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10 YEARS AGO
August 11, 1945
(It was Saturday)

T/3 Richard D. Jewett, former Mail Tribune employee, now in Naples, Italy, expects to make a one week tour of Switzerland.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: In Klamath county millworkers have started piling up at the picket lines, instead of piling lumber.

30 YEARS AGO
August 11, 1925
(It was Sunday)

Three hundred fifty men, mostly CCC's, battle a grass fire on Roxy Ann's south slope.

Southern Oregon Art association to start free art classes today.

80 YEARS AGO
August 11, 1925
(It was Tuesday)

Crater Lake stage driver fined \$50 for speeding.

Barney Oldfield named referee of auto races to start here Aug. 18.

40 YEARS AGO
August 11, 1915
(It was Wednesday)

Twenty-one incendiary fires started near Trail.

Public schools to open Sept. 6.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. The trend in movie theaters just now is for more or fewer double features, or just about the same as always?
2. Most persons not using a private car to travel between U.S. cities these days go by train, plane or bus?
3. Your chances of getting cancer are seriously affected by the kind of food you eat; right or wrong?
4. About 15, 30, 45 or 60 per cent of all corn grown in the U.S. goes into hogs?
5. Which one of these South American countries has no seacoast: Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Uruguay, Venezuela?
6. Of the 12 states completely wet (no area dry by local option) more are in the East, South, Middle West or West?
7. Who in the Bible was the husband of Sarah?
The answers: 1. Fewer. 2. Most by train. 3. Wrong. 4. About 45 per cent. 5. Bolivia. 6. More (6) in the West. 7. Abraham.

FCC Delays Action On KBES Change

The federal communications commission has again delayed action on a proposed change of transmitter site for KBES-TV, it was disclosed recently.
The FCC considered the change recently but postponed action till further information could be obtained from the station. Earlier, the commission notified KBES-TV that action was being delayed pending a decision by commission members on a proposed new ruling.
The new regulation, if approved, would limit location of transmitters to within five miles of the city to be served.

Socialism vs Social Progress

If one cares to do a bit of political research it will be found that the warning cry of "creeping socialism" is nothing new.

The same general political and economic group that is now calling all the federal power projects the invention of the devil and Carl Marx had the same fear of a federal income tax, not so many years ago.

The argument then was a democratic government in a free society had no right to take away a portion, large or small, of the money honestly earned by a free and independent citizen. That was confiscation closely associated with the divine right of kings and a baronial feudal system.

MOREOVER that theory was sustained for 15 years by the US Supreme Court. In fact a constitutional amendment had to be passed to validate an income tax. That was in 1913, and the protests and lamentations from certain political quarters heard then have not disappeared entirely today, particularly at income-tax paying time. There are many who still long for the good old "no income tax" days to return.

NOT only was a federal income tax opposed as "socialistic" (the word is now New Dealism) but the records will show old-age pensions, social security, unemployment and even bank deposit insurance were likewise fought by a valiant minority. These measures were termed as an alien and un-American philosophy which would destroy individual initiative and thrift, kill private enterprise, and create an idle dependent class which would in due course sink the ship-of-state, and the end of the world—the free world, would be here!

SO THERE is nothing really new to this revival of the fear of socialism as the next step in Uncle Sam's degeneration, if something radical is not done to stop it.

Chief Justice Earl Warren of the US Supreme Court explained the revival very clearly and succinctly the other day when he remarked that too many good American citizens fail to distinguish between Karl Marx socialism and social progress.

That is the point. Most of these social reforms did originate in Europe, principally in England and Germany, but not under any socialistic regimes, but under monarchies. These benefits to the rank and file were adopted, not from any particular idealistic urge, but as a practical matter of governmental self interest, safety and security.

THEREFORE this department is not greatly concerned over the final fate of public power in this country as a result of the revival of this socialist scare. The law of action and reaction—of ebb and flow—will have its way in the field of social progress as in all other affairs of men.

We now happen to be in a period of "ebb" that's all, and naturally the forces of reaction intend to make the most of it.

But in spite of the Hoover report—and the Grants Pass Courier—we expect to see TVA, Bonneville, Grand Coulee and all the other public-power projects now in operation, continue on the job; and we even expect to see Hells Canyon eventually utilized as a High Dam federally developed and controlled not because of any political upheaval necessarily but because as even the Federal Power Commission Examiner admitted, and some proponents of the Idaho Power company also now admit,—the larger federal project would bring "the greatest good to the greatest number" and the piecemeal private power project would NOT.

AND that, after all, is the truly American principle that has prevailed in the past in such matters and we believe will prevail in the future.

