

MEMPHIS TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturday by MEMPHIS TRIBUNE CO.
33 North Fir St., Ph. SP 2-0141

Subscription Rates
My Mail - In Advance, Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday - 1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday - 6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday - 3 mos. 4.25

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
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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
May 26, 1940 (Friday)
Legal tangle evolves around
four Ashland youths who took
five cases of beer from a
Medford warehouse; youths
were caught in Ashland and
it is not known whether Ash-
land, Medford or county au-
thorities should prosecute.

20 YEARS AGO
May 26, 1930 (Sunday)
Pacific Telephone and Tele-
graph company tells PUC
hearing here that five-cent
toll on calls between Medford
and Jacksonville is necessary
if company is to keep from
operating at a loss between
the two cities.

30 YEARS AGO
May 26, 1920 (Tuesday)
George W. Joseph, Republi-
can nominee for Oregon gov-
ernor, is among attorneys re-
cently barred from practice
of law in state following
verbal attacks on state su-
preme court.

50 YEARS AGO
May 26, 1910 (Thursday)
In an extremely light vote,
the city voted 78-1 yesterday
to annex the territory located
west of Oakdale ave., and
south of the Jacksonville rd.

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

1. Hoover Dam harnesses
what western river?
2. Seven generals later be-
came U. S. presidents; how
many can you name?
3. What and where is the
Matterhorn?
4. When does the U. S. Gov-
ernment's next fiscal year be-
gin?
5. Who was the last Presi-
dent of the United States to
be inaugurated on March 4?
6. Which of these lakes is
largest in area - Michigan,
Erie, Superior?
7. Is the capital of Switzer-
land Zurich, Basle, Bern, Ge-
neva, or Lausanne?
8. What device on an auto-
mobile has the function of
mixing gasoline with air?
9. Does a dermatologist spe-
cialize in diseases of the eyes,
feet, or skin?
10. In what part of the
world is the Gobi desert?
Answers: 1. Colorado river.
2. Washington, Jackson, Har-
rison, Taylor, Grant, Garfield,
Eisenhower. 3. A steep moun-
tain in the Alps (14,780 ft.
high). 4. July 1, 1800. 5.
Franklin D. Roosevelt. 6. Lake
Superior. 7. Bern. 8. Carbure-
tor. 9. Skin. 10. Central
Asia.

What Is Prejudice?

What is prejudice? Why do many people in this country display what Webster defines as "preconceived judgment or opinion; unreasonable predilection or objection; esp., an opinion or leaning adverse to anything without just grounds or before sufficient knowledge?"

Why, in particular, do many people hold preconceived adverse opinions of certain groups, based solely on their color, or their religion, or their racial characteristics?

ONE of the best examinations of these questions we've seen recently appeared in the May 24 issue of Look magazine, written by Dr. Marie Jahoda, until recently associate director of the New York University Research Center for Human Relations.

Dr. Jahoda demolishes a lot of preconceived notions, particularly in the field of race.

Is prejudice instinctive? No, she replies, it is learned. (One is reminded of the song from South Pacific: "You've got to be taught to be afraid of people whose eyes are oddly made...")

What is the source of prejudice? Usually a hate compulsion, stemming from the inadequacy of the individual, Dr. Jahoda replies coolly.

WHO is likely to be prejudiced? Prejudice is more frequent among the poorly educated, she replies. But it also varies according to location and individual situations.

Don't intelligence tests show that Negroes are less intelligent than whites? No, Dr. Jahoda declares flatly. Inherent ability differs little between ethnic groups. Apparent differences are almost always the result of environmental factors.

Can prejudices be changed? Yes, Dr. Jahoda reports, in four ways: By social pressures against prejudice; by public opinion and a community's standards; by psychotherapy, and by direct personal experience leading to a realization of the fallacy of blanket judgments about groups of people.

IS PREJUDICE widespread? Is it "inevitable"? Dr. Jahoda replies:

"Prejudice of one kind or another has existed for thousands of years. Let us not forget that, two thousand years ago, the early Christians served the Romans as scapegoats, that Protestants were often made the scapegoats of Catholics, that Catholics became the scapegoats of some Protestants, and Jews the scapegoats of Nazis and Fascists.
"The fact that prejudice is so old and so widespread a social disease does not argue for its 'inevitability.' Millions of people on this earth manage to live without this ugly crust.
"Children can just as easily learn that no one group of people consists entirely of saints or devils, that there are good and bad people in all groups and that it is wrong to judge any man, let alone condemn him, because of his race or color or faith."

