

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
AFFILIATE MEMBER
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, 1946
(It was Wednesday)
Twice daily delivery of first class mail to residential sections of Medford was resumed Monday, according to Postmaster Frank DeSouza.

20 YEARS AGO
July 17, 1936
(It was Friday)
The Medford corporation (Owen-Oregon Lumber company) today paid its Jackson county 1935-36 taxes, amounting to \$87,631.63.

30 YEARS AGO
July 17, 1926
(It was Saturday)
Drilling has begun on the Ancient River property at Rogue River to test the ground for dredge work.

40 YEARS AGO
July 17, 1916
(It was Monday)
A half million dollar benefit to Rogue River valley orchards is estimated as a result of Saturday night's heavy rain.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report.

1. A new Government anti-trust suit has been filed against Du Pont, General Electric, General Motors, Bell Telephone system or Aluminum Co. of America?

2. The Aleutian Islands in the North Pacific are part of Japan, Russia, the U.S., Canada, Denmark or Norway?

3. More shares of stock are traded on a normal day on N.Y. Stock Exchange than on any other, right or wrong?

4. Has the U.S. Supreme Court ever had a member who wasn't a lawyer?

5. The famous Dreyfus Case in France 50 years ago turned on prejudice against Catholics, Jews, British, Russians, Freemasons or Communists?

6. In baseball the distance from home plate to first base is (a) 50, (b) 70, (c) 90 or (d) 110 feet?

7. Most so-called Pennsylvania Dutch are or aren't of Dutch origin?
The answers: 1. General Motors. 2. The U. S. 3. Wrong (but biggest in value). 4. No. 5. Jews. 6. 90 feet. 7. Aren't of German.

Subsidized College Athletics

Tom Harmon is one of the best sports commentators in the business.

But we can't agree with him regarding the punishment of Pacific Coast colleges for violations of the conference rules of cash payments to athletics, particularly football players.

Instead of agreeing with Tom that these fines and penalties have been excessive, we believe they have not been strong enough.

For judging the future by the past the colleges concerned will pay up and the destruction of true college amateurism will go on-and-on, as before, until none is left.

IN FACT if we had anything to say about it—which we of course haven't—we would change the system of coast conference athletics entirely.

There would be no board-and-room tuition, convertible cars, souped-up Fords, cash or any other similar 'handouts' under the table, or over.

There would be only one requirement for admission to any conference college, namely—BRAINS.

We don't mean in the high-brow academic sense, but we do mean that only boys of genuine college MATERIAL would be admitted.

THE great need of this country now, and in the future, in other words, will be for educated men—men of trained minds and developed skills, and only the colleges can supply them. Let the colleges then concentrate more on that service and less on securing promising material for the next "Rose Bowl."

WITH such a standard adopted and enforced, we would favor outdoor sports, as a compulsory part of the college curriculum, and the best coaching system available to develop the best teams, on the gridiron, on the river, on the track, etc., that the material available would permit.

Then we would have the college emphasis where it belongs on brains, not on brawn, and college graduates prepared for some service more useful, and eventually far more remunerative than joining up, for a brief period, with the "Red Skins" or the "Yankees."

ONE very desirable by-product of such a program would be placing the colleges of the conference, large and small, rich and not so rich, on a more equal footing. California, for example, would not be able so readily to out-bid Oregon year after year, when it came to gathering in the best "Prep" and High School material, for track, baseball or football. In the field of brains rather than brawn, the two states competitively would be more on a par.

Where young men of demonstrated college material, and their families lacked, however, the financial resources needed for a college education, cash scholarships of course should be provided. But they should be SCHOLARSHIPS, based upon the young man's ability to think, rather than his ability to run the 100 under 10 seconds flat.

But the one big advantage of some such system over the present bounty system, would be in the elimination of hypocrisy and double dealing on one hand, and the utilization of our college system in harmony with the needs of the country, in this confused and turbulent world, on the other.—R.W.R.

