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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 7, 1946
The Rev. and Mrs. W. A. Dawes returned to Medford after attending the North Baptist convention in Grand Rapids, Mich.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The small fry has been out of school for a week and is showing signs of needing frying.

30 YEARS AGO
June 7, 1926
John Sprague, graduate of Medford High school, named valedictorian of his graduating class at Oakland Polytechnic college.

Medford Federal Savings and Loan association Friday received from Washington a \$50,000 check for subscription to its shares.

30 YEARS AGO
June 7, 1926
Majors T. E. Rilea and J. V. Schur, inspect the preparation at Camp Jackson to receive the troops on Tuesday, June 15.

The weather in Medford was an official maximum 108.7 degrees, which broke all heat records in the history of the local weather bureau.

40 YEARS AGO
June 7, 1916
City council arranges for a special meeting to consider Bullis' contract for the road to the Blue Ledge mine.

From Local and Personal column: Dr. R. W. Stearns will leave in a few days for Boston, Mass., to take a course in the Harvard post graduate school.

What's the Answer?
1. The U.S. government will have exhibits next year at international trade fairs in countries behind the Iron Curtain; right or wrong?

2. The number of regular movie theatres (excluding drive-ins) has fallen (a) 10%, (b) 12%, (c) 17%, or (d) 20%?

3. The city of Mecca, holy to Moslems, is in Egypt, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, or Yemen?

4. The peak of polio infections in most U.S. areas in the past has been in early summer, late summer, around Christmas or around Easter?

5. Plans for financing the country's huge new road-building program include an increase in the federal gasoline tax from (a) 1c to 2c a gallon, (b) from 2c to 3c, or (c) from 3c to 4c?

6. The Soviet government plans to abolish all its internment camps; right or wrong?

7. U.S. air carriers expect to star jet transcontinental service in 1957, 1958, or 1959?

The Answers: 1. Right (unless Congress withholds funds). 2. 17% (from 17,689 in 1948 to 14,761 in 1954, according to Census Bureau). 3. Saudi Arabia. 4. Late summer in most areas. 5. From 2c to 3c. 6. Right, according to Moscow news reports. 7. 1959.

The Washington monument is said to be the tallest masonry structure in the world, rising to a height of 555 feet plus an additional five and one-eighth inches.

'Field and Stream' Scores McKay

The race between Senator Morse and former Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay will not be decided by the Republicans — much as they would like it to be.

Nor will it be decided by the Democrats. It will be decided by the independent voters in between who hold the balance of power, who discount the slanted propaganda on both sides, and after determining the facts vote for the candidate they believe best qualified for the job.

In this search for the facts they won't go to the campaign "hand-outs" of either party, but to the records of the two men and especially to facts from informed and impartial sources.

IT WILL be remembered by those who listened to Secretary McKay in his primary campaign, that he was in practically a perpetual state of extreme indignation. The chief cause was the charge of "give away." Most emphatically Mr. McKay denied such charges in toto, and declared, instead of following any "give away" course he served the best interests of the people of his state and nation.

NO single charge aroused Mr. McKay's ire more strongly than the charge that he permitted oil drilling in wild life refuges under his control, to the detriment of wildlife extension and protection.

This charge, he claimed, was not only untrue but the exact reverse of the truth. Under his administration, he maintained, wildlife refuges had been increased, and he suspended certain regulations promulgated by his predecessors (Democratic) because they failed to properly safeguard wildlife and true conservation values.

WELL what are the facts? We suggest that those who have no partisan bias or axe to grind, read an article in the June "Field and Stream" entitled "Conservation." It is written by Harold Titus the editor, and it is hard to believe he is motivated by any sinister partisan considerations, or is dealing with anything but the McKay record in the realm of wild life conservation, as it stands.

Here is Editor Titus' judgment of McKay, quote:

"Of the thousand-odd working conservationists attending the North American Wild Life conference in New Orleans many returned to their office, confused, bewildered and apprehensive. Oil was the disturbing influence—oil beneath the surface of the wild-life refuges. And oil leases by the hundreds safe in the vaults of petroleum-producing companies which had been issued during a period when, as far as the public was aware, all leasing had been suspended. What appears to be the full story of incredibly loose and highly hazardous procedures in the Interior Department was told at the conference. There was a general feeling that wildlife conservation had been dealt a blow that might come to be rated as one of the worst on record.

