

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

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 18, 1947 (Friday). A celebration of VJ day, Aug. 14, is being planned for Medford by Southern Oregon Vulture 165 4.

20 YEARS AGO: July 18, 1937 (Sunday). Officers of the Oregon Turkey Cooperative are reelected at a meeting in the Jackson county courthouse.

30 YEARS AGO: July 18, 1927 (Monday). Miss Marian Alexander arrives in Medford late Saturday night after starting out from New York on foot.

40 YEARS AGO: July 18, 1917 (Wednesday). The California-Oregon Power company's transformer plant suffers \$300 worth of damage during a heavy electric rain and hail storm in Ashland.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Was the adhesive postage stamp invented by a European, American, or Asian? 2. Do male holly trees produce berries?

Sucker Creek District Discussed at Meeting: Cave Junction—About \$3,000 must be raised before an election can be held to form the Sucker Creek Irrigation project.

AEC Postpones Test Of Nuclear Device: Las Vegas—The Atomic Energy Commission early today postponed for 24 hours the firing of a below average size nuclear device because of unfavorable winds.

Queen Mother Returns From Trip to Rhodesia: London—Queen Mother Elizabeth returned Wednesday night from her two-week visit to Rhodesia and Nyasaland in Africa.

Kingpins' Pawns?: To the Editor: Why waste money holding elections? The residents and tax payers of our city should open their eyes and look around to see where we are going instead of looking to Bro. Fred and others of our city council to protect or promote the people's interest and welfare.

Parole for Leopold?: The Illinois Parole and Pardon Board rules soon on the application of Nathan Leopold. He has asked the Board to recommend to the Governor either his outright release from jail or a commutation of his sentence to make him eligible for parole in a few months.

Kingpins' Pawns? (continued): If one would but attend and study our city government's function and activities it would become obvious that the free workers in office are in fact but small pawns in a chess game manipulated by the paid workers or lords of the house who are in turn told how to move by the big king pins of our local merchant's association.

Kingpins' Pawns? (continued): The people voted down "off street parking" but the peoples' vote means nothing to our city council. They have, by council action, taken away our voting franchise by including and passing a budget that provides \$50,000 for "off street parking."

Kingpins' Pawns? (continued): It is sort of amusing to note E.A.'s editorial in Tuesday's paper on the zoning for Sears question. Many people have asked the paper on "what can we do..." about it and he replied "call your councilman."

Kingpins' Pawns? (continued): As stated above we are afraid most councilmen are but pawns to be moved as the "king pins" choose.

Kingpins' Pawns? (continued): If our merchants' association don't want the 28 acres zoned for Sears Store — well, will it be zoned? The people want Sears to come to Medford. Let's all voice our wants to the council and have a progressive city.

Kingpins' Pawns? (continued): Ray O. DeMarrs 708 West Second st. Medford, Ore.

Dulles Retreats on Ban

The new attitude of Secretary of State Dulles on coverage of Red China by U.S. newsmen comes at the end of a long and gradual retreat. There is no reason to believe that Dulles has changed his mind in any basic sense, or that a new China policy is in the making at the State Department.

The immediate controversy has been boiling for nearly a year, and its roots go farther back. Peiping in 1949 closed all communications facilities to correspondents from countries—like the United States—which did not recognize the Chinese government regime.

THE State Department on Aug. 6 announced that the government would continue to bar travel in Red China on U.S. passports under criminal law providing penalties of up to \$2,000 fine and five years in jail.

The Department also took the position that it could not "provide normal diplomatic and consular protection" in a country we do not recognize. As one official put it: "If one of these reporters is locked up, his family, if not his boss, will bombard the government with demands to get him out, demands that could not be met short of measures that could precipitate a state close to war or war itself."

THREE American newsmen—Edmund Stevens and Philip Harrington, a Look magazine reporter-photographer team, and William Worthy of the Baltimore Afro-American—nevertheless went to China just before Christmas. They were threatened with punitive action, but on March 6, after they had left Red China, Dulles said that he did not think legal steps would be instituted.