A 64 Cent Question

As expected Governor Elmo Smith opposes the federal high-dam at Hell's Canyon and favors the two or three small dams proposed by the Idaho Power company.

The Oregon Journal—also to no one's surprise—takes a similar stand.

Their reasons are alike but not identical. Both however agree that Idaho would get the main benefit of the federal project, and this would be unfair to Oregon—so on the basis of self-interest down with the Hell's Canyon proposal.

WHAT did they expect? The Snake river and tributaries being principally in Idaho would naturally give the maximum benefit to that state just as the projects on the Columbia river give the maximum benefits to Oregon and Washington. Yet, as we recall, Idaho never fought the Columbia developments. Why should Oregon fight maximum power from Snake river developments? What helps one part of the western coast helps us all.

Moreover a high dam at Hell's Canyon would benefit Eastern Oregon particularly the counties of Wallowa, Union, Baker, Malheur, Grant and Harney, while the Idaho Power company proposal would not benefit them at all.

This is not only our opinion. It was the official judgment of Wm. J. Costello, Special Examiner of the Federal Power Commission, who after a thorough and exhaustive survey disposed of the Idaho Power claims as follows, quote:

"The prospects as reflected in this record, for the sale in the Northwest of the large amounts of excess power that would be available from the three projects (Idaho Power company) at rates which would equal the cost of the power are so feeble as to be worthy of no consideration."

IT WAS the same official examiner who said there was, of course, no doubt that the federal project would supply more power in the area covered than the Idaho Power company's three small dams.

If the Examiner Costello doesn't know what he is talking about why does the F.P.C. keep him in their employ?

Of course he does. He is and has been telling the truth. But the F.P.C. disregard him, and the present Governor and the Oregon Journal follow suit.

Why? Well we can't give \$64,000 for the correct answer but we would give 64 cents.—R.W.R.

Soviet-West German Relations In Bad Way; Ambassador Leaves

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent
Diplomatic relations between Soviet Russia and West Germany are in very bad way.

There is even speculation in some European diplomatic quarters over the possibility of a break in relations. That seems most unlikely. But it would not be surprising if the Kremlin declares open warfare soon on tough old West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

The recall last week-end of Valerian A. Zorin, the Soviet ambassador to West Germany, was a clear indication of the enmity Adenauer has fomented in Russia in the last few months.

Admission of Error The recall also was a tacit admission that the Soviet government blundered in sending Zorin to Bonn in the first place.

Adenauer went to Moscow last September to establish diplomatic relations between his government and Russia. There was considerable anxiety at that time that West Germany's ties with the Western Allies might be weakened seriously as the result.

It soon developed, however, that Adenauer consented to the establishment of relations only as a means of pursuing his No. 1 goal—the unification of Germany.

He started to visit West German officials, by-passing the West German Foreign office, and to attend all sorts of public gatherings from concerts to beer evenings. He entertained lavishly.

Given Freeze-Out All he succeeded in doing was to antagonize Adenauer. He was given freeze-out treatment.

Hence it was not a startling development when Zorin visited Adenauer Saturday and told him he was going back to Moscow to take up another post. Zorin did not say who would be his successor—if the Kremlin intends to name any successor at this time.

Adenauer has referred to world Communism in recent weeks as the No. 1 enemy of Germany. His foreign minister, Heinrich Brentano, reminded Russia in a speech on July 1 that West Germany wants back the territory east of the Oder-Neisse rivers line which Poland now occupies.

Adenauer and Brentano have said firmly that they will not negotiate with the East German Communist regime on unification. An East German delegation arrived in Moscow Monday to conduct "important negotiations." This may be the Kremlin's first move in an anti-Adenauer campaign.

Zorin arrived in Bonn last Dec. 20. He had hardly unpacked his bags when he embarked on a campaign to build himself up with West Germans and undermine Adenauer's regime.

He started to visit West German officials, by-passing the West German Foreign office, and to attend all sorts of public gatherings from concerts to beer evenings. He entertained lavishly.

