

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: July 11, 1952 (Friday) Col. Charles E. Stafford, Jackson county civil defense director, prepares local plans for "Operation Skywatch," a nation-wide alert.

20 YEARS AGO: July 11, 1932 (Saturday) Florence Rice, Hollywood film star, buys ranch in valley known as the Riverside Orchard, which includes about 105 acres.

30 YEARS AGO: July 11, 1932 (Monday) A \$600,000 deal involving 6,000 acres of diversified gold-bearing properties located principally on Grave creek in Josephine county, has been completed in Grants Pass.

40 YEARS AGO: July 11, 1922 (Tuesday) From "Local and Personal" column: "The fruit and fresh vegetable stand in the front of the Liberty theatre building has ceased operation."

50 YEARS AGO: July 11, 1912 (Thursday) Seven teams sent to Buzzard mine on the headquarters of Elk creek to transport large amount of ore to Central Point where it will be shipped to a California smelter.

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

Answers: 1. Jesus, 2. California, 3. No, 4. Arctic sea to Columbia border, 5. Yes, 6. Hemlock, 7. Skating, 8. Eighteen, 9. Cattle, 10. Harpers Ferry, Maryland.

Some Plain Talk

Oregon is in trouble, deep financial trouble. Oh, it isn't anything we can't dig our way out of. But unless we dig, really dig, we'll be in an almost impossible jam three years from now.

At the root of the problem has been unwillingness of state officials ever since the war to spend a nickel more than was absolutely necessary.

The last Legislature was lucky. It had a \$33 million surplus to work with. In figuring the current budget, it treated that surplus as income.

The next Legislature won't be so lucky. The surplus a year from now, at the end of the budget period, will be only half a million. So, even if we improve nothing, even if costs do not rise, even if the level of prosperity and income tax collections remains at its present level, we shall have to scrape up \$32 1/2 million from somewhere.

Nor is the problem that simple. The Legislature will be faced with a built-in increase of \$10 million in basic school support money. So now figure that the state must raise \$42 1/2 million that it didn't need to raise last time.

OF COURSE, we must consider those things, too. Higher education, one of the first of the state agencies to come forward with an estimate of its 1963-1965 needs, says it ought to have \$90 million for its general operating budget.

A community college program is in the works, at the bidding of the last Legislature. Welfare has been in trouble with a very tight budget.

THE needs listed here are not all the needs the Legislature will hear about. They are just the ones that come immediately to mind.

Admittedly, this isn't very pleasant. But it's important. Our choice is clear. We must either raise taxes or we must abandon the present level of services and settle for substantially less than we have grown accustomed to.

Which are we going to do, raise taxes or cut services? If we raise taxes, how? If we cut services, which services? Specifically, please, which services?

THESE are the questions that Oregon citizens must ask again and again between now and November 6. The candidates for governor, Hatfield and Thornton should be asked these questions.

Just because this is an election year is no reason to try to sweet-talk our way into some fool's paradise. Indeed, because it is an election year, it is most important that we call dollars, children children, and taxes taxes.

Clues From Warsaw

President Kennedy recently said that the purpose of the military build-up of Communist forces along the Fukien coast opposite the Nationalist-occupied islands of Quemoy and Matsu was "not clear."

Actually most observers believe the Communist troop movements are largely defensive in nature. President Kennedy and other U.S. officials cannot be totally candid in acknowledging this hypothesis because it would suggest that Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek is about to "unleash" himself.

IN A hastily-called meeting with Communist Ambassador Wang Ping-nan in Warsaw June 23, the U. S. Ambassador to Poland, John Moors Cabot, denied the United States was backing any Nationalist plans to invade Red China.

PRESIDENT Kennedy made the United States position explicit, however, in his subsequent assurance that the United States is "opposed to the use of force in this area (the Taiwan Strait)," that "the power arrangements in this area are defensive," and that Nationalist China's 1954 pledge not to take forceful action against the mainland without United States consent "still governs."

The nervous Peking regime is not likely to take the President's statement at face value. But if Red China continues to build up military force in Fukien province the West will have reason to suspect that the Communists are harboring aggressive—not defensive—designs.

'Sugar In The Mornin'—Sugar In The Evenin'—Sugar In The Summertime—



In the Day's News

We finally touched off our high altitude nuclear shot. What happened? Witnesses in Honolulu, 750 miles away, said the sky lighted up in a marine green color from horizon to horizon when the blast occurred.

