

Three Popular Vegetables Called Immature Flowers

By JEANNE LESEM United Press International New York (UPI)—Flowers are both a table decoration and food. But don't start nibbling at the centerpiece yet. The Western Growers Association of Los Angeles said three of our favorite vegetables—a cauliflower, artichoke and broccoli—are really immature flowers.

Japanese Girls Are Dyeing Hair

By CHARLES R. SMITH United Press International Tokyo (UPI)—Thousands of Japanese girls are dyeing to look westernized. They're changing the color of their hair from black to various shades of red and sometimes, of all things, blonde.

The men generally don't approve of the new trend in beauty, but like it or not, the lighter tones seem to stay—and increase. One of Japan's leading beauticians predicts that soon the black-haired Japanese girl will be as difficult to find as a red-haired one would have been a few years ago.

"In another decade," said head-haired Miss Maya Kataoka, "all the Japanese women will have red, brown or blonde hair, and the black will almost disappear."

Why? Western Look Well, explained Miss Kataoka, it's all part of the Japanese woman's effort to look more like her western sister. It goes hand in hand with wearing furs and plastic surgery to raise the nose and round the eyes, Miss Kataoka and other beauty "experts" agreed.

"I'm one hundred per cent for the trend," said Miss Kataoka, "and almost everyone else is, too. Only the men oppose it." "Women should wear whatever color of hair they wish," she explained. "This is one of the freedoms the Japanese woman should have."

If the men want someone to blame for the red heads popping up all over Japan, they can take it out on the movie actresses and models. The movie actresses and models began changing color because lighter shades gave them a "softer" effect before the cameras.

Officials at one of Japan's leading movie studios said "practically all of the movie actresses now bleach and tint their hair."

A spokesman for the Tokyo Model club said all of its 300 registered models sport red-tinted hair-dos. Once the stars and models set the pace, the younger set followed suit.

No Meetings The Southern Oregon Mushroom club will not hold meetings during the months of July and August, but will resume meetings in September, according to club officials.

The highlight in fashions for infants has a domestic flavor—Alaskan, that is. The little ones will be sporting hooded car coats of white pile, lined with sateen. These are trimmed at the shoulders with pastel and white braid, giving babies the Eskimo look.

Child Needs Guidance From Cradle

By GAY PAULEY UPI Women's Editor

New York—A one woman crime buster puts the blame for juvenile delinquency right at the hearthside.

"No child is born bad," said Mrs. Frank Flynn. "But he needs guidance from the cradle on. It often is too late before parents and teachers discover he is a problem."

"A parent should recognize that an act of aggression in a tot is not something cute. It is warning sign. And kindergarten is the place for the school to look for the first signs of delinquency."

Rose Flynn, 50, a consulting psychologist, for 25 years has worked through the classroom, the welfare agencies and individual counseling to prevent children from turning to crime.

She said that only recently she asked, by questionnaire, a group of 100 children in fifth and sixth grades what they considered the causes of JD. The 100 were "referrals"—problem children referred to her by parents, teachers and doctors.

The majority answers: "Our parents don't care. . . . We get no love and attention. . . . They want us out of the house. . . . We get lonesome."

Many protested, she added, that "our parents send us to camp each summer; we'd rather be right at home with them."

"I think," said Mrs. Flynn, "that if the family pattern is one of affection and caring, there is far less chance of a child growing up to trouble. But the school and the church also have a lot of helping to do."

"All of us want respect, want notice, want to be wanted," she said. "The child not getting that recognition often seeks a substitute. . . . falls in with a neighborhood gang which he feels gives him status."

Mrs. Flynn, who lives in Brooklyn, became interested in crime prevention while teaching in public school.

"I saw that the three Rs were just the start of a teacher's job," she said. She began giving problem children special attention, inviting them to untold their troubles to her because she was interested in their welfare.

"I found that almost all came from dissembled homes," she said. Mrs. Flynn estimates that she has given individual counseling to 1,000 young people.

Sociologist Says Cities Are Unfit For Human Living

By LeROY POPE United Press International

New York (UPI)—The city slum with its dirty vacant lots probably was a better place to raise children than modern suburbs and institutional playgrounds, a New York university sociologist claims.