"A certain amount of reassurance, however, was just around the corner. The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries committee issued a report that not only strongly rebuked Secretary McKay for the goings-on in his department but called on him to give Congress a 60-day notice before issuing more private oil leases. The report described the management of refuges as a 'picture of extreme administrative confusion,' declared the recent leasing could only result in serious damage to the wild life refuge system and expressed the opinion that McKay regulations governing leasing fall far short of adequate protection for public lands.

"To be sure Secretary McKay had already announced his intention of retiring from the cabinet to seek a Senate seat and evidently over 500 oil leases had been granted. But that forceful and completely bi-partisan stand by the committee promised to put mineral-development on the refuges under wraps for the closing weeks of the McKay administration. Furthermore it would stand as a warning to any successor of Mr. McKay's who might feel that the welfare of wild life is not the direct objective in the maintenance of the national refuge system.

"Well the conservationist who doesn't feel uneasy about the future of resources under management like that is a rare bird indeed."

There is the opinion of the editor of "Field and Stream" regarding former Secretary McKay's regime and certainly furnishes justification of the "give away" charge as far as wildlife conservation is concerned. It is unlikely that Mr. Titus fails to reflect the views of true conservationists throughout the country, a verdict based not on PARTY, but on PRINCIPLE.

MOREOVER this view fits in perfectly with the entire McKay picture. Like the Al Serena case it does not involve any criminal action or intent, and Mr. McKay and his defenders will undoubtedly use the same alibi in both cases namely: that oil leases in wild life refuges were granted in previous administrations, just as forest reserves were "mined" for timber, this attitude based on the old fallacy that two wrongs make a right.

BUT as Editor Titus indicates in this article, while there are those who maintain drilling for oil does not necessarily impair wild-life protection, just as mining forest reserves for timber, does not necessarily doom forest conservation, both practices on the scale countenanced by the Interior Department under Secretary McKay should stop, — and it is hoped will be under his successor, for the sake of the country and perpetuation of the conservation principle.

Editor Titus concludes, quote:

"Finally everybody appeared to have the involved story straight and went home with the understanding that over 550 oil leases (in the wild life refuges) were outstanding and that if these were exercised the staff of the refuge branch would probably be the busiest young men in public service just reviewing operating plans. For even to the complacent minority the recital of goings-on in the Interior Department was depressing. Just what the effect will be of the demand of House committee that congress be consulted on lease-applications in the future remains to be seen. It is certain, however, that the procedures will be watched from all directions."

SO HERE we have as a result of the McKay "give away" policies to the oil companies "one of the worst blows to conservation on record."

That is not the judgment of the political enemies of ex-Governor McKay or the Democratic press but the editor of Field and Stream who chooses that declaration as the title for his article.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop



Joseph Alsop

THE LIVING DEAD Jericho, Jordan — Imagine a landscape of the moon, the land dust-brown, bone-dry, hideously eroded, with hardly a growing thing in sight, and the air searing hot with the heavy heat of air far below sea level.

In this landscape, a seemingly aimless and endless straggle of jerry-built mudhuts, with here and there a ragged tent, and nothing to suggest a town except a single short and squalid main street where emaciated children play in the dust and little groups of men sit listlessly in three fly-blown coffeehouses.

This is Karamaneh, one of the three camps for Palestinian refugees that the United Nations maintains in the neighborhood of old Jericho. Karamaneh alone holds some 20,000 of these tragic people who fled from their lands that Israel now holds. In and out of camps, in Egypt, Lebanon, Syria and Jordan, there are about a million refugees all told. After eight years of exile, their rage is a dark poison affecting the political life of all the Arab lands; and here in little Jordan, where they number nearly half a million, they all but dominate the course of events.

THE visitors to Karamaneh are received in the whitewashed office of the U. N. Refugee Welfare Agency by one of the camp leaders, Khaled Muhammad, a vigorous, genial and intelligent man in his late thirties. Until he fled before the advancing Israelis, Khaled Muhammad cultivated rich orange groves near Jaffa. Now he draws about \$40 a month as a teacher in one of the camp's U. N. supported schools; and he says he is "lucky" to have this meagre to provide for himself, his wife and their three little children.

In a flat voice, almost with reluctance, Khaled Muhammad answers the visitors' questions about the condition of the people of Karamaneh. Yes, the U. N. gives the refugees a daily ration of 1,500 calories of flour and rice, sugar and cooking oil. Yes, that is all the refugees get from the U. N., except for special food supplements for undernourished children and pregnant mothers, free roofbeams for those who want to build new mudhuts, and the services of the camp schools and clinic. All the same the U. N. relief officials do their best with what they have.

