

Medford Mail Tribune
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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
June 6, 1942 (Friday)
Frank R. Fairweather has
been awarded the contract for
construction of a union terminal
building at the Medford
municipal airport.

20 YEARS AGO
June 6, 1942 (Saturday)
Eighteen Jackson county
youths sworn into navy here
as "Avengers of Pearl Harbor."

30 YEARS AGO
June 6, 1932 (Monday)
Three-inch fall of hail hits
portions of Rogue valley; 1,600
to 2,000 acres of orchards
believed badly damaged.

40 YEARS AGO
June 6, 1912 (Tuesday)
Medford man injured when
hit by a car as he steps off
of the street car at Main and
Fir sts.

50 YEARS AGO
June 6, 1912 (Wednesday)
Jackson county budget estimate
for fiscal 1912-13 shows
total expenditures of \$760,399.88.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five or
six is good.
1. Does the word "Corona"
suggest to you cigars, cigarettes,
or pipe tobacco?
2. Did Henry of Navarre
rule France before or after
the French Revolution?
3. Is a hyacinth a gem
stone, or a flower?
4. Of which African country
is Cairo the capital?
5. Complete the proverb:
"Beauty is but..."
6. In playing poker, what
cards must one hold in order
to have a royal flush?
7. Are cows milked by hand
usually from the right or the
left side?
8. During which President's
administration was the Reconstruction
Finance Corporation created?
9. What seaway bill was
signed in 1954?
10. Correct the following:
"Who are her politics?"
Answers: 1. Cigars. 2. Before.
3. Both. 4. Egypt. 5. "... skin deep." 6. Ten to
Ace in some suits. 7. Right
side. 8. Herbert Hoover's. 9.
St. Lawrence. 10. It is correct.

Science: Past, Present, Future

What is the World of Science up to?
Many, many things.
They range from experiments in outer space
to explorations of the bottom of the sea (and beneath);
from the interior of the atom to the interior
of human genes; from studies of prehistoric
civilizations to what goes on inside a leaf;
from the behavior of living things to the behavior
of great land masses.

The curiosity of mankind is unlimited, and
science is one of the ways in which he is attempting
to satisfy his curiosity.

GLANCE at the table of contents of the current
issue of the "Scientific American" gives a
small clue. Here are the titles of the articles
and a brief description of their contents:

- "The Detection of Underground Explosions" (A seismologist suggests that the problem is easier to solve than has been thought).
"Superconducting Magnets" (Magnets can now be made with coils in which current flows without resistance).
"Computer Programs for Translation" (Research on translation of languages by computer is producing new understanding of language).
"The Path of Carbon in Photosynthesis" (The carbon atoms of the carbon dioxide used by plants traverse 20 to 30 reactions).
"Isango" (The men who lived in this ancient African site appear to have been inspired inventors).
"Floaters in the Eye" (An explanation is offered for the hazy forms that drift across the visual field).
"The Schooling of Fishes" (How do fish maintain the constant parallel orientation that characterizes schools?).
"The Analysis of Brain Waves" (The remarkably complex electric signals of the brain are analyzed by computer).

THESE partial clues as to what is afoot in the
scientific community are in stark contrast to
the 50 and 100 years ago columns of the same
magazine.

Fifty years ago it was bemoaning the imperfection
of the wireless telegraph (radio) which
caused a greater loss of life when the Titanic
sank than if it could have reached more than
85 miles, or if the nearby Californian had had
more than one wireless operator, who was asleep
when the SOS went out.

It also saluted Wilbur Wright, who died May
30, 1912, in part, as follows:

Unappreciated at first even by his own
countrymen, Wilbur Wright... in the brief space of nine
years saw the flying machine develop under his hands
and those of his brother from a crude gliding mechanism
into a great, motor-driven artificial bird; lived to see
the realization of a dream that has haunted inventors
ever since the world began; lived to see himself
honored by kings and potentates, legislators and
scientists, statesmen and artists the world over.

ONE hundred years ago, many of the items
were concerned, one way or another, with the
Civil War. Cotton mills in France were running
out of raw cotton; a reconnoitering balloon was
in use by Union troops and observers were sending
down fire direction messages by telegraph.