WE COMMEND the entire article to thoughtful readers who wish to read more than the few short paraphrases and quotations here.

Each of us, no matter how "enlightened," probably has deep within him some dark spots of prejudice and bigotry. We know we do, and we're not proud of it.

It is a long, slow process for mankind to lose its hates and fears, and the prejudices and biases based on them.

But a reading of history will show that, little by little, bit by bit, here and there, prejudices and hates can be ameliorated.

Perhaps, some day, our descendants will be able to judge a man for what he is, not by the color of his skin, the name of his great grandfather, or by what gods or saints he invokes.—E.A.

"Boo-Boo"

We were greatly honored the other day. A writer on another daily newspaper devoted a whole column to making fun of "E.A."

It may be recalled we wrote a little piece deploring any revival of the silly rivalry which once marked the relationships between Medford and Ashland, our charming and progressive sister city.

And we concluded with the perhaps ill-advised comment that calling Medford "Smoggy Bottom" doesn't change the fact that Medford and Ashland people have been working smoothly and amicably together for the common good in recent years. (Chamber Manager Don McNeil, anyway, thinks the comment was ill-advised.)

WELL, our column-writing colleague jumped all over that one.

"Yes, E.A.," he said two-thirds of the way through the column, "I believe you have pulled a boo-boo. When I refer to Medford as Smoggy Bottom not more than eight or ten thousand (sic) folks read it... But when you print Smoggy Bottom down there where the condition exists, you may have opened Pandora's box."

The fact is that for some years the Mail Tribune has been complaining about smog and other forms of air pollution, and has screamed to high heaven hoping something could be done about it. And things are being done. Slowly, to be sure, but progress is being made.

If the Ashland columnist would pitch in and help, instead of wasting newsprint belaboring "E.A.'s" poor judgment on nicknames, or printing ancient editorials from the early days of city rivalry, who knows what could be accomplished for the Jackson county community?—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



THEY LIKE TO PUNISH ME, MAKES 'EM FEEL BIG!

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

WHAT NEXT? We must begin by reminding ourselves where we are now. Curiously enough, if we look behind the uproar to the record itself, we find that both sides proclaim their desire to resume negotiations.

Thus, after Mr. Khrushchev had insulted the President and demanded the break-up of the conference, the Western allies issued a communique which concludes with the statement that "they (that is to say, Eisenhower, de Gaulle, and Macmillan) remain unshaken in their conviction that all outstanding international questions should be settled not by the use or threat of force but by peaceful means through negotiation. They themselves remain ready to take part in such negotiations at any suitable time in the future."

What is more, it is an illusion to imagine that the alliance of which we are supposed to be the leader will stand fast and hold its breath and clench its fist indefinitely. The strain of watching the two giants glowering at each other and unable to communicate would be greater than the alliance could endure.

COMMUNICATIONS will have to be restored by quiet diplomacy in which our allies will have to play a principal part. This could, perhaps, be supplanted by making a new use of an old idea.

As originally conceived when the Charter of the United Nations was written, the Security Council was to be attended regularly by the Foreign Ministers themselves. Fifteen years ago it seemed inconvenient, and perhaps not too important, for the Foreign Ministers to cross the ocean once a month to attend the meetings of the Security Council. This was probably the main reason why, except in time of crisis, they do not attend.

By now, it might do much good if they did come once a month for at least a few days. Then it would not be necessary for them to have so many special meetings in various parts of the world. When they were at the U.N. in New York City on regular business, they could discuss anything they liked. The meetings would be normal and routine and therefore much quieter and more effective.

It is evident that Mr. Khrushchev's time-table—a summit meeting in six or eight months—is quite unrealistic. He does not seem to understand the mechanics of the American political system. Six months will still be President and the President-elect will, of course, have no power to do anything. Eight months hence, the new President will just be taking office, and it is inconceivable that he would or could go to a summit meeting before he had organized his administration and entered himself into negotiations to prepare for a meeting.