Attacking the most sacred beliefs of city planners and modern architects and sociologists, Professor Ernest van den Haag wrote in a recent issue of American Scholar that our cities are becoming unfit for human living because of these ideas.

He said this is creating a dangerous crisis for North America because the whole world is rapidly becoming urbanized.

Modern architects and city planners deliberately destroy the traditions, a soul, the color and vitality of the cities, Professor van den Haag said, because of a mistaken belief in the importance of functionalism.

"To raise slums and rebuild in such a way as to house fewer people is pointless," he said, "the slum is displaced but not eliminated. . . . there is more life, and perhaps more communal feeling, in a slum than in many a suburb. . . . I am not even convinced that an empty lot is not a better place for children to play than an institutional playground. It surely fosters independence, imagination and spontaneity far more than most playgrounds."

Professor van den Haag said slums don't breed crime any more than hospitals breed death and to imagine you can reduce crime by slum clearance is as silly as to believe you could end sickness by closing the hospitals.

The new city housing developments that replace slums only increase loneliness, monotony and diminish the color, variety and vitality of city life, he wrote.

Visitors Marine Staff Sgt. and Mrs. William E. Cohee and children, Karen, Randall and Richard, Yuma, Ariz., arrived here Tuesday to visit Mrs. Cohee's father, F. B. Liddell, 712 Newtown street, Medford.

Women's News • Social Events

Former County Public Health Nurse Tells of Yugoslavian Political Refugees in Germany

Editor's note: Miss Mary Ellen Bell, former public health nurse for Jackson county, is currently touring Europe. Among the places she is visiting are refugee camps. In a recent letter, Miss Bell writes about the refugees in Germany.

By MARY ELLEN BELL Utrecht, Holland—This is a cold, raw, wet day which is good for resting feet and writing letters.

It was in Germany that I learned about politics and problems from Yugoslavian political refugees. I lived with these refugees in one of the German cities to which many Yugoslavs flee, simply by walking away from their homeland. These people are walking into Austria and Germany daily, creating great problems for Germany and serious ones for themselves.

World Refugee Year This happens to be World Refugee Year and I hear much about it all over Europe. I hope something is being done at home too. This is another reason I want to write this letter on my experience with people who are refugees because of Communism.

When promising, intelligent, thinking and liberty-loving young people (and older ones) decide to leave the known for the unknown, to leave the tried for the untried, to leave a degree of dictated security for possibly no security, but a real chance for freedom, to leave home, family, country and the close physical contact with them forever, then surely this could be called "the hour of great decision."

In my opinion there are two groups of refugees. I'll be dealing with only one group for I did not have the heart to go among the others. There is the group of refugees who were displaced because of conditions in Russia after the revolution; along with these were the refugees who were displaced due to the Hitler-Nazi philosophy and aggression.

Demoralized There are a great number in this group. They are the demoralized ones, now anemic and weak as to initiative, the efforts of taking on a new life seems an effort beyond their ability and strength. They are pretty hopeless and certainly helpless. Many of them live or have lived in the cheap poorly built barracks thrown up hurriedly for military barracks by Hitler. These barracks simply have to go yet I was told by a senior officer of refugee work that many of these people, when advised they can go into new, better living quarters, (now being gradually built to replace the rattling barracks) that they do not want to leave their horrible living quarters, for these are the only homes they have known for many years. They are thoroughly demoralized by what they have been through.

Many of these people are simply lost to a better life. They will always have to be cared for. They are the social indigent ones as it were. World society in all its troubled mess of war, aggression and nationalism, and hatred have made them what they are. Now, poor souls, they must forever feed on the crumbs of that society, wholly dependent and quite hopeless.

Walking Out Then there is the other group of those coming out now—daily walking out from a Communist World into the Free World—and with nothing but the desire for freedom, a chance for a better life.

When they come out they have to go to a refugee camp where they declare themselves "political refugees." They have to remain there for months, usually 7 to 14, or until they can obtain an "international passport" proclaiming them to be without a country.

It is really a shattering experience to live with people who have no country, no prospect of having one without ceaseless striving and endless patience and almost hopeless waiting and constant effort. A country must open up for entrance and in most of these, once they get in, the refugees must live 10 years before citizenship can be started. Even the children born to these couples in Germany or Austria do not take on citizenship of those countries, but again are classed in the class of homeless ones, under the international passport class of the parents.

