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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 28, 1945. Final arrangements completed for fourth annual Poise Rodeo and Horse show at fairgrounds Saturday and Sunday.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Local poultry farmers claim the program of the National Poultry association to produce a double-breasted chicken, and more meat will be a bust.

20 YEARS AGO

June 28, 1935. Rogue River Traffic association estimates past crop to be 5 per cent below last year's and the apple crop to show a 20 per cent increase.

Jackson county farmers report jackrabbits invading and damaging wheat fields.

30 YEARS AGO

June 28, 1925. More than 3,600 out-of-state cars registered at Ashland Tourist station this year marking great increase in tourist travel.

Santa Barbara razed by earthquake leaving several dead and injured, millions of dollars of damage.

40 YEARS AGO

June 28, 1915. Medford police chief and sergeant, in disagreement about nine months, bring squabble to head in wordy class in front of Commercial club; both retained on condition argument stops.

From Local and Personal column: William Aitken has the contract for the installation of a water supply system at Crater Lake, and will begin work upon the same July 10.

What's the Answer?

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

- 1. One out of about every 1,000, 3,000, 5,000 or 7,000 Americans is a drug addict?
2. The U.S. has a larger percentage of industrial workers in unions than which one of these countries: France, Great Britain, Italy, Sweden?
3. The first televised prize fight was Louis vs. Schmeling, Baer vs. Nova, Charles vs. Walcott, Louis vs. Conn, or Marciano vs. Walcott?
4. Half, more than half, or less than half of all domestic servants in the U.S. are Negroes?
5. The National Farm Bureau Federation has many more members than the Farmers Union, or the Farmers Union has many more, or it is about 50-50?
6. In what country is the lower house of the national legislature called the Dail?
7. Fannie M. Farmer is most famous as the author of what book?
The answers: 1. One in every 3,000, says U.S. narcotics commissioner Anslinger. 2. Larger than France. 3. Baer vs. Nova (1939). 4. More than half. 5. Farm Bureau Federation has a great many more. 6. Eire (Ireland). 7. Boston school cook book.

COCOA CONSUMPTION

The U.S. consumes about 40 per cent of the supply of cocoa.

How Come?

The Republicans in favor of "partnership power" had a fine spree at the dedication of the Lookout Point dam on the Willamette about 20 miles southeast of Eugene last Saturday.

Governor Patterson was the master of ceremonies while Congressman Ellsworth was the chief speaker. Congressman Norblad of Astoria was also there to add physical pulchritude if not eloquence, while George H. Roderick, assistant secretary of the army, gave his official benediction on behalf of the Eisenhower administration.

The Portland Oregonian contributed several columns of course with a fine picture lay-out to give its hearty approbation to the accomplishment.

THERE were only one or two little flies in the ointment, but probably no one present noticed them, one reason being there were not many present. Preparations had been made for an audience of 10,000, army planes were instructed to fly over the assemblage to add a military note and color; the Army engineers were represented in gold braid and polished brass, but the rank and file for some strange reason, did not attend. At least not many of them.

Had they—that is the consumer groups—someone might have inquired what the electric power generated would probably cost via the "partnership plan." They would have found no speculation regarding this in any of the speeches, yet to the rank-and-file cheap power in the Willamette Valley and throughout the state, is a very important factor in all such developments.

Why no mention made of it?

THERE was another somewhat surprising feature. In his unusually vigorous speech Congressman Ellsworth scathingly condemned public power advocates along with those who oppose the "partnership plan," on the ground that the latter chiefly benefits the private power companies and makes Uncle Sam hold the sack. Our militant congressman scored this sort of talk as "dishonest, political clap-trap."

Moreover he predicted somewhat testily there would be no more public power projects in Oregon because Congress would simply not vote the money unless and until the localities affected put up a considerable part of it—i.e. adopted the partnership plan.

If they did so however then quote: "Experience has proven that Congress is both prompt and generous in making appropriations where local money is involved."