Yes, about two thirds of the Karamaneh families have at least one member with a full or part-time job; so there is a little money to spend for vegetables, coffee and the like. Yes, some people in the camp have even managed to start their own little businesses. Why there are even five Karamaneh potters, makers of the great jars one can see on the heads of the women down the road, where the group around the camp water taps forms a scene like the old bible picture of "Ruth at the Well." Yes, they have all been here seven years, keeping body and soul together somehow.

"But Khaled Muhammad," one visitor asks, "would not the people of Karamaneh accept generous payments, maybe \$4,000 per family, to help them resettle somewhere, instead of continuing indefinitely with this strange death-in-life?"

Khaled Muhammad has been first a smiling host, full of little attentions for his guests' comfort, and then a polite though somewhat uninterested informant, but at this last question he suddenly takes fire in an almost frightening manner. Never, never, never he all but shouts, will the people of Karamaneh agree to go anywhere except back to the homes in Palestine that have been stolen from them. Why should they go elsewhere? They had Britain and America helped Israel to drive them from the lands that were always theirs? What wrong had the people of Karamaneh done to be thus dismissed? Where was justice under heaven?

These questions are not easy to reply to; and as soon as politeness permitted, an inspection of the camp is suggested. Khaled Muhammad at once becomes a friendly host again. The little party goes by narrow ways among the mudhuts, past the vegetable market which is sparsely furnished with everything but flies, and past the blackened stumps of the police station which was burned down in the Baghdad Pact riots, when five of the Karamaneh people were killed before order was restored.

men and boys quickly accumulate to hear the talk. This time, there is no opportunity to ask about conditions in the camp. The elders interrupt one another, they shout the same speech that Khaled Muhammad made; and always the speech is studded with the same grim questions. "Justice, justice, justice, all we ask is justice," is the refrain, repeated again and again with mounting bitterness.

The aged, bearded Imam who leads the prayers of Karamaneh has the final word. Raising his bony hand, as though in warning and imprecation, he all but intones the sentences—"everything in human life has a limit. Every pot must overflow at some point. We have stood this for eight years, but we cannot stand it forever!"

FOR some time, the expressions of the surrounding crowd have grown more and more lowering. As the Imam finishes a murmur runs among them. At this the camp policeman somewhat hastily suggests that foreigners need government authorization to visit the refugee camps, and that, really, this unauthorized visit has gone on long enough. The walk back to the car, with the crowd still following and still murmuring, is very far from pleasant.

The next stop is in a green grove, among the fields and orchards that the brilliant Palestinian leader, Musa Bey Alami, has created by digging wells in the bleak, salty land along the banks of the Jordan river. But even here, wretchedness, bitterness and anger follow after. For Musa Bey's brilliant project was designed to provide work for refugees. It was regarded as the thin end of the wedge of resettlement. And in the time of the Baghdad Pact riots a mob of 30,000 from Karamaneh and the other Jericho camps attacked Musa Bey's plantations and farm buildings and three quarters destroyed them.

Such is the refugee story. It may be said that the refugees are encouraged to hug their grievance by Egyptian agitators, Saudi bribegivers, Communist organizers and other interested and evilly motivated politicians. And this is certainly true. It may also be said that the refugees are not rational in hugging their grievance so bitterly that they have even rioted against transfers from tents to more comfortable and permanent settlements. And this is certainly true too.

But it cannot be said that the grievance of the living dead is not real and justifiable and a matter of black shame. Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
As this is written, the Far West is holding its political breath while it waits to see what California Democrats will do (as between Stevenson and Kefauver) at Tuesday's Golden State primary.

The Middle West is all a'twitter over what Iowa Republicans DID Monday in Iowa's primary election.

Here's what they did: By an overwhelming majority (more than two to one at the hour this is written) they renominated Sen. Bourke Hick-enlooper, who has supported the Eisenhower policy of flexible farm price supports, over Dayton Countryman, who pledged himself to HIGH, RIGID farm price supports.

Countryman, who is Iowa's attorney general, had counted especially on heavy backing from the drought area in the southwest part of the state. There are 27 counties in this section. He carried only TWO of them.