Good Citizens But what are these refugees like? Will they make good citizens? Yes—most of them will, I think, but they are people, human beings with the good and bad, the strong and the weak as in

all of us. But all I met would be assets to a country.

For instance, there is Theresa, who "came out" at 21. She was suffocated by "the pressures" of Communism. She had heard of a camp near Hamburg. After the usual declaration as a "political refugee" she requested papers as an emigre, these papers took 4 to 6 extra weeks.

She borrowed \$200 from a refugee agency and finally landed in Chicago at 20 degrees below zero, with 45 cents in her pocket and three words of English. She again borrowed \$100 from some of her own nationals and found a tiny room and finally a job in a shoe factory. In a month's time she discovered she could train as a laboratory technician at Northwestern University from 7 a.m. to 4 p.m., but at almost no wages. To supplement this money she scrubbed floors from 5 p.m. to midnight. Later on she had an opportunity to be a waitress. She decided on Stauffer's as the best for tips since she could also have training there and thus be prepared to do waitress work in the very best places. There in the evenings and night she earned \$20 daily in tips and wages.

Wants to be Dentist She always wanted to be a dentist, so after paying off the \$300 she began to save every penny. Dentistry and its cost in U.S.A. were impossible so she returned to Germany to study dentistry.

But what country does she love? Where are her friends? Where does she want to spend her life? In the U.S.A. She has no friends in Germany.

Germany is so full of refugees that they are not very welcome. Theresa is young, years for companionship and the friendliness of the Americans. Her struggle now is to make herself stay in Germany for dental studies—against returning to the U.S.A. where she can be a waitress or a laboratory technician.

Theresa's Background Her background? Her father's farm had been in the family for hundreds of years from eldest son to eldest son. It was taken by the Communists. Her family, to live and work, "have to belong to the party." She would not and walked out.

One says in America we have no ideas of the pressures of the Communist party on the individual. They are pressured and forced into endless meetings. If you are a student you are first forced to be a Communist; your study or ability or profession doesn't count and is only secondary. There is no work, but for the state, and no future. No freedom, no thinking, no contact with the outside world. So many of these young people are willing to risk all for even the chance of freedom.

Then there is Boban, whose father, through his own ability and initiative, built up a factory for manufacturing tools—then other factories. These provided much work for many men. But he was "a capitalist." So the sudden knock on the door, the demands of surly voices. The parents and two children went to the door—the father was roughly taken away, killed; the body was not even returned, nor any knowledge of its disposal.

Property Taken When he was taken away, the door was locked. The family—mother and little boy and girl—was not allowed to re-enter the house for a single possession. The home, all property, the factories were appropriated by the state. The mother and children put to work at breaking rocks.

Later as a young man, Boban yearned to be a dentist. He tried to sit in classes, but refusing to join "the party" which killed his father, he had no chance and was looked on as an enemy. He "walked out" with his fiancée. That young man is in his last months of dentistry and is the joy of the World Council of Churches and his university professors.

And Lepa, his wife? Her brother was an anti-Communist, so with 15,000 other men was shot without trial because his beliefs and thoughts were not Communist. Because of this "crime," the family property and possessions were all confiscated. Even the rose garden at the home was destroyed in hatred.

Her mother loved roses and had a garden of 150 roses. These were either uprooted or broken off in full bloom.

Low Wages The oldest son in this family, a brilliant man and doing an important job, cannot and will not join the party—so his wages are \$30 a month. He can't get out as yet—perhaps someday.

Then there was the university professor. He had been an outstanding professor in his Communist country. He learned that his name was on the list for liquidation. This was in the beginning of Communism. He finally fled and finally got to Switzerland.

This meant leaving wife and child, a no mean decision to make. His wife and daughter had a tragic and terrible time for they could get no help from the state, of course, and lived as best they could.

I met all of this family. They are cultured, charming, wonderful people. The father is now a professor in a leading European university. But think of the forced separation of this family.

The daughter, now a high school senior and with plans for study of medicine, said no one would ever know the difficulties of separation, or even of re-union. She could just remember her father. Then when 17 years old to be reunited and to live intimately in family life, after almost 13 years, with a total stranger had been very difficult for her.

