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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
July 5, 1949 (Tuesday)
Fireworks are blamed for four local fires during the holiday.

20 YEARS AGO
July 5, 1939 (Wednesday)
Col. Charles A. Lindbergh stops at Medford on a solo flight northward.

30 YEARS AGO
July 5, 1929 (Friday)
Peeping Toms climbed trees along the Applegate to steal a glance at fair bathers, the sheriff reports.

40 YEARS AGO
July 5, 1919 (Saturday)
An editorial urges stationing state police along Pacific highway to curb speeders.

50 YEARS AGO
July 5, 1909 (Monday)
The city council considers purchase of a potential court house site in Medford.

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

1. Independence Day commemorates the end of the Revolutionary war; true or false?
2. In which year did the observance of Independence Day begin?
3. In what town did "the shot heard round the world" occur?
4. "Resolved that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states..." are the first words of the motion leading to the Declaration of Independence; who said them?
5. What is inscribed on the Tablet held in the left hand of the Statue of Liberty?
6. Were the Whigs or Tories in favor of American Independence?
7. In what city did the Continental Congress convene?
8. Where according to the Declaration of Independence, do governments secure their power?
9. What city did Washington capture when he crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776?
10. What battle was the turning point of the Revolutionary War?

Answers: 1. False. 2. 1777. 3. Lexington. 4. Richard Henry Lee. (Virginia delegate to Continental Congress). 5. July 4, 1776. 6. Whigs. 7. Philadelphia, Pa. 8. "...from the consent of the governed." 9. Trenton. 10. Saratoga.

Opportunity

A few years ago, the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce sponsored a series of "community clinics," at which residents of the county were invited to voice their constructive criticisms and suggestions as to what the community needs.

Many of these were incorporated into the program of the chamber, which worked for their achievement. Many of them have been done, by one or another agency, and with the active support of the chamber.

The series of "clinics" served as a shot in the arm to the chamber organization, and gave its members, and even non-members, a feeling of identification with it. It was good for both the county and the chamber.

THE area has grown since then, and new problems and new challenges face us.

A program under the title of "Keep Pace With Tomorrow" is now being sponsored by the chamber, a project in some ways comparable to the successful community clinics.

We hope it will do as much good as did the clinic project, for the chamber has not kept pace with the growth of the city and the area in general. As population has increased, so have demands on the local units of government, and on the chamber itself.

But the chamber has about the same number of members, and about the same size of budget, as it did several years ago. Without help, it cannot do all the things people want it to do.

THE chamber is, after all, an organization of people. And for any such organization to work, its members must participate. No manager, no president, no board of directors can accomplish anything unless they have the support and understanding of the members.

And the members cannot expect their desires and wishes to be carried out unless they make them known to their elected representatives.

Starting tomorrow morning, a series of seven one-hour meetings will be held at the Jackson hotel for the various divisions of chamber membership, at which it is hoped members will voice their opinions as to what the community needs, and what the chamber can do about it.

Naturally, it is hoped this also will stimulate a revived interest in the chamber's work, and the increased membership, and budget, which is necessary for the chamber to have if it is to be effective.

SOME 900 people, leaders in their own trades and professions, have been invited.

If a majority of them attend, hear the proposals the chamber officials have outlined, and let their own views be known, the results cannot but be good.

It is only in the give-and-take of such meetings, in the open discussion of problems of progress, and in the frank determination what should be done about them, as well as the willingness to take part in the job, that things can be accomplished.—E.A.

Music

Last Sunday evening, while listening raptly to the Portland Symphony Orchestra in its excellent concert here, we got to wondering just what it is about music that can hold people in a spell, and influence them so strongly.

Music is, to put it crudely, nothing but organized noise. But since time immemorial it has had the power to affect them in a dozen different ways, and in a dozen different moods.

WE THOUGHT at the time that this puzzle might make a subject for a few paragraphs of comment. But Aaron Copland, the distinguished American musician and composer, beat us to it in the current issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

He devotes a couple of thousand words to how music affects people, and the different ways it does so, on different levels. But he confesses that neither he nor anyone else has yet been able to explain the "why" or the "how" of the musical effect on humans.

