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ROBERT W. RUHL, Editor; HERB GREY, Advertising Manager; E. C. FERGUSON, Managing Editor; ERIC ALLEN, Jr., City Editor; HARRY CHIPMAN, Telegraph Editor; RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor; OLIVE STARCHER, Society Editor; JACK JACKSON, Sunday Editor; GERALD LATHAM, Circulation Mgr.

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION 1955 NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 17, 1945 (It was Tuesday) Military and civilian personnel at Camp White purchase \$94,927 in series E war bonds in recent campaign.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The somewhat cooler weather o' nights caused many of the Older Girls to sing like a lark, but no better.

20 YEARS AGO July 17, 1935 (It was Wednesday) Medford's application for additional PWA help for sewage treatment plant construction costs approved according to word from Washington, D. C.

Gold Hill organizations plan Northwest Jackson county fair to include \$500 for cash prizes donated by county court.

30 YEARS AGO July 17, 1925 (It was Friday) Gnats leave Diamond Lake area as quickly as they arrived four days ago; fishing reported good.

From Local and Personal column: The Southern Pacific company has applied to the interstate commerce commission for authority to extend its line of railroad from Klamath Falls 40 miles south to Cornell, Calif.

40 YEARS AGO July 17, 1915 (It was Saturday) Medford residents launch movement to rebond city for payment of old paving debt.

From Local and Personal column: Bud Anderson, former pride of Medford, received his usual licking at Tacoma Friday night, when he was knocked out in the last round of a four round bout with Billy Weeks. Bud was outboxed, outgeneraled, out-fought, and outevthered else. Bud has not come anywhere near winning and wellwishers in this city, would greet with joy the announcement that he had quit the ring forever.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get a 77? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report 1. Dwight David Eisenhower got a B.S. degree in 1915 from Texas U., U. S. Military Academy, Univ. of Kansas, Columbia Univ. or Va. Military Institute? 2. Has any amendment to the U. S. Constitution ever been repealed? 3. Potato chips account for about 2, 12, 24 or 48 percent of the potato crop sold for food? 4. Number of banks in the U. S. has been increasing or decreasing recently or staying about the same? 5. Iran and Persia are names for the same nation or for different nations? 6. The U. S. war with Spain came early in this century; right or wrong? 7. Walter Ulbricht is a Red leader in East Germany, the President of Switzerland, West German foreign minister or Czechoslovak prime minister? The answers: 1. U. S. Military Academy; 2. The 18th. on Prohibition; 3. About 12 percent; 4. Decreasing; 5. For the same nation; 6. Wrong; at end of the last century; 7. Red leader in East Germany.

How About the "Big 4"?

Those who expect great things from the "summit" conference at Geneva, are bound to be disappointed. In fact those who expect anything of importance signed and sealed, will probably be disappointed.

There will be considerable conversation and undoubtedly general agreement the two countries are in favor of peace, an end to the armament race, and along with the late President Coolidge, against sin. But when it comes to tangible, concrete results, in the area of formal agreements, it is doubtful that much if anything will be, or under the circumstances CAN be, accomplished.

THIS does not mean the conference will necessarily be a failure. In fact the mere gathering together of the leaders of the 4 great powers, insures a certain success. A year ago even this much cooperation would have been impossible. The assembling in such a short period of preparation, and without noticeable hesitation on the part of any participant is a decided step in advance, internationally.

THE significance of this unanimity in our judgment lies in the fact that no one—and this includes Russia—wants war. The fear of war on one hand and the financial burden involved in preparation for it on the other have priced war out of the market. If the burden can be relieved every nation wants it.

However so long as the United States fears and distrusts Soviet Russia—and with reason—and Soviet Russia fears and distrusts the United States, it is too much to expect that the leaders of either country will agree to any disarmament program of any practical importance,—and if they did the agreement, except financially, would not be worth the paper it was written on.

So any treaties of vital moment, are not in the cards, or any formal epoch-making agreements either.

