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Editorial Correspondence . . .

Paul Smiths, N. Y., May 27th—Did you ever hear of Paul Smiths college?
Neither did we.
But there is such a college of 300 souls and the owner of Rice Mountain Lodge where we are staying is a professor of history and languages there. He is also coach of the skiing team. Skiing is a popular sport around here and with good reason for they have more snow here than at Crater Lake and THE tourist season is about the same—from June to October.

This is the tourist section of Upper New York known in general as "The Adirondacks." There are a few small farms, a few small towns, a few small pulp mills, many large estates (owned mostly by New Yorkers), but the big business is the tourist trade. The area is dotted with small taverns, motor camps, guest-houses and the like, but there are no golf courses nearer than Lake Placid and Saranac. In that section are the large estates—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has one—and the attractive summer homes. It is a more picturesque country than this, and gets the cream of the crop as far as tourists are concerned.

Dr. McKee—he is the owner of the lodge—had to drive his teen-age daughter over to Saranac Saturday where she joined her co-members of the Saranac High School Glee club, for a bus trip to Potsdam where a district contest was held. Saranac got an "A" rating which is tops, and Susan—that is the daughter—said some of the girls were so delighted they cried—she was delighted too, but she did NOT cry.

Susan wouldn't.
She is a living example of the fact that good health is the cornerstone of beauty. Or at least there can be no real beauty without it. She is the picture of good health—bright, clear blue eyes, pink cheeks and inexhaustible vitality.
She doesn't think much of boys either on or off the glee club. In fact, those on the club don't take music seriously, they just horse around. The girl sopranos aren't much better, few of them can even read music, they just sing by ear and try to follow the tune. It is different with the girl altos, they take music seriously and sing music as it should be sung. Susan is an alto.

On the return trip near sunset, Dr. McKee spied on the edge of the highway what he thought to be a collie dog sitting on his haunches and speculatively surveying the motor traffic. Coming nearer he discovered the dog was really a red fox. He must have been a pretty dumb Reynard, for sitting there, with cars whizzing by around 80 miles an hour, he was in more danger than he would be sitting on the Lake Clear r.r. platform at the start of the hunting season.

This incident gives some indication of the abundant wildlife around here—there are more deer than dairy cows, more wolves and foxes than pet dogs, and a varmint on the MacArthur place known as a cross between a wolf and a dog, resembling somewhat a large and fierce type of coyote. There is a bounty on this predatory beast's head.

Sounds like a hunter's paradise, but in our brief experience roaming around the place we find certain flies in the amber, such as nasty flies, big and little, mosquitoes about the size of humming birds and snakes galore, none of the venomous variety, but your correspondent suffers from an allergy for any kind of snake, particularly when stepping on one in the long-grass meadow!

Saturday drove up to Malone in our "Drive-Yourself" Chevy to do some shopping. Like Medford, Malone has Woolworth and Newberry stores cheek-by-jowl, a couple of dry goods stores and a couple for wet goods. It also has a couple of hotels and the usual plenitude of drug stores. Quite a town after Paul Smiths and Lake Clear junction.

It began Saturday the stores and streets were crowded but we were lucky to find a parked car moving out just as we drove up. With Canada only a few miles away we were not surprised to find many Canadian cars parked along the curb.
Not so long ago Americans near the line shopped in Canada but now with the Canadian dollar at a premium and prices consequently higher, many Canadians do their week end shopping in the U.S.A.

The St. Lawrence Power Project is booming this section of New York state and Ontario, Canada. There are nearly ten thousand now employed in the Massena area, and needless to say they have to be housed, clothed and fed.
We don't believe there is a Socialist or Communist among them, but according to the accepted G.O.P. creed they are working to destroy private enterprise, rugged individualism, and the cherished "American way of life," for the Private Power combine is not putting a cent in this history-making public power development and won't get a cent out of it.

No wonder the Honorable Richard Nixon thinks Governor Dewey, who favored this St. Lawrence project and campaigned for it, won't have a chance against him at the next Republican national convention!—R.W.R.