How does this organized noise (or, if you prefer a politer word, sound) do this? We don't know.

WHATEVER the why and how, the effect that music does have appears to be heightened by familiarity with (up to a point), and knowledge of, music. This, too, is the case with the other arts.

But practically everyone responds to the persuasive beat of a brass band. Most people do to the rhythms of a dance band. Popular and semi-classical music have many ardent advocates. And even the so-called "classical" or "serious" music is gaining an ever-increasing number of devotees.

Today, with electronic assistance, more people than ever before have ready access to the world's greatest music at a price everyone can afford.

We can, it seems, pass up any worry about the how and the why of musical appreciation, and simply agree with Copland when he says:

"The varieties of musical pleasure that await the attentive listener are broadly inclusive. The art of music, without specific subject matter and little specific meaning, is nonetheless a balm for the human spirit; not a refuge or escape from the realities of existence, but a haven wherein one makes contact with the essence of human experience. It is an inexhaustible font from which all of us can be replenished."

—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"Hi, Mr. Wilson! GOT A MATCH?"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SOVIETS IN NEW YORK

In his speech at the opening of the Soviet exposition in New York, Mr. Nixon spoke a bit about Soviet-American relations briefly but pointedly and with much good sense.

Both countries have gone to a lot of trouble and expense—the Russians at the coliseum in New York, we in the coming fair in a Moscow park—to show each other our most attractive faces. Yet we are deeply at odds not only about the future of Germany but also about the future of Asia, Africa, and in some measure, of Latin America. This is not the result only, said the Vice President, of "a lack of understanding" which can be cured by more contact, more cultural exchanges, more trade.

There are no doubt misunderstandings which are based on fear or false information. But the root of the trouble is not misunderstanding. On the contrary it is the understanding that "there are basic conflicts of interest and deeply conflicting ideologies that are not easily removed. The prime example here is Germany, where each side deems it its own interest to bring the whole of Germany within the orbit of its own military and political system.

But overriding these conflicts of interest, there is, as Mr. Nixon pointed out, a recognition on both sides of "the folly of allowing them to develop into a conflict which would result in the destruction of our civilization." We have to co-exist with our conflicts of interest unsettled because, the balance of power being what it is, there is no way of achieving a victory which could settle them by war. Therefore, as Mr. Nixon put it, "We increased exchange and contact between our two peoples so that our differences can be discussed in the best possible climate of understanding."

A CLIMATE of understanding would not be possible if there did not exist a profound military stalemate. This stalemate could conceivably be dissolved if this country did what the Soviet Union will certainly not do—if it ceased to keep even in the race of armaments. But thanks to those who have been ringing the alarm bell, the fact is that this country will keep the balance even. Within this stalemate and in part because of this stalemate, the paramount fact in

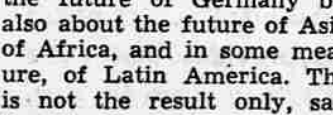
the world situation is that not only in Russia and the United States and Canada, but all over Europe both East and West, and in all the other continents a period of swift and fascinating and all-absorbing industrial and technological change has begun. There is no important power capable of waging a big war which does not see its best future in its own internal development. The post-war era with its ruins and its desperation is over, and the world has come into an age, in some ways like the second half of the 19th century, when there have opened up vistas of great progress in the rise of the popular standard of life.

What the Russians are saying by their exposition in New York is that their own internal development is their paramount interest. If this is true, as it appears to be, how is it to be reconciled with the idea, which undoubtedly prevails also, that Communism is on the way towards world supremacy?

SINCE 1917 there has been a change in the Communist doctrine. The original idea was that the workers of the world would follow the Russian lead and would rise up in a world revolution. They did not do that. This was followed by the idea that the Communist realm would expand by the entry of the Red Army into adjacent countries which had been subverted by local and imported Communist agents. This idea, though not abandoned entirely, has been largely frustrated by the Western policy of containment.

The current idea is that the example of the spectacular development of the Soviet Union will be contagious in the backward countries of Asia and Africa. For the present day Communists are able to say that Russia has proved by its example what a backward country can do and how it can do it quickly; the United States, on the other hand, though it is an industrial and technological marvel, is not an example which a crowded and backward country can follow. Therefore, in the peaceable competition, the Soviet Union will gain influence and the West will lose influence.