What's Ozone?

It's a bluish gas. Every flash of lightning converts some of the oxygen in the air into ozone. A thought: Do you reckon Ben Franklin smelled ozone that eventful day when he flew his kite in a storm and brought down electricity from the sky?

IN Lausanne, Switzerland

Mrs. Oona O'Neill Chaplin presented her husband with their eighth child in 18 years. She is the daughter of the late great playwright, Eugene O'Neill.

EIGHT children in 18 years

is quite a record in these days. It was different in older centuries. Back in the 1200's, Queen Eleanor presented her husband, Edward I, known in English history as Longshanks, with 17 children, all but four of them daughters.

A Moral Principle

To the Editor: Concerning G.H.B.'s editorial promoting euthanasia, He is drawing a conclusion from Dr. Bywaters' remarks that was never intended. There is no bridge between permitting a person to die naturally and killing that person.

De Gaulle Agrees To NATO Bombers

Bonn - (AP) - President Charles de Gaulle of France has agreed that French bombers assigned to NATO may carry U.S. nuclear bombs and head for targets selected by NATO, it was learned today.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name at initial publication is permissible.

Running Scared

To the Editor: The statements made by Gov. Mark Hatfield and Howard Applegate about Attorney General Robert Y. Thornton at Bend recently, are symptomatic of candidates who are running scared.

Using Odds and Ends

A press release from a New York book publisher floated across my desk the other day, posing a question I can't imagine anyone would want to ask.

Deals Start To Relocate Boardman

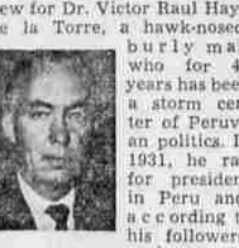
Salem - (AP) - The Oregon Land Board has initiated proceedings for a land exchange with the U.S. Bureau of Land Management to help provide for relocating the city of Boardman.

Matson To Add Modernized Vessel

San Francisco - (AP) - Matson Lines announced Tuesday it plans to put two of its freighters in mothballs and add a modernized cargo vessel to its Hawaiian fleet.

Haya de la Torre Again Is Center of Storm in Peruvian Political Crisis

By PHIL NEWSOM UPI Foreign News Analyst



The situation was nothing new for Dr. Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, a hawk-nosed, burly man who for 40 years has been a storm center of Peruvian politics.

On the left are the Castroites and Marxists who polled only 40,000 votes but who believe the three-way tie enhanced their cause.

Strictly Personal

By Sydney J. Harris

Using Odds and Ends: A press release from a New York book publisher floated across my desk the other day, posing a question I can't imagine anyone would want to ask.



Especially with little children in the house, practically everything is created from scrap. The buttons are in an old tea tin; the ceramic ash-trays have long been broken, to be replaced by the plastic tops of ice-cream jars; and the cookies are cunningly concealed in a humidifier.

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In the current political crisis in Peru, he again is the storm center.

Returns from the June 10 elections gave Haya de la Torre a slim margin over his two principal opponents, Fernando Belaunde Terry and Gen. Manuel A. Odría, who served as president from 1948 to 1956.

Since no candidate received a third of the votes cast, the decision now must be made by the Peruvian Congress, selecting one from among the three leaders.

Opposition to Haya de la Torre springs from an unlikely combination of right and left.

On the right is the army. "Even if Haya de la Torre is elected, he never will sit in the presidential palace," remarked one general two months before the elections ever were held.

The army has brought charges of fraud against Haya de la Torre's American Popular Revolutionary Alliance and has demanded he withdraw from the race.

On the left are the Castroites and Marxists who polled only 40,000 votes but who believe the three-way tie enhanced their cause.

They hope for a weak government whose internal dissension might promote their hopes for revolution.

Belaunde Favored: Forced to make a choice, they probably would select Fernando Belaunde. They believe that under

Belaunde there would be less chance of harsh repressive measures toward them and that he would withhold the government support that now exists for APRA's hold on the Peruvian labor movement which they seek to take over.

With the army against him, there seems little likelihood that Haya de la Torre can take over.

In 1948, he seemed on his way to power but was balked by a coup led by one of his present rivals, General Odría.

Haya de la Torre took refuge in the Colombian embassy and remained in it for five years. In 1954, he was allowed to leave the country and to return again in 1955 when President Manuel Prado took over and made the APRA party legal.