Memorial Day

For many years, a poem by Walt Mason, entitled "Little Green Tents," was printed in "Ye Smudge Pot" column of the Mail Tribune each Memorial day.
The columnist was the late Arthur Perry, and he took this means of paying tribute to the "Boys in Blue" (and Grey) for whom Memorial day was instituted.

The poem, surely familiar to all the "old timers" hereabouts, follows:

LITTLE GREEN TENTS
THE LITTLE GREEN TENTS, WHERE THE SOLDIERS SLEEP, AND THE SUNBEAMS PLAY, AND THE WOMEN WEEP, ARE COVERED WITH FLOWERS TODAY; AND BETWEEN THE TENTS WALK THE WEARY FEW, WHO WERE YOUNG AND STALWART IN SIXTY-TWO, WHEN THEY WENT TO THE WAR AWAY.
THE LITTLE GREEN TENTS ARE BUILT OF SOD, AND THEY ARE NOT LONG, AND THEY ARE NOT BROAD, BUT THE SOLDIERS HAVE LOTS OF ROOM; AND THE SOD IS PART OF THE LAND THEY SAVED, WHEN THE FLAG OF THE ENEMY DARKLY WAVED, THE SYMBOL OF DOLE AND DOOM.
THE LITTLE GREEN TENT IS A THING DIVINE; THE LITTLE GREEN TENT IS A COUNTRY'S SHRINE, WHERE PATRIOTS KNEEL AND PRAY; AND THE BRAVE MEN LEFT, SO OLD, SO FEW, WERE YOUNG AND STALWART IN SIXTY-TWO WHEN THEY WENT TO THE WAR AWAY.

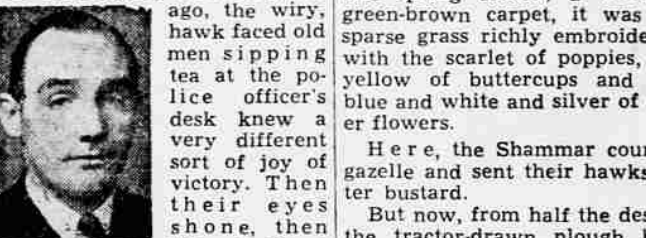
Editorial Comment

ANOTHER KICK IN THE TEETH
Proponents of effective control over billboards in the new super-highway system received another kick in the teeth Thursday. The setback came in the report of a U.S. House of Representatives report on the sign-board control bill.
The report allows states to regulate billboards along the interstate system on a project or part of a project basis. Originally, supporters of stricter control had felt such control was necessary on a nationwide basis.
Under the proposal reported out by the subcommittee on roads and highways, states will receive a bonus of three-fourths of one per cent additional in federal funds for each project kept free of billboards.
Those working for more effective control, including Senator Neuberger of Oregon, had felt complete statewide regulation would have been far better and more effective than permitting it piecemeal or on a project basis.
(Under the so-called "compromise" report, for instance, the state of Oregon can allow boards on that section of Highway 99 between Eugene and Albany, and ban them on the portion from Albany to Salem.)
Neuberger reports that the attitude of members of the subcommittee on the question made it clear the report would have had to include the "compromise" or nothing at all.
Apparently those members of the subcommittee who did not agree with the majority feel a half a loaf is better than none. At the present time there is no federal regulation in this



Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

BLACK TENTS OF THE SHAMMAR
Hatra, Iraq — In the mud-plastered desert police station, the atmosphere is rich with Bedouin jubilation.



In their young days, 40 years ago, the wiry, hawk-faced old men sipping tea at the police officer's desk knew a very different sort of joy of victory. Then their eyes shone, and they exchanged congratulations, because with sword and spear, in wild night combat amongst the black tents, the men of the Shammar had gloriously defeated raiders from the great rival desert tribe, the Aneizah.

But now the defeated raiders are a sharp Mosul lawyer and his still sharper business partner, who can still be seen fleeing across the desert in a baby blue American sedan. Sheikh Turki, leader of the Frit (the name means "devil") clan of the Shammar, sums up the victory briskly and neatly:

"They tried to steal our land—10,000 dunhams of land good for wheat. They wished to grow their wheat there with their tractors and their combines. But now it will be our wheat that grows there, and if we are wise, the tractors and combines will be ours as well."

