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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
August 1, 1953 (Saturday)
The 1953 Jacksonville Gold Rush Jubilee opens today in the historic community with parades, contests, entertainment, church services, and speeches.

20 YEARS AGO
August 1, 1943 (Sunday)
Mayor C. A. Meeker proclaims Aircraft Warning Service week.

30 YEARS AGO
August 1, 1933 (Tuesday)
Northwest fruit industry to seek NRA aid.

40 YEARS AGO
August 1, 1923 (Wednesday)
State to vote on income tax bill coming fall.

50 YEARS AGO
August 1, 1913 (Friday)
See Oregon First club of Salem visits in Medford.

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

1. Standing at the North Pole, in what direction would one face?
2. Is a gnu an insect, antelope, or reptile?
3. Gumbo is a soup thickened with multicolored pods of what vegetable?
4. Of what South American country is Pedro G. Beltran the prime minister?
5. Would you guess that the gorilla has the same number of pairs of ribs as man, more ribs, or fewer ribs?
6. Do biennial elections occur every six months, or every two years?
7. How many divisions has the Zodiac?
8. Is the moon self-luminous?
9. Do opponents in a chess game use the same or different color squares?
10. Which sea does port of Bombay, India face?
Answers: 1. South in all directions. 2. Antelope. 3. Okra. 4. Peru. 5. Morse. 6. Every two years. 7. Twelve. 8. No. 9. Same. 10. Arabian Sea.

KEPT TIGHT COUNT
Detroit — (AP) — Recorder's Court Judge Frank G. Schemske offered John Abraham, 58 a sporting chance Wednesday, telling him he could go free if he could recall how many times he had been brought in on a charge of drunkenness. "Sure, 240 times, your honor," Abraham answered promptly. The judge consulted the record and said, "You may go."

Central American Conundrum

The reported massing of Guatemalan troops on the border of British Honduras is only another flare-up in an ancient quarrel. In the past the Guatemalans have pressed their claim to the British colony to the point of sporadic invasion, but Her Majesty's fleet has discouraged any real attempt to establish the old Guatemalan aim by force.

As long ago as 1763 Spain granted British settlers in the Central American territory certain restricted rights of occupation. After the battle of St. George's Cay in 1798, Spain abandoned sovereignty in favor of Britain. GUATEMALA in 1821 claimed the territory of British Honduras — which it called Belice — as the international successor to Spain, although Guatemalans had never occupied the territory.

A British-Guatemala treaty of 1859 finally established a frontier. Also, Guatemala was to abandon its territorial claim in return for a British agreement to open a line of communication from Guatemala's landlocked northeastern province to Peten through British Honduras to the sea. This provision of the treaty was never carried out. The Guatemalan Constitution of 1945 declared Belice to be a part of Guatemala, and in the same year Guatemala again repudiated the 1859 treaty.

BOTH nations now agree that the issue is suitable for adjudication by the International Court of Justice, but Guatemala demands advance recognition of her sovereign rights. From time to time Guatemalan leaders have demanded that President Kennedy live up to a "promise" to mediate the dispute in return for Guatemala's loan of training facilities for Cuban exiles prior to the April, 1961, abortive invasion.

Guatemala's territorial claims have been supported by the Presidents of Nicaragua and Honduras. At the same time, the neighbor to the north, Mexico, has revived a claim to British Honduras, again as the successor to Spain. Despite the geographical proximity, most British Hondurans do not want to exchange British colonialism for Guatemalan. The colony already enjoys a large measure of self-government. It is scheduled for complete internal autonomy by the beginning of next year.

THE present government of Guatemala was established earlier this year by an armed force coup which displaced Miguel Ydigoras Fuentes, himself a former general, with Col. Enrique Peralta Azurdia, former minister of defense. The presidential election scheduled for November was canceled, but elections "in an effective democratic climate" were promised in due course. Inasmuch as the United States has had a hand in Guatemalan politics for more than a decade, the March coup and the revival of the claim on British Honduras are both embarrassments. And the claim complicates further the British problem of the future destiny of the colony. As the Times of London has pointed out, the only internationally approved destiny for a colony is independence or absorption by a neighboring expansionist country.