WHAT is in the cards—at least as we see it—is a talk-fest at a high level which will—or should—clarify the atmosphere, reduce rather than increase existing tensions, and make it more evident to the four great powers—and eventually to their peoples—that while the cold war promises to continue the danger of any hot war, any war on a world wide scale of any sort in fact is steadily declining, for the very simple and undeniable reason that no country—and again Soviet Russia has to be included—wants it.

The important thing is to have Russia and the United States become more aware of this fact—if it is a fact and we believe it is.

In so far as this Geneva conference contributes toward this mutual realization, it can't help but be a success.—R.W.R.

How About Sec'y Dulles?

It is reassuring to this department, that the United States will be represented by President Eisenhower at Geneva rather than Secretary of State Dulles.

Our Secretary of State has been extremely tactless in his statements, particularly those concerning Russia of late, and on at least three occasions has expressed opinions directly contrary to those expressed by the chief-executive.

PERHAPS it is the humidity. Or it may be that the membership of Senator Knowland on one of the committees Dulles addressed, had something to do with his undiplomatic and irritating attitude.

Whatever it was the report from Washington that the Dulles stock has been declining ever since his visit to the Far East, and he is being criticized by Republicans as well as Democrats, causes no surprise to this department.

We assume Mr. Dulles still has the confidence of the President or he wouldn't be holding the job he has, but we doubt if his advice as far as conference tactics are concerned will have sufficient weight to place the President's more sound diplomatic instinct, much out of balance.

THE great danger in Europe as of today is in our judgment, by blundering provocation throwing Germany into the arms of Russia. And it is hardly an exaggeration to say that President Eisenhower is the best man in international ruling circles today, to prevent it.

The Russian leaders know the President, and all evidence indicates they like and respect him. He is equally respected and liked by Adenauer of Germany.

"Ike" also has this great advantage, he can not only understand the Russian point-of-view but he can make concessions to it, without being accused—except by Senator McCarthy perhaps—of being "soft toward communism." In addition as his opposition to dropping atomic bombs in Indo China and blockading Red China demonstrated, he is naturally conservative, conciliatory and self-controlled.

NO ONE should expect Mr. Eisenhower to accomplish any miracles at Geneva. The age of miracles in the realm of international relation, we fear, has passed.

But he is in a position to accomplish more in the direction of decreasing tensions and reaching some satisfactory condition of peaceful world co-existence than any other national leader, and the more he follows his own judgment and impulses and the less he heeds the whispers and alarms of his Secretary of State, the better for the Geneva conference, the USA and the democratic world.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact by Joseph Alsop

AND "GUIDED" Washington—The intelligence estimators have been sent into a quick huddle by a seemingly minor detail in the recent Soviet statement on Germany. In a passage concerning the horrors of modern war, there was a brief reference to the invention of "new, formerly non-existent weapons of mass destruction... atomic, hydrogen, guided and others."



Joseph Alsop

In this casual manner, the Kremlin has in effect declared that guided missiles which are weapons of mass destruction are now accomplished facts. And the Kremlin has further placed these guided missiles in the same grisly class as the A- and H-bombs.

The experts are not certain precisely what this may portend. But it is a fair bet that it means the Kremlin is well satisfied with the progress of its guided missile program. The bet is logical because Soviet guided missile development has been an all-out effort, both more intensive and larger in scale than the comparable American effort, ever since the end of the last war.

A deadly, unseen race is going on, in fact, to produce the first workable models of the true ultimate weapon—the inter-continental guided missile with atomic or hydrogen warhead. And in this race, while the Soviets are working all-out and have now begun to hint of their own success, the American motto is plainly "business as usual."

The prevailing Pentagon censorship is nowhere stricter than in this special field on which the fate and future of this country may quite probably depend. But anyone with the most trifling experience in such matters can see that there is little urgency in the American effort, just by taking a quick look at the way the effort is organized. The pattern of organization is a matter of common knowledge in the aircraft industry.

