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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
June 27, 1945
(It was Wednesday)
Three new sawmills under construction in Bellview area near Ashland.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A local lawyer was caught talking to himself on the chess lawn yesterday. He denied he was asking himself questions, and then objecting to them.

20 YEARS AGO
June 27, 1935
(It was Thursday)
Jackson county court relocates Valleyview road near Ashland to connect with Pacific highway near Jackson Hot Springs.

Quotations from California Fruit Growers association indicates good prices for Rogue Valley Pears.

30 YEARS AGO
June 27, 1925
(It was Saturday)
Travel around Crater Lake Rim road to open Sunday; traffic in park already heavy for season.

Medford City council opens North Oakdale ave. through to Jackson boulevard.

40 YEARS AGO
June 27, 1915
(It was Sunday)
Deeds signed transferring Barnum railroad to Bullis interests; line to be electrified soon.

J. S. Howard, pioneer road builder of Jackson county praises new Pacific highway over Siskiyou.

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

1. American Telephone and Telegraph has more than twice the stockholders of General Motors, or GM has more than twice those of A. T. & T., or does each have about the same?

The Annexation Problem

One week from tomorrow the voters in a large area called "South Medford" will decide whether or not they wish that area to become a part of the city of Medford.

The issue is a controversial one and, as sometimes happens, much of the debate has been emotional, not rational.

This is unfortunate, because this is the type of democratic decision, to be made by the people affected, which should be undertaken on the basis of facts, not fancies.

THOSE who object to the annexation proposal do so on three principal grounds:

- 1. That it will cost more money in taxes.
2. That the increases in services are not commensurate with the increased cost.
3. That the election, set up as it is for a 3,000-acre area of widely diversified types of land—some agricultural, some industrial, some residential—is "gerrymandering" in an attempt to get more highly populated sections to overcome objections of less-populous areas and bring the whole district in, willy-nilly.

LET'S examine these points.

1. No one has ever pretended that it would not take more taxes to have city benefits. City services must be paid for. One does not "get something for nothing."

2. Whether increases in services are worth the added cost is up to the individual to decide. Some people, like G. L. Frasier who wrote about his objections to this paper last week, will undoubtedly vote "no."

Others, located in areas where the ground is polluted from cesspool or septic tank overflow; where there is a crying need for new streets, street lights, sewers and pure water, will realize that an increase in taxes is a small price to pay for city benefits, and will vote "yes."

3. There is a valid question about the advisability of attempting annexation of so large an area. It might well have been better to have set up the election so that each of the three precincts would come in or stay out on the basis of their own vote, but there are advantages in a "package deal" also.

THE planning commission and the city council are made up of citizens who are not paid for their work, and who base their decisions on what is good from a long-range viewpoint for the city and the area affected.

Aspersions and insinuations about their motives have been entirely without justification. If their honest judgment differs from the honest judgment of others, that's fine—that's democracy in action. But insinuations that they have sinister or questionable motives simply will not stand up. And the preparation of lists of "loaded" and emotionally-charged questions doesn't add to clear thinking on the problem.

As to the "tax grab" theory, which holds that the city is an inanimate "monster," that doesn't hold water either. Watch the city council in action some time. It is a representative body, dedicated to service. And if annexation passes, the new citizens will have a part as voters in the operation of the city as they do now on all other levels of government.

THE Mail Tribune supports the basic principle behind this annexation movement. It does so because this area is growing with great rapidity, and shows every sign of continuing this growth. If we are to have orderly development, appropriate regulations are necessary. Unfettered individual freedom will have to make the historic democratic compromises to maintain a high standard of public welfare.

The health of the whole valley is endangered by inadequate sewage in several areas. A slightly and pleasant city is a city which has, to some extent, been planned. A safe city is one which has adequate and efficient law enforcement and fire protection throughout.

WHETHER or not this particular annexation plan is the answer to this problem (which, sooner or later, MUST be solved) is a question to be determined solely by the residents in the annexation area. Those living in the city cannot force them in, as has been claimed.

We rather hope they will decide that the present plan is for their best interests. Few, if any, will suffer to any serious extent if the plan passes—for although higher property taxes are unpleasant more often than the reverse, increases in property values, and more comfortable and convenient living, more than compensate.

DEFEAT of annexation would be a set-back to orderly progress of our fast-growing area. But it would be a set-back only; not a stop.

We are bound to grow. Let us hope we can do so in an orderly manner, with as little bitterness and discrimination as possible.—E.A.

Radio Quartet Sets Appearance Tuesday

The Biola Radio Quartet will appear in the Medford Assembly of God Church, 1108 West Main st., Tuesday, June 28, at 8 p.m. The quartet is composed of students from Biola Bible college, Los Angeles, and its affiliated school, Talbot Seminary.

