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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
July 8, 1945
(July was Friday)
Jackson County Chamber of Commerce outlines program for survey of housing accommodations to help influx of families expected when 27,000 servicemen arrive at Camp White within few months.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Upstate has the jitters. Any object aloft any bigger than a bluejay, and higher than a church steeple, is immediately reported to the neighbors, and the police, as a Jap balloon. The misconception also includes many of the larger leading heavenly bodies.

80 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1935
(It was Saturday)
Generally mild weather prevailed throughout Rogue Valley during June, according to meteorologist with the lightest rainfall for June on record.

Mrs. Bertha Coates of Medford elected president of Eagle, auxiliary at state meeting in Grants Pass.

80 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1925
(It was Monday)
Owen-Oregon Lumber company of Medford buys 680 acres of O and C timber land in Butte Falls area for \$24,301.

Item from Mail Tribune: To Cut off Outside Water Consumers—City Water Superintendent Davis has received instruction from the city to disconnect all water service to people living outside of the city limits, in thirty days.

The residents of the district applying for admission into the city will not as yet be affected until after the special election which will soon be called to decide whether or not they should be admitted, and if they are not allowed admittance, they too, will lose the city water service after a period of 30 days has elapsed after the election.

The disconnection of the water service to outside consumers will be permanent, as long as they remain outside the city limits.

40 YEARS AGO
July 6, 1915
(It was Tuesday)
Several forest fires along Southern Pacific tracks between Grants Pass and Rogue River under control after rain falls.

From the Local and Personal column: Have you tried one of those 5c milk shakes at DeVoe's?

Indian Laborers Face Manslaughter Charges
Portland (U.P.)—Charges of murder against two itinerant Indian laborers were reduced to manslaughter yesterday when the pair pleaded guilty before Circuit Judge James R. Bain here.

Joe Hayou, 32, and Lee Brown 34 admitted beating and kicking 47-year-old John Goodwin to death in his hotel room here May 4.

The judge warned them, however, that they would be disappointed if they expected probationary sentences. He also ordered a presentence investigation.

Community Slump? Let's Hope Not

In the city of Eugene the other day, a turnout of less than 4 per cent of the voters turned down a special tax levy of \$165,000 which the city fathers had requested for operation of the city for the coming year.

In a rather exasperated manner, the Eugene Register-Guard commented in an editorial entitled, "Our Trouble: A Community Slump."

It said: "What's wrong with our community? We're in a terrific slump, that's what. And our average is about as low as it can get and still play the game."

WITH regard to the city election yesterday, in which a tiny percentage of the registered Medford voters lambasted a still tinier percentage who had supported the city council in its efforts to maintain city government on an even keel, we can't feel as bitterly as did the Register-Guard.

But we still think that the vote was ill-advised, and something which may well be regretted. We are all for economy in government, but being stingy with essential services is something else again.

Let us hope, anyway, that none of those who voted against the modest, one-year levy (for \$66,510) will have the effrontery to say "why doesn't the city do this or that..." for awhile.

AS for the annexation election, we should like to suggest that the tiny majority of voters in the Laurelhurst area have shown greater foresight and clear thinking on the matter than their neighbors on the other side of town.

As we mentioned before, the defeat of the annexation proposal is a setback to orderly progress—not a stop.

It is now up to all of us, including the city council and the residents of the areas affected, to work out the next-best plan to solve those many problems which fringe development bring. Lessons learned in this election will undoubtedly prove helpful.

We hope there will be no bitterness and no recriminations, for too much is at stake to let petty bickering destroy our need for sound and progressive development.—E.A.

So Long, Passenger Service

It comes as no particular surprise, but as an unpleasant fact, to learn that the Southern Pacific has finally given up the ghost as far as passenger service in southern Oregon is concerned.

The announcement is a logical chapter in the long sequence of events which began with the completion of the faster route east of the Cascades many years ago.

SINCE that time passenger service on the Siskiyou line has been whittled away and whittled away. Now it vanishes.

"Next time take the bus," apparently is the SP's advice to its southern Oregon potential passengers.

It has resisted all suggestions that new developments in rail travel—such as light, self-propelled, fast and comfortable cars—be placed in service to compete with the speed and comfort of plane travel on the one hand and the economy of bus travel on the other.

The only answers these suggestions have met has been statements about how much money passenger services loses—and the continued curtailment of what little service was left.

THE timing of the announcement is unfortunate, too.

Donald J. Russell, president of the SP, was on an inspection tour of the division last week in his five-car special train. The train halted briefly at Ashland for a service stop, and a representative of the Ashland Tidings obtained a story from him.

"There has been a tremendous growth all through the area served by Southern Pacific," Russell is quoted as saying in a story which the Tidings headlined "Russell Sees Good Future for Oregon."

