

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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 14, 1946. (It was Friday) Crater Lake National park will open Saturday, June 15.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Cowmen back from the hills, where they left rock salt at strategic points for steers, report they never saw the alleged beef shortage looking finer, and bawling louder.

20 YEARS AGO: June 14, 1936. (It was Sunday) Lake of the Woods is higher now than at any other time since 1917 and the road from Butte Falls is submerged, according to Karl L. Janouch, supervisor of the Rogue River National forest.

30 YEARS AGO: June 14, 1926. (It was Monday) The coming of the National Guard is one of the big events of the week and the Wednesday surprise bargains of the Medford merchants is another.

40 YEARS AGO: June 14, 1916. (It was Wednesday) S. S. Bullis says the city council will be asked at its next meeting to approve the railroad contract.

What's the Answer?: 1. Time lost from work because of strikes in the first four months of 1956 was less, about the same, or more than in the same months last year? 2. Rio de Janeiro is closer to New York than Lisbon; right or wrong? 3. George Washington was a first inaugurated president in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Annapolis, Md., or his house at Mt. Vernon? 4. Lebanon, a Middle East Arab country, has more Christians than Moslems in its population; right or wrong? 5. More fathers or more mothers are alive in the U. S. today, or about the same number of each? 6. American troops were stationed in Iceland originally to discourage a Nazi or Soviet attack? 7. The ten highest mountains in the world are all in the Himalayan range; right or wrong? The answers: 1. Much more (7.7 million man-days against 5.4 million). 2. Wrong (Rio is 635 miles nearer Lisbon). 3. New York. 4. Right (672,000 Christians and 557,000 Moslems in 1949). 5. More mothers. 6. In July 1941 to guard against Nazi occupation. 7. Right.

U.S. AMBASSADOR CHOSEN: Montevideo, Uruguay—(AP)—The Uruguayan government announced Wednesday that Julio Lacarte-Muro would be appointed ambassador to the United States. He now is ambassador to Bolivia.

Adenauer and Reunification

German reunification seems to have become a standing topic of conversation between President Eisenhower and Chancellor Adenauer.

At the time of Adenauer's last trip to the United States, in June a year ago, the western powers were perturbed about a surprise Soviet bid to the West German statesman to visit Moscow. Adenauer announced in Washington that he would go to Russia, but he rejected in advance any Soviet offer to agree to German reunification in return for a pledge of German neutrality.

MOSCOW established diplomatic relations with West Germany last autumn and then proclaimed the sovereignty of East Germany. Because it was thus in position to negotiate directly with the two governments, fears persisted that pressure from the people for reunification would eventuate in a neutral Germany.

Today the word is that the Kremlin has lost interest in neutralizing Germany. Khrushchev is supposed to have said that he prefers 17 million satellite East Germans to 70 million neutral but reunified Germans. He suspects that neutrality would not keep the latter from driving to recover former German territory now in the hands of Poland.

ADENAUER reportedly is determined to discuss Khrushchev's "brutal and arrogant views" with President Eisenhower. The chancellor repeatedly has declared for revision of Germany's present eastern boundaries, and the Kremlin has consistently insisted that the Oder-Neisse line established at Potsdam must be recognized as permanent.

John L. McCloy, former U. S. High Commissioner to Germany, recently suggested that German renunciation of claims to the lost territories would be the course of wisdom. Fewer than a million Germans remain there, and the exodus is continuing. Abandonment of the claims would help to relieve Poland's fears of German aggression and possibly loosen the chains binding Poland to Russia.—E.R.R.

Conscience of the Senate

On last Washington's Birthday, the Senate decided that the time had come for a thoroughgoing investigation of improper or illegal methods used by lobbyists and others to influence action by Congress. This followed by five days the Eisenhower veto of the natural gas bill because the methods used to get it passed had violated "acceptable standards of propriety" and had endangered public confidence in "the integrity of governmental processes."

One vote was cast against the resolution which authorized the investigation. The dissenter was Sen. Langer (R-N.D.)—a legislator who often disagrees with his colleagues. On this occasion he drew attention to a clause in the resolution which called for a "report to the Senate by Jan. 31, 1957." Langer said the effect would be to delay any action on badly needed changes in the corrupt practices statutes until after the 1956 election.

LANGER was assured that the special committee set up for the probe would proceed with diligence and dispatch; that it would issue interim reports and recommendations; also that the Senate would not wait for a final report but would shortly take up an election reform bill jointly offered by the Senate majority and minority leaders—Sen. Lyndon Johnson, (D-Tex.), and Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif.).