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Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Atlantic Partnership: Although the Atlantic partnership, of which the President spoke on the Fourth of July, is a proposal for the future, its roots are in the original and enduring connection between the Old World and the New.



Lippmann of the discoverers and explorers nearly five centuries ago, Europe and the Americas have been one great community, separated yet united by the Atlantic ocean.

The Americans were occupied and settled by Europeans who transplanted to the New World their religions, their culture, their jurisprudence, and their economy.

WITHIN this great community there have been continual rivalry, for power and for wealth, and a long series of civil wars, wars of independence and wars of hegemony. But through it all the community has remained: the proof being that in the great wars for the domination of Europe the Americans, particularly the North Americans, have always been drawn, willy-nilly, into the fighting.

For a state which is by its history and geography a member of the Atlantic community, isolation from the vital interests of the community is impossible.

The same has never been true for, let us say, China or India. They are not members of the Atlantic community and for them isolation from its affairs, though increasingly difficult in this increasingly interrelated world, is not wholly impossible.

Since the United States emerged as an independent power in the New World the wisest statesmen on both sides of the ocean have known this. Jefferson, Madison, John Quincy Adams on this side; Canning on the other, knew it. The disastrous men, the Kaiser and Hitler, did not know it. They refused to believe that the Atlantic community is a reality, and they took the road to ruin in the fond belief that the New World would not come in to redress the balance of the Old.

THERE has always been doubt about what to call the trans-Atlantic connection. It is certainly not now a political union. It is a collection of sovereign states. Although there is NATO, the Atlantic community is broader than the alliance. For many indubitable Atlantic states, as for example Sweden and Eire and Brazil, do not belong to NATO. It is not an association. For while there are associations within the Atlantic community, such as the European Economic Community and the Organization of American States, none include all the Atlantic states and some, such as the British Commonwealth and the French Community, include members which are not Atlantic at all. Hence there is a fairly general agreement that to speak of the Atlantic community is the least inaccurate way to speak of it in that the name indicates a human connection with a host of specifying juridical and institutional arrangements that do not now exist.

There is also a substantial vagueness about Atlantic community, since it is not possible for them to do.

Another question: How does Ike plan to out the leaders and who are his candidates to succeed them?

sovereign state, it does not have to have sharp frontiers, and in the marginal regions, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe, it is not necessary to pronounce on who is and who is not a member.

SINCE the Second World War, which was an intolerable civil war in Europe, a movement has been under way to construct institutions on the foundation of the Atlantic community. The most promising of these institutions is the European Economic Community and the European Union which is to be upon it. With the admission of the United Kingdom and eventually of some other European states, this will be the nucleus of that "Europe" with which the U.S.A. is to form a partnership.

THERE are two different ways of going about it. One is to suppose, quite erroneously, I think, that the United States of Europe and the trans-Atlantic partnership can be constructed on the analogy of our own Federal constitutional union. That would mean calling a convention (as at Philadelphia in 1787) to draft a constitution for an Atlantic union. It would not, I believe, work. The American states had always been members of a union of the sovereignty of the English kings. There is no comparable connection among the Atlantic states. Either the convention would put out empty generalities or it would end in disagreement. It would have failed from what might be called the fallacy of the blueprint, which is to be too specific too soon.

THE OTHER way to go about it is to decide to act as partners without drawing up articles of partnership, and as partners to tackle the concrete problems of the Atlantic community. This is the way M. Monnet and his collaborators have been working in Europe, and this is what the Action committee recommends in its notable "Joint Declaration of June 26." The way to begin is to work at the solution of concrete problems, such as tariffs, currency, and gold reserves, and to avoid being seduced into trying to solve the insoluble theoretical issues.

The most exciting of these insoluble theoretical problems is how to create an equal nuclear partnership between Europe and America. The military school men are engaging in vast and intricate speculations about it, and perhaps the time will come when Europe is sufficiently united and sufficiently armed to propose the terms of a partnership.

For the present the American difficulty is not that we do not want an equal partnership. We do want it. The difficulty is that no one so far has had any idea of how to organize a nuclear partnership.

MY OWN view is that European union and the Atlantic partnership can and will evolve even though the nuclear problem is not solved. The real nuclear problem, which is to maintain an ample balance of power with the Soviet Union, is at present well in hand. So long as it is, the problem of the nuclear partnership in the Atlantic world is quite secondary, and it must not be allowed to divert the Europeans and the Americans from doing the great things near at hand which it is now urgent and desirable for them to do.