This isn't twisting anyone's arm exactly, but some cynical sceptics might so interpret it.

BUT if the above is true, how would Mr. Ellsworth explain the fact that the Upper Colorado River development proposal recently supported by the present administration, and passed by the Senate, involving nearly 2 BILLION dollars of the tax payers money, passed in the upper house amid the cheers of the GOP leaders and yet there wasn't a penny of local money to be contributed and everyone knows there never will be. Partnership wasn't even mentioned.

HOW COME? If the present administration favors a 2 billion dollar federal power and irrigation project in Colorado without local aid, why should it oppose spending 20% of that sum in Hells Canyon, because there is no local aid?

Such a thesis, in view of the facts, hardly stands up.

And to bring it all home, on a smaller scale, how can Congressman Ellsworth be so confident the Talent project will be completed at a cost of several more millions when there is no partnership plan there? Nor have we heard of any local contributions being requested.

Can it be there is one rule for states like Colorado, another for Oregon and still another for Talent?

As far as press reports go none of this was explained, at the Saturday celebration.

But there is no doubt a nice time was had by all, in spite of the empty seats and the lack of applause on the part of the few consumers present.—R.W.R.

East Is East

"Oh East is East and West is West and Never the Twain shall meet, Till earth and sky stand presently at God's great judgment seat."

The above Kipling dictum has come in for considerable scepticism and even ridicule during recent years, as better relations have come to pass particularly between England and India.

But we have come to the conclusion that there is considerable justification for the doubt,—more probably as far as India and the United States are concerned, than India and Britain.

THE recent trip of Nehru to Moscow, for example, and his remarks since then, have aroused strong anti-Indian feeling in the United States and revived the belief that India is going communist soon, if it has not already done so.

The mildest term for Nehru heard recently has been "fellow-traveller."

And yet the Indian leader is nothing of the sort. He has been as strong a foe of communist violence within India as any national leader, has jailed thousands of Reds, and will jail more whenever the totalitarian enemy strikes.

But he is first, last and all the time for PEACE. He is, in the cold war, a neutralist, condemning neither Soviet Russia nor the USA, except as he sees—or thinks he sees,—provocations in the policy of either toward another world conflict.

IN SHORT like Ghandi, Nehru is a confirmed & conscientious pacifist. He has an army, he has trou-

Situation on Cyprus Becoming Dangerous; Terrorism Reported

By CHARLES M. McCANN U. P. Staff Correspondent

The situation on the Eastern Mediterranean island of Cyprus is getting dangerous.

The island is a British possession. Greece wants it. Turkey says "no" to that.

Greece has been demanding Cyprus ever since the end of World War II, on the ground that it once was Greek and that most of its people are of Greek background.

But Cyprus has not been Greek since pre-Christian days. It is only 40 miles from Turkey and 470 miles from the Greek mainland.

Britain acquired it from Turkey in 1878. Turkey had possessed it previously since 1571. Before that, for centuries it had undergone various kinds of rule. Turkey, incidentally, took the island from the Venetian Republic.

About four-fifths of the island's 500,000 people are of Greek background. Most of the rest are Turks. Turkey holds that, historically and geographically, it has the right to Cyprus if Britain ever gets out.

A campaign of open terrorism against British rule has now broken out in Cyprus.

Britain asserted in a formal note to Greece yesterday that the official Athens Radio is broadcasting propaganda which is inciting revolt.

The three-cornered dispute over Cyprus involves three countries, all friends of the United States, which think alike about cold war problems. They are allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Cyprus is being made a major NATO military base.

The present dispute can be helpful only to the Communists. A strange angle of the situation is that the Communists rule most Cyprus towns and that they are most active in inciting terrorism in support of Greek rule. But Communism is outlawed in bitterly anti-Red Greece. If the Communists went there they would face a firing squad.

Greece has tried unsuccessfully to get the United Nations to intervene in the dispute.

Now Britain may take it before NATO, on the ground that one member of the alliance is working against another.