The effort is headed up under Brig. Gen. Bernard A. Schriever and his Western Division of the Air Research and Development Command. Gen. Schriever has a total staff of about 100 persons. IN ADDITION, he has the consulting services of the Remo-Wool-Ridge Corporation, an extremely competent scientific group headed by the two former chief scientists of the Hughes Aircraft Company. Gen. Schriever's chief scientific adviser is the brilliant Atomic Energy Commissioner, Dr. John von Neumann.

Such is the superstructure of the American effort to build long-range guided missiles. The actual missile projects are in the hands of primary contractors, who in turn employ swarms of subcontractors. Atlas, the projected intercontinental ballistic missile with a speed ten times that of sound, is a Convair contract, for example. Navajo, the slower ram-jet missile of inter-continental range, is a North American contract; and the still slower Snark is a Northrop Aviation Company contract.

The primary contractors by no means give all their time to these vast projects which have been confined to them. The Convair company, for instance, is working on the F-102 fighter and the B-58 bomber, a new jet transport and a jet-powered flying boat, a seaplane fighter aircraft and the Terrier guided missile, in addition to having responsibility for Atlas. The subcontractors are similarly handling the needs of the long-range guided missile projects along with much other business.

The Pentagon maintains, meanwhile, that the long-range guided missile projects have highest priority. "Every dollar that is asked for is promptly made available," is the Pentagon theme song. But that is meaningless. Los Alamos, at the end of the war, had 8,000 people at work behind the barbed wire. In the long-range missile effort, the substitute for Los Alamos is a Brigadier General with a staff of 100, plus a rather small industrial company, plus a chief scientist who is giving his life-and-death job what time he can spare from his other duties as Atomic Energy Commissioner.

BUILDING long-range missiles is a vastly more difficult job than building A-bombs. What is wanted to do the job, of course, is a Manhattan District type of organization, outside Pentagon channels, able to mobilize all needed scientific manpower, enjoying a commanding industrial priority, and above all directed by the sort of huge collective or synthetic super-brain that was the Los Alamos laboratory in war-time. But that kind of organization would upset the Pentagon's dominant budget balances by developing really massive expenditure requirements.

The people now involved in the long-range missile effort are all admirable and capable people. But the organization is wrong. The priorities are wrong.

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 About It? To the Editor: One thing I like very much about being a new citizen of the United States is that now I can "pop off" about things I don't like.

There are very few things I do not like in my new country but there are many things I do not understand. One of these things which makes a big puzzle to me is this: Before coming a U. S. American I am a Latin American and where I come from we mostly drink the coffee "straight." No cream, no sugar, just coffee.

The other day in the newspaper a restaurant man said that the 5 cents cup of coffee will never come back. He said that while the coffee that makes one cup of coffee now costs only 2 cents, the sugar and cream prices make it impossible to sell for 5 cents so he charges 10 cents.

Now, for my "pop off." Why should people like me who always drink the coffee black pay ten cents, the same as people who use the cream and the sugar? I think for American fair play the man who drinks the coffee "straight" should pay not so much as those who take the sugar and cream. Maybe some of your readers will agree with me, I hope.

Jose Rivera Gonzalez, Parkway Village Jamaica, N. Y.

POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Potluck can be serious, once in a while, and this is one of the times.

We shared the shock of his other friends at learning of the death of Dr. Bob Sleeter at the age of 44 last week.

Dr. Bob was one of the nicest people we know, and that sentiment is shared not only by his friends but by most of his patients. One of them, who asked not to be identified other than as one "who has reason to be grateful to him," called us Friday to suggest that it would be most appropriate to remember him in a permanent way.

"There will be plenty of flowers at his funeral," she said, and added, "I'd rather give what I can to do something he would have liked. Maybe the other doctors in his office would be willing to accept gifts for the purchase of obstetrical equipment for one of the hospitals, or for some other purpose about which they'd know best. What do you think of the idea?"

Potluck collectively likes the idea, and its sincere and honest and heartfelt motivation, and passes along the suggestion to others who may feel the same way.