Moreover, Mr. Khrushchev should learn to understand that after his treatment of Mr. Eisenhower personally no President will go to a summit meeting without a radical change in the atmosphere and without reliable assurances that the area of negotiation has been made precise and that the issues have become negotiable.

FOR these reasons, it is, I think, a conservative estimate to say that negotiations at the summit, if they are ever resumed, cannot take place much before the summer of 1951.

There may be some who will rejoice in this prospect. But the sober and responsible view is, I submit, that with the failure, or at least the definite postponement of summitry, there is an urgent need to restore communications through quieter and more secured and protected means.

For the United States and the Soviet Union cannot take the risks of being unable to communicate effectively for a long period of time. This would produce intolerable risks of miscalculation which would be a threat to all mankind.

There may be some who will rejoice in this prospect. But the sober and responsible view is, I submit, that with the failure, or at least the definite postponement of summitry, there is an urgent need to restore communications through quieter and more secured and protected means.

Continuing Troubles Foreseen as Congo Nears Independence as African State

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign Editor

At the end of June, the Belgian Congo is scheduled to emerge as the newest and richest of Africa's independent nations.



It is about one-third the size of the United States, and its mines the world's biggest supplier of copper, second largest suppliers of copper, producers of tin and secret supplies of uranium.

Under the Belgians for 75 years its administration was praised as a model of colonial rule. In 1955, it was described as a region unique in its efficiency and tranquility.

But in the intervening years, the nationalistic fires sweeping all of Africa reached the Congo.

The pains which accompanied the birth of other African nations may be especially severe in the Congo. Nationalist leaders rebuffed Belgian attempts to slow the march toward independence until native administrators could be trained.

They are divided among themselves as to whether an independent Congo should be a federation of states or a centrally controlled nation with a president elected on a nationwide basis.

Leopoldville, the capital, is a European city on the edge of jungle.

Under Belgian rule, troops preserved the peace among the tribes, but as Belgian rule has slipped, jungle warfare has increased. In January of this year, Belgian colonial troops were flown to Kasai Province to prevent a "war of extermination" between the Lulua and Baluba tribes.

Scarcely a day passes without new reports of violence, and without new evidence that the Belgian Congo is far from ready for independence.

This week returns were coming in from voting for a national government and provincial councils.

They climaxed weeks of campaigning in mud-bogged villages and along crocodile-infested rivers.

Among the campaigners none was more active than a reed-like man more than six feet tall named Patrice Emery Lumumba.

The Belgians released him from jail so he could attend a recent Brussels conference which finally determined June 30 as the independence date.

He and his leftist national Congolese movement are the unquestioned masters of two of the Congo's six provinces and he has sold himself to his followers as the messiah of Congo freedom.

So strong is his hold that he is able with impunity to show his contempt for Belgian administrators even before the independence date, and even countermand successfully the orders of Belgian officers to their native troops.

He once was convicted of embezzlement and the Belgians call him an opportunist who has used Communist funds to help finance his campaign.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

ON FOLK-DANCING Paris—America's friends in France, and throughout the whole Western alliance, have received the news of the impending Congressional investigation of the U2 case with a groan of resigned horror.



The horror has been tempered, by the report that the investigation is to be conducted by Senator Fulbright. The chairman of the Foreign Relations committee has a well established reputation for moderation and good sense. He will, it is hoped, avoid the worse excesses of Congressional inquiries into controversial matters in election years. But the question is still being asked, with a kind of damp discouragement: "What on earth good can this do? Isn't the row in the U.N. enough?"

In happier days, this would not have mattered as much as it matters now. In the past, none of the Western allies doubted the superiority of American power. In the past, too, there were far fewer doubts about the good judgment of America's leaders. In that period no great harm was done, as a leading French diplomat put it in this reporter: "par les danses folkloriques de votre politique interieure" — "by the folk dances of your domestic politics!"

As for part two of the U2 story, this is the part which contains the explanation of the American government's reaction to the Soviet announcement that the U2 and its pilot had been captured. The disclosure of the U2 project, the public proof of the overflights, did the U.S. little harm and considerable compensating good abroad. But very great harm was done by the way the American government reacted to this disclosure, with a series of ill-digested and contradictory statements.

It may be historically interesting to find out who prepared what draft of which statement. But public breast-beating about the sudden maladroitness of our own diplomacy at a moment of acute international importance will certainly serve no practical purpose. It will also greatly increase the harm already done.