This is the inner nature of the Soviet challenge, and the sooner the professional anti-Communists among us understand it, the better it will be. For when we understand the real challenge, which in the perspective of history is enormous, we shall be asking ourselves some very searching questions about whether we are paying enough attention to our own internal development.



Walter Lippmann

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 initial 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.

Box Cars

To the Editor: Every year for 10 years we've appointed a new committee to study box cars. They came up with some startling information this year. We are using box cars to store surplus wheat in, so they concluded there ain't no use puttin' wheels under box cars which ain't going no place.

Everett Acklin, Ashland, Ore.

Wordkrackers

To the Editor: This is to the business people and those who are working to bring people into our valley during this centennial year. I wonder how many of you know that there is a national contest club and that it is meeting in Portland next month? Or that there is a State Contest Club that meets in Portland every year! Or that there is a local contest club that meets every month!

Of course our local has quite a struggle to keep going partly because some of our local merchants do not understand what they are missing when they refuse to bother with blanks for the contests that are put on by many large companies.

Did you know that right here in Medford quite a lot of money as well as nice prizes have been won through contests of various kinds? A few years ago a lady won \$10,000 and I'm sure she spent much of it right here in Medford. Just last year a family won several thousand dollars worth of goods and some money on another national, and they are still here and interested in contesting. Many members of our Wordkrackers have won radios, washing machines, electric or gas ranges, freezers, refrigerators, TV sets, and wrist watches.

The local dealers who give out contest blanks are to be congratulated for their co-operation and help, but I say "Shame on those who hide the blanks and tell us they never heard of the contests."

As to the National Contesters who will meet in Portland the first week in August, they will be coming from all over the U.S. It would be wonderful if our valley could be represented. Some of us know from past participation that it will be really something if we in Oregon do our duty. A few years ago some of us went to a National Convention in Hollywood and there was never a dull moment. Some kind of contest was under way whenever business and speeches were not in session and for each contest prizes were given (they had been donated by people all over the country). There were more than 400 people at the banquet.

All of this is leading up to our good business people willing to donate something for that big affair? It could be a picture, a dish, candy, fruit, table decorations, or good advertising matter of any kind. We would have to know soon in order to contact our state chairman very soon. You may call SP 2-9102 or SP 3-4376 and let us know if you wish to join us in doing our part.

Mrs. Marie E. Diney, President of Wordkrackers 6 Corning Court Medford.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

ADOLPH KHRUSHCHEV

Washington—The inner circle of the American Government has been shaken and alarmed by a "Hitler-like" interview given by W. Avdrell Harriman by Nikita S. Khrushchev.



Joseph Alsop

The crude threats that the Soviet leader indulged in, the brutal tone and the unprintable language that he employed, are considered to mark a new phase in the world situation. Khrushchev, in fact, seized the opportunity of former Gov. Harriman's visit on Tuesday of last week to say things to the U.S. government that he could not have said in any other way.

The U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, Lewellyn Thompson, was not a possible channel, according to government sources here, since no accredited representative of the United States could have permitted himself to hear Khrushchev out to the end. As a private person, former Gov. Harriman was under no obligation to break off the conversation. Beginning in Khrushchev's Moscow office, the meeting was even prolonged at the Soviet leader's country villa, where Anastas Mikoyan and others joined the group.

YET the fact that Khrushchev was really speaking, not to former Gov. Harriman, but through him to President Eisenhower, was made abundantly clear. At one point, when the Soviet leader was emphasizing his readiness to use military force to get his way at Berlin, he said to Harriman, "You must tell your President what I have said." Harriman replied that he was travelling as a private person, with no right to receive messages for the President.

"Well, then," said Khrushchev, "I will tell him."

But in fact the former Governor did exactly as Khrushchev desired, immediately sending an account of all that Khrushchev said through the Moscow Embassy to Washington. He requested that this account be closely held for the time being, apparently because he is under contract to publish his own story of his trip to Russia. Meanwhile, however, the impact was sharp here. Grave concern spread from group to group. Consequently it is now possible to describe at least the purport of this Harriman-Khrushchev meeting, which is being compared to Lord Halifax's famous meetings with Hitler and Goering in the time before Munich.