Dulles on April 23 told a news conference that the government was willing to let a limited number of U.S. correspondents visit Red China so long as the general ban on travel by Americans to that country could be maintained. On that same day, Arthur H. Sulzberger, publisher of The New York Times, wrote Dulles to protest the "stress on the problem of limiting the number of U.S. correspondents" and the suggestion that those who went to China should "go on behalf of the news gathering community as a whole."

DULLES replied, April 30, that a "pooling" arrangement—which had been suggested to him by a leader in the newspaper field—would avoid "a general influx of Americans into Communist China at this time."

There were many reasons to avoid this, "reasons which are cumulative." Dulles, saying he could list 20 reasons if time permitted, went on to list a half-dozen, including "the existence of a quasi-state of war and the continued application of the Trading-with-the-Enemy-Act."

Parole for Leopold?

The Illinois Parole and Pardon Board rules soon on the application of Nathan Leopold. He has asked the Board to recommend to the Governor either his outright release from jail or a commutation of his sentence to make him eligible for parole in a few months.

Leopold and Richard Loeb in 1924 murdered a 14-year-old boy to prevent him from informing on their homosexual practices with him. Their lawyer, the late Clarence S. Darrow, pleaded guilty for them and managed to avert a death sentence. Loeb was killed in jail by a fellow prisoner many years ago.

WHAT the Board, and then perhaps Governor William G. Stratton, must determine is whether Leopold is a proper object for parole. Nineteen when his crime was committed, he has now, at 52, spent 33 years in the state penitentiary. There he volunteered for malaria experiments during the war, and he is said to have stipulated to go into public health work if released.

Parole isn't a reduction of sentence for good conduct in prison but amounts, rather, to letting the parolee serve all or most of the rest of his sentence outside instead of inside prison. He remains under supervision and restriction, and can be re-jailed for violating terms of his parole. The yardstick is whether the applicant for parole has so changed as to become a useful, or at least not harmful, member of the community now—also whether the community is now prepared to accept him.—E.R.R.

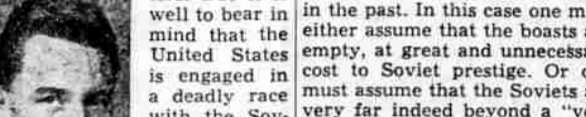
AEC Postpones Test Of Nuclear Device

Las Vegas—The Atomic Energy Commission early today postponed for 24 hours the firing of a below average size nuclear device because of unfavorable winds. The device was scheduled to be fired at 5:30 a.m. (PST). The test was rescheduled.



Matter of Fact

Washington—In this era of complacency, nobody seems to care very much about such matters. But it is well to bear in mind that the United States is engaged in a deadly race with the Soviets, even while the so-called "disarmament" talks are in progress in London.



Such Soviet advance boasts have always proved accurate in the past. In this case one must either assume that the boasts are empty, at great and unnecessary cost to Soviet prestige.

For a successful satellite launching requires a missile with the power to attain "escape velocity," a higher velocity than is required for an ICBM. It has been reliably reported that the Soviets will actually use their ICBM model, known as "T-3" to launch their satellites.

These facts lend an unhappy significance to a proposal which President Eisenhower is seriously considering, and which he may well already have approved. The proposal is to hold all expenditures for missile production to an arbitrary 10 per cent of the total defense budget.

At the same time, massive dollops of soothing syrup are being handed out at high official levels, to justify the proposed cutback. The official line, as faithfully reported, for example, in the New York Times, is that the United States is comfortably ahead of the Soviet Union in the missile race.

Although admittedly "the Russians fire a greatly many more test vehicles than the United States," so the official line goes, this is nothing to worry about. On the contrary, it can be regarded as good news, since it has "stimulated the belief by experts here that the Russian electronic devices are not as advanced as those available in the United States."

According to this marvelous example of official complacency, the more missiles the Soviets test, the greater the supposed American lead in the missile race. If the reasoning is accepted, we must be very far ahead indeed.