But it also told of another bold scientific
project:
"The British Admiralty has granted to the Atlantic
Telegraph company the services of the ships and crews
necessary for revising and extending the former surveys
of the route along which the Atlantic cable is
intended to be submerged... Further negotiations
are in progress, the result of which will undoubtedly
lead to facilities for raising the additional capital
necessary to complete this enterprise, the want of
which has of late been so seriously experienced by
both England and America."

The physical sciences have come a long way
in the past 100 years, and 50 years, and 10 years.
The rate of progress seems to be getting faster.

ONE hopes that the behavioral sciences will
soon begin to make similar progress.

For too long they have been quasi-sciences,
based in too large part on speculation and theory,
and too little on hard evidence accumulated
through observation and experimentation.

New techniques, however, including the use
of computers, and advances in biological, electronic
and statistical methods, lend hope for
significant advances.

Equally important, perhaps more so, is increasing
stature for these disciplines, long rather
looked down upon, in the scientific community,
and from political sources.

FOR example, only a few weeks ago, "Science,"
the official journal for the American Association
for the Advancement of Science, bore a
long message from the White House, signed by
Jerome B. Wiesner, special assistant to the President
for Science and Technology.

It constituted, according to John Lear, science
editor of "Saturday Review," "the first public
challenge a President... has ever given to science
to predict, identify, and deal promptly and
effectively with the social consequences of its
own explosive growth."

He added:
"The major obligation for response was placed on
behavioral scientists who have the skills to measure
the social impact of science on the people's daily lives.
The White House paper urged these men and women
to unleash their courage and their imaginations together,
and to design research experiments on a scale
worthy of the problems of modern democracy."

The report asked for more basic data in such
areas as the structure and functioning of American
society, including economics; the composition,
characteristics and movements of populations;
how people spend their time; problems
of the aged; effects of increased leisure; travel
and community habits; occupational aspirations,
preferences and choices of youths; incidence
of mental disturbance; growth of cities; transportation
problems, and educational research; and in
international relations.

These data are needed. Social scientists will
never replace politicians in our society, but it
is time they started providing some of the answers
politicians need to make their decisions.
—E.A.

"If There's Anything I Can't Stand, It's An Agreement!"



... 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.

Questions Asked

To the Editor: As newly
arrived "citizens" of the State
of Oregon, Jackson county,
and specifically the City of
Medford, I realize that we
have a lot to learn of our new
status.

About three months ago we
purchased a house, and one
of the first things we learned,
was that while we are considered
"residents" of the state
for real estate taxes and
state income taxes purposes,
we are not "residents" as far
as fishing privileges are concerned.

The above situation seemed
a little inconsistent to us,
however, as one of the "attractions"
that drew us to this area
was the "fine fishing" to
be had. We plunked down our
\$22 for two licenses, made the
necessary acquisitions of night
crawlers, salmon eggs, salmon
clusters, and various other
items of tackle indigenous to
the area, and headed Sunday
morning for the mecca of
Medford fishermen, Howard
Prairie lake.

Arriving, we were somewhat
dismayed to find it would
cost us \$5 per day for a rowboat.
This seemed exorbitant,
as we had never previously
ever paid more than \$2
per day. So having waders,
and being informed that fishing
was good from the bank,
we decided to try our luck
from the shore at a spot
to which we were directed by
some other fishermen.

We had hardly been fishing
more than half an hour when
our attention was directed to
some individual coming down
the bank yelling at us. This
party wore a uniform marked
"Johnson Stores," and inquired
if we had a trailer in the
area. We replied that we
did not, we had come by car
which was parked in the
woods nearby. He then wanted
to know if we had a "permit"
to fish there. We explained
that we had state
licenses, and were under the
impression that this was government
property and open
to the public. He then stated
that this was not so. That
the property had been leased
by Johnson Stores and that
no one could enter either
by car or foot without
obtaining and paying for
a permit.

Now what I would like
to know is this: Has Jackson
county leased this area to
Johnson Stores giving them
the right to exclude the public
without the payment of a fee,
and if so, what right do
they convert public property
to private use?

I have talked to a number
of other fishermen in the
area, and from what I learned
there are several thousand
residents of Jackson county
that would like to have an
answer to that question. I
would also like to know if
the federal government has
given Jackson county the
right to exclude private citizens
from the use of this facility
without the payment of a fee
to a private individual.

James K. LaVallee
1401 Yuca st.
Medford

Same Treatment

To the Editor: If Mr. Jenny
wants to repeatedly express
his views, that is his privilege,
but when he resorts to personalities
to gain attention, then
he is exposing himself to
the same treatment.