At one time there had been a plan for inclusion of British Honduras in a West Indies federation. There is still a remote possibility of membership in a Central American union. But as the Times goes on to suggest, British Honduras poses a problem: "What is to be done with islands and territories too small to be sovereign, but prohibited by international morality from remaining colonial?" —E.R.R.

There Goes Another Theatre

It comes as sad news to theatregoers everywhere — not merely in the Nation's Capital — that a long campaign for maintaining Loew's Capitol Theatre as a setting for Washington cultural events has failed. Bids were received recently by the National Press Building Corp., which owns the theatre, to install office facilities in the space to be evacuated.

A bill to permit the District of Columbia Commissioners to lease the theatre for an arts center cleared the House last year but got nowhere in the Senate. The sponsor, Rep. John H. Kyl (R-Iowa), says: "It would be useless for us to pass the bill again if there is no support in the Senate."

A measure of the loss is that the Capitol is the only theatre in Washington capable of receiving ballet and opera companies, aside from Carter Barron Amphitheatre. The National is a handsome theatre, but it is limited to legitimate stage performances, and even then it is crowded by big-cast musical comedies. Washington has lost three other theatres suitable for professional performances since 1921. The trend is nationwide. In 1921 there were 560 such theatres in operation. As of recently there were 193 — a loss of 347 good theatres in about 40 years. This, of course, is to say nothing of the even swifter disappearance of large motion picture theatres, particularly with the inroads of television in the past two decades. But this trend seems of late to be bottoming out, as the economists say. At least new movie houses — not the picture palaces of old — are beginning to be built. The performing arts perhaps will have to depend on the cultural centers now proliferating. Washington's hope is the projected National Cultural Center—but that, alas, appears to be light years away. —E.R.R.

"How Long Do You Think He'll Keep Going On This Basis?"



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.

Should Speak Out
To the Editor: After further reflection on the government takeover of the railroads; this would give JFK the chance to hire colored men. We will say that the owners will be paid off in long term interest bearing bonds, on agreeable terms. After the takeover the operating personnel would all be government employees and as such would not be allowed to strike. Excess workers would be provided for with pensions or getting rocking chair money.

In other words the government can and does pay its unemployed a subsistence pay all along; whereas the private employer does so for short specified periods. The federal government is noted for its spending untold millions in gifts to foreign countries. This money as we all should know buys goods in America. But in the purchase of the railroads, even if it should take a billion dollars to reorganize and revamp its operation, after a fair price had been paid, that money would create work for a large portion of our unemployed and would stimulate business in general.

Our labor leaders in Washington, being in the millionaire class, keep mum on this matter. But here is a chance for the ministers of the gospel to show their good will to men, by speaking out. John E. Rink, 1049 West 11th st., Medford, Ore.

A Juggler of Words
To the Editor: Truly, the English language, as juggled by our Administration, is a thing with which to conjure. The Administration throws the Monroe Doctrine out the window and allows the Communist Russians to maintain a complete, aggressive military establishment 90 miles from our shores. This they call "Affecting An Accommodation."

He announced flatly that France will call for a meeting "among interested parties" at the end of the year to take up France's own disarmament proposals (which, presumably, would be a conference of the four nuclear powers, the U. S., Soviet Union, Britain and France). He asserted disdainfully "the Moscow agreement has not lifted the atomic menace which weighs on the world. None of the signers has renounced the use of atomic weapons and under these conditions the world situation has not changed in any way."

SO — He said in substance — A BETTER agreement must be reached. So France will lead the way to this better agreement. That seems to have been about the size of the fantastic session arranged by France's fantastic President.

HE TOOK occasion to say that while differing sharply with Washington on policy.