Given Freeze-Out All he succeeded in doing was to antagonize Adenauer. He was given freeze-out treatment.

Hence it was not a startling development when Zorin visited Adenauer Saturday and told him he was going back to Moscow to take up another post. Zorin did not say who would be his successor—if the Kremlin intends to name any successor at this time.

Adenauer has referred to world Communism in recent weeks as the No. 1 enemy of Germany. His foreign minister, Heinrich Brentano, reminded Russia in a speech on July 1 that West Germany wants back the territory east of the Oder-Neisse rivers line which Poland now occupies.

Adenauer and Brentano have said firmly that they will not negotiate with the East German Communist regime on unification. An East German delegation arrived in Moscow Monday to conduct "important negotiations." This may be the Kremlin's first move in an anti-Adenauer campaign.

Zorin arrived in Bonn last Dec. 20. He had hardly unpacked his bags when he embarked on a campaign to build himself up with West Germans and undermine Adenauer's regime.

He started to visit West German officials, by-passing the West German Foreign office, and to attend all sorts of public gatherings from concerts to beer evenings. He entertained lavishly.

Given Freeze-Out All he succeeded in doing was to antagonize Adenauer. He was given freeze-out treatment.

Hence it was not a startling development when Zorin visited Adenauer Saturday and told him he was going back to Moscow to take up another post. Zorin did not say who would be his successor—if the Kremlin intends to name any successor at this time.

Adenauer has referred to world Communism in recent weeks as the No. 1 enemy of Germany. His foreign minister, Heinrich Brentano, reminded Russia in a speech on July 1 that West Germany wants back the territory east of the Oder-Neisse rivers line which Poland now occupies.

Adenauer and Brentano have said firmly that they will not negotiate with the East German Communist regime on unification. An East German delegation arrived in Moscow Monday to conduct "important negotiations." This may be the Kremlin's first move in an anti-Adenauer campaign.

Zorin arrived in Bonn last Dec. 20. He had hardly unpacked his bags when he embarked on a campaign to build himself up with West Germans and undermine Adenauer's regime.

Matter of Fact

THE CHICKENS COME HOME
Washington—All sorts of elaborate theories have been put forward to justify the very heavy reductions in the armed forces which have been proposed by Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson and Admiral Arthur Radford, chairman of The Joint Chiefs of Staff.

But there is hardly an informed man in the Pentagon who has the slightest private doubt that the theories are just so much camouflage for the following simple facts.

The Eisenhower administration came to power committed to lower taxes and balance the budget. Both laudable objectives have been achieved, largely thanks to the "new look" at defense policy, which has permitted very sharp reductions in previously planned defense levels.

Even the "new look," however, would not have permitted a balanced budget for the current fiscal year if it had not been for an artificial process of "one shot" defense reductions.

For the current fiscal year the armed services were told, in effect, to live off their capital in order to permit a balanced budget.

But it is not possible to live off capital forever. On the contrary, artificially low defense spending for one fiscal year spells artificially high defense spending for the next.

Moreover, certain military hardware—like the B-52 heavy bomber—is reaching the stage where it must be bought and paid for. Thus the Administration's fiscal chickens are suddenly coming home to roost.

THE powers that be in the Administration have been horrified by the size of these unwelcome birds. For example, in order to maintain the agreed-upon force levels for the air force (which many air officers, like Gen. Curtis LeMay, consider already grossly inadequate) it will be necessary to up air force spending a cool \$6 billion in the next fiscal year.

Similarly, the artificial savings must also be made up in the next fiscal year. Preliminary estimates by the services have put the overall increase in the neighborhood of \$12 billion. Final and official estimates must be submitted to Secretary Wilson by Oct. 1.

Any such increase would of course knock the budget for the next fiscal year into a cocked hat. It would also knock into a cocked hat the Administration's budget-balancing boasts, which are counted on heavily as campaign material for this election year.