By mid-March, 83 senators had added their names as sponsors of the Johnson-Knowland bill to make a total of 40 Democrats and 45 Republicans. But the bill has not yet been reported for action, and almost nothing has been heard from the special investigating committee appointed in February.

Hence it now looks as if Langer had been right; hope that a new Federal Elections Act of 1956 would be enacted by the present Congress is rapidly diminishing.—E.R.R.

The Weeks Ahead

This is Corset and Brassiere Market Week (June 11-18). According to the Rubber Fabrics company, several thousand department store buyers will be in New York to see the fall styles of "approximately 175 designers of shape insurance." Curiously, it's also Father-Son Week.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce is offering—for 51 cents—a compendium of this year's "Special Days, Weeks and Months," which the Chamber says is "as comprehensive as we can make it." The wealth of detail is almost staggering.

FOR example, next week (June 17-23) is National Bow Tie Week. And the following week (June 24-30) is International White Bread for Health Week, also National Swim for Health Week. Something really to look forward to (June 30-July 5) is National Hillbilly Homecoming Week.

And remember that this whole month is Portable Radio Month, also Dairy Month, also National Ragweed Control Month, also American Fresh-Water Pearl Month. Get to controlling that ragweed and diving for those pearls!—E.R.R.

Multnomah Jury Hears Chief Purcell

Portland—(UP)—Police Chief Jim Purcell was the only witness to appear before the Multnomah county grand jury yesterday in its current probe here. Purcell appeared before the jury in both morning and afternoon sessions. He also appeared Tuesday in response to an invitation tendered by the jury panel.

Greek Scholar, Historian Dies in North Carolina

Wake Forest, N.C., June 14—Services were held here today for Dr. George Washington Paschal, widely known Greek scholar and Baptist historian, who died at his home Wednesday. Paschal, who would have been 87 on July 7, had been ill for several months. He had retired from the faculty of Wake Forest college 16 years ago.

Chou En-Lai Trying To Arrange Talks With Secretary Dulles

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

Chinese Communist Premier Chou En-Lai is trying persistently to arrange a conference with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles.



He wants, for one thing, to talk over the future of Formosa, the island stronghold of the Chinese Nationalists, which his government says it is determined to get by one means or another.

Chou also would like to discuss the situation in Korea, in hope that he can get the United States to withdraw its troops.

But Chou has not shown the slightest sign that he is prepared to negotiate on any basis which would offer hope of settling either the Formosa or the Korea issues.

Nor has he shown that Red China is ready to carry out its promise to free the 13 Americans whom it still holds in prison.

is Sitting Tight: Hence, Dulles is stitting tight, awaiting some indication that Chou really wants to talk business.

What Chou really is after is to get his foot in the door toward the recognition of Red China by the United States and its administration to the United Nations.

American and Chinese Communist representatives have been meeting about once a week in Geneva, Switzerland, ever since last Aug. 1.

The basis for these discussions is the release of American prisoners held in China and other "practical matters affecting both sides."

One of these matters is a proposed declaration that the United States and Red China would not resort to force to settle their disputes.

Prisoners Top Item: To the United States, the first consideration is to win the release of all American prisoners.

It looked, after the negotiations started, that there was hope of success. The Chinese did release 39 Americans.

They promised to release the rest. But they failed to do so, and there has been no progress in the Geneva negotiations since last September.

During all this time Chou, who is the Red Chinese foreign minister, as well as premier, has made it known frequently that he would like to talk to Dulles personally.

It has been disclosed belatedly that Chou's latest bid for a talk with Dulles was made in Geneva May 11.

Dulles has now turned it down. First, he wants the remaining prisoners freed. Secondly, he wants Red China to renounce the use of force as a means of getting Formosa. Chou has made no new offer on the

prisoners. As regards the use of force, Chou wants merely to lose declaration that the two countries should negotiate the future of Formosa peacefully.

It has been disclosed, also belatedly, that Chou on April 9 proposed through Great Britain that a big conference be held to discuss the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea. This proposal was rejected also, through the United Nations command in Korea, on the ground that the Reds will not agree to free elections by which Korea might be unified.