Many Incidents There were anti-British incidents on Cyprus before World War II. Since the war, such incidents have been multiplied.

What appears to be an organized campaign of terrorism by the Cyprus "E.O.K.A." organization—the organization of Cypriot fighters—broke out one week ago today.

British buildings and homes have been bombed. Police stations have been attacked. Telephone lines have been cut.

Britain's note to the Greek government complained especially that the Athens Radio broadcast last Tuesday, the day the campaign started, an E.O.K.A. manifest calling on the people to "rise" and "liberate" the island.

At present a British destroyer is anchored off the port of Kyrenia, with its guns trained to command the home of Gen. Sir Charles Keightley, commander in chief of British Middle Eastern land forces. A small attack was made on the home last week and a bigger one is feared.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

IN THE MOSCOW SKIES Moscow — On Tuesday of last week there was an impressive display here of Soviet technological achievement.

On the morning before the afternoon reception for Indian Prime Minister Nehru in the Moscow stadium, between 150 and 200 of the newest type Soviet jet aircraft were flown over Moscow.

The flights were largely concentrated in the area between Tushanov airport and the Kremlin. They took place for the most part shortly before noon. There is no available breakdown here of the number and type of planes flown. But there were numerous large new turbo-prop bombers of the type believed in the West to be adapted for air refueling purposes. There were particularly large flights of the two-engine medium bomber known in the West as the Badger. And there were large flights of fighter aircraft, including the advanced type known in the West as the Farmer.

THE very large four-engine bomber known in the West as the Bison was not observed on Tuesday. Flights of a dozen or so of this aircraft, perhaps the most impressive Soviet achievement in the field of airpower, have been observed on more than one occasion since the now famous May overflights. Indeed, the Tuesday overflights were exceptional only that more planes were flown than usual. Flights of the new Soviet jet planes, usually at around 11 o'clock in the morning or around 4 o'clock in the afternoon, have become almost routine in recent weeks.

These flights are presumably in preparation for the display of Soviet airpower scheduled for Red Air Force Day. The date for Red Air Force Day has not been set, but it is expected to take place on a Sunday early in July. No new types have been flown since the May overflights. But it would obviously not be surprising if new Soviet aircraft models of advanced design were displayed on Red Air Force Day. It is possible, for example, that the delta-wing aircraft of radical design and revolutionary performance, about which there have been rumors in the foreign press, might be flown. But this is, of course, the sheerest speculation.

So, of course, is any attempt to interpret the reasons for the overflights. But what is sometimes overlooked in Washington is that these flights are witnessed not only by a comparative handful of foreigners but by millions of Soviet citizens in this metropolis.

By a brilliant and concentrated propaganda campaign, the Soviet people have become profoundly convinced that the peace will never be broken by the Soviet government but only by foreign aggressors. The overflights provide one way of further convincing the Soviet people that the government has the means to prevent this from happening.

THE Soviet government must also of course be entirely aware that foreign observers witness the overflights. To put the matter colloquially, the overflights provide a way of saying, "Look, if you want to get tough, we can get tough too."

At any rate, the planes now being flown by the Red Air Force unquestionably represent a genuine triumph of Soviet technology. It is impossible even to speculate intelligently on the economic cost of this achievement.

But the resources of this immense country are very great, and can be concentrated to achieve a single and in a way most difficult to repeat in the United States. As soon as the Soviet Union broke the American atomic monopoly, it should have been obvious that they would concentrate their resources to achieve an efficient means of delivery. And their technological triumph in the nuclear field should have foreshadowed a similar triumph in the field of air power.

At the very least, the overflights here should provide a brake on Western smugness, and especially on the particular brand of smugness enjoyed in Washington. The United States has a national habit of judging

national power in terms of the number of automobiles per thousand, or even in terms of the elegance of the plumbing. There is no doubt that there are more cars in the United States than here and that the plumbing is superior. But a better index of true national power is to be found in the remarkable aircraft which now regularly appear in the Moscow skies.