Gospel singing and personal testimony will be featured on the program. Included in the group are Gale Borden, baritone, Carl Woods, second tenor, Don Rhoads, first tenor, George Allen, bass, and Ted Dixon, pianist. The Biola Radio Quartet is heard regularly in the Rogue valley over KWIN, on the Bible Institute Hour.

Indochinese Premier Has Narrow Escape

Saigon, Indochina — (U.P.) — Premier Ngo Dinh Diem narrowly escaped death Sunday when a hand grenade exploded nearby during army maneuvers, government officials disclosed today.

Diem was unhurt but the blast at the exercise at the Quantre Training Camp. Two soldiers were wounded by the explosion, one seriously.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE ZWICKY CASE
Washington—The Department of Defense has now suspended the security clearance of Dr.



Fritz Zwicky, Professor of Astrophysics at the California Institute of Technology. The security of the United States has been triumphantly safeguarded, by depriving the United States of the services of one of the world leaders in the vital fields of astrophysics and rockets propulsion.

This is not a new question, of course; but it is a much more acute question than most people suppose. To name one other really lurid example, the eager flatfoot came within a hairsbreadth of lifting the security clearance of the President's personal scientific adviser, the great president of Cal Tech, Dr. Lee DuBridge. The decision to deprive Dr. DuBridge of clearance was in fact tentatively made in the Pentagon some months ago.

THE charges against Dr. DuBridge were the usual insubstantial, unsupported, poison pen letter stuff. But the flatfoot might have had their way, if the Assistant Secretary of Defense in charge of research and development, Donald Quarles, had not grimly warned that every other scientist would automatically leave the government service along with Dr. DuBridge.

The idiotic harassment of Dr. DuBridge, the shocking injustice done to Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, the suspension of Dr. Zwicky, from what the flatfoot like to call a pattern.

In the case of Dr. Zwicky, his Swiss citizenship seems to be the main charge against him. In giving notice of the suspension of Dr. Zwicky's clearance, the Defense Department flatfoot indicated that the case would be instantly re-opened if the astrophysicist would just take out his American first papers. Dr. Zwicky, meanwhile, has an extremely cogent reason for not requesting American citizenship, which he expressed to this reporter with some vigor by telephone from the West Coast.

"I would apply for American citizenship tomorrow," he said, "if you did not now have two classes of citizens. If you are a naturalized citizen, you are a second class citizen. My friend Prof. Herman Weyl, the great mathematician, became an American citizen without studying the class rules. So his citizenship was taken away because he went to Zurich to lecture, and stayed abroad too long. If I am more free as a Swiss than as an American, I stay Swiss."

Such, then, is the nature of the deadlock between the American government and Dr. Zwicky. From the viewpoint of the national interest, this deadlock is a rather serious matter.

A DEADLY, unseen race is now going on between this country and the Soviet Union, to get there first with the best guided missiles. In winning this race, and especially in the development of the crucial missiles of intercontinental range, no fields of knowledge are more important than astrophysics and rocket propulsion. And Dr. Zwicky is not only one of the tiny group of world leaders in these abstruse fields; he has also proved his value to the government by important services already rendered.

His contributions to defense projects began in 1943, when he organized the research department of the Aerojet Corporation, the largest American company exclusively engaged in rocket development and manufacture. Most rocket projects are still classified, so that no results of Dr. Zwicky's work can be pointed to except the jet assisted take-off device that was so important to our carrier aviation in the last war. But Aerojet officials state that Dr. Zwicky's contributions have been "very great," and he was formally classified as an "essential" scientist until his clearance was suspended.

BUT, of course, Adm. Lewis L. Strauss established the rule in the Oppenheimer case that neither past services nor present usefulness are to be considered in weighing the "security" of our public servants. Of course, the dangerous old American habit of welcoming men of learning to these shores has been properly abandoned. Of course, Gen. Leslie Groves and the other leaders of the Manhattan District Project, who used scores of foreign scientists to make the atomic bomb, were nothing but a lot of pinkos who were definitely soft on the great security issue.

To be sure, as Gen. Groves has testified, America would never have been first with the atomic bomb if Dr. Niels Bohr and all the other foreigners had not joined the project. To be sure, the research and development chiefs of the Defense De-

partment are now engaged in a rather desperate effort to recruit foreign scientists for work in this country. But practical considerations must be forgotten, and America's proudest traditions must naturally be trampled upon, when the thing at stake is this wonderful new security of ours. (Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
I suppose you recall Molotov's seven points to end the cold war—cut out atom bombs (of which we have more than Russia has), take red China into the UN fold, throw the Formosa Chinese to the Communist wolves, give up the overseas bases whose possession puts our bombers closer to Russia than Russia's bombers can be to us, and so on.

