

MEADFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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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 13, 1945
(It was Friday)

Temperatures 10 degrees above average and high humidity cause discomfort of Rogue Valley residents.
From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A county official is creating a minor sensation. By taking six-foot steps to save a \$15 pair of shoes, he ripped the seat of an \$18 pair of pants.

20 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1935
(It was Saturday)

Four Mile lake road opens; reports indicate silversides, rainbow and brook trout are plentiful.

Some 150,000 acres of Jackson county timber land closed to entry except with permit from fire warden.

30 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1925
(It was Monday)

Thirteen forest fires reported to Crater National Forest service; nine start from electrical storm in mountains.

A branch of United States Employment service will open in Medford for three-month period.

40 YEARS AGO
July 13, 1915

About 50 men employed in constructing Fish lake dam, expected to be complete before snow falls.

State highway advisory board to be in Medford to study plan to state road work on different basis.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Capr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Persons over 70 get their driving permits renewed automatically in every state of the Union; right or wrong?
2. The number of youngsters brought into juvenile court for delinquency has been increasing, decreasing or staying the same?
3. The public debt is now somewhat higher or lower than when President Eisenhower took office, or about the same?
4. War veterans make up about one-third, one-half or two-thirds of all federal employees?
5. The cruzero is the money unit in Argentina, Rumania, Denmark, Brazil or Japan?
6. Which two of these had the highest population rate increase in last 15 years: Arizona, California, District of Columbia, Florida, Nevada, Oregon?
7. Most people in the world can or can't read and write?

The answers: 1. Wrong; must take examination in some; 2. Increasing steadily; 3. Somewhat higher; 4. About one-half; 5. Brazil; 6. Arizona and Nevada; 7. Most can't.

Aleutian Air Base Will Be Reactivated

Anchorage, Alaska (AP) — The Air Force has decided to reactivate the Aleutian island base of Shemya "on a very limited temporary basis" for meteorological studies, the Alaskan Air Command announced today.

Shemya is approximately 1,600 miles west southwest of here and about 2,000 miles from Tokyo on the great circle route.

Annexation -- Again?

Before some opponent of annexation objects on principle to the Medford Planning Commission discussing two new annexation plans, it might be well to point out a couple of facts.

First, it has been the understanding all along that if the "mass annexation" of the 3,000 acre area failed, the city was prepared to make available city services to smaller areas, as the time came and as it appeared appropriate. Even the annexation opponents, many of them, acknowledged this is necessary.

SECONDLY, there is no getting around the fact, which again was pretty well universally recognized, that annexation is the only way in which some of the areas can get needed services without too long a wait.

Some people, on both sides of the late unlamented dispute, have had the feeling that "that's that," and there is no need to worry our little heads any more about such things as streets, lighting, sewers, water service and so on.

But the needs of a growing area cannot be denied, and we feel that the Planning Commission was doing no more nor less than its job to accept, without ill-feeling and without any sour grapes, requests that new and smaller annexation proposals be discussed.

THE late election demonstrated pretty well (by a 5 to 1 vote) that nobody is "forcing" anybody to join the city. And with that lesson learned, perhaps these new proposals can be debated on their merits, rather than on the proposition that the city is trying for a "grab" of more property.

One member of the commission put it pretty well when he said, in effect, that the city's prior "invitation" had been first misinterpreted and then rejected, but that the problems which brought about the election are still there, unsolved.

Only through cooperation and level-headedness—not through suspicion and ill-feeling—will they be solved.—E.A.

Typos

A typographical error is a thing of evil. Perhaps the average reader doesn't know what a "typo" is. But newspapermen know. They know.

A typographical error, dear reader, is when a wedding story says "the bride and bridegroom came down the aisle," or when a classified ad tells of "monkey wenchies" for sale. And so on, and so on, ad nauseum.

SOMETIMES they're funny; frequently they are desperately unfunny; occasionally they're almost tragic.