"We are constantly placing orders for new freight cars to meet the increasing needs of shippers and our program of adding diesel power is being continued," he added.

The president was accompanied by a group of high SP officials, and received gifts from the Ashland Chamber of Commerce during his brief stop there.

THE SP does a pretty good job of hauling freight out of this area. Its service has expanded. This year the railroad has done particularly well in finding scarce boxcars to keep the freight moving.

And it should, for it is making a considerable profit on the Siskiyou route, handling lumber and other items in great quantity.

What it takes out in profits on freight will now remain out, with no return "dividend" in passenger service.

But we think that the railroad as a whole is giving this area the short end of the stick, accepting our profitable freight business with one hand, and turning away any chance of a decent passenger service—or any service at all, now—with the other.—E.A.

18 Powder Puff Pilots Arrive at Destination

Springfield, Mass. (U.P.)—Powder-Puff Derby pilots continued to struggle in today as the 6 p.m. deadline for qualifying neared.

Eighteen of the 46 planes competing in the ninth annual all-woman transcontinental race have landed at Barnes Airport in nearby Westfield.

Some of the last-minute arrivals today might still cash in on part of the \$2000 prize money

Army May Decide Presidential Election In Brazil October 3

By CHARLES McCANN
United Press Foreign Analyst
The presidential election to be held in Brazil on October 3 may be decided by the army, not the voters.



Charles McCann

Two Vargas men seem to be ahead, as of now, in the race for the October election.

They are Juscelino Kubitschek who is running for president, and Joao Goulart, his running mate as vice-presidential candidate.

Kubitschek is the 53-year-old dynamic former governor of Minas Gerais state. His achievements are measured in such tangibles as dams, roads, bridges, airports and industries. A millionaire in his own right he represents the conservative industry interests.

Army leaders object violently to Goulart. They object so violently, in fact, that they have warned they may intervene unless he withdraws.

Iron Man Type
Vargas was of the "iron man" type of Latin American president. But he was supported by leftists. Goulart was his minister of labor. One of Goulart's accomplishments, incidentally, was to put through a 100 per cent increase in the Brazilian minimum wage. Army opposition compelled him to resign shortly before Vargas was forced out.

There is open talk in Rio de Janeiro that unless Goulart

agrees to withdraw his candidacy the army may step in and force the postponement of the election.

In that event, President Joao Cafe Filho, who as vice-president succeeded Vargas, might remain in office subject to army supervision until the situation was cleared up.

Cafe (the "Filho" means junior) is a moderate in politics. Though he was elected as Vargas' running mate, he had long opposed most of Vargas' policies. He vigorously opposes the "iron man" or totalitarian type of rule.

Under the Brazilian constitution, Cafe can not run for a second term in October.

Cafe is 56. He has long been in politics after making a start as a militant newspaper editor. Cafe Honest Man

He is a man of incorruptible honesty. It is told of him that in his days as a young editor a politician whom he had attacked walked into his office and silently put a bank note of impressive denomination on his desk. Cafe reached across, took it, set fire to it with a match and lit a cigarette with it.

The United States State department might be just as pleased if some way were found to keep Cafe in office for a while. He seems to be a "safe" man. He and the army—which is understood to be the real power at the moment—are chiefly interested simply in keeping things quiet. Brazil, like some other Latin American countries, is suffering from inflation and a general economic crisis.

Brazil is important to the United States and its allies. It is larger than the continental United States, with 3,287,842 square miles of territory. Its population of about 57,000,000 is by far the largest in the western hemisphere outside the United States.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

U. S. A. 1955

Washington — In the simpler past, July 4 used to be a time of flag-waving, patriotic oratory and and glorious orgies of fireworks.



Joseph Alsop

Now a day s, however, flag-waving is out of place. Instead, this Independence Day week is a good time for taking stock.

In the opinion of this reporter, anyone who now takes stock of the national situation must first of all write down 1955 as the year when the Eisenhower administration found itself, and the American political process got back on the rails.

It was like discovering a new country, to return to America a month or so ago, as this reporter did, after an absence of six months on the other side of the world. The venom, the suspicion, the hatred that had so long been poisoning American political life, were purged and gone. The sewers of our politics were no longer running in the streets.

The Congress, after all but abandoning legislation in favor of investigation, had once again become a legislative body. Public debate, after remaining for years at the level of a mud slinging exchange of personal accusations, had once again become reasoned and sober and factual. The whole tone was different. And this vast change like coming from darkness into light, had happened in only six months.