THE decidedly misleading first reports of the Khrushchev's "inflexibility," gave pride of place to Khrushchev's alleged desire to "improve relations" with the United States. As is his habit, Khrushchev mingled a good deal of sweet talk about the charming possibilities of peaceful co-existence with the hectoring and the menaces. But Khrushchev also indicated only too plainly that the first step towards improved Soviet-American relations would have to take the form of a series of sweeping concessions to his viewpoint and wishes.

The Berlin problem was the most immediately crucial in the wide range of problems discussed; and the line Khrushchev took on Berlin was typical of the whole. On the one hand, Khrushchev admitted the existence of certain limitations on Western powers so they could not accept any arrangement that would mean the installation of a Communist regime in West Germany, or even in West Berlin. He denied desiring this result.

ON THE other hand, so it is stated, he was equally insistent that he had made his rock-bottom offer on Berlin. This rock-bottom offer, he declared, was the Soviet plan to make Berlin a "free city," with a Western presence in the form of reduced garrisons, but with all control of the right of access in the hands of the Kremlin's East German puppets. The Berlin negotiations, he insisted, must be resumed on the basis of this offer. Otherwise, he said with great emphasis, he would have to carry out his threat to confront the Western powers with an accomplished fact, by signing a peace treaty with East Germany.

MORE important still, he backed up the political threat with the crudest sort of military threat. In strong language, he warned that the Soviet Union would give immediate military support to the East Germans, if the Western powers attempted to assert their established right of access to West Berlin after a peace treaty had acknowledged the territorial serenity of the East German government.

IN ONE WAY or another and in one place or another, either Khrushchev himself or the Soviet government has said these things before. Most notably, Khrushchev talked of using force to sustain the alleged serenity of East Germany at the very outset of the Berlin crisis last November. This was the speech which caused the State Department to assert that "Khrushchev had got himself out on a limb," and to argue that a "face-saving arrangement" was needed at Berlin to permit the Soviet leader to retreat from this supposed limb with reasonable dignity.

But even with respect to Berlin, there were two major and ominous novelties in the Khrushchev-Harriman interview. In the first place, it proved to the hilt what the Geneva conference had already hinted—that Khrushchev has no desire at all to get off this supposed limb; and that, in reality, he does not regard himself as being out on a limb about Berlin. And in the second place, the interview was no mere speech, possibly intended as propaganda, but a personal discussion with a highly placed American, frankly intended to be repeated to the American President.

As to no time in the past, has Khrushchev talked in this manner to any American, including the American reporters he has received.

FOR these reasons, the interview has been compared at the State Department to the Khrushchev message to President Eisenhower, sent last September at the height of the Quemoy crisis, which the White House found too offensively threatening and coldly returned it to the Soviet Embassy. On that occasion, Khrushchev wrote that "to touch off a war against Peoples' China means to doom to certain death sons of the American people and to start the conflagration of a world war."

On that occasion, too, the crisis subsided in the end without an American retreat or a world conflagration. But today, the interview that can only be returned is causing more concern than was caused by the returned note.

Besides Berlin, the interview covered many topics, some of them even cheerful topics, and touched on many other grave problems, including the Far Eastern problem. Reasonably detailed outlines of what was said about these other problems are not as yet available. But the main theme that ran through the whole discussion, including the discussion of the Berlin problem, can be reported on good authority.

The need to "face facts," as Khrushchev likes to put it, was the main theme. The central "fact" to be faced, in turn, was the great change in the world balance of military power. This point Khrushchev apparently stressed in an extreme manner, brandishing his missiles, fondling his H-bombs and generally flexing the Soviet Union's military muscles and claiming their invincible superiority. It was mainly this aspect of the interview which has caused it to be called "Hitler-like" in official circles.

THE interview was further marked, according to reliable reports, by Khrushchev's violent and unrestrained attacks on certain Western policies and personalities. In these passages, Khrushchev used the language that is described as unprintable by those who should know. Finally, former Gov. Harriman was

Why didn't ALL the children fall victim to these dangers?