The English language being the odd, malleable thing it is, often the deletion of one letter can completely change the meaning of a sentence, which, when a newspaper is dealing with things of vital import to people, isn't good.

So what is a typographical error? The answer involves just a bit of explanation.

AFTER a story is received in the newsroom, or is written by a reporter, it is scanned by an editor, a head is written for it, and it is sent to the printing department of the paper.

Here it is assigned to a typesetting machine. This contraption looks like nothing else on earth, big and ungainly. At the front they have keyboards, similar although larger than the keyboards on a typewriter.

Here the operator sits and punches the keys. As he does so a metal "matrix," or mat, slides down a chute each time a key is pressed, winding up in a collection chamber where a series of them are held together to form a line of mats, each of which has a letter-character impressed in it. This line of mats is then moved next to a chamber of molten metal, which is squirted against it, forming a "slug" of metal as it cools, with the letters standing out along the edge.

This is known as a "line" of type, and is the reverse impression of each line one reads in a story as printed.

THESE lines are assembled to form a story, and finally are placed in metal rims, or forms, which are then processed to prepare the finished page for the press—another step which has nothing to do with typos.

It is when the mats fall into the lines that is the crucial point. For sometimes one can stick, or hang up, or a wrong letter come down, or two can come down in reverse order. This is far too common an occurrence, and, since neither machine nor man is perfect, a system of checking is used.

This is known as "proofreading," and consists of producing a "proof" of each story—that is, a preliminary trial printing before the stories are assembled in a page—to be read and checked.

HOWEVER, when one remembers that in an ordinary day a newspaper such as the Mail Tribune may have anywhere from 40 to 65 columns of printed matter other than advertisements, it can be seen that proof-reading is not altogether as simple a task as it might at first thought seem to be.

In other words, errors are made, and while every effort is made to catch them before the paper comes out, they do get by, too many.

This is neither an apology for these errors, nor a defense. But the errors do happen, and this is why they happen.—E.A.

GRENADA KILLS TWO

Agrigento, Sicily (AP) — A World War II hand grenade killed two boys and severely injured three others in nearby Spinasanta Tuesday. The small boys found the Italian grenade in a field.

JUDICIAL ROBE LOST

New York (AP) — Magistrate Neal P. Bottiglieri explained Tuesday why he held up the opening of felony court for 30 minutes. He said he couldn't find his judicial robe.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE EISENHOWER-DULLES DUET

It was naughty of the subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee to publish just now what Secretary Dulles told them a month ago about the economic troubles of the Soviet Union. Having been warned by Mr. Khrushchev that the Soviet Union is unwilling to let its concessions be interpreted as weakness, the White House had to announce that Mr. Dulles had not meant what his words said. And in fact, he had not meant what his words said. He had been telling the sub-committee that part of the truth, somewhat ornamented, which he thought most quickly would persuade them to vote the appropriation for foreign aid. He was telling them the kind of truth he thought they would like to hear.



Walter Lippmann

This is by no means the first time that the President and the Secretary have seemed to be saying different things. Again and again, they have been found saying things which differed very much in the tone, and occasionally in the substance. The President, looking at the shining face of the moon, would say it was cheerful; the Secretary looking at the dark side of the moon, would say it was chilly. For this point counterpoint of Eisenhower hopefulness and Dulles wet blanket there have been a number of explanations:—for example, that Eisenhower never reads the fine print whereas Dulles is an expert on fine print—or that Eisenhower believes in the natural goodness of man and that Dulles believes in original sin.

BE that as it may, the best explanation is, I think, that the Eisenhower-Dulles duet is a harmony of two parts. The one is addressed to the majority of our people and to the world. The other is addressed to the Republican Senators who were predominant in the first half of the Eisenhower administration. The two voices—which had so often sounded so unlike—have been devoted to the same end. That end is to neutralize the once powerful right wing Republicans in order that the basic Eisenhower policy of disengagement and conciliation could proceed.