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LET it certainly do — if we can KEEP IT THAT WAY. If living costs can be held even at the worst and kept going down at the best, our future will be rosy.

As long as that lasts, we can earn more dollars and GET MORE FOR EACH DOLLAR. It's when prices begin to rise faster than incomes that trouble starts.

That's called INFLATION.

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The DANMORE HOTEL Portland is proud to announce the return of MR. GEORGE SAITES as the Manager

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As these words are written (on Saturday) a strange disclosure has just been made.

On Wednesday, a lightly armed American navy plane flying over international waters between Alaska and Siberia was attacked by a Russian warplane — some of the tightly censored reports say it was attacked by two Russian planes.

The attack caught our plane in such a position that it could neither shoot back nor evade the attackers. Seven members of its crew of 11 were wounded, but the pilot managed to make a crash landing on an American-held island in the Bering sea.

LET'S recall the circumstances under which this attack was made.

For months the Russians have been making peaceful coexistence gestures. They finally agreed to a decent treaty with Austria. They agreed to a meeting of heads of state of Russia, the United States, Britain and France to be held next month in Geneva. The No. 1 purpose of this meeting at the highest level is obviously to see if present world tensions can be relaxed and the possibilities of war reduced.

United Nations is holding its tenth anniversary session in San Francisco, where it was born, and relaxation of world tensions has been the theme of this session. Molotov made a stubborn speech there the other day, but he made it in a manner that for him was mild and conciliatory.

THEN—Bang!— Comes another unprovoked attack by Russian warplanes on an American warplane.

ABOUT the only conclusion one can draw from it is that the Russians are an unpredictable lot.

What shall we do about it? I don't know. I doubt if anyone knows. But there's one thing I'm pretty sure of. We mustn't let ourselves fall into the delusion that we can get together with the Russians and settle everything on a friendly basis.

Suppose we did get together and agree to settle everything on a friendly basis.

How long would such an agreement last? WE must talk and talk and talk with the Russians — whenever and wherever they are willing to talk. We must dicker and dicker and dicker with them — whenever and wherever they are willing to dicker. Talking and dickering are cheaper than shooting.

But always we must keep our fingers crossed. And always we must keep our guns loose in their holsters.

THE news on our domestic front is more cheerful. Wholesale food prices as measured by Dun & Bradstreet are easing downward. At \$6.49, the Dun & Bradstreet wholesale price index compared with \$6.51 the week before and \$7.28 in the same week of 1954.

This wholesale index represents the total cost at wholesale of one pound each of 31 basic food items.

THE federal government reported a few days ago that living costs remained unchanged in May as compared with April. (The government cost of living index is based upon a set of items considered typical in an average family budget.)

At the same time, Labor Secretary Mitchell said in announcing the cost of living figures, worker take-home pay rose sharply to a new record high. This, he said, adds up to overall national stability.

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Justice Douglas Must Make Play for Demo Nomination in 1960

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington — (U.P.) — The way the political chips are falling, it would have to be in 1960 that Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas would make his play for the Democratic presidential nomination.

The idea that Douglas has his eye on the White House persists in Washington. The justice does nothing to counteract it, either. On the contrary, Douglas refuses to abide in the ivory tower reserved for members of the high court.

He sounds off on political questions from time to time and, unlike his colleague, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter, Douglas performs in public. The power-being-the-throne role so often attributed to Frankfurter apparently has no appeal for Douglas.

Douglas' latest was a statement in Tokyo that Red China should have diplomatic recognition and that Nationalist China should be booted off the United Nations Security Council to make way for some other Asiatic nation.

That startling proposal is substantially a replay of what Douglas has said before, the first time in 1951 when he so shocked some members of Congress that there were murmurs in the House that the justice should be impeached.

Threats of impeachment don't surprise Douglas much, either. A House Judiciary subcommittee actually was named in 1953 to study an impeachment resolution drawn against Douglas after he had granted a last minute stay to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, the Communist atom spies.