Is Mr. Jenny giving his
opinions on various subjects
because he likes to see his
name in print, or to foster
dissension and distrust in
public affairs?

I believe there is a need

for a more equitable system
of medical care, but I feel
that it is important to know
all sides of the problem so
that I may consider the long
range effect of any and all
legislation concerning it. I
would also like to have the
individual opinions of some
of our local medical men. Many
of them have given much
to the community and to
individual well being. They
are not "Johnny-Come-Lately
Arm Chair Generals," but
responsible citizens working
in the field where the problem
lies.

If we keep an open mind
we will consider the facts
given by all sides and form
our own opinion. And I believe
that the residents of the
valley are quite capable of
doing so—without Mr. Jenny's
interpretations.

The one thing I can't understand
is why the verbose Mr.
Jenny isn't on Capitol Hill
instead of a small hill in
Medford. Or did he feel that
we valley residents needed someone
to lead us.

In conclusion, may I apologize
to the other readers for
giving Mr. Jenny another
excuse for exploiting the
Communications columns. I
promise not to do it again.

Rita B. Shogren
1705 South Columbus
Medford.

Modern, Not Archaic

To the Editor: I wish to
reply to letters appearing
recently in M.T. correspondence
column, from medical doctors.
I feel they are misleading.

I am astonished at the lack
of knowledge, poor reasoning
and inaccurate conclusions
of these fellow townsmen. First,
Dr. Ralph E. Hibbs, starts
his letter with the "Bug-a-Boo,"
socialized medicine to describe
the King-Anderson medical
care bill, which can be more
properly termed group insurance.

The term "socialized medicine"
is of such comparative
recent vintage that even the
lexicographers do not agree
upon its definition. Yet many,
without basis in fact, have
pounced upon this measure
and pronounced it the "knell
of death" to the American
medical system, the American
way of life, particularly in the
areas of social, political and
economic endeavor. This
comes not as a surprise for
history is a repetition of dire
wails and cries of calamity
that rise to greet any innovation
or progressive step, yet
progress has always triumphed
and left the world
better because of it.

Be of good cheer: it is not
so harmful, as is attested
by the fact that our nation
has grown up hand in hand
with such a program as is
now offered in the King-Anderson
bill. In 1798 medical insurance
the first medical insurance
plan in the form of the U. S.
Marine Hospital service, financed
in the same manner as the
K-A bill, by deductions from
the pay of the insured, and
it has been expanded to
include all military personnel
and some elected officials of
the government. This plan,
which we have enjoyed for
about 170 years, is by far
more truly socialized medicine
than the K-A bill in that
the Government owns the hospitals,
hires the full staff, pays
for and superintends the
administration of all medicines
and services.

In addition to the usual
services and those afforded
to other officials, this branch
of our Government, under
true "socialized medicine" has
twice saved the life of an
executive and given numerous
check-ups to him and his

wife, and yet he has declared
that he is "opposed to the K-A
bill as socialized medicine,"
but continues to avail himself
of this type of service, the
only type of medical care he
has ever known since he
entered West Point in his youth.
"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

This is the brand of logic
used in opposing the K-A bill.
This is the brand of logic that
has opposed all progressive
movements in the past 50
years, to the knowledge of
this writer, and is the same
brand that fills many pages
of history. This is the type
of thinking that has impeded
the progress of civilization
through all the ages and will
continue into the future. This
is the line of thinking those
of us who wish something better
must oppose, and our only
way is to vote for the modern
and not the archaic.

C. R. Burrill,
119 Crater Lake ave.,
Medford.

Play Ball!

To the Editor: Jackson
county court should take
another good long look at
the Legion plans for a baseball
stadium. The name "Legion
plans" doesn't mean only
Legion players will be
allowed to play, it means that
there are stadium plans for
all of Jackson county that
are within reason financially.

The fact that Ashland has
a team wanting to play and
needing to play, but for lack
of funds has to cancel, should
make everyone aware of our
great need for this type of
facility. If we had a Jackson
county ball park where admission
could be charged these
boys wouldn't be left out.

Let's spend our money on
a youth program that will
show a return both financially
and physically, and we won't
need detention homes.

Wednesday evening Central
Point and Roseburg are to
play at Camp White and then
again Friday night Medford
and Central Point are to play
at Camp White. Why don't
all of you who love to call
yourselves baseball fans come
out and watch these boys?
Come early, watch them warm
up, get to know them.