SECRETARY Wilson has thus ordered that defense estimates for the next fiscal year be held down to about the current level, or at most only a billion or so more. Because the current level is artificial, there is one other way that this can be done, other than by abandoning the 137-wing air force program, to which the Administration is absolutely committed.

It can only be done by the kind of very sharp reduction in military manpower which Wilson and Radford have been proposing to the dismayed Joint Chiefs. It is well to understand what a cut in manpower of 500,000 to 800,000 men would mean. It would mean a large scale withdrawal of American forces from Europe, which would drive the last nail into NATO's coffin.

In a large sense, it would also mean that the United States had passed the point of no return in total dependence on the Strategic Air Command's ability to deliver hydrogen bombs to enemy targets.

No sensible man disputes that SAC must have the power to deliver its hydrogen bombs, if the worst comes to the worst. But it is highly significant that Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, has joined the army and navy chiefs in protesting the proposed cuts. As an high air force official has remarked, "We don't want to be left all alone with SAC."

THE meaning of being left all alone with SAC was spelled out in Lt. Gen. James Gavin's recent testimony before the Senate Air Power Subcommittee. A hydrogen attack on the Soviet empire would result, Gavin said, in "several hundred million deaths from radioactive fallout." The deaths would "extend well back into western Europe," or deep into Asia, "depending on which way the wind blew."

Thus, in case of future local Communist aggression, the United States would be left with the choice of killing several hundred million people, including our friends, or doing nothing at all. The Administration's much-vaunted "new look," in short, threatens to leave this country in the hopeless situation of a policeman armed only with a weapon which, if used, will destroy not only the criminal at which it is aimed, but several city blocks round about.

(Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

Parties Will Vie For 'Nationality' Voters

Washington (CQ)—Republicans and Democrats will bid for the big bloc of "nationality votes" in the 1956 election on two issues: liberation of satellite nations and liberalization of immigration laws.

Strategists of the two parties agree these are the topics of greatest concern to first- and second-generation Americans. The proportion of the population they represent is shrinking, but it is still large enough to swing weight in an election.

The 1950 census found about seven of every 100 Americans were born abroad. Another 15 of every 100 were children of immigrants. Together, this "foreign white stock" composed almost one-quarter of the nation's population.

Block's Importance But this national percentage does not begin to indicate the importance of nationality bloc voting in areas where first- and second-generation Americans are concentrated.

For instance, New York's 24th Congressional district—in the Bronx—had 105,637 foreign-born white residents in 1950. Tennessee's 7th district, on the other hand, counted only 407. The proportion of first- and second-generation Americans ranged from 3 per 1,000 in Mississippi's 1st district to 999 per 1,000 in New York City's 21st district.

To check on this range of influence, Congressional Quarterly computed the foreign white stock percentage for every district in the country.

Here are the highlights of that survey: 25 or More Per Cent One hundred and fifty-eight districts have 25 per cent or more first- and second-generation Americans in their population. These districts are represented by 76 Democrats and 82 Republicans in the House of Representatives in 1956. Fifty of these Congressmen elected in 1954—36 Democrats and 14 Republicans—represent districts where more than half the population is foreign white stock.

By contrast, the 277 districts with less than 25 per cent foreign white stock elected 156 Democrats and 121 Republicans. Two-thirds of these under-25 per cent districts are in rural and small town areas. Of these, 117 are in the South, all but 10 of them safe Democratic strongholds.

On the other hand, the 158 districts where immigrants' families are concentrated are mainly city districts; only 22 of them are composed of rural areas or small towns.

This strategic location, rather than sheer numbers, gives the nationality blocs their political power. One party leader told Congressional Quarterly, "They can swing the big cities, like New York and Chicago, that swing the big states that swing the Presidential election."

Vote Contrast An indication of the politicians' awareness of the potency of this bloc can be seen in the 1953 House vote on the Refugee Relief Act: 127 Representatives from districts with more than 25 per cent foreign white stock voted for the bill; only 15 voted against.