During his first two years the President never felt that he was himself equipped by previous experience or that he had the political strength to make himself the leader of his party. In that period it fell to Mr. Dulles to appease and to finagle and to divert the efforts of Knowland, Bridges and their coterie to take over the conduct of foreign policy, particularly in Asia, and of McCarthy and his crew to terrorize and dominate the personnel of the Executive Department.

It was not what one might call a game played openly and above board. But in view of the fact that the President was unwilling or unable to assume the leadership and to assert the prerogative of his office, it was Mr. Dulles who had to hold the President's political enemies at bay. He fed them and he kept them quiet with negative policies, with announcements of what could not and what would not be done, and with very stern words.

He worked largely because the right wing Senators were, despite all their war-like talk, isolationists—under the skin. They wanted to breath fire at the Chinese Communists; at the same time they wanted to balance the budget and to reduce taxes. Mr. Dulles breathed fire for them whenever the President seemed to be talking moderation. And so Mr. Dulles held them off until in the mid-term election of 1954 they lost their power to interfere with the President's policy of disengagement, retrenchment, conciliation, and co-existence.

THE remarks which Mr. Dulles made in private to the House Sub-Committee, were meant to make the Congress feel that they should vote the money for foreign aid even though the Soviet government was talking peace. Until this year the case for foreign aid had been argued on the basis of the imminent threat of an aggressive expansion of the Communist power. Faced with the change of Soviet tactics, Mr. Dulles was out to persuade Congress that the Communist power is now retreating because of the success of the policy of which foreign aid is an important element.

The question, we might ask ourselves, is whether the President's power at home and the situation abroad have not brought us to a point where it is possible, and indeed necessary to stop talking down to the Congress and to begin talking publicly as informed and responsible men are talking and thinking privately. The great majority in Congress would prefer to be

treated sincerely and as adults, and the extremists no longer count for very much.

No good can come of teaching our people to believe that we now have the upper hand, and that we can therefore compel the Soviet Union to make concessions. The Communists are a tough lot. We are, for example, far from having the upper hand in Eastern Asia. We must not delude ourselves into thinking that we have won the race of armaments. And even in the economic comparison, the advantage is by no means decisively with us. To be sure, the American free enterprise system and the mixed economy of Western Europe are stronger and richer than the Communist economy in Russia and in Eastern Europe. But in the vast under-developed areas of the world the Western way is not regarded as the only way. For free enterprise and democracy are much slower and more difficult than is the strong centralized, ruthless way of Communist dictatorship.

OVER the whole world situation there now impends the enormous, epochal, absolutely unprecedented fact that the modern nuclear weapons, though they cannot be abandoned or abolished, cannot be used without intolerable risks. He would be a bold man who thought he knew the political consequences of this kind of military stalemate. It seems clear enough that both sides are deterred from using these weapons as instruments of their policy. But it is not at all clear what this will do to their policies.

One apparent effect of the stalemate, is, it seems to me, to loosen up the Soviet satellite system in Eastern Europe and the American dependency system in East Asia. The weak countries would be entirely indefensible in world war, and the moral obligation to attempt to defend them is a military liability which almost certainly offsets whatever strategic value they may possess. This is as true of Poland as it is of South Korea and Formosa. They are all hopelessly vulnerable to nuclear weapons. Because of this ultimate and controlling fact, their role as outpost in the great military coalition is diminishing, and their future is more likely to lie outside of the military system of the great nuclear powers.

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Thornton Rules on Underground Water

Salem (AP) — Oregon attorney general Robert Y. Thornton ruled yesterday that the state engineer has the authority to control underground water supplies and their appropriation. State Engineer Lewis Stanley requested the opinion after Robert Lytle, a Vale attorney, claimed that one of his clients who had drilled three wells did not have to get a permit for use of the water.

A hearing will be held in Vale within the next 30 days on the case in question.