Then later this summer,
when some of the local service
clubs put up all of the guarantee
money to bring in the
pro teams that you all pay
admission and flock out to see,
compare the difference. You
will be surprised to know that
the plays you baseball fans
clapped for last summer when
the pros played here are just
another play to your local
boys and made as a matter of
course. At any rate come out
on Wednesday and Friday
nights. You won't be sorry.

Isn't there anyone up Ashland
way that can figure out some
way to field your team?
Give your boys a chance, let
them Play Ball.

Mrs. Bill Barnes,
604 Whitman Place,
Medford.

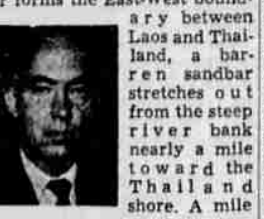
Apology in Order

To the Editor: As a life long
friend of John Casterline and
the wife of Medford School
Board member, I would like
to ask Mr. Arnold Eugene
Jenny if he had any valid
reason for doubting that John
composed the letter printed
5/26.

If Mr. Jenny would check
the results of the Stanford-Binet
tests, California Test of
Mental Maturity, Iowa Test
of Educational Development,
Metropolitan Achievement
Test, and the Gates Primary
Tests, he would be well aware

Mekong River Boundary Between Laos
And Thailand Newly Significant for U.S.

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Analyst
Vientiane, Laos - (AP) -
Here, where the Mekong river
forms the East-West bound-



Newsom

ary between
Laos and Thailand,
a barren sandbar
stretches out
from the steep
river bank
nearly a mile
to ward the
Thailand shore.
A mile or so
upstream, huddled listlessly
on the far shore, is a small Thai
village.

The village and its thatched
huts ordinarily scarcely would
be worth a second glance. But
today it gets special attention
from Thai police on guard
against Pathet Lao infiltrators
hoping to spread the Communist
guerilla war in Laos
across the river into Thailand.

It is not too difficult a trick
because more Laotians live in
northeast Thailand than in all
of Laos itself. Rainfall hits

the northeast plateau only
during the two to three
months of the monsoon season,
and the poverty of the
people makes them natural
targets for the communists.

The Mekong now is not the
impressive river it will be
in a few weeks. When
the monsoon hits it will run
a mile and a half wide, brim-

ming from bank to bank. The
monsoon will fill the paddies,
turn the few roads into bot-
tomless pits, and nature will
take a hand in military strategy.

The Mekong is impressive
now because it represents a
deep, new commitment for the
United States.

It is a new fixed line of de-

fense which could become as
significant for Americans as
Berlin, the 38th parallel in
Korea or the Straits of For-

mosa.

Across the river, just 35
miles away at Udorn, are U.S.
Marines, and scattered up and
down the line from Chiang
Mai in the north to Ubon in
the south are other token
allied forces of Great Britain,
Australia and New Zealand.

Western military and dip-
lomatic representatives here
accept the fact that the Pathet
Lao and their communist Viet
Minh allies from North Viet-

Nam could, if they wished,
complete the conquest of Laos
in one lightning blow.

Then would come a test at
the Mekong if the communists
should decide to expand their
offensive into Thailand.

Despite the imminence of
military defeat and their
promises to negotiate, evi-

dence still remains that Premier
Prince Boun Oum and
strongman Gen. Phoumi Nosavan
hope to retain their position.

Such could be accom-
plished only if a minimum of
300,000 U. S. troops entered
Laos.

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

TO KEEP ON TALKING

Confronted with a shortage
of meat and butter, the Soviet
government has done by de-

creasing what
would be done in our
economy by the operation
of the market. It has raised
prices because the supply is
not equal to the demand at
the lower

prices. The higher prices are
designed to reduce the de-

mand, and to increase the
supply by investing the profits
of the higher prices in a more
productive agriculture.

There is no reason to think
that the Russian people are
going to go hungry because
of the shortage of meat and
butter. But the new prices are
a striking reminder to them
that their standard of life is
being depressed by the costs
of the race of armaments.

This contrasts with the ad-

vanced nations of Western
Europe and North America.
There, although the military
costs are high and are rising,
the popular standard of life
is rising too. It would rise
even more rapidly if the
American economy were not
throttled down.