IN A congratulatory telegram to his successful opponent, Mr. Countryman said: "The farmers have shown that they are HAPPY by renominating you." That, of course, isn't true. The farmers aren't happy—in Iowa or elsewhere in the United States. Nobody is happy when his business is bad. But the farmers—in Iowa, at least—are much too sensible to be kidded into believing that rigid, high price supports, which have built up huge surpluses that hang over the markets of the future like a dark thundercloud, will MAKE THEIR BUSINESS BETTER.

They know that quick remedies of that sort are apt to KILL the patient. It TOOK courage to oppose rigid, high subsidies for farm prices in a critical election year when it was the general consensus among professional politicians that loss of the big farm states could (and quite possibly would) mean loss of the election. But President Eisenhower has courage. Secretary of Agriculture Benson has courage. Senator Hick-enlooper has courage. Otherwise he wouldn't have supported what looked several months ago like a losing cause. Republican voters in Iowa, including decisive numbers of farmers, proved Monday that

Khrushchev Infuriates German Leader by Unification Views

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
Nikita S. Khrushchev has talked himself into another big dispute.



Charles M. McCann

This time, he has enraged West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer by saying that Russia does not want Germany unified in any circumstances. That is hardly news, Russia has made it plain, by its actions, that it prefers to keep Germany divided.

But at least, the Soviet government has kept up the pretense, in international negotiations, that it really looks forward to unification.

Khrushchev made his no-unification statement to French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau while Pineau and Premier Guy Mollet were in Moscow last month. "You keep your 50 million Germans and we will keep our 17 million," Khrushchev said in effect, referring to the eastern and western parts of Germany.

Khrushchev said Russia didn't even want Germany unified if it were neutralized. Adenauer returned to Bonn, his capital, in a boiling rage.

He said that Khrushchev's statement was impudent and boorish, and showed incredible brutality. Adenauer said he would take up the unification question, in the light of Khrushchev's statement, when he talks to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles in Washington next week.

He also intends, when he gets back to Bonn, to instruct Wilhelm Hass, West German ambassador in Moscow, to take up the issue with new Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri T. Shepilov. Why Mollet decided to tell Adenauer about Khrushchev's statement is something of a mystery.

France itself is not keen on seeing Germany unified without the strictest guarantees against a resurgence of German militarism. In fact, Mollet himself had disturbed Adenauer by saying in an interview published in the American magazine "United States News and World Report" on April 2 that disarmament should be given precedence over German unification.

Approves Of It Khrushchev, commenting on Mollet's statement, said at a Kremlin reception next day that he approved of it. But he added that once world peace had been assured, German unification would be easy.

But making policy statements, in the name of the Kremlin, has become a habit with Khrushchev, despite the fact that his chief role is that of secretary of the Russian Communist Party. In India and Burma, Khrushchev angered Prime Ministers Jawaharlal Nehru and U Nu by his unbridled denunciations of western governments.

On his recent visit of "friendship" to Britain, Khrushchev boasted that Russia will make a hydrogen missile with a hydro-grenade that would be able to hit any city in the world. He also got involved in an angry argument with members of the Labor Party.

It is likely that some of Khrushchev's fellow leaders wish he would keep his lips buttoned a great deal more. Eisenhower To Spend Week End at Gettysburg

Washington—(U.P.)—The White House said today that President Eisenhower expects to spend the week end at his Gettysburg, Pa., farm. The chief executive, weather permitting, will fly to the farm Friday.

they ADMIRE courage that is based on sound principle and sound economics. They went to the polls and voted decisively in favor of the HARD way that means ultimate salvation instead of the easy way that means ultimate RUIN. Maybe that will be a lesson to the demagogic politicians whose motto is "ANYTHING to win the election."

Editorial Comment

WHY SIT ON SEAT BELTS? How safe are safety belts? Some manufacturers who have battered up fleets of cars finding out say that belts reduce angle collision injuries by as much as 80 per cent.

How safe are they when you sit on them? No safer than a parachute in a submarine. And besides, they corrugate the bottoms of the rider.

The buyer of a new car pays extra for the seat belts. He probably buys them because the salesman has convinced him, at least

for the moment, that they save lives. Then the owner uses them for awhile. Maybe his own family does also.

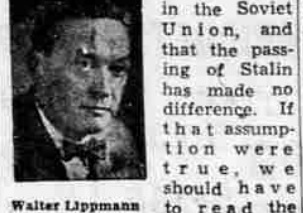
But do people who ride with him? The answer is that they do if the driver does. We've ridden with a number of owners of seat-belted cars. We have yet to see one use the seat belt.