THE answer, I think, is simple. The children were TAUGHT how to avoid these dangers.

THIS question is pertinent:

ADD to these the tragic number of children who have perished as a result of locking themselves into abandoned refrigerators that appealed to their childish minds

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

There are several boys in town who ran afoul of the ancient (but hardly admirable) tradition of hazing not long ago.

If our teen age sources of information are correct, the boys were ninth graders, who next year will be sophomores at Medford High school. The villains in the piece are high schoolers, who, banded by school regulations from the bullying tactics of traditional initiations, have to conduct such activities in the summer-time.

Anyway, we hear the older boys set upon the younger ones, and shaved their heads, right down to the skin. A couple of the "initiates" also had their heads painted. One of them, in fact, is now referred to as "Chrome Dome."

And all, we understand, are now wearing close-fitting caps. This, we suppose, comes under the category of "good, clean fun."

Overheard, small girl to teen ager she admires: "I like you better than I like me."

This office receives a constant supply of promotional material from television and radio networks, movie studios, and other parties at interest, each of them designed to wangle a "plug" in the paper for some forthcoming movie, or TV or radio show.

Some of these are ingenious, others are plain silly, and most of them are mighty uninteresting.

One of them which arrived last week intrigued us, however. It was a jig-saw puzzle (yes, we "bit" and took the time to fit it together) that when completed showed a scene from a forthcoming film.

I wonder what the publicity department of the studio expects to gain by this rather expensive procedure—expensive when one considers that the mailing probably went to most of the 1,700 or so daily papers in the country.

We got a telephone call last week from a friend who saw the Oregon Journal's headline over the story about the Hatfield's new baby. He said it really meant that the governor became a grandfather, rather than a father. It said: "First Arrival for Hatfield's Daughter." And it WOULD have meant that had one little apostrophe been in the line. Who says punctuation isn't important?

And speaking of headlines, our friend from Phoenix makes his reappearance this week.

He clipped and mailed us an M-T line which said "Curry Grand Jury To Study Shooting," and commented: "Craps? Traps? Archery? Or just shooting the breeze?"

One of our young men dug up an item from a 1859 issue of the Oregon Argus, copied it, and laid it approvingly on our desk. It said: "Fellow citizens! said a North Carolina candidate, 'I am a Democrat and was never anything else. There are three topics that now agitate the state: the United States Bank, the tariff, and the penitentiary. I shall pass over the first two very briefly, as my sentiments are well known, and come to the penitentiary, where I shall dwell for some time!'"

A friend of this column, eyeing askance some of the Centennial sartorial oddities, comments as follows:

Today when a beard I behold, It makes me pause and wonder: Is it a young man trying to look old Or an old man trying to look younger?

See a lady in a poke bonnet And a long Centennial dress; Grandmother or granddaughter? It's anybody's guess.

reportedly much impressed by the extreme self-confidence, amounting to downright arrogance, that Khrushchev displayed from start to finish.

One sign of this self-confidence, apparently, was the air of good humor that seldom left Khrushchev, even when he was making his most extreme claims and uttering his crudest threats. In short, so it is said, "this interview was not Hitler-like because there wasn't any screaming or frothing at the mouth; it was Hitler-like because of the hard substance of Khrushchev's words."

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

AN IMPECCABLY attired Londoner sought to purchase an expensive and exclusive automobile. "My dear fellow," expostulated the dealer, "we've been allotted only two of this model all year, and there are already 174 orders on our books ahead of yours."

"Too bad," murmured the Londoner, seemingly not too dismayed by the tidings. As he exited he ostentatiously tossed a hefty bundle of ten-pound notes into the trash basket. The very next morning the precise model he was seeking turned up in some mysterious fashion, and was delivered to him.

A few days later, the dealer, very agitated, called him on the phone. "Those ten-pound notes!" he groaned. "To be a counterfeiter!"

"Of course," agreed the Londoner blandly. "That's why I threw them in the trash basket."

Herb Stein noted this sign on the windshield of a small foreign sports car: "Please help stamp out tail dogs."