It is a reasonable guess that
the bad news that Mr.
Khrushchev has had to tell
the Russian people is closely
related to the hardening of
Soviet diplomacy at Geneva
and in the Rusk-Dobrynin
talks in Washington. The
Soviet government, like other
governments, shrinks from
offering to make concessions
abroad when it is demanding
sacrifices at home. An agree-

ment about Berlin, which af-

firmed explicitly the Western
rights of access, would how-

ever it may look to Dr. Aden-

auer - be a very big conces-

sion - as seen from Moscow.
In all probability, Mr.
Khrushchev is at present not
strong enough to make such
a concession.

This will not be a surprise
to those who have been in
favor of attempting to negoti-

ate about Berlin. They have
known from the beginning,
that is since last summer, that
only a miracle could produce
an agreement on a statute
governing the position of
West Berlin. For neither side
can now make the concessions
which such an agreement
would require.

And so, some have asked,
why bother about talking with
the Russians?

THE best reason for contin-

uing to talk, though no
agreement is in sight, is that
by remaining in close diplo-

matic contact, Washington
and Moscow have been able
to prevent the dangerous sit-

uation in Berlin from getting
out of control.

In this, both Washington
and Moscow, and of course
London, Paris, and Bonn as
well, have a common vital in-

terest. With or without the
wall, the divided city of Ber-

lin is a breeding ground for
adventure and conspiracy.
With no lasting settlement in
sight, it is enormously impor-

tant that Moscow and Wash-

ington be in such close con-

tact that they cannot be
dragged into war by local ac-

cidents and local misunder-

standings.

That is the reason why the
talks as such, why continual
meeting and talking as such,
are a good thing. The basic
fact is that the Soviet Union
and the United States are the
two nuclear powers who have
the capacity to ruin each other
and produce an irreparable
disaster to the civilized world.
For them, with this power
and this responsibility, ab-

staining in the grand manner
from diplomatic contact
would be irresponsible and
mad.

IN the Western negotiations
about Britain's entering
into the Common Market and
in the talks about our rela-

tions with France as respects
nuclear affairs, the same rule
of continuing talk applies.

We must hope that Britain
will be able to join this year
and that we shall be able to
work out a trading partner-

ship with the European Com-

munity beginning next year.
We must hope, too, that prop-

osals can be made about nu-

clear affairs which will per-

suade French opinion, if not
General de Gaulle himself,
that instead of an "independ-

ent" nuclear force, there
should be an integration of
the British and the French
nuclear efforts in the alliance
with the United States. The
facts of nuclear life are such
that the attempt to create an
independent striking power
will not reinforce but will
break apart the Atlantic Al-

liance.

We could never permit a
French government to use an
"independent" force to make
a first nuclear strike without
our consent. The French gov-

ernment now knows this. We
cannot permit a first nuclear
strike which would precipitate
a war which we alone
could finish.

WHAT we can do is to en-

list British and French
nuclear industries and re-

search and the military per-

sonnel in building up an
integrated Western strategic
force. We have already begun,
so I hear, to do this with
Great Britain, where it is re-

alized that the British nu-

clear force will almost cer-

tainly be obsolete within ten
years. There we are investing
in the development of a very
advanced airplane which the
British have done much more
about than anyone else.

The rivalry within the
West, like the rivalry between
East and West, cannot be
settled neatly or settled soon.
But the true policy is to keep
on talking, never letting the
argument come to a show-

down and a breakdown.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

A NEW YORKER purchased a shirt at a famous Dallas
specialty shop, then was embarrassed to discover he had
only a \$1000 bill in his wallet. Expecting a roar of protest,
he timidly handed the bill to the cashier. She glanced at it languidly,
then handed it back. "You'll have to take this," she announced
without looking up, "to the petty cash desk in the rear of the store."

A sadder but wiser news-
paper man in Buffalo is
looking for a new job. He
lost his old one when the
chief auditor spotted this
item on a big expense ac-

count tab he tried to get
away with: "Dinner with
the sports editor of the Congressional Record: \$45."

Mike Connolly nominated for
the year's biggest example of
unmitigated gall the convict, up
for life for bumping off his
two parents, who went on a
hunger strike because, he
alleged, the food wasn't as good as
his mother used to make.

"Loafers?" echoed the manager
of a haberdashery store. "Yes,
indeed! We have a prize collec-

tion of them, in fact. Let's see
if I can get one of them to wait
on you."

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