace against military aggression.

The notion that the United Nations is such a collective agency is in fact a popular misconception. The charter does not facilitate, in fact it all but prevents, collective enforcement of peace. The system of the veto by the great powers, who are permanent members of the Security Council, was at least as much an American as it was a Soviet condition for adherence to the United Nations. Now the system of the veto means, and was put into the charter in order to mean, that military action can never be taken against any of the great powers, nor against any small power which is under the protection of a great power. The common sense of the veto is that military action by great

powers against great powers is nothing less than world war, and it would make no sense to try to establish a universal society which is organized to wage world war.

What is left of the idea of the collective enforcement of peace is that if and when the great powers are unanimous, small powers are much less likely to wage war. They are much more likely to yield to the pressure and influence calling upon them to negotiate and to accept mediation.

THE idea of an international league to enforce peace became current during the First World War. In the charter of the United Nations the idea was apparently adopted. But it was in fact rejected. Thus there are sections of the charter which authorize collective action against aggression. But they are really fossils left over from that earlier period, now long since past, when the idea had not been put to the test. For these sections cannot be made to operate except when the international conflict is of little importance, and does not involve the serious interests of any of the great powers.

In place of the concept of the collective enforcement of peace, we have developed in these ten years an alternative. It is the traditional way of preserving the peace. We have organized the power to balance the power of the Communist world. This balance of power, now augmented with nuclear weapons, has made improbable, because the consequences are incalculable and intolerable, wars of aggression and crusades of liberation. It is not the United Nations' alleged role as an enforcer of peace, but this balance of the powers with their new revolutionary weapons, which has brought the world to the point where there is, as the President has said, no alternative to peace.

BELIEVING as I do that the mission of the United Nations is to be a universal society — without sovereignty and without military power but with an increasing influence over all sovereignties and powers—I think it is a good thing for the future that the United Nations should cease to be thought of as a league to enforce peace.

So far as we are concerned, let us leave the enforcement of peace, the resistance to aggression, and the protection of the weak, to the armed alliance to which we belong.

Let us treat the United Nations as the universal society to which all belong, whether they like each other or not, where each nation can talk with any other nation, where talks are never finally broken off, where the issues, however insoluble, are never pressed so far that they bring the ultimate doom and disaster to mankind.

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IS THAT SO!

London, with ... to Oxford I saw a North American animal near Windsor castle which has adopted this country-side. Who am I?

My kind is diverse — I range in size from a mouse to a cat. A remarkable builder, most of us have airy summer homes and secure winter residences. Most spend the greater part of our lives aloft. Our young are born naked.

We are found in every land except Australia, although we seldom roam far from home base.



usually not more than two of us defending our four-acre woodlot zealously. As swimmers go, we are fair — I've crossed a 7-mile lake.

I'm an inquisitive scamp — loudly proclaiming my findings. On the whole I am unsociable, yet I'm beloved by humans.

Despite wintry blasts, many of us do not hibernate in our nests — but we do hang tight when weather is bad. Scampering up trees, I gallop; descending, I run head downwards. I land on all fours with tail outspread.

My chisel-like incisors never cease growing. In fall, I race dizzily, taking nuts and cones to my middens.

The tiny young, perhaps four, are born late in spring or mid-summer and are naked, with eyes and ears sealed. The mother is affectionate, often stroking them fondly. When danger threatens, she grasps them with her incisors by the slack of the belly and transports them to safety.

My enemies are foxes, coyotes, raccoons; mink, weasel and bobcats; plus birds such as hawks, owls and gulls; and of course there is man — primarily my greatest menace because he destroys our woodlands by burning, cutting and cleaning up the brush.

I am: A. Tree bat; B. Squirrel; C. Wood rat; D. Black bear; E. Marten.

I am B. Squirrel. (Released by McClure Newspaper Syndicate)

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Each week, new questions will be considered. Sorry, I simply can't answer your many friendly letters. Please address your questions to: IS THAT SO! care of Medford Mail Tribune, Box 575, Sausalito, Calif.

Port of Umatilla May Buy Old McNary Town Umatilla, Ore. — (U.P.) — It is practically certain now that the Port of Umatilla will buy the site of the old construction town of McNary city, Port Manager Gordon Rowe said today.

Rowe said the district hoped to convert the 344 acre townsite into an industrial area.

The site, once used for homes of McNary dam construction workers, still has a complete water system and more than 50 buildings. Rowe said the federal general services administration and the district were in the "final stages of negotiations for outright purchase of the townsite."

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