In San Francisco this morning, our man Dulles replies to Molotov. He says: "To bring the cold war to an end, seven points are not needed. ONE is sufficient. THE ONE I MEAN is TO STOP USING FORCE AGAINST OTHER COUNTRIES AND TO STOP SUPPORTING SUBVERSION."

THAT is to say, if Russia will—1. Mind her own legitimate business and leave us free to mind ours—2. Quit firing up her stooges to start wars of conquest (red China's war in Korea, for example)—3. Cleave her communist party wreckers who are trying to overthrow our free government and set up a communist dictatorship in its place.

The cold war will COME TO AN END and the world will stand at the threshold of a beautiful and wonderful period of PEACE.

PRETTY good, what? In the pinches, this man Dulles has quite a little on the ball.

BUT let's change the subject—and get closer home. In its edition of yesterday, the accurate and well-informed Wall Street Journal carries a front-page story from Bogalusa, Louisiana, about the fabulous growth of the pulp and paper products industry in the South.

"Twenty-six of the nation's 51 kraft (pulp and paper) mills are located in the South. Among the biggest of these is Gaylord Container Corporation's Bogalusa plant, which sprawls over six city blocks and employs 3300 persons in this town of 19,000.

Gaylord's mill uses Southern pine from the 122,000 acre forest that surrounds Bogalusa."

122,000 acres of Southern (quite generally known as loblolly) pine!

But it looks like a woodlot when compared with the MILLIONS OF ACRES of jackpine in Southern Oregon and Northern California.

THE Wall Street Journal's story goes on: "Why the South's meteoric rise?"

"We had the materials and the markets," says Peter F. Watek, president of Crosssett Co. "The rapid growth of Southern pine is the back of a lot of this pulp and paper expansion in the South," asserts Philip P. Lynch of Brown Paper Mill Company, of Monroe, Louisiana. "It grows into pulpwood in 20 to 40 years. That's about twice as fast as other species in colder climates."

THERE is as yet little EXACT information about jackpine, because ever since the West was first settled it has been regarded as a nuisance tree, worse than useless because it has cluttered ground that might be more profitably used for other purposes. It is only within the past half dozen years anybody in the West has paid any attention to it.

Competent and well-informed opinion among practical foresters who have had occasion to watch jackpine closely is that it will grow a crop of pulpwood about every two years.

THE Journal's story continues: According to Mr. Young, of the Gaylord Container Corps., of Bogalusa, the quick-growing Southern pine also lends itself to the kraft, or so-called unbleached sulphate process of pulping wood, because of its LONG FIBERS. For this reason, it makes a stronger pulp."

WELL—The fiber of jackpine is as long as the fiber of the Southern (loblolly) pine.

IN its jackpine forests—regarded for a century as worthless—Southern Oregon has a perpetual source of raw material out of which an important industry can be built here. Paste that in your hat.

PASTURE AREA
Atlanta—Of all of Georgia's domain, about 3,500,000 acres are devoted to pasture land.



TAKING witness stand at deportation trial before federal judge, without jury, San Francisco labor leader Harry Bridges denies he was Communist when naturalized. (International)

Portland Building Jobs Resumed as Agreement Made

Portland — (U.P.) — Work on \$1,000,000 in public and private projects resumed today as Portland area carpenters returned to work following a week end agreement which ended their 24-day strike.

Approved Saturday
The agreement, approved by executive committee of both labor and management Saturday night, calls for the full 10-cent an hour pay increase sought by carpenters to bring their scale to \$2.75 an hour. About 1000 of the 4800 carpenters covered by the agreement were out on strike.

Federal conciliator Roy Smith said state-wide negotiations also would be resumed. Earlier, the state carpenters' council had settled for a 5 1/2-cent an hour pay boost.

Struck on June 1
Portland carpenters withdrew from the state talks and called a strike June 1 against the Associated General Contractors of America and the Portland Home Builders association.

In a vote of confidence, Clell Harris secretary of the Portland District Council of Carpenters, was re-elected Saturday in a close race with E. B. Weber of the state council.

Russians Said Trying To Sabotage Meeting Of Big 4 at Geneva

By CHARLES McCANN
United Press Correspondent
Soviet Russia is trying to sabotage the United Nations conference on President Eisenhower's atom-for-peace plan.

The U.N. meeting is to be held in Geneva, Switzerland, August 8 to August 20. Sixty nations are to attend.

Now it has been announced that the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union has invited scientists of 41 countries to attend a special five-day meeting on nuclear energy in Moscow, starting July 1.

There can be no doubt, of course, that the meeting was arranged by the Soviet government. Nor can there be any doubt that its aim is to take the edge off the Geneva Conference.

A Five-Day Treat
Scientists who attend the Moscow meeting are sure to be treated to five days of speeches intended to show that Russia leads the world in plans to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Most likely the Soviet government will take the opportunity to make some big announcement of its atom-for-peace plans. It may even elect to unveil some of its developments in that field.