On the lighter side, we can report that a new Hampshire red hen, owned by Mrs. Andy Payne, 4264 Hillsinger rd., laid a speckled egg last week on which the speckles were so arranged that on one side the figure "292" was spelled out. The formation of the figures

As of the moment, two members of the Mail Tribune staff write editorials. The senior of the two last week received a phone call from a young man—a very young man—who demanded if he had written "that piece about Davy Crockett?"

"No," the senior editorial writer disclaimed, and offered to connect him with the junior staff member who had done so. This was accomplished.

"Did you write that piece about Davy Crockett?" the youthful voice asked the second writer.

"Yes," he admitted. "Is it true?" the youngster demanded. (The piece in question had been entitled "Davy Crockett, Bum.")

The truth of the piece was, somewhat hesitantly, admitted. The young voice exuded elation as it said, "I thought so. My friend didn't believe it, so will you tell him?"

Another young voice came on and asked "is it true?" "Yes, I'm afraid so," he was told. "Oh," he said. There was a long pause. "OK," he said. Even the click as he hung up sounded sad.

"An observing tourist" passing through Medford dropped off this inscription which he'd spotted on a tombstone near Santa Monica, Calif.:

"Remember Friends, as you pass by as you are now, so once was I. As I am now you soon may be, so be prepared to follow me."

At Wednesday's council meeting, which had the problem of cutting the Medford budget for the coming year by \$66,510, the question of fire hoses came up.

About \$1,600 worth had been destroyed in a fire recently, and City Manager Bob Duff was asked if there would be enough money to replace them.

"Barely enough," he said. But Councilman Dick Woodcock maintained that new hoses and nozzles wouldn't be needed next year, because of a new fire-fighting system was to be used. The system:

"They're going to use wet gunny sacks and pray there are no more serious downtown fires."

F. J. Clifford, a frequent correspondent to the M-T, last week was visited by Glenn E. Mitchell, Seattle, former Siskiyou forest supervisor. They regaled each other by speaking old Indian Chinook jargon. Mitchell is one of the few left with whom Clifford can converse in the almost-disappeared language.

Two customers at a Jackson county beverage emporium were standing at the bar one day recently.

"I just heard a bird chirp," one declared. The other couldn't, but listened, and pretty soon he heard it too.

No. 1 said "It comes from up front." No. 2 said, "No, it comes from thatway."

What they didn't know that the bird was in cage under the bar, while the bartender was bird-sitting for a friend.

Today and Tomorrow by Walter Lippmann

THE PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH As a preface to the secret meeting at the summit we have just heard a public dialogue on the subject of German reunification.

Last Thursday evening Sir Anthony Eden made a speech saying that the West wanted a united Germany with the NATO system, but was prepared to negotiate about guarantees to reassure the Soviet Union. That this was the Western position was, of course, known in Moscow, and that same day Pravda had an article rejecting German unification inside NATO.

On Tuesday of this week the Kremlin backed this up in an official statement. The question is why, after going to a great deal of trouble to arrange a secret meeting at the highest level, after all that has been said about confidential diplomacy, the two sides have chosen to make a public demonstration of how incompatible are their positions on the German problem. I can think of only one reasonable explanation. It is that they know that they cannot agree now on German unification, and they want the world to know it before they go to Geneva.

THE public exchange does not disclose all the reasons, and certainly not the main reason, why the four powers cannot agree now. It is that German reunification can only be approached, it cannot be achieved, without a settlement on the German-Polish frontier. The Western proposals, as outlined by Sir Anthony Eden, are silent on the subject of the frontiers. The Soviet reply is also silent. Neither proposal is entirely serious. Both sides know that neither proposal is acceptable to Dr. Adenauer's government. Even if the Soviet Union agreed to the Eden plan, Dr. Adenauer cannot sign a treaty which renounces the German claim to the lost territories. And the West cannot, of course, agree to the Soviet plan for a weak Germany confined within the Potsdam frontiers.