FOR the Soviets have been firing intermediate range ballistic missiles, or IRBMs, in large numbers for at least 18 months, even according to the official dispensers of soothing syrup. The rate of testing has reached higher than five a month. By contrast, the United States has successfully tested precisely one non-operational IRBM—the Army's "Jupiter." The Air Force "Thor" aborted on its first test, and the Navy's "Bolaris" is still a long way from the testing stage.

To any one not an official dispenser of soothing syrup, these facts must mean precisely what they seem to mean—that the Soviets, as Premier Bulganin has repeatedly implied in his threats to various Western European countries, have stocks of operational IRBMs, which the United States certainly does not have.

As for the ICBM, the intercontinental missile which is the grand prize of the missile race, the official line is that the Soviets are "in a very early motor-testing stage," and that anyway, for reasons which remain mysterious, the Soviets are not really interested in missiles capable of reaching the United States, which is certainly regarded by the Soviets as the main enemy.

There is evidence which flatly contradicts this bit of soothing syrup. The nature of the evidence is classified, but there is also convincing overt evidence which points very clearly in the same direction. For the Soviets have publicly and officially announced that they intend to launch 30 satellite vehicles into

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

In the Sacramento valley, which once was a vast and almost unbroken grainfield, grain is slowly giving way to irrigated pastures and green forage crops. These irrigated pastures are dotted with cattle, the herds sometimes stretching away almost as far as one can see from Highway 99.

In the Bay Area, the cattle are almost all of dairy breeds, with Holsteins predominating. It takes a lot of milk to feed the millions around the great Bay of San Francisco.

Farther north, the beef breeds begin to appear. Orland is an exception. Orland started out to grow oranges when irrigation first came to the region in a big way, but it didn't prove too profitable and dairying took its place.

The early Spaniards grew wheat in what for their time was a fairly big way. It was their principal food crop, and was grown on the mission lands, with Indian neophytes doing most of the work. The padres had little mechanical skill, and never developed flour mills. The wheat was ground into flour by the mortar and pestle method.

THEREBY hangs an interesting tale. At the time when the padres were building the northern missions and bringing the mission way of life to the lower San Joaquin and Sacramento valleys, the Russians were colonizing Alaska. They brought millstones to Sitka and built there what for that time was quite large flour mill. But Alaska wasn't much of a wheat country.

About 1805, Sitka was swept by a scourge of scurvy, brought on by the fact that fruits and vegetables were scarce. So the Russians manned a ship with all the men able to work and sailed southward. They came eventually to the Gold Gate and sailed through it into the great bay where they found vitamin-rich fruits and vegetables and found also accumulated stores of wheat.

Along with the fruits and vegetables needed to relieve the scurvy sufferers at home, they took on a cargo of wheat, which they ground into flour at Sitka.

OUT of this expedition there grew up one of the strangest commodity exchanges in history. When the Russians next went south for a cargo of wheat, they filled the hold of their ship with ice from the foot of the Taku glacier, insulating it with sawdust after the manner of the ice houses of a few decades ago—before mechanical refrigerators were invented.

Their ice found a ready market in the hot valleys of Central California, and they exchanged it for wheat. They took the wheat back to Sitka and ground it into flour and with their next cargo of ice they included a considerable shipment of the flour, which also found a ready market among the padres, who preferred the flour from the Sitka mill to that which they had been pounding out with mortars and pestles.

The commerce thus founded continued for many years—with both parties to the exchange highly satisfied.

I THINK there's a moral to that tale. When the Russians were swapping ice to the mission fathers for wheat, both sides were happy. Down in their hot valleys, the padres loved the ice. The Russians loved the California wheat. When they ground it into flour, the padres loved the flour.

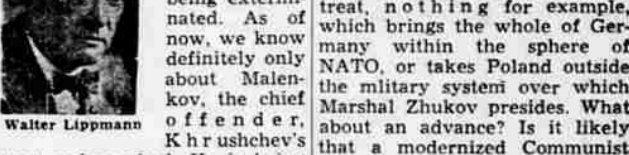
And the fruits and vegetables at Russians got in California in exchange for their ice and flour kept away the scurvy in Russian Alaska. Both sides thought very highly indeed of each other.

