

# Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

## DEVALUATION AT GENEVA

The Geneva meeting brought into the open the historic fact that there has been a big change of feeling in the Soviet Union and in the United States. The remarkable thing about the new friendliness is that it has occurred without any corresponding change in the declared policies of the two countries. What then, we may ask, has happened to the great conflict of policies about Germany and about China—to the big unsolved and as yet insoluble issues of the cold war?

What has happened, I think, is that while the conflicting policies are as yet unchanged, the importance of the issues between the two countries has been re-examined, and then down-graded and devalued. Both governments, pushed and backed by a mounting public opinion, have concluded that the specific issues—Germany, China, Formosa, the satellites, Vietnam, the bases—are not of such vital importance that they must be settled at the risk of nuclear war. Both countries can live, in fact they are living, with these issues unsettled. Each would, of course, prefer to settle them on his own terms. But rather than take the risk of war, they will talk politely about the issues, and they will wait and see.

THIS devaluation—the downgrading of the policies and the upgrading of the danger of war—occurred in Western Europe more than two years ago. It was made articulate by Churchill. His appeal for a meeting at the summit, which he made in May of 1953, was inspired by the conviction that once the statesmen realize, as they had not yet realized then, what the nuclear weapons meant, they would have to agree on the avoidance of war. Once again the great old man has been proved a true prophet. In the two years that have passed, the realization has come to both Russians and Americans, and it has affected profoundly not so much the specific terms but the spirit of their conflicting policies.

The realization has also affected profoundly the balance of political forces within each country. It is manifest from the public documents that there has been a great change in Soviet military thinking, due to a new and recent appreciation of the nuclear weapons. It is also manifest that Soviet foreign policy is deeply influenced, perhaps even directed, by the re-educated military leaders of the Soviet Union.

IN this country, the cause behind the immediate causes of the collapse of McCarthyism and the effacement of the war party has been the popular realization that modern war is intolerable. President Eisenhower has always been opposed to the war party. But even as late as last January, he resisted them with difficulty and felt compelled to appease them considerably. It may have been the threat of war over such an absurdity as Quemoy and Matsu which was the trigger that set off the American revulsion against a third World War. In any event, once the Soviets began to show

that they too were afraid of war, Eisenhower had this whole country behind him. He could go to Geneva with the avoidance of war as his paramount aim.

Secretary Dulles said on Tuesday that as a result of Geneva the diplomats can now practice diplomacy without fear of war. Among the Geneva powers at least, this means that they are, as it were, disarmed. They do not have to make concessions and they cannot enforce their demands. All they can do is to argue and if they settle, it will be because they have struck a bargain, because they have given up something in order to get something.

THE West German press takes a dark view of this, having recognized at once that insofar as Geneva did anything about German unity, it down-graded the issue and reduced the compulsion to settle the issue. It is, therefore, most improbable that Mr. Dulles will be able by diplomacy in the Foreign Ministers' meetings to induce the Soviet Union to accept Dr. Adenauer's terms. For what has he to offer the Russians in return for their accepting a reunited and re-armed Germany within NATO? In the Geneva climate Germany can be reunited only by bargaining and compromise. The Adenauer terms do not permit much bargaining and compromise, and the prospects are that unless they are revised, there will be no German settlement.

THE first effect of the downgrading of the issues is, as I have been saying, that the easiest thing to do is to leave the issues unsettled and as they are. But this cannot, of course, go on forever. So we shall see, I think, that as the great powers do not make settlements, the peoples affected will tend more and more to take their own fate into their own hands. There will be a national popular movement in Germany on both sides of the dividing line. There will be, or rather there already is, a strong tendency toward accommodation across the dividing line of the Formosa Strait. The primary concern of the big powers will be to see to it that their own clients or satellites, do not involve them in a great war.

FOR there is now a worldwide popular feeling that none of the existing conflicts of interest are worth a nuclear war. Eisenhower has always shared that feeling himself. It is moreover the real feeling of most Americans. But hitherto it has been suppressed until Eisenhower expressed it.