SHEIKH TURKI looks for as sent to his leader, the chief of all the Shammar, Sheikh Ahmed Ajil Al-Yawar. Sheikh Ahmed smiles in answer. And well he might, for he was himself the bold pioneer of the mechanized dry-farming of wheat and barley that is now beginning to transform the life of his people.

Outwardly, you might suppose that nothing was altered. Even Sheikh Ahmed, the master of Oneiwh, the largest and most profitable mechanized farming operations in the modern world, but he still wears the long robe, the gold embroidered mantle and the white headcloth of the desert. As befits the leader of a thousand households, with 20,000 camels and 100,000 sheep, Sheikh Turki has his own armed guard—a handsome young tribesman with flashing eyes who wears his cartridge bandolier and carries his rifle with warlike pride.

But when the legal conference in the police station at last breaks up, Sheikh Turki's guard also proves to be the proud driver of Sheikh Turki's pickup truck. Sheikh Ahmed takes the wheel of the American automobile he reserves for desert use—he has a new Rolls Royce in Baghdad. There is no racing dromedary anywhere in sight when the party sets off for the next rendezvous, at the camp of another Shammar clan leader, Sheikh Dhaheer El-Mutrakh.

Police Union Takes Complaint To Court

Tacoma — The city's 33 detectives and the police union took their long-standing pay complaints to court Wednesday.
The detectives and Union local 252 obtained an injunction in Pierce County Superior court against City Manager David Rowland and Personnel Director Stan Bixel to prevent a scheduled examination of police sergeant. Arguments on the action are set for June 6.

The injunction is a climax to a long fight between the police union and city government, in which the City Council finally ruled against the union.
Detectives want pay equal to that of police sergeants and have argued against plans by police and city officials for four supervisory sergeant in the detective division.

IN ANOTHER corner of the tent, as these words are written, Sheikh Ahmed and a group of lesser leaders of the Shammar are discussing the best way to modernize the ancient Shammar law of the blood price. Looking out at ancient Hatra's towering but broken columns, one reflects that the immense change now coming to the desert is not the first change the desert has seen.

One wonders whether the new change will work well or ill—for the problems involved are very thorny and very grave. But with all of Iraq rushing out of the past into the present, one can see the sense of Sheikh Ahmed's shrewd remark that "if my people do not change, they will become human curiosities, cut off from the rest of their country as you have cut off your red Indians."

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Evidence of Advance Planning Seen in Anti-U.S. Formosa Riot

Washington—The United States sees some evidence that the recent anti-American disorders on Formosa may have been planned, it was disclosed today.

Officials said the Chinese Nationalist government and American authorities are still looking into the causes of the May 24 riots. There is no indication yet that any particular group sparked the action, they said.

Evidence pointing toward planning includes appearance at the riots of small flags, anti-

American automobile stickers, advance "tips" to some Americans to stay off the streets and a recording played at the scene that had been prepared in advance by a Chinese radio station.

Also some carefully prepared posters were seen in the area before the rioting became widespread. Evidence gathered so far on the Formosa riots does not show any evidence of Communist backing. Officials said possible instigators include extremist Chinese who want to attack the Red China mainland and believe the United States is preventing it, and Chinese or Formosans who simply don't like to see American soldiers on their territory.

Riots by Chinese on Formosa were touched off by the court-martial acquittal of an American GI accused of killing a Formosan he allegedly caught peeping at his wife in a shower. At the height of the rioting the American embassy and U.S. Information Agency office in Taipei, Formosa, were sacked and several Americans beaten.

One poster, written in Chinese and English, was carried by the widow of the man shot by the GI. She appeared early in the day in front of the American embassy before real trouble started, officials here said.