The attorney general said that until August 3 when a new state water code goes into effect, anyone can drill a well without a permit, but must have a permit before appropriating the water. Under the new code, permits must be obtained before drilling any but small domestic wells.

Gain Seen in Private Hells Canyon Project

Washington (AP) — The U.S. Chamber of Commerce said today taxpayers would gain \$487,000,000 if private power were allowed to develop the Hells Canyon dam site on the Idaho-Oregon border.

It said another \$400,000,000 the cost of the proposed federal project, for the Snake river canyon, also would be saved.

The chamber told the House Interior committee in a statement that the Idaho Power Co., which wants to develop the site, would pay about \$10,000,000 a year in federal, state and local taxes during the 50-year period of company operation provided by law.

It said this would total \$487,000,000.

New York — The collapsible tubes which contain toothpaste and other products may be made of aluminum, tin, or lead.

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.

How Ridiculous Can He Be?

To the Editor: I have read the many half-lies, or worse, put out by our Senators recently with some sense of frustration. How can the ordinary man who knows the truth, keep that truth before people when these two professional writers or publicists, with their further advantage of public office, are busier spreading false propaganda than they are looking after our interests in Congress?

The last headline, "Neuberger Blames Administration for cut in Talent fund" really tops them all. Just what are the facts?

Any such project has to go through two stages: authorization and appropriation. Both are necessary; one as much as the other. In the last Congress with Administration, House, and Senate all Republican, the Talent project was authorized through the hard work of Senator Gordon and Representative Ellsworth. The whole Oregon delegation was Republican then except for Morse who was still deciding where he would land.

This year things were different. The Democrats had a majority in both House and Senate. The Democratic House, in spite of hard work by Ellsworth, assisted by Republican Governor Paul Patterson, held the appropriation down to \$154,000. I have watched Appropriation bills in Congress for years and there is about the same pattern for Interior Department appropriations. The House, controlled by a majority from the heavily populated industrial centers (mostly Democratic), holds such appropriations down drastically. The Senate, with proportionately larger representation from the West, regularly raises these appropriations. Committees from the two then confer and if the backers of such projects have influence, the final figure is about half-way between those passed by the two. This happens in Congress after Congress.

Of course, if the backers in the Senate are asleep or ineffective, the House wins. In the case of the Talent Project this year, in a Democratic Congress with two Democratic Senators from Oregon, the usual pattern was not followed, but the House figures were accepted. Perhaps if our Senators had put in the effort working for our interests that they do phoning and wiring alibis, in order to push Morse's reelection next year, we'd have more appropriations.

And where is the Administration to blame? Did it veto an appropriation made by a Democratic Congress? No, apparently it was to blame because it didn't have more influence with a Democratic Congress than our own two Democratic Senators. How ridiculous can you be, Senator Neuberger? D. H. Barber, Trail, Oregon

Thanks to Observer Corps

To the Editor: On July 14, 1955, the Ground Observer Corps will celebrate the third anniversary of "Operation Skywatch," the around-the-clock watch for enemy bombers. This watch forms a valuable part of our nation's warning system by plugging some of the holes in our radar defense system.

Our self-preservation depends upon our maintaining retaliatory action. The ground observers watch for unidentified aircraft flying at low levels in areas not covered by the radar detection network, insuring an early warning in case of an enemy attack.

The people of southern Oregon are to be commended for their part in this important project. Jackson county has 24 observation posts, some of which operate 24 hours a day. These posts are manned by civilian volunteers of the Ground Observer Corps. Their effort receives no rewards other than the recognition by their fellow citizens of a truly patriotic service.

It gives me great pleasure to extend to each Jackson County Ground Observer Corps volunteer my personal, as well as official, congratulations on the third anniversary of Operation Skywatch. Joseph H. Hicks Maj. Gen., USAF (Ret.)