At Geneva he was able to identify the United States with the sentiments of the great mass of mankind. He was able therefore to build a bridge across the chasm to our great adversary, and to knock away the worst of the barriers and stumbling blocks that separate us from our friends. We are, as a result, much less alone.

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Baker—(U.P.)—Clifford G. Murray, 30, former Pendleton, Ore., police sergeant, has been named new chief of police at Baker, effective Aug. 15.

La Grande—(U.P.)—Police Chief Robert K. Lord has submitted his resignation to the La Grande City Commission.

Dead line for Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday.

# Is That So?

By EUGENE BURNS  
Ranger-Naturalist

Although the vocal music of birds plays an important role in our forest chorus, don't overlook the fine instrumental players—the woodpecker, snipe, mourning dove, ruffed grouse, hummingbird, nighthawk and owl. Surely, the hollow drumming roll of the songless ruffed grouse is one of the best sounds of the forest. The male takes his stance atop his favorite stump or fallen log and with a roll of drums proclaims at once the state of his affection towards his demure hen while issuing a warning to all males to keep their distance.

This accomplished drummer has no drums. He makes his hollow drum-like roll with rapidly-beating wings, a blur to the on-looker, not by striking his wings together or against his body but by striking the air with a furious tempo. The sound, wonderful to hear, starts slowly and then quickens to a roll which seems at the time to fill the entire woods. "Thurmp. Thurmp. . . . Thrurrmmmmmmppp. . . . Thrurrmmmmmmppp!" Then, with the volume at its peak, it breaks off suddenly. But the volume of the sound made by the whirring wings attests to the bird's great breast muscles which extend from neck to tail and from wingtip to wingtip.

In contrast, that instrumentalist the downy woodpecker raps out a furious beat on a favorite reverberating dead limb. It is not that woodpeckers are voiceless—in fact, the flicker has a solid, rich repertoire. But day in and day out, the downy woodpecker will beat a rat-a-tat-tat against an old tree trunk, making the wood fly as he digs out insects. But come spring, it is not for insects. Then he goes back to his special reverberating dead limb—or a metal rainpout—to hammer out a fine, rolling tattoo which proclaims his territory, his feeling toward his mate, and warns all males to stay out of his preserves.

**Wings Make Noise**  
A different sound, and yet a part of the woods, is the wing-flapping of many birds, notably the heavy ones. Unmistakable is the slow and heavy flap of the great blue heron, his neck folded into a flat S, as he plods his solitary way through the sky to the beaver pond to eat his fill of small fish and frogs. The rapid-flying teal's wings whistle as it shoots along the course of a river, following each bend. For want of a better word to describe the flight of the mourning dove, its wings "winnow" the air and make a sound unlike any other in nature. Aside from this sound, the mourning dove makes no noise other than a long-drawn, moaning coo from which it takes its name.

With the lengthening shadows of the afternoon comes another "winnowing" sound—again for want of a better word—the eerie, aerial high-pitched winnow of the jacksnipe. This is an entrancing twilight sound and like that of the mourning dove is made with feathers and wind alone. This "song" comes from on high and no one is yet sure of its exact making but apparently as the snipe circles and drops to earth in fast flight, the tremulous wonderful notes are made by the air rushing past its outer tail feathers.

**Night Hawk Misnamed**  
The night too has instrumental choristers. As night falls, the night hawk—sadly misnamed—takes to the air. I say "misnamed" because this is no hawk at all but an insect-eater and a near-relative of the whippoorwill which it closely resembles.

# In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

More off-the-cuff stuff about Oregon.  
In this ever-changing world, one is always running into something new—some gadget that makes it possible to do some given job quicker and at less operating cost.  
Along that line, there's one for the book in Pendleton. It's a jigger designed to enable motorists to register in hotels without ever getting out of the car. It's in use at the Temple hotel, run by Morris Temple, who invented the thing.