In some cases it's probably just too much trouble. But we'll guess that in more cases it's considered "chicken." It doesn't make sense, but most auto accidents don't either. —Albany Democrat Herald.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

TITO IN MOSCOW Tito's visit to Moscow does not fit very well into the standardized assumption that nothing really changes in the Soviet Union, and that the passing of Stalin has made no difference. If that assumption were true, we should have



Walter Lippmann

reconciliation which is now being celebrated in Moscow as meaning that Tito is returning his country to its former position of a satellite. That is just what is not happening.

There is little doubt that during the past year the Kremlin has worked for this reconciliation, taking the line that it was Stalin, not Tito, who was the heretic who caused the conflict. The issue of Stalin's quarrel with Tito was Stalin's insistence that all Communist states must be satellites and economic colonies of the Soviet Union. Titoism was a national rebellion not against Communism but against the satellite colonialism of Stalin. We know from what Khrushchev told the Poles at Bierut's funeral in March that Stalin's attempt to make a satellite of China nearly caused Mao Tse-tung to break with Moscow.

Tito's present visit to Moscow announces a victory for Titoism in the field of Communist doctrine and, it would appear, in that of Soviet imperial policy. Until after Stalin's death, Titoism was the greatest of all Communist heresies, indeed a hanging offense in Eastern Europe. It is now the new orthodoxy of the Kremlin and it is being expounded to the faithful as the old orthodoxy of Lenin. Tito is not being received in Moscow as a repentant rebel. He is being hailed as the true believer.

THIS is a substantial change, and some kind of propaganda stunt engineered by the public relations experts in Moscow. We deceive only ourselves when we talk that way. For how can the Kremlin be accepting, indeed glorifying, the rebel Tito, unless it has taken into account how this will resound in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and elsewhere where so recently leading Communists have been degraded and hanged for the crime of Titoism? Can anyone imagine how Titoism can be approved for Belgrade while Stalinism continues for Warsaw and Prague and Budapest?

There is evidence, which is not yet conclusive but well attested, that the Kremlin is promoting very substantial changes in the Soviet satellite empire of Eastern Europe. These changes are in the direction of increased national independence, the dis-

mantling of the old economic colonial devices such as the joint stock companies, and a substantial increase in the freedom of the press. The changes in Poland are, I have been told by reliable observers, so impressive that they are beginning to look like a change of the political regime. Perhaps we are witnessing a movement within the Communist orbit from satellite colonialism to Titoist national autonomy. It may be that anti-colonialism has spread to the Soviet orbit.

IF, AS now seems highly probable, the Stalinist satellite policy is being liquidated, then it is plain why the Kremlin is going to such lengths to appease and to woo Tito. In working out the new policy, the existence of a reconciliation between Belgrade and Moscow would be the ace of trumps. Tito would be the symbol and the living proof of how it is possible to have national independence within the Communist orbit. In Stalin's time, Tito was the symbol of rebellion, the proof that national independence and freedom from economic colonial exploitation requires a break with Moscow. Now that the Kremlin is accepting Titoism and Tito is accepting the Kremlin, he symbolizes the change without leaving the Soviet orbit. He is the argument for not breaking with Moscow, and for collaborating with Moscow.

But this does not exhaust the role that Tito is expected to play. Besides being an example to the satellites, he will be a formidable missionary to the neutrals. For many countries it is extremely difficult to follow the Nehru principle of non-alignment with either military coalitions. These countries are already aligned and they do not want to take the risks and make the sacrifices which breaking their alliances would mean.

Tito is the living example of how to be allied with both coalitions, how to be neutralist and yet aligned. No one who knows Western Europe today will, I think, doubt the attractiveness of the Tito example. In Greece, to some degree in Italy, perhaps also in France, there are strong tendencies towards what might be described as re-orientation of policy within the framework of the existing alliance. It is no wonder that Moscow is doing so much to build up the prestige of Tito. We may well ask ourselves whether, given the change from Stalinism inside the Soviet Union, Tito is not on his way to becoming the most important of all the missionaries of Communism.

1956, The New York Herald Tribune Inc. NICHOLS VACATIONS Harman Nichols, author of the Mail Tribune's column, Comment on This and That, is on vacation. His column will be resumed on his return.

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