GARBO AT CAPRI

Capri, Italy (AP) — Swedish actress Greta Garbo arrived here today aboard the yacht of Greek shipwrecking magnate Aristotle Onassis for a one-day visit. Hidden behind dark glasses, Miss Garbo refused to talk.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In Washington the senate agricultural committee is tackling (reluctantly, in all probability, as we all do when we approach ticklish jobs that we'd rather put off) the tough problem of what to do with American crop surpluses.

It has just voted to DROP a long-time requirement that all foreign shipments of surplus farm products be made in U.S. SHIPS. Its idea, of course, is to get our huge and growing surpluses into the hands of foreign consumers as quickly as possible and as cheaply as possible.

Foreign shipping charges are as a rule cheaper than American shipping charges.

IT HAS a ruckus on its hands already. American shipping interests and American maritime unions are strongly opposed to the idea of permitting foreign ships to carry American surplus crop cargoes to foreign destinations.

THE senate's agriculture committee, wrestling further with the problem of surplus disposal, has approved a bill giving to the secretary of agriculture more authority to accept foreign currencies or barter deals in disposing of surplus farm products.

The bill puts the limit on such transactions from \$700,000,000 worth to \$150,000,000,000 worth. Again, you see, the committee has in mind the thought of getting more of our surplus farm crops consumed abroad.

THAT brings up a recent protest by Representative Walter Norblad of Oregon's First congressional district. He says our army and navy are using Danish and Australian butter. He wants that practice stopped and American surplus butter used instead.

This is Norblad's second protest. He kicked up a disturbance about the butter business last month to the then secretary of the army Stevens. He is repeating it to the present army secretary, Wilber M. Brucker, who succeeded Stevens.

HE'S right, of course. When it is reduced to its fundamentals, the situation is absurdly simple. The surplus butter is owned by the federal government. The federal government employs the army and navy. Because of the nature of military service, it employs them on the same basis that hired hands used to be employed on farms — so much per month and "found." Ordinary common sense dictates that when the federal government owns good food for which there is no market it

should feed this good food to its employees instead of going out and BUYING MORE FOOD from somebody else. Especially since the federal government faces always the possibility that because of lack of storage, or because of spoilage, it may have to THROW AWAY the food it already owns.

Such a practice violates all the principles of sound business. Any private person who followed it in his own business would need to have his head examined.

THE federal government has a vast amount of taxpayers' money tied up in surplus farm products. WHAT TO DO WITH IT is a growing acute problem. Common sense tells us all that the thing to do with it is to get it consumed. The only way to get it consumed is to dispose of it at a price that consumers will be willing to pay.

WHEAT is presently our most troublesome surplus. We have more of it stored up than we know what to do with. And a NEW crop of it is now being harvested. We've run out of storage space for it on land, and are stashing it away ON THE WATER in surplus ships.

Here in Southern Oregon and Far Northern California, where we produce comparatively little wheat but a LOT of livestock, we think we know what ought to be done with the wheat surplus. It should be disposed of at prices competitive with corn and other field grains.

We could then feed the surplus wheat to our livestock, thus helping to get the wheat consumed. The West consumes more meat than it produces. Thus we would be putting the surplus wheat to a sound, economic use.

But that's business. Politics is something else again.

INVESTIGATE

whether you are commencing your savings to provide security for later life, extra cash income now, or are just starting to accumulate an emergency fund, it will pay you to investigate here.

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N of Medford 27 North Holly An Institution Dedicated To Those Who Save

THIS IS A "SHADY" DEAL That Paid Off



The LELAND CLARK INSURANCE AGENCY

Has settled in full the fire loss of Wayne "Shady" Wakefield Drapery Shop in the Medford Furniture Building, owned by Bill Hansen of Medford.

All insurance on the building and the Wakefield Drapery Shop is carried by the Oregon Mutual Insurance Company which has offered up to 20% savings on fire insurance for over 60 years.

Signed by "Shady" Wakefield and Bill Hansen

LELAND CLARK Insurance Agency 7 North Bartlett

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