Quotes From the News

BY UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL
London — Dr. Stephen Ward, in an interview before his apparent suicide attempt and conviction on vice charges. "One or two people can still vindicate me, but when the establishment wants blood, you can't wriggle out."
Skopje, Yugoslavia — A baker, whose family lost all its possessions in Friday's disastrous earthquake. "Even if I have to sweep streets and live in one room someplace else, I will never come back."
Washington — One of 2,000 letters and telegrams received by the White House on the signing of the nuclear test ban treaty with Russia. "It will be a black day for all people if we do not take this first step for peace."
Hong Kong — Lowell D. Skinner, 32, Akron Ohio, an American prisoner of war returning from China where he chose to remain after the Korean fighting ended. "It's about time to go back. My parents are getting pretty old."

Dirksen Expresses Doubts About Veto On Amendments of Nuclear Test Ban

By JOHN A. GOLDSMITH
United Press International
Washington — (UPI) — Senate Republican leader Everett M. Dirksen has expressed "doubts" about a Russian veto on amendments and other unspecified provisions of the nuclear test ban treaty.

The Illinois lawmaker, in a statement reminiscent of his sometimes flowery oratory, said he hopes Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees — and the congressional Atomic Energy committee — "will give the treaty draft the closest examination relative to its impact on our defense posture and the future of our nuclear weaponry." The Foreign Relations committee invited members of the other two groups to sit in Monday when Undersecretary of State W. Averell Harriman outlined the treaty. Harriman was the U. S. negotiator who helped to frame the historic partial ban on nuclear weapons tests and initiated the draft in Moscow last week.

There were these other comments in advance of the session with Harriman: Ready To Go — Chairman John O. Pastore (D-R.) told a radio-television panel that the United States "would be ready to go within a moment's notice" if the Russians should secretly prepare for tests and then abrogate the treaty. He said he is sure the United States would resume testing if there was a series of "suspicious" events in Russia.

— Sen. Wayne Morse (D-Ore.), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations committee, declaring that mankind must have a test-ban for its survival, said he does not expect Defense department opposition to a treaty draft. He reminded the Pentagon, however, that foreign policy "is determined by the civilian branch of the government and not by the brass."

— Sen. Jacob K. Javits (N.Y.), predicted that there is going to be a "very tough fight" on Senate ratification of the treaty. Javits, who said he is personally "prejudiced" in favor, said "all kinds of assorted John Birchers, and other members of the radical right" are already bringing pressure on senators, claiming in correspondence that any treaty would be a sell out to the Russians.

Dirksen praised Kennedy for telling the nation of the "limited" nature of the treaty and what it will not do to curb the threat of nuclear war. He said: "Life will go on as before. If the treaty is ratified it could dissolve some of the fear and strains but little more."

But to mix a metaphor, if this is a first step when does the second shoe drop? Khrushchev already speaks of a non-aggression pact and other matters. The treaty must be examined against the opaque curtain of the future," Dirksen said. Directed At Clause — His comments on a Russian veto were directed at a clause of the proposed treaty which would require that future amendments be approved by a majority vote of all parties — including the votes of all the original parties — Russia, Britain or the United States. "That, he said, would let the Russians veto an amendment just by abstaining from voting."

Dirksen said that the veto provision was said to have been inserted in the United Nations charter in 1945 to protect the sovereignty of the United States but has been used "an exact 100 times" by Russia while the United States has yet to use it.

"My preliminary examination of the treaty draft also causes me to have doubts about other provisions which I want to examine further. Nevertheless it is clear to me that the United States Senate must engage in the closest scrutiny of every word of this treaty draft," Dirksen said. Ahead of Russia — Pastore, in a panel with Pennsylvania Sens. Hugh Scott (R), and Joseph S. Clark (D), said "All of the testimony before our (atomic energy) committee" gives assurance that the United States is, on the whole, ahead of the Russians in nuclear power. He said, however, that the Russians are apparently ahead in the large yield weapons such as the ones they tested last year.