As of now there is no indication that the deadlocks in the Geneva negotiations or the Korean situation can be ended. But Chou keeps on trying to get Dulles into a conference.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE NATION MAKER

Jerusalem—The face is strong-featured and almost square, bright crimson from hard work



under the Negro sun, and oddly framed by two high-standing wings of silver hair. The massive head is far too big for the short, sturdy body. The arms are also very short and muscular, and they are often waved, like flippers, to emphasize a point.

From these details of the outward appearance of David Ben-Gurion, you might suppose that the Prime Minister of Israel cuts a ridiculous figure. But you would be wrong. Even though he so strongly resembles a large, elderly baby, Sir Winston Churchill somehow conveys an overwhelming impression of personal grandeur. And this mysterious trait of the old Englishman who saved his nation is rather conspicuously shared by the old Jew who made his nation.

As Ben-Gurion talks, now philosophically, now with harsh practicality, now with nostalgic recollection of his past struggles, you keep "thinking of Israel's judges (particularly the more belligerent judges) and Israel's prophets (particularly the tough-

er sort of prophets) in the old Bible times.

BEN-Gurion, the sharp, sometimes unscrupulous politician, is there too. So is Ben-Gurion, the leader of such ruthless single-mindedness that he was wholly ready to sacrifice the simple Arab peasantry of Palestine, in order to create the Israeli state. But Nehemiah, for example, was also something of a politician. And Nehemiah was certainly fierce enough towards the "Arabians and the Ammonites and the Ashdodites" when they tried to stop him rebuilding the walls of Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity.

In these days, the Old Testament is hardly news. Yet Western policymakers and every Arab leader ought to study it prayerfully, for there is no other way to understand the spirit of David Ben-Gurion, which is also in large measure the spirit of his people. That spirit is a cardinal political fact in the Middle East; and if you do not take it as a fact, you are bound to make the wildest misjudgments and nourish the most idiotic false hopes.

IT EXPLAINS, in the first place, why Ben-Gurion and most of the other Israeli leaders are not at all averse to living in a state of siege almost indefinitely. The Arab boycott of Israeli trade, the constant menace of attack, would cause most Western statesmen to suffer a nervous collapse within a month. But Ben-Gurion plainly finds danger invigorating, and considers that a state of siege has positive advantages.

"We have gathered in our tribes from all over the earth," he says. "From them we must make our nation. Those who never held a plough must learn to till the soil. Those who were always humble must learn to be proud. It does not hurt for all our people to know that they must rely on themselves and only on themselves. So the new nation comes to birth. We want peace, but not at any price. And if we cannot get real peace for 10 years or 20 years, why we can stand it. And there will be some blessing in it too."

It seems a fantastic statement, in this self-indulgent age. It is made with a slight smile, a quick shrug and the flipper-gesture. But every word of it is plainly meant in deadly earnest. Ben-Gurion is just as serious too, although again he smiles, when he describes how the British Prime Minister tried to persuade him to seek peace, some months ago, by offering important territorial concessions to the Arabs. "I told Sir Anthony Eden representative," he says with a happy grin, "that if he really wanted to take this land from Israel, he had better mobilize the British Army."

THE SPIRIT that breathes through these remarks is the same spirit that animates Ben-Gurion's approach to two problems of the most vivid current interest. One is the problem of border incidents, which was supposed to have been settled, only a few weeks ago, by UN Secretary General Dag Hammarskjöld. If anyone imagines Israeli policy has been changed by Hammarskjöld's mission, he is altogether wrong.

Since the victory over the Arabs in 1948, Israel has always been "troubled," and is being troubled today, by constant pin-pricks along her borders. With or without the toleration of the Arab governments, border crossers steal the harvest here, make off with irrigating pipe or animals or other valuables there, or open fire on an exposed road or even commit a murder somewhere else. The Israeli policy always has been to wait just so long, and then to order one of those major retaliatory operations which have caused so many flare-ups of tension in the last eight years. That is still the Israeli policy.

Ben-Gurion argues that if all the little border incidents went unpunished, their numbers would increase and they would grow progressively more serious "until our people would have no security," he declares grimly, "Israel cannot tolerate

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In the U.S. senate the other day, Oregon's Richard Neuberger made a curiously interesting move. He proposed that federal power commission licenses for SUSPENDED in case where licenses have failed to comply with state law.

His proposal was in the form of an amendment to a bill sponsored by Senator Barrett of Wyoming, which would simply require federal agencies to observe state water laws. Neuberger's amendment goes considerably farther.