There is no evidence advance plans were made to ransack the embassy although information still is being gathered on this point, it was said.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told a news conference Wednesday there is "no evidence" to show the Chinese Nationalist government itself supported the disorders. But he added:

"Perhaps they were not so vigilant as they might have been to try to take measures to keep the situation under control. They may have miscalculated the explosive character of the situation and of the crowds who gathered in front of the various United States buildings."

agreement about armaments, which fixes their size or stipulates how or when they may be used, is tantamount to a military guarantee of the existing military boundaries between the two coalitions.

This will, so runs the argument, reduce, perhaps remove, the pressure upon the Soviet Union to permit the reunification of the two Germans. It will throttle down the pressure in Eastern Europe for the withdrawal of the Red Army. It will, at the same time, reduce the pressure of anxiety in Western Europe, including Western Germany, and so make these countries less disposed to carry the burden of the NATO military establishment. It will stimulate the American demand to cut the budget at the expense of the military services and of foreign aid.

As against all these risks, the President had decided that the risks and the costs of not negotiating may be still greater. I do not see how he could have decided differently. For how, if he is faced with a serious offer to negotiate, can the President of the United States refuse to negotiate? Can he say that we do not want an agreement when he and the two Presidents before him have so often declared that we do want one? Too much has been said by too many responsible men, and it is now impossible for the President to take a stand against an agreement on armaments.

The President can argue about the substance of any particular agreement. But he must argue sincerely, that is to say, with the hope of reaching an agreement and not with a concealed intention of preventing an agreement.

IF WE LOOK at the case against an agreement, it is not fair to ask whether he does not rest on a strange and dangerous assumption—that if tensions are relaxed, if the fear of war is reduced, the advantages will go to the Communist powers and the disadvantages to the non-Communists? Is this our true measure of the world? Must we really believe that with less fear and anxiety and tension we shall languish while the totalitarian states will flourish?

Surely this assumption, which turns our moral conviction upside down, is itself a morbid symptom of the existing tensions manifesting itself in a profound lack of confidence in our own institutions and in our own people.

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Today and Tomorrow By Walter Lippmann

A BIG DECISION
While Mr. Stassen was back in Washington, he was given fresh instructions. They marked a recognition on the part of the President that for the first time in the long history of talking about disarmament, we are in sight of a negotiation. What Mr. Stassen has found in his recent meetings with the Russians is that they are acting as men would act who wished to strike a bargain and not merely to publish statements.

This is something very new, and it has forced us to face questions that we have not had to face before. By long habit we had come to take it for granted that neither side really believed that an agreement was possible, and that, therefore, we were all free to make proposals without asking ourselves seriously what we would think if the Russians accepted them. Now, with Mr. Stassen reporting that he is on the verge of a negotiation, we find ourselves in a game where the chips mean real money, and the stakes are high.

The great question, on which the President has had to decide the answer, is whether to start down the road of negotiation. This is a question at the highest level of policy. It is a much bigger question than the one which Admiral Bradford raised when he said publicly that he did not want to make an agreement because he did not trust the Russians to carry it out.

THE REAL question is whether it is wise to make an agreement that would be self-enforcing. There is not much doubt that we can insist on safeguards against the secret violation of an agreement. The seriously debatable question is whether in the kind of limited agreement which may be possible the political risks of a relaxation of the tension are greater than the political and economic advantages.

What is there to be said against making an agreement which contains the necessary technical safeguards? In the last analysis, the argument is that if you agree to limit armaments before you have done anything to settle the great issues, you have in effect accepted the present division of the world. Any

nothing can be more certain than this:
The sooner we can get our troops off foreign soil—which can come about only when our allies and associates in the free world are willing to accept responsibility for maintaining their own liberties—the better it will be for us.

GETTING on with Formosa — There are reports that the United States WILL MAKE A SHARP REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF U.S. SERVICEMEN STATIONED THERE in an effort to relieve some of the tensions.

Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet, 'Till Earth and sky stand presently at God's great Judgment Seat."

Things that seem utterly logical and reasonable and as they ought to be in America can be UTTERLY ILLOGICAL and unreasonable and quite intolerable in China.

And vice versa.

Lord God of hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget-- Lest we forget!"

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