Hungarian Nationalism I could go on and on and on and write of others—of the Hungarians whose nationalism and love of country is so strong and deep as to be almost a sickness. The Hungarian refugees take comfort in remaining in Vienna where they can feel they are near home and can hear the Budapest radio. I was told that of all the refugees, the Hungarians are "the most difficult" because their love of country is so intense. Think then what it has meant for them to decide to leave their country.

I was told by a refugee "expert" who was in Hungary during the revolution that it was really a "revolution of children"—not adults. A revolution of children who had never known freedom, but who had learned of it from the lips of their parents and were willing to die for it. The adults in great number did not participate in the fighting—"it was really the children." He said that the Hungarian peasants are a careful, knowing lot. They did not participate actively, but they brought everything they had to Budapest and the fighting centers.

"There never was so much food—all free in Budapest in all its history as during the revolution."

Communist Spies And what of the condemnation of our U-2? Well, in a small city of Germany I stayed with a friend who belongs to one of Germany's very important lauded and titled families.

There I was told (as I was in another big city) that Western Germany knows of at least 16,000 working out and out Communist spies. These are infiltrated everywhere. How many more non-trained and non-registered spies the Germans have no idea.

The son of one of the branches of this family went into Eastern Germany to see his fiancée. He was taken into custody and questioned. In the procedure he was told by the Communists that they knew everything about his family, even gave the car licenses of the two family cars. One of the workers on the estate had been planted there for information. After he left—his fiancée said the authorities had been approaching her for frequent intervals to train for spy work.

My friend said, "I have no doubt that they even know the names of my two beloved little dogs." She had been told by an ex-worker on one of their ex-estates in Eastern Germany that she was not to talk to him or greet him on the street. This he felt was better for her and for him—as his mother was in Eastern Germany and actions against her could be used as a threat to pressure him to give information about my friend and her family.

Intense Hatred My friend said she feels that if East-West Germany are ever re-united that there will be a revolution between the two sections. "The Communists have so succeeded with many of the East Ger-

mans that they have created in them an intense hatred—so intense that they are ready and eager to fight and kill and confiscate the property of those who have."

She says that what goes on in East Germany now goes on at the will of the Communist Germans, "who are almost worse than the Russians."

I feel that we have much to think about. We have a terrific challenge—at no time in history has life and living been so serious. Are we equal to meeting and doing something about the international situation? We had better be. We had better be willing to do less along the lines of pleasure and recreation and easy living and be willing and ready for some sacrifice.

It isn't a question of wall-to-wall carpet, possessions of cars and boats and gadgets that should be occupying our minds and interests.

Great Respect At any rate my experiences with the refugees has given me a great respect for them and their courage and their efforts, sacrifices for freedom. At the same time the causes which have made them refugees, disturbs me greatly and deeply. Really their problem is our problem too—for it is what has turned our world upside-down. World conditions and happenings have placed us first in position against the threat to the world—can we, will we see it through?

I think it all depends on us as individuals and concerted action on our part can do something. It isn't a pleasant thought, but we can't be ostriches and bury our heads in ignorance. We had better put our heads, hands and hearts to work in knowing and doing what we are asked or may be asked to do.

"No man is an island unto himself."

Mayfields Back From Park Visit

Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Mayfield, 1 Black Oak drive, Medford, returned home last week end after a week-long camping and fishing trip to Yellowstone National park.

The Mayfields, along with their 17-year-old daughter Karen, and 14-year-old son, Mike, drove through the Teton Mountain range in northwestern Wyoming. The family reported that they especially like the Grand Teton, the highest mountain in the set.

Mrs. Mayfield said that the family camped along the way and in Yellowstone.

Family Home From Vacation

Mr. and Mrs. Wendell D. Mattison, 1036 Mt. Pitt avenue, Medford, recently arrived home from a three-week trip to Minnesota and Canada.

The Mattison family, which includes daughters Linda and Lorie, visited friends in both East Grand Forks and Badger, Minn., before traveling to Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada. They camped in the kootenay National park and did sightseeing in the Banff-Lake Louise areas.

On the return trip, the local residents viewed the Water show at Bend, Ore.

Visit Coast

Mr. and Mrs. Stephan R. Rogers, 2140 Skyview drive, Medford, spent a week with their children on the Oregon coast recently.

With their children, Steve 5, and Diane 4, the Rogers family camped at the Jessie M. Honeyman state park near Florence and viewed other sights along the coast line. The travelers arrived home Sunday.