He said, however, that he thinks President Kennedy is correct in that "we're at a standstill" and that the treaty is in the public interest. Effects of the treaty on weapons development here and in Russia "can be argued both ways," he said.

is being worn away by daily pressure, the underlying problem is still growing more difficult rather than more easy. Already, the earnings of Negro women are estimated to exceed the earnings of Negro men by as much as 80 per cent. There are more unskilled jobs open for women than for men; so the men rot in idleness and the women keep them.

Every building that installs automatic elevators abolishes four or eight or ten Negro jobs. Ever, industrial process in, roved to eliminate rough, strong-backed work eliminates 30 or 40 or 50 Negro jobs. And in Negro ghettos educational deprivation has always gone hand-in-hand with economic deprivation; so those who see their jobs as common laborers are never able to find jobs as skilled workers.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
(c) New York Herald Tribune Syndicate

THE LOWER DEPTHS
Philadelphia — For a fairly prosperous white American, who is also proud of his country, on-the-spot reporting of the civil rights crisis in a big Northern city like this one is an almost unbearable painful experience. If anything, the situation of the Negroes here in Philadelphia is rather better than in most of the great Northern cities. But go into Philadelphia's Negro slums, with their countless blocks of half-ruinous row houses, in which it is not uncommon to find 20 or 30 people living in six filthy little rooms, with a single, unspeakable common toilet.

You find squalid, teacher-short high schools from which more than three-quarters of the children drop out before completing the course. You are led to one 12-block area where 80 per cent of the young were found to be jobless by a recent survey.

You hear such tales of slum landlordism as the case of the respectable and hard-working Negro woman who is fruitlessly trying to collect damages, because the floor of her apartment gave way, dropping her into the next apartment, where the floor also gave away, dropping her onto another unfortunate woman in the cellar and gravely injuring them both.

For the Negro people, the end of racial discrimination is the most essential part of that effort. For all the inhabitants of the "other America," huge investments are also needed, in education above all, but also in job-retraining programs, in some sort of revived CCC to make a bridge into normal life for the jobless young people, and so on and so forth.

Even then, the problem will not be solved for the Negro people, unless their leaders quickly begin to recognize an additional duty besides the duty to be militant against discrimination. Resignation, hopelessness, the feeling that "it's no use learning to do jobs that aren't for Negroes," have played and still continue to play as large a role in Negro educational deprivation as the shocking badness of so many segregated schools.

ONLY the Negro leaders can combat these ingrained attitudes of their own people. Only the Negro leaders can stimulate the block-by-block organization that is needed to combat slum conditions, and to insure better schools by strong parent-teacher organizations, and in many other ways to work from the grass roots to make life better.

Only the Negro leaders, in short, can make sure their people are ready to pass through the doors when the doors open at last. As for the rest of us, our task is to insure that the doors open wide and open fast; and if we fail, we shall be derelict in our duties to our country and our God.

THE nine Americans in ten who belong to the affluent America should be sentenced by law to spend one day a week in that "other America" that you find in the slums of North Philadelphia. See at first hand, and the actual physical impulse to cry out for instant, radical remedies is not easy to restrain.

See the situation at first hand, furthermore, and you will learn the bitter truth that although discrimination of the loveliest pieces of music ever written is the relatively obscure "Suite in A" by Beethoven, who deserves greater prominence. (Several fine LP recordings of this work are available.)

I have never owned a car in which my "bright" highway lights didn't seem incomparably dimmer than the "brights" of every other car on the highway; is this a common optical illusion?

You can tell more about a person from the way he laughs than from almost any other mannerism; as Goncourt said, "Laughter is the mind's intonation. There are ways of laughing which have the sound of counterfeit coins."

If all the hopeful-eyed girls who are waiting for the "right man" to come along would develop themselves and try to become the "right woman," their chances would increase a thousandfold; but young people never consider whether they merit the kind of love they are looking for, or would be able to handle it after they got it.

Actually, if Goldwater ran, it wouldn't be the kind of campaign we're accustomed to. No attacks on religion, family, personality — just a contest between political philosophies!