This is indicated especially as it appears that the Moscow meeting was decided upon rather suddenly.

Klamath Indians Turn Down Report

Klamath Falls — (U.P.) — The tribal council of the Klamath Indian tribe has refused to accept reports of an advisory committee on health services.

The committee report had recommended dissolution of the welfare committee which has the power to proclaim Indians as competent or incompetent. It also recommended setting aside \$39,000 annually to maintain the clinic on the reservation and employ doctors and nurses.

Health committee leaders Wade Crawford and Lawrence Witt left the council hall after the refusal and the Indian executive committee heard a second health report advising continuation of the investigation of health services.

As of July 1, the U. S. Public Health service will take over the health services now run by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Security Setup Due For Trouble; Survey May Be Ordered Soon

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington — (U.P.) — The Eisenhower administration's employee loyalty or internal security setup is in for some bad trouble.

The only matter in real doubt today is whether President Eisenhower will wait for Congress to order a survey, or order it himself. A survey resolution sponsored by Democrats but with substantial Republican support was on the Senate calendar for today and expected to pass. A similar resolution is coming along in the House.

They would require the creation of a bipartisan survey commission to which Mr. Eisenhower, Vice-President Richard M. Nixon and Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.), each would name two Republicans and two Democrats.

The President has been advised that a commission inquiry is assured one way or another. There is some feeling within the administration that it would be good politics for Mr. Eisenhower to bring it about instead of waiting for Congress.

Winning Campaign Issue
Democrats have been counting heavily on the administration's internal security policy as a winning campaign issue in next year's presidential election. There has been a considerable newspaper and radio campaign against the security program and some of the persons connected with it. The prime individual target has been Scott McLeod, State department security chief.

The administration doubtless would want to avoid public hearings on so controversial an issue during a campaign year. One way to assure that the investigation would be secret until a report was published would be for the President to establish the commission and fix the ground rules.

Loyalty investigations and firings came under bruising Democratic attack last winter. Agricultural Secretary Ezra Benson was badly mauled in the loyalty dispute involving Wolf Ledejinsky, a veteran government agricultural expert who was discharged on security

grounds when his office was transferred from the State department to Benson's.

Democrats demanded reform to obtain uniform standards so that an employee satisfactory to one department would be equally satisfactory to another. It was proposed, also, that a single agency be established to determine security matters instead of making each department responsible for its own.

The Ledejinsky case caught fire when Benson's executive assistant, Milan Smith, made public a letter written by George N. Vitt of the "American Exporter," endorsing the ouster and referring to Russian Jews. Ledejinsky is a Russian-born Jew.

Vitt's letter touched off charges of anti-Semitism which would be dynamite in a campaign year if they could be widely publicized and sustained. Benson denied the anti-Semitism and deplored the letter, but the issue had been made.

Benson Backs Down a Bit
But Benson also urged Mr. Eisenhower at that time to set up a presidential board of inquiry to review the whole federal employe security program.

He refused to budge on his judgment against Ledejinsky, who later got a \$11,800 job with the Foreign Operations administration. Benson urged, however, that there be searching investigation of the security system which he felt permitted and almost encouraged honest men to differ, as did he and State Secretary John Foster Dulles in the Ledejinsky case.

Last week Benson backed down a bit, conceding he had been too severe on Ledejinsky.

Having rejected Benson's inquiry suggestion last winter, Mr. Eisenhower now must make a substantial political decision: Whether to order the investigation himself or let Congress do it. Inquiry assuredly would obtain some security changes and make some Democratic campaign issues.

MINEVITCH DIES

Paris — (U.P.) — Borrah Minevitch, whose "Harmonica Rascals" delighted American audiences in the 1930s, died here yesterday in the American Hospital of a cerebral hemorrhage at the age of 52.

New York—An average American uses 8.1 ordinary pencils during a calendar year.

Held Dead Babe

GEO. N. TAYLOR
There in the kitchen, all that day and night, she held her dead babe. Neither its father, the undertaker or the doctor could persuade her to give it up.

Last Tuesday, the Moscow Radio said that it had been decided "a few days ago" to invite delegates from the other countries.

U.S. and Dutch Decline
The Russian invitations were sent to academies of science in the countries concerned, not to governments.

The short notice given is likely to keep a number of scientists from attending the Moscow meeting. The American Academy of Sciences and the Royal Danish Academy of Sciences and Letters already have declined to attend. Both these societies said they were too busy preparing for the Geneva meeting.

Nevertheless, Russia is pretty sure to get some propaganda value out of the Moscow conference.

Despite Russian propaganda, there is every reason to believe that the United States leads the world in plans to utilize nuclear energy for peaceful as well as warlike purposes.

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