Just as the executive branch needs to learn that it does not always have to make a statement, the Congress should remember that it does not always have to make an investigation. Such, at any rate, is the prayer of our friends abroad.

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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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

Christie School To the Editor: I was one of a group of men from Medford who met in Portland May 12, to start a two day tour of child care agencies. The tour captain, Tom Ness, asked each man to make a brief report on a certain agency, mine being the Christie school.

This school, established in 1908, located in Marylhurst, Ore., is operated by the Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary. The school offers care, protection and education to emotionally disturbed girls of ages 6 to 16. Through a group care program featuring a special school program and extensive social work with the girls and their families, nearly 350 girls a year benefit from the Christie program. Sisters who are experienced teachers provide schooling and supervision on a 24 hour basis. Trained social workers and a psychologist provide professional service. Psychiatric consultation is available. Any Oregon girl in need of this type of care is eligible, regardless of race, creed or economic status. The emphasis is upon gentle, understanding care of each child's special needs.

During our tour through these different child care homes, the thought came to all of us—just what in the world would we do without these homes! It certainly is gratifying to know we have people so dedicated that they will work for so little pay to help these unfortunate, but very wonderful, children. In many of the homes visited, you suddenly found a lump in your throat and very moist eyes. If it were only possible for every man and woman in this area to go through these same homes, it is very likely they would give to the Medford Crusade, a supporter of these agencies, without being asked. Yes, there are children from our county being cared for by these agencies.

Jack W. Mitchell, 718 King st., Medford

Wants New Vote To the Editor: Would like to back R. L. Brantley on the dog control "swindle."

Am a registered Republican voter. Thinking I was voting to have my 20-pound terrier allowed to be my right hand man, I voted no on dog control. He (Gus) knows the boundary of my five acres, he does not like trespassers to come in unannounced, and says so.

Have had him with me several years. He can do anything but talk. Have seen him retrieve balls and sticks and small peaches for four kids at a time. He will climb a 10-foot ladder or a leaning tree, and is a darn sight smarter than the man that drew up the bill that passed last week.

The new law is going to be crammed down our necks unless a lot of other misguided voters enter a protest, and soon.

Will toss in a ten spot to have a petition circulated to have this thing appealed and a new vote taken, to see how many of us were fooled by this thing.

Never before have I seen a bill passed when the voter marked his ballot no. They say this one did. Enough persons protesting and a good attorney can stop this thing quick. Who is with me?

Charles Edgar Rose, 843 Pierce rd., Medford.

Confusing Dog Vote To the Editor: The letter in your paper published in the May 23 issue over the signature of R. L. Brantley, Route 3, Box 59B, Medford, hit the nail on the head. I heartily agree with him. It was confusing.

The cities voted on the question of dog control for themselves and the county. If the cities wanted control, that is their business and the rest of the county outside of the cities should have the same right as to control. Then after the vote it came out in the paper some people were exempt from the law which is discrimination, to my way of thinking.

H. W. Steelman, 107 Lozier Lane, Medford.

IN OTHER WORDS, while there was still general confidence in America's strength and America's basic wisdom, we could afford to make fools of ourselves from time to time in our own peculiar way. But it cannot be too much emphasized that the remaining Western reserve of confidence in America — at least in Eisenhower's America — has now dropped well past the danger point. Anything which will cause a further drain on the reserve of confidence is genuinely dangerous, both to the world position of the United States and to the unity of the West.

Even after making full allowance for the prudence of Senator Fulbright, it is hard to see how any investigation of the U2 case can fail to cause such a drain on the reserve of confidence. The known facts themselves prove, only too clearly, that further inquiry can do no good and may do much harm. These facts fall into two parts.

IN PART ONE, there are the facts concerning the U2 overflights. The overflights were started more than four years ago. No sensible American can fail to admire the courage and good sense of his fellow citizens, as yet unnamed, who originated this project.

For four years and more, these flights continued without incident. Probably from the beginning, and quite certainly for at least two years, the masters of the Kremlin have known that American planes were overflying the Soviet Union at altitudes above the reach of the Soviet air defense system. Their radars told them the news, and so did their spies. At his monstrous Paris press conference,

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