Douglas is far and away Washington's least conformist big time official. He recently was divorced to marry a second beautiful woman. In his 16 years on the bench, Douglas has made speeches as the spirit moved him before groups and on subjects usually considered out of bounds for a member of the Supreme Court.

His audiences have ranged from CIO national conventions to the student body of Iran's University of Teheran.

Moreover, Douglas climbs mountains, crosses deserts, visits other far places and writes books. His books are not on the points of law but upon the social and political aspects of the areas and peoples he visits.

FDR named Douglas to the high court in 1939 and the former president would be pleased with his man's record. He is a New Dealer with a solid reputation among leaders of organized labor and left-of-center elements which made the New Deal tick.

He would be hard for the conservative South to swallow as a presidential nominee, but, then, so was Adlai Stevenson.

Douglas might have been president long since, but for a fast thinking Missourian. To the 1944 Democratic national convention FDR wrote a famous letter designed to help prevent renomination of Henry A. Wallace as vice-president. The letter was addressed and delivered to Democratic national committee Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, of St. Louis. It named two individuals FDR would consider satisfactory as running mates.

Hannegan passed the word that the President wanted Harry S. Truman if he could be nominated. If not, FDR would take Douglas. When the letter finally was published Douglas appeared to have been the actual first choice. He was named first and Mr. Truman second on FDR's brief list.

Douglas' physical and mental exertions keep him before the public in prose and pictures. He's a tall, rangy type given to medium-size Western hats, his face criss-crossed with wrinkly lines. Born in Maine in 1898, Douglas grew up in the state of Washington. Western informality still marks him. He answers up easily to his nickname Bill.

It comes as a shock to old

timers to realize that Douglas no longer is the court baby. He was only 41 when FDR put him up there. But Associate Justice Tom C. Clark is a year younger. Douglas will be 57 when the court reconvenes next autumn. There is no shortage of Democratic aspirants for the 1956 presidential nomination and it is hardly possible that a situation could develop that would turn the party toward Douglas.

But 1960 could be different. So far as Douglas is concerned, it had better be. The court baby of 1939 will be 62 years old in 1960 and that is that last chance he is likely to have at a prize which his performance to date suggests he hopes to win.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Think It Over

To the Editor: It is an axiom of law that 'Any agency that has the authority to levy taxes has the power to destroy'.

Any lawyer will admit that. Taxpayers, think that over. It is as true as the gospel.

This state, this county, this city, has gone lax mad.

All the authorities holding office by virtue of the taxpayer vote seem to be determined to add to collected monies regardless of the consequences to the ones who are levied upon. And equally regardless of the difficulty caused by the increased amount demanded.

You, Mr. Taxpayer have a check upon the taxing agency at this time. But wait.

An editorial in a recent issue of The Tribune virtually slapped each and every one of us in that we object to heavier taxes. It said that, as we have a legislature to represent us we should abide by its actions.

In other words, we should not have the initiative, referendum, and recall. In which case we should have no control over a recalcitrant legislature.

If we are so dumb as to permit the so called 'new Constitution' to go into effect without these three things we deserve to be taxed out of everything.

Let us not permit this to happen. By all means we MUST KEEP those three things. Otherwise, we shall have no choice but to accept any and every law an arrogant law making body decides to put upon us, and, of course, they will not be for our benefit.

We have seen the complete ineptitude of our present legislators and we are NOT pleased. I doubt if the word 'ECONOMY' was ever mentioned in the legislative halls.

Watch the papers, folks, and the radios as well as TV.

A. L. Unger 634 Pennsylvania Ave.

Dr. Strand Appointed To Advisory Committee

Washington — (U.P.) — Dr. A. L. Strand, president of Oregon State College, today was named to a 15-member advisory committee to review the government's current research program into home economics.

The committee will meet here July 11-13 to review the current home economics research program—including food and nutrition, textiles and clothing, housing and household equipment and family economics. Presumably, it also will make recommendations on future research.

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