Family Returns

Highlighting a week-long vacation for Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lefler, 101 Chestnut street, Medford, was a trip to Reno, Nev., and the California coast line. Along with their children, Karen and Clarence, the couple visited Squaw valley, Morro bay, and Pismo beach.

House Buyers Adjust Their Dreams to Economic Realities

By MARGUERITE DAVIS United Press International Chicago (UPI)—The average home buyer's dream house has a deluxe bathroom with a built-in dressing table and mirrored walls and a kitchen equipped with the newest labor-saving devices.

But, housing authorities and builders agreed, most couples easily adjust their dreams to economic realities. The compromise offers far more value for the money than did new homes of 10 to 15 years ago, said James C. Moreland, director of the Federal Housing Authority office here.

The average home is a brick veneer and frame building, with three bedrooms and one-and-a-half bathrooms. It is a split level or ranch type, set in a yard wider and shallower than 15 years ago.

It has at least 50 per cent more closet space, Moreland said, and considerably larger bedrooms. Moreland, a home builder since 1918 until he took his present position five years ago, said builders used to figure on 120 square feet for the master bedroom. Now he said, that figure is the minimum for any bedroom.

Most new homes have a "family room" in the basement and better use of space which always has been available. The kitchen has progressed from a minimum of cabinet space to built-in cabinets, refrigerators, and ovens, and double sinks.

Major Appliances Moreland said most moderately-priced homes include refrigerators and stoves in the purchase price, and one at \$17,500 also provided a washing machine and dryer.

The living-dining room which was widespread immediately after World War II is giving way to specific "dining areas," usually the short leg of an L-shaped living room. Separate dining rooms seldom are found in homes selling for less than \$35,000.

Better construction materials also add up to a more comfortable home, Moreland said. Insulation, rarely found 25 years ago, now is commonplace, he said. Thermopane windows provide added comfort, and the average home can be equipped for air-conditioning during construction for \$1,200 to \$1,800 additional cost.

Bathroom fixtures are hand-somer and more efficient. Bathroom and kitchen walls are papered with waterproof material, easier to clean and more pleasing to the eye. Plastic tiles allow greater variety in design and color.

Improved Lighting Lighting has been improved, said James L. Smith, chief underwriter for the FHA Chicago office. An equal amount of candle power is provided with less heat. The

click of a light switch being turned on has been replaced by the silent mercury switch, cut in price in recent years from more than \$4 to less than 80 cents.

Hard-to-clean frills are missing in modern homes. Builders applaud the disappearance of the once omnipresent picture window.

"It used to be you hardly could sell a house without a picture window, even if it overlooked the back alley," said Harry B. Carter, chief architect in the Chicago FHA office. "People are more intelligent about that now."

Square Dance Clubs Announce Dance Schedule

The Rogue Valley Callers association will hold a meeting Thursday night at the Bellview Grange hall, Astland. The meeting starts at 8 p.m. Dancers are welcome to attend and coffee will be served by the association.

The Pioneers Square Dance club will not be holding dances during the months of July and August but will resume dancing regularly again in September.

The Applegaters club will hold a dance Saturday, July 9, at the Provolt Grange hall. There will also be a business meeting. Round dancing will start at 7:45 p.m. and square dancing at 8:30 p.m. Potluck refreshments will be served.

Stamp Club Plans Meeting

The Southern Oregon Stamp club will meet at the Girls Community club, Thursday, July 7, at 8 p.m. Clyde Smith will speak on the postage stamps of the Philippine Islands.

Refreshments will be served, and anyone interested in the hobby of stamp collecting is invited to attend.

Calendar

Calendar notices and news for the society section of The Mail Tribune must be submitted in writing and deadline for the Sunday edition is 1 p.m. Friday. Deadline for the weekly calendar is 9 a.m. of the day of publication and for week day news is 5 p.m. the day before publication. Wednesday: 6 p.m.—Catholic Daughters of America, home of Mrs. Ernest I. Flakus, 612 J st. 7:30 p.m.—Order of Rainbow, Masonic hall, Jacksonville. 8 p.m.—Veterans of World War I, barracks and auxiliary, Girls Community club. Thursday: 6:15 p.m.—Christian Business and Professional Women, Rogue Valley Country club.

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