It's operated by a contraption that will remind an ex-infantryman of a shrunken pillbox. It sits at the curb in front of the hotel. You drive up to it and reads the printed directions. Then—through the hole out of which, if it really were a pillbox, the muzzle of the machine-gun would be sticking—you look into a television screen. On the screen you will see the room clerk. It's a two-way outfit and through a lens at the room clerk will see you. Over a two-way loud-speaker arrangement you will talk to the clerk and he will talk to you.

When you've completed your deal, a bellhop appears, takes your signature on a registration card, gives you your key and directs you to the hotel's free garage or parking lot. Then he carries your baggage up to your room.  
When you've parked your car, you stroll up at your leisure and find everything cozy and nice.

HERE'S a point that will appeal to the traditional Scotsman:  
When you reach your quarters, there will be no bellhop fiddling with the window or turning the heat off or on while he waits for you to reach for your change pocket. He will have cleared out before you get there. If you're of the type that in order to feel properly important just must shower down with a tip, you can of course hunt the boy up and crowd it on him.

OH, yes. As you drive up, a neon sign informs you whether there is or isn't a vacancy. Everything has been thought of.

MR. Temple frankly admits that it was the growing competition of the roadside motel that started him thinking along the lines that led to his inven-

tion.  
The motel is easier to get into. His problem was to make his hotel easier to get into, thus putting him on an even footing with his competitor. The motel is also easier to GET OUT OF, and the present model of Mr. Temple's robot doesn't take care of that situation. He's still mulling that end of it.

But—  
I presume—  
Like all the rest of us business men, he's more interested in getting customers into the store to buy than in getting them out of the store after they've made their purchase.

ANYWAY, his invention is a shining example of American enterprise.

IF, now, the politicians had arrived a decade or so ago at the conclusion that what everybody wants is GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE OF HOTELS—

And—  
If the motels had combined to grab off the bulk of the traveler business—

And—  
If the hotel vote had been big enough to make it seem politically worth while—  
Well, in that event, the politicians would have solved the problem by the simple expedient

# Three Oregon Cities Receive Recognition

Salem—(U.P.)—Secretary of State Earl Newby said Friday three cities and the state of Oregon have been recognized for outstanding traffic engineering and police safety work during the past year.

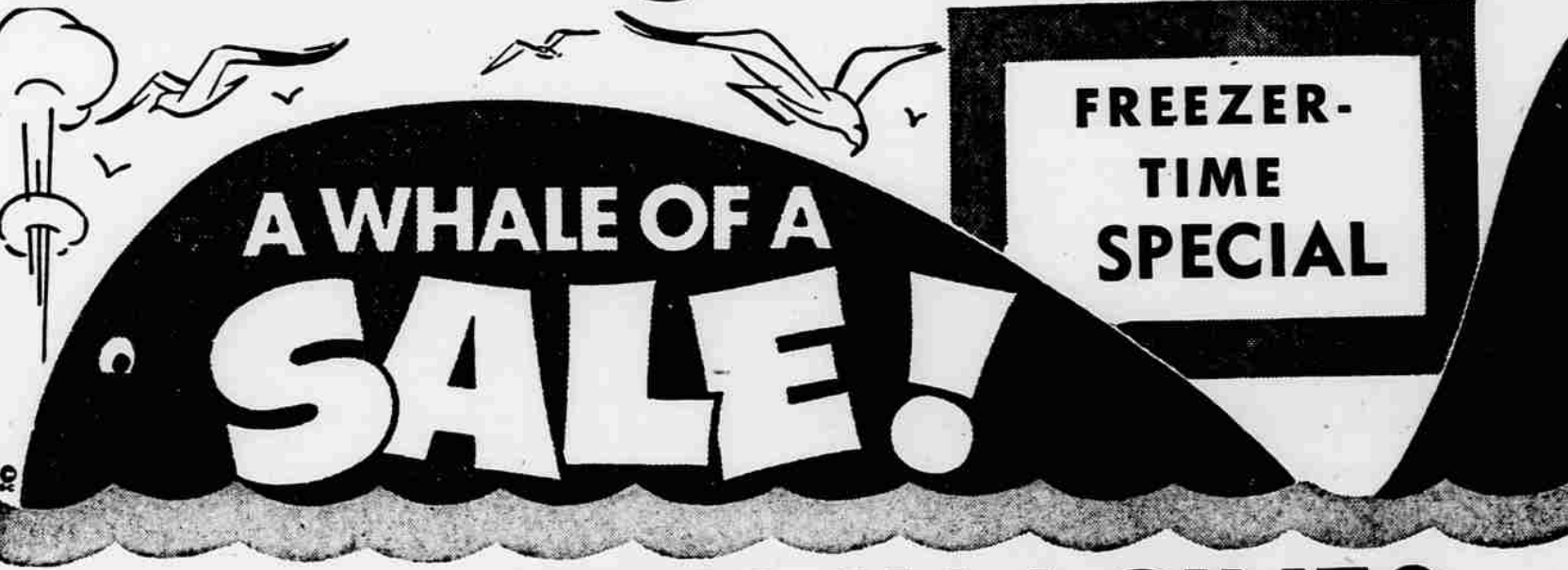
The cities are Portland, Eugene and Corvallis. Portland earned a second place award in the 350,000 to 500,000 population group by the Institute of Traffic Engineers, Honorable mention went to Eugene and Corvallis in awards by the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Oregon was judged best among the Western states by the traffic engineers.