Partly, this immensely healthy change in the tone of American politics has to be attributed to Democratic Congressional leaders bent on proving their responsibility. Yet the key figure is still President Eisenhower. For the Democrats would never be so much on their good behavior if they did not feel a respect almost approaching awe for the President's standing before the country. And the President himself was the first to set the new tone in which the parties to our political dialogue are at last responding to him.

Eisenhower, then, has got what he wanted from the first. He now presides over a new and desperately needed era of good feelings. To this great gain, moreover, another has been added.

AS LATE as last election time, the American economy seemed to be faltering. But now the record is clear. For two years, prices have been held almost perfectly stable. In the same two years, with a minor check or two, productivity has steadily increased. This combination of inflation well controlled with prosperity in full bloom is an example to the world. You may think what you please about such matters as the Dixon-Yates contract, but the overall economic achievement of the first two Eisenhower years has been as important as the restoration of reason and sanity to our political life.

These two achievements, in turn, have produced or perhaps one ought to say they are producing—another result that may have the most far-reaching importance. When there was no confidence, either political or economic, the American government was all but incapable of either thought or action. Ideas were rigid. Attitudes were rigid. The facts of life in our time could hardly be discussed with honesty, much less responded to with courage and decision.

With the political and economic confidence restored, freedom of thought and freedom of action have been restored too. The Administration is no longer debarrd, by fear of the political consequences, from dealing adequately with all the thronging problems that confront it.

Every problem can now be tackled without prejudice, from the severe domestic problem of adjusting the requirements of internal security to the larger requirements of a free society, all the way to the overmastering world problem of survival in a time when men possess weapons that may destroy the human race on earth.

This restoration of the American government's freedom to think and act, this end of a long paralysis, was the real drama of the two recent Senate votes endorsing the President's journey to the summit conference and approaching a high level investigation of the prevailing security machinery.

Only last year, these votes would have been unthinkable. Today they are accepted as matters of course.

JUST BECAUSE freedom to think and freedom to act have at last been regained, there is of course no certainty that these vital freedoms will be well and wisely used. No chief of the American state, not even George Washington or Abraham Lincoln, has ever been confronted



Carol Hanson

PRETTY PROSPECTOR — Carol Hanson tries a little uranium prospecting on the slopes of San Francisco's famed Twin Peaks. She's demonstrating a Geiger counter which will be displayed at the Gem and Mineral Exposition in San Francisco July 8-10.

Turncoats Due in Hong Kong Friday

Hong Kong (U.P.)—Authoritative information received here today said the three American turncoats who want to return home from Red China are en route south from Peiping by train for Hong Kong.

These sources said the three should reach Canton on Friday and will be handed over to American authorities in Hong Kong at 1 p.m. Saturday (9 p.m. Friday PST).

Preparations have been made here by U. S. authorities to give the three men a cool welcome.

The U. S. Consulate here was informed through Peiping diplomatic channels of the intended delivery of the Americans who chose Communism after the Korean war and then changed their minds.

The American ex-soldiers are Lewie Gripp, William Cowart and Otho Bell. They chose to stay with the Communists after the Korean war instead of being repatriated.

Since then they have been working in Red China. Last month, however, Radio Peiping announced the Americans would be sent out of China at their own request because they could not adapt themselves to life there.

With more complex, taxing and difficult challenges than now confront President Eisenhower.

The fate of this nation and the free world plainly depends upon finding right answers to such questions as "What to do about Asia?" and "How to reshape our world strategy in the light of the new H-bomb?" and "What can be made of the new Soviet Line?" Right answers to these and other questions of our times are not easy to find. But at least it is vitally important that the President now has the power to give answers, which he lacked before.

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Portland (U.P.)—John Roberts, 7, Vancouver, Wash., died Monday at a Portland hospital from injuries received Saturday afternoon when the bicycle he was riding was struck by an automobile.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

DISARMAMENT REVISITED

There is a growing impression that the Soviet Union would like to talk seriously about armaments. Mr. Molotov has been saying so in private conversations, and in the Soviet proposals published on May 11 there are some striking passages which show that the Klemelin has been taking a new look at the modern technology of war.

This does not mean that they are likely to accept the proposals which we have been making during the past 10 years. There is no more chance of that than there is of our accepting their proposals. If anything at all is to come of the new discussions, if they are to be lifted above what Mr. Selwyn Lloyd once called "the morass of disagreements," it will be necessary to rethink and to redefine the problem of armaments.

IT SEEMS to me, if I may be so bold, that in these 10 years our proposals have been based on a fundamental misconception. What have we meant by the word "disarmament," and what have we been trying to do about it? In a United States memorandum of 1952 we laid it down that "the goal of disarmament is . . . to prevent war . . . by making war inherently . . . impossible." We have assumed that the way to attain this goal was under a system of supervision and control to reduce armaments to some point at which war would be inherently impossible to wage. But is there any such point? In effect these schemes would, if they could be enforced, reduce the military establishment in being and the stockpiles of munitions; the advantage in war would then depend on the mobilization of reserves and of manufacturing capacity.