By contrast, Representatives from the under-25 per cent dis-

tricts voted against the measure, 93-170. There was no significant difference between Republicans and Democrats in this pattern.

While Republicans have an 82-76 edge in Representatives from districts with high percentages of foreign white stock, they hold their seats less securely than do the Democrats.

Thirty of the Republicans won by margins of 5 per cent or less in 1954. Only 10 of the Democrats could be defeated by a similar vote shift.

Counter Claims Democrats will bid for the nationality bloc votes by claiming the Republicans have reneged on their pledge to "liberate" the satellite nations and have given only "lip service" to the campaign for freer immigration.

Republicans will assert a Democratic-controlled Congress has blocked President Eisenhower's repeated pleas for liberalized immigration laws. They also will maintain the Administration's "peaceful liberation" policy offers the best hope for a lifting of the Iron Curtain.

The GOP is prepared to summon again the ghosts of the Yalta conference, which Republicans say led to "the enslavement of Eastern Europe." The Democrats' reply will be that the "false optimism and fraternalization" of the more recent Geneva Conference were "a disaster for the free world."

(Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Editorial Comment

OREGON SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL
Annual fairs, festivals and celebrations crowd the calendar. Most of them are important only in a small area, and few of more than state or regional interest.

Outstanding among the latter is the Oregon Shakespearean Festival at Ashland, which opens August 1 and runs for a month. If recollection is correct it was once known as the Ashland Shakespearean Festival. Now, more appropriately, the name of the state is used. But its importance is more than statewide, for it is the only thing of the kind in the west and the plays of Shakespeare are staged in America's first Elizabethan theater.

One reason why the Oregon Shakespearean Festival is important is that it fills a need. Its founding 21 years ago was timely, for even then the time had gone by when students in any small college town could go to the local theater and see Shakespeare played by Charles B. Hanford, Frederick Warde or Louis James, or by Walter Hampden who came on a little later.

There are still good Shakespearean actors, but they are rarely seen in person, for long ago the pictures practically put the road shows out of business. Occasionally a fine presentation of Shakespeare may be seen on television. But the intimate touch that used to be offered by the traveling troupe, in a way serving as a living link in the Shakespeare tradition, isn't there.

The festival at Ashland restores that intimacy, and the plays, for which fine talent and capable directors are assembled, are worth traveling across the state, or several states, to see.—Salem Capital Journal.

IN the old days of the West, it wasn't enough just to HAVE a six-gun. If you were to protect yourself in the sudden pinches, you had to be proficient in the use of it. To be proficient, you had to do a lot of practice shooting. That's what we're doing when we conduct tests of our nuclear weapons. Until the face of world affairs changes quite a little, we'd better keep it up.

AS FOR Nehru of India and Tito of Yugoslavia, who are pleading with us to call off the testing of our nuclear weapons, I don't trust their motives. They have too much admiration for Russia and too little admiration for us.

BIRDS of a feather flock together, and Nehru and Tito have been doing a lot of flocking together with the Russians lately.

BACK in Kansas City the other day, three teen-age boys were wandering around looking for something to do when they came upon a 1,000-foot television tower. The challenge was irresistible. So, being American boys, they started to climb it.

The youngest, aged 15, got a bit woody at the 300-foot mark, and lay down on a catwalk. The other two, aged 16 and 17, kept on going until they reached the 900-foot level. By that time, some 20 cops had gathered around. One cop climbed up to the 300-foot level and helped the woody youngest boy down. The others managed to descend under their own power.

Back on the ground, the oldest boy explained: "We just wanted to see how it looked looking down." The cops looked him on a charge of creating a public disturbance, and turned the younger ones over to their parents.

IT WAS reprehensible, of course. The boys shouldn't have done it.

But the impulse they followed was much the same as the impulse that started Columbus sailing westward across the Atlantic. He just wanted to see if the world was round, so that a ship could circumnavigate it, or if it was flat so that somewhere out to the west he and his ship would sail over the edge of it into the never-never land.