of voting a subsidy sufficient to make up to the hotel people the difference between the business they actually got and the business they thought they OUGHT to get.

THAT'S the political way to handle such situations. Personally, I prefer the free enterprise way, and my hat is off to Morris Temple and his new gadget.

# Trowbridge & Flynn's



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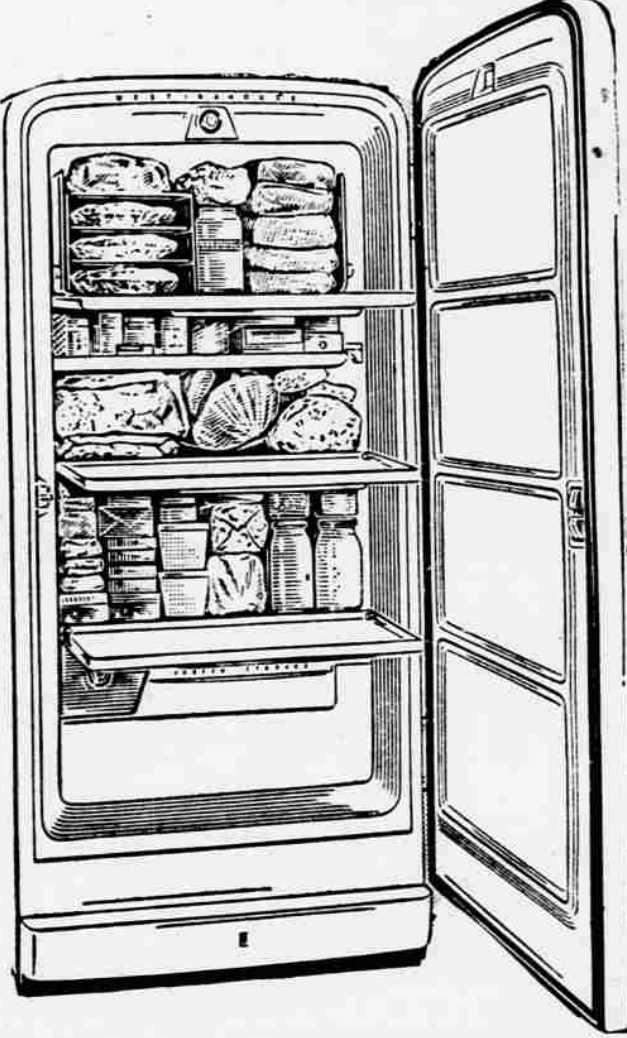
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