The two positions which were taken publicly this past week are not only incompatible with one another. Each is inherently impossible. Both are based on the out-dated premise, which no one can really believe in any longer, that it is still possible for the four victors to make, if they can agree among themselves, a German settlement. A four power agreement, based on the Potsdam frontiers, would have to be imposed on the two Germanies. But the German Federal Republic is now a great European power, and a settlement cannot be imposed upon it. No German government which was free and democratic could survive if it agreed to the Potsdam frontiers.

SINCE this spring, since West Germany recovered its sovereignty and was admitted to NATO, it has been evident that when a serious negotiation begins the two principal powers will be Bonn and Moscow. Dr. Adenauer's loyalty to the Western alliance is not in question. But he made it clear enough dur-

ing his American visit this spring that his policy is to be armed by the United States, and then with the loyal support of the whole Western alliance led by the United States to negotiate a German settlement with the Soviet Union. Dr. Adenauer believes that in two or three years, when there is a German Army in NATO, his position will be strong enough to obtain reunification with frontiers that are much better than Potsdam. It follows that Dr. Adenauer neither expects nor desires serious negotiations about Germany at this time.

There are strong reasons for thinking that the Soviet Union, for its part, is also intending to negotiate not with the Geneva powers but directly with the Germans. The invitation to Dr. Adenauer to come to Moscow to arrange for normal diplomatic relations is the necessary preliminary. But there is more to it than that. Since the Berlin meeting of 1954 there has been little reason to think that Moscow would ever wish to negotiate with us about Germany. All the Soviet actions have quite obviously been addressed to the Germany.

THE fact that both Bonn and Moscow are looking toward direct negotiations does not mean that they are ready to negotiate. Almost certainly neither is now ready to negotiate. Dr. Adenauer wants first to have a German Army, which means that he expects to wait about three years. The Kremlin, presumably, is waiting for Dr. Adenauer to disappear, confident that it can deal more easily with his successor.

Dr. Adenauer seems to think that the Soviet Union is in trouble, that it will need a settlement more and more urgently and that by putting off the negotiation Germany will gain the upper hand. It is a bold speculation. The obverse of it is that in this waiting period of several years the Soviet Union can keep on tempting the Germans and sowing dissension inside Western Germany.

THE Atlantic powers cannot be happy about the prospect of all this maneuvering and of eventual direct German-Soviet negotiations at the end of it. Dr. Adenauer's policy is for a long run, and there is no telling who will conclude what he has started. There is no certainty at all that the German government which settles with the Soviet Union will think and feel as does Dr. Adenauer.

The problem of the West is how to avoid being excluded and disregarded, or of being dragged along, when the German-Soviet negotiations take place. Our best hope would seem to lie in working out in the near future an all-European-security agreement, some sort of all-European political community, within which the two Germanies would be imbedded. On this point the Soviets appear to be ready to negotiate with us.

For while the direct German-Russian negotiations are unavoidable, and indeed necessary, it is enormously important that in these negotiations neither the Germans nor the Russians should have an entirely free hand.

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Fergusons Return From Portland

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ferguson, Evelyn apartments, have returned to Medford after being in Portland since May 28, when he underwent major surgery at Good Samaritan hospital.

Ferguson, managing editor of the Mail Tribune, is convalescing at home, and said he would be glad to have friends call upon him.

The Fergusons returned by automobile with their daughter, Mrs. Ford Knutson, Astoria, and two grandchildren, Barbara and Mary. The girls will be at Girl Scout camp at Lake O' Woods for two weeks, while Mrs. Knutson stays with her parents.

10 Fined for Pinball Machine Possession

Portland — (U.P.) — Municipal Judge John J. Murchison Friday fined 10 Portlanders \$50 each for illegal possession of pinball machines.

Two other cases were postponed pending a circuit court decision on key-operated pinballs.

Judge Murchison upheld the contention of city attorneys that removal of the coin chute from the devices does not remove them from the category of coin-operated amusement devices as outlawed by city ordinance.

John Reynolds, attorney for the defendants, told the court that Portland's charter was amended in 1913 to eliminate the right to confiscate. Judge Murchison said he would rule on that point later and did not order confiscation of the pinball machines.