If American boys ever lose the impulse to "see how it will look from the top looking down," they will be safer, but the spirit of adventure that has carried our country so far will be badly dulled.

withdrawal of American forces from Europe, which would drive the last nail into NATO's coffin. In a large sense, it would also mean that the United States had passed the point of no return in total dependence on the Strategic Air Command's ability to deliver hydrogen bombs to enemy targets.

No sensible man disputes that SAC must have the power to deliver its hydrogen bombs, if the worst comes to the worst. But it is highly significant that Gen. Nathan Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, has joined the army and navy chiefs in protesting the proposed cuts. As an high air force official has remarked, "We don't want to be left all alone with SAC."

THE meaning of being left all alone with SAC was spelled out in Lt. Gen. James Gavin's recent testimony before the Senate Air Power Subcommittee. A hydrogen attack on the Soviet empire would result, Gavin said, in "several hundred million deaths from radioactive fallout." The deaths would "extend well back into western Europe," or deep into Asia, "depending on which way the wind blew."

Thus, in case of future local Communist aggression, the United States would be left with the choice of killing several hundred million people, including our friends, or doing nothing at all. The Administration's much-vaunted "new look," in short, threatens to leave this country in the hopeless situation of a policeman armed only with a weapon which, if used, will destroy not only the criminal at which it is aimed, but several city blocks round about.

(Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

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.

Another "Lost Mine"

To the Editor: Another early day saga of southern Oregon frontier life of the stage coach days, related to this writer by one of the early pioneers, was the escapade around the time of 1870, of a questionable character who had been under suspicion for horse stealing. In those days the foothills were practically free of any underbrush.

Anyway this fugitive fleeing from justice, took to the hills in a South westerly direction from Gasburg what is now the town of Phoenix. While on a high ridge keeping a lookout, the renegade came across an immensely rich lode of gold bearing ore. Having some friends around the Stage Station he decided to contact them at dark.

It is said he took one, on a moonlit night, up in the hills to show him his secret. There it was in plain view of the two men alight, and the finder took off for parts unknown in a few days, after the fury of a search had been made by the local law officials and the excitement had calmed down.

The "silent friend" of the would be criminal set out to stake a claim on the lode one day shortly afterward and to his astonishment never could find the same ridge.

Whether the discovery was ever concealed by either one of the two men that night will forever remain a question. There it is, yet probably grown over in tall brush.

Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman, Apt. 1, Medford, Ore.

Jehovah Will Win
To the Editor: Jerusalem's present peace is temporary. Eventually all nations will be gathered against Jerusalem to battle and the city shall be taken. Later Jehovah will fight against the invaders, defeating them and becoming King of all the earth. Then Jerusalem shall dwell safely. See Zechariah, chapter 14, American Standard Version Bible.

A. R. Stewart, 67 Ocean St., Medford Ct. 24, Mass.

Neuberger Informed Of Governor's Stand

Washington (U.P.)—Gov. Elmo Smith of Oregon has informed Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, (D-Ore.) he opposes construction of a federal dam in Hells canyon.

Neuberger asked Smith for his stand recently in questioning a statement of opponents that the governors of Washington, Idaho and Oregon oppose the federal projects.

Smith said in a letter to Neuberger he agrees with the Federal Power commission construction of three dams at the site by the Idaho Power company is "more beneficial."

Neuberger said Smith's stand means he is "in step with the tune called by the Idaho Power company."

Congressional Quiz

Q—Gov. Arthur B. Langlie of Washington will be the keynote speaker at the 1956 Republican convention. Who was the Republican keynote speaker in 1952?
A—Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Consult
MR. INSURANCE FRED BRENNAN
Just when it looks like a profitable year, a couple of beef cattle are stolen, my tractor is hit on the highway, or my combine is damaged. Can livestock and farm machinery be insured so we can avoid these disappointing losses?

MEDFORD INSURANCE AGENCY
Phone 2-4940