If, in these days, we could build up a similarly satisfying and economically sound trade with the Russians—instead of spending all our time making

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE COLD WAR TODAY: The Soviet government very much wants the outer world to understand that Malenkov, Molotov and the others have been purged but are not being exterminated. As of now, we know definitely only about Malenkov, the chief offender.



Khrushchev's most serious rival. He is being sent far enough away from Moscow to be in political exile, and there is he to live with the charge hanging over his head that he has committed capital crimes. It is a kind of parole before trial or conviction. This, as compared with Stalin's purges, is lenient treatment, and presumably Molotov and Kaganovich, who are too old to be dangerous, will get off at least as well.

All the evidence we have, which now includes Khrushchev's story, but not Malenkov's, supports the view that the object of the purge is to get rid of the main opposition to what might be called a more modernized Communism. The Soviet economy has grown too big and too complicated to be run without normal economic incentives and to be managed by a highly centralized oligarchy, relying principally upon the secret police. The Communist world, which with the growing strength of China and the increasing nationalism of the European satellite, can no longer be held together, as in Stalin's day, by imperial fiat from Moscow.

Khrushchev, who was a good Stalinist when Stalinism was the vogue, is not much of an ideologue. He is very much of a pragmatist. Insofar as he has turned against Stalinism, it is because, being a practical politician with an acute sense of the Russian realities, he knows that Stalinism will no longer work. The purpose of his reforms is to make the Communist system work, to consolidate the regime within Russia and to hold together the alliances with China and with the satellites.

WITHOUT undue risk, we can assume that the deterrent strategy will prevent war above the level of propaganda, insurrection, subversion, infiltration, and intrigue. Considering the State Department's rather expert performance in Jordan and elsewhere in the Middle East during the past few months, there is no longer reason to think that in a cold war, we are hopelessly outclassed.

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July 21-27 Set as Farm Safety Week

Salmon—Dangers to life and limb down on the farm were called to public attention today with the signing of a proclamation setting aside July 21-27 as national farm safety week.

There is a direct indication that nearly all farm accidents were the result of carelessness or lack of education to the dangers of farm machinery, farm facilities and farm animals," Gov. Robert D. Holmes said.

Farm accidents claim the lives of some 3,000 persons annually in the U. S.

There are no indications that the internal problems are so severe that the Russian ruling class is becoming desperate and may become violent. Nor is there any indication that out of internal weakness the government will now make substantial concessions to the West about Germany, Korea, Formosa, the Middle East, or disarmament.

On the contrary, with Marshal Zhukov and the Army playing a larger role, we shall be dealing with a government which can be expected to be firmly opposed for military and national reasons to any strategic retreat. We must bear in mind that while it has been the Communists who have pushed forward the Russians sphere of influence at each other and calling each other names—it would be a splendid thing.

The Spanish padres and the Sitka Russians NEVER WENT TO WAR.

OLD AGE PENSION VICTORY RALLY

MEDFORD K of P Hall 5th and GRAPE STS. FRIDAY, JULY 19 7:00 p.m.

HEAR ABOUT THE NEW PENSION LAWS. HOW THEY WILL AFFECT YOU AND YOUR CHILDREN.

Admission FREE. Sponsored by: California Institute of Social Welfare, 1031 So. Grand Ave. Los Angeles 15, Calif. George McLain, Chairman

"Every reputable funeral director will seek to provide the type of service which the family wishes. If the bereaved suggest that the service be held in a church, the funeral director will be quick to agree. Actually, he considers deciding where the service is to be held as out of his province. The decision rests with the family and the minister, as they plan the service together."

(Quoted from an article by the Rev. Joseph E. McCabe in the June 8th issue of "Presbyterian Life")

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Chapel Mortuary

Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