He said in introducing it that it would BLOCK construction of the Pelton dam on the Deschutes river by the Portland General Electric company and also a Hell's Canyon dam on the Snake river between Oregon and Idaho that is now under construction by the Idaho Power company.

What looks like a good deed. But he has MIXED motives. It may be that his suspension proposal would strengthen the theory that the states own their own waters, which was shaken by the recent U.S. supreme court decision authorizing the Portland General Electric company to go ahead with the Pelton dam regardless of state objections.

I think, however, that his primary purpose is to block the Pelton dam and the Hell's Canyon dam, both of which are private power projects. Senator Neuberger wants a monopoly of government power in the Columbia Basin, and both the Pelton dam and the Hell's Canyon dam are private power projects.

BY THE same token, although the Syrian government has publicly stated that it would be a casus belli, Ben-Gurion also declared grimly that Israel must proceed this year with the Jordan water diversion scheme. Water is Israel's lifeblood. The proper sharing of the Jordan waters has already been planned. Israel will "explore all avenues to avoid a quarrel." But, says Ben-Gurion, "if the Arabs decide to start a fight over this problem, we shall go to work and damn the consequences."

What then, you ask the old man, if the consequence to Israel is a war between this tiny nation and all the millions of Arabs? And to this he answers that he will never make a preventive war "Because even a bad peace is better than victory in war." But he will not be frightened or blackmailed, either, by his neighbors' power and his neighbors' threats. "Time," he remarks, "is supposed to be on our enemies' side. But in these last eight years, we have doubled in material strength and we have much more than doubled in moral strength, which is the most important strength of all. With all their MIG-15's, I do not think that Arab strength has doubled. You say I am not logical. I answer that only fools look for logic in history. And I tell you, whatever power they may bring against us, Israel will not falter or submit."

ON THIS note ended both the long conversation that I had with this remarkable man. And both times, as I went out of his simple office, I found myself recalling the passage in which Nehemiah describes how he fortified Jerusalem—a passage often proudly quoted in Israel today. "(In) that time," says the Prophet, "half of my servants wrought in the work, and the other half of them held both the spears, the shields and the bows, and the habergeons. . . . They which builded on the walls, and they that bare burdens, and those that laded, every one with one of his hands wrought in work, and with the others held a weapon. For the builders, every one had his sword girded by his side, and so builded." Copyright 1956 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

ton dam and the Hell's Canyon dam are private power enterprises.

Hell's Canyon, in particular, has been made a sacred cause by the proponents of public power.

IT IS certainly a mixed situation.

Down here in Southern Oregon and Far Northern California we believe about as strongly as we can believe in anything that the states own the water. We fear that if the government establishes complete ownership the time will come when water will be moved around from state to state and from watershed to watershed according to the theory of the GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER. We feel—VERY strongly—that the water that falls in our watersheds BELONGS TO US, to be developed by us for our own uses. We feel—DEEPLY—that if anybody wants to use our water he should COME HERE and use it HERE, where it falls in the first place. We are violently opposed to the idea of ANYBODY taking our water away from us for use SOMEWHERE ELSE where population and wealth are greater, and votes are more numerous.

We feel that we'll be better able to protect our water under state ownership than under federal ownership. We have been disturbed by the implications of the supreme court decision in the Pelton dam case.

WE'RE more or less neutral in the resounding, tub-thumping, bonecracking public power battle. We have no objection to Shasta dam, which is a public power project with important reclamation side issues. We have no objection to the federal dams that have been built in the Columbia Basin. As a matter of fact, if the Columbia Basin wants a public power MONOPOLY, we're ready to say that if that's what they want it will be all right with us if they'll just leave us alone.

Down here, the only power development we have is private power development. We want it. We need it. We want more industrial development, and power is an essential for industrial development. We don't want anybody STOPPING the only kind of power development we've been able to get.

SO WE'RE a little uneasy over Neuberger's proposal to STOP private power dams that have already been started. All in all, we greatly prefer Senator Barrett's bill, as it stands, because it proposes simply to require federal agencies to observe state water laws. To us, that seems to cover the situation adequately.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Prior to the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty in 1949, how many defensive alliance agreements—formal pacts to come to the aid of an ally if attacked—had the U.S. made in its history: (a) 1 (b) 11 (c) 110 (d) 1,100? A—1. The U.S. had made only the French Alliance of 1778. All other treaties and agreements were commercial, comity, friendship or peace agreements.

Dr. Robert E. Lee

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