The goal—to make war "inherently impossible"—is itself inherently impossible. For the proof we have only to look at how elaborate and Utopian are the schemes put forward to attain the goal. As the powers are to agree to make themselves inherently incapable of waging war, they are to agree, as a Western memorandum of a year ago, on "all types of weapons, all types of armed forces, and military facilities of all kinds." Think of it. They are to agree even on the number of "military rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols"; for wars can be waged, wars have been waged, with rifles, carbines, revolvers and pistols.

TO SUPERVISE and control these infinitely complicated agreements we have been proposing that all the powers agree to construct a little tin god, to be known as the Authority with a capital "A." The Authority would be empowered to supervise and control progressive and continuous disclosure and verification of all armed forces, including para-military, security and police forces, and all armaments including atomic armaments. And what is the little tin god to do if it finds a violation of the agreement? The little tin god is to report to the Security Council, to the General Assembly, and to all states—all of them "inherently" incapable of waging war—"to permit appropriate action to be taken."

This surely is the sheerest fantasy. For the basic principle of the scheme is disclosure—in other words that all military secrecy is by agreement to be abolished, that all the security precautions and all the counter-espionage arrangements are to be discarded, that Americans are to inspect the Soviet defense es-

tablishment and Russians are to inspect the American.

The Soviets, luckily for us, would never look at these proposals, having no intention of inviting Western intelligence agents to see the inside of their military and industrial system. If we had been asked whether we were ready to disarm and to abolish military secrecy, our answer would have had to be yes—the Utopia where all Soviet babies will be born with angel's wings, and singing "God Bless America."

THE FALLACY of the conception we have been working with is, I believe, to suppose that there is such a thing as absolute disarmament—such a thing as making war inherently impossible. The alternative conception is to recognize that each nation's armaments are relative to the armaments of his rival and adversary—no matter whether the military forces are at a high level or at a low level.

The true goal is not to deprive nations of the capacity to wage war. Men can fight with clubs. The true goal is to make victory in war, to make profitable war, improbable, and so to inhibit the will to start the war. Wars can always be waged. There will long be men who are willing to wage wars. What will inhibit them is not that everyone is well armed but that they have no plausible hope of winning a war.

THIS IS a feasible goal, which is attained now and then—whenever military rivals find they are in a balance of power which makes it most unlikely that they could win a war. As a matter of fact, the East and West are now in such a balance of power. The existence of this balance of power is the reason why they are beginning to negotiate, and the preservation of this balance of power can be—and ought to be—the guiding principle of these negotiations.

When we talk about armaments, the leading question should not be the size of the armaments. It should be their deployment. In view of the destructiveness of the modern weapons, the great question is what measures can be agreed to which will prevent the kind of massive surprise attack which could be decisive in the first assault. For with both sides possessing nuclear weapons, a profitable victory is conceivable only with a knockout by surprise. What the modern world needs is not so much inspection to see that armaments stay reduced but a very early warning system—much earlier than the one which we are building in Canada—against the mobilization for surprise.

The same consideration applies to the conventional forces on the European continent. If they were reduced to the level where a surprise attack could not be launched without the mobilization of reserves from the Soviet Union itself, European security would be much greater. And it would not matter so much how many divisions the Soviet Union had at home.

WE KNOW that the Soviet High Command is now greatly concerned with the problem of surprise. We ourselves have long been concerned with that problem. It is the problem to which we could now address ourselves with a fair chance of making some progress.

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Dead line Sunday Classified to at noon Saturday; 1 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

FIFTY FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT
FIRST FEDERAL
Savings & Loan Association of Medford
MEDFORD, OREGON • JUNE 30, 1955
STATEMENT OF CONDITION
ASSETS
First Mortgage Loans \$2,463,053.46
Investments and Securities 139,500.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks 177,795.19
Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment, less depreciation 3,212.42
Total Assets \$2,783,561.07
LIABILITIES
Members' Share Accounts \$2,505,920.53
Loans in Process 101,090.11
Other Liabilities 486.90
Specific Reserves 300.00
General Reserves \$159,203.74
Undivided Profits 16,559.79 175,763.53
Total Liabilities \$2,783,561.07
An Institution Dedicated To Those Who Save
CURRENT DIVIDEND—3% PER ANNUM

Summer Menu Special!
Always Refreshing . . . Delicious
FRUIT SALADS . . . 50¢
Chilled for Summer Freshness and Displayed in Our Refrigerated Salad Case
The Clock 301 East Main MEDFORD