As stated it isn't socialism, it is social progress. It isn't destroying our cherished American institutions it is improving and strengthening them.

It is not going back to Karl Marx or any other long haired alien theorist of the past, it is only going back to the founder of the Republican party who maintained that this is a country, of by and for the people,—and he put special emphasis on the "FOR."

In other words what will benefit the country as a whole and a majority of the people in it most, will in the final show down, prevail.—R.W.R.

Ike in 1956?

"Will President Eisenhower run for a second term?"

Practically everyone answers that in the affirmative.

So do we. But unless we are much mistaken he does not wish to run, and if he were another Calvin Coolidge he wouldn't.

But unlike "Cal" Ike undoubtedly realizes that if he should refuse to run his party would be defeated. And his strong sense of party loyalty, could not countenance that sort of desertion.

SO UNLESS something quite unforeseen occurs, it will be "Ike and Nixon" as it was before. Practically everyone thinks that this ticket would mean election by another landslide.

We are not so sure of that. But we are sure of this:—if Ike is given a second term he will not enjoy himself as he did in his first.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

WHERE KHRUSHCHEV STANDS
Editor's Note: This is the third of a series of reports summing up Stewart Alsop's experiences in the Soviet Union, which he brought out with him from Moscow.

Moscow — There is no question about it. The Soviet regime really is a dictatorship without a dictator, an authoritarian regime run on a committee system. This seems incredible when you first think about it a little more.

Joseph Stalin was a Stalinist, pure and simple, a fanatic, a paranoiac of his life. He had, moreover, every reason for knowing that a potential dictator is a dangerous man to have around. How logical, therefore, it is to suppose that Stalin would be careful to have around him men who were not potential dictators, men who were, indeed, congenial No. 2 men.

Remember, furthermore, that these congenial No. 2 men lived out their lives, while the old dictator still breathed, in perpetual fear of destruction at the hands of the secret police who were the instrument of the dictator's will. How further logical, therefore, to suppose the No. 2 men would share one mutual object — to smash the instrument of terror, to make sure that the secret police would never again place them in fear of their lives.

All the known facts fit this theory — the fact that Beria was shot, the fact that Malenkov was not shot, the fact that the secret police chief is now a career cop, responsible to the Presidium as a whole rather than any single member.

The theory seems all the more convincing when you rub shoulders with the presidium members, which any Westerner in Moscow can do to his heart's content these days. For the present Soviet bosses look very much like the sort of men a suspicious old dictator, who wanted able men to serve him but who wanted no truck with potential rivals, might gather around him.

SABUROV and Pervukhin look like brilliant technicians, which is what they undoubtedly are. Molotov may be the ablest of the lot, but he is essentially a technician too. Voroshilov is a handsome nonentity. Mikoyan and Kaganovich are tough, wily professional political operators, but they do not have the smell of supreme power about them. Nor does Bulganin, although Bulganin does have a certain air of authority, rather in the manner of a Southern colonel of the mint julep tradition.

Aside from the new men, that leaves Khrushchev and Malenkov, the two most interesting figures in Russia today. At a recent Western reception, this reporter had a conversation lasting about ten minutes with Khrushchev. Khrushchev grabbed my hand in both of his, and hung on like a vice for the whole ten minutes. He went on at some length about how he had read what I had written about the Soviet Union; did not like it; but he hoped that some day I would be able to find out the truth about the Soviet Union and tell the American people.
Alas, when I did my level best to get a real interview out of him, he immediately caught on, and smilingly blocked every effort. But at least this rather uncomfortably close contact made it possible to sense something of the quality of the man.

He is really a very ugly man indeed. He has tiny little eyes, and a big loose mouth, teeth copiously decorated with steel fillings, and a barrel-shaped figure. But he has enormous vitality, and the odd charm which great vitality imparts.

Because he looks so much like a peasant out of Tolstoy (crossed, perhaps with a mid-Western isolationist politician) and because he has been known to get publicly cock-eyed, there has been, in this reporter's view, a tendency to underestimate Khrushchev. If he is a peasant, he is a remarkably shrewd peasant with an extraordinary talent for survival and a great taste for power.

Malenkov is an entirely different manner of man. All the Soviet rulers now smile constantly and with ferocious determination in the presence of Westerners. But whereas a grin comes easily to Khrushchev's lips, smiling is obviously a frightful effort to the saturnine Malenkov.

PERHAPS recent experiences have made it difficult for Malenkov to smile easily. He is the living embodiment of what one Westerner here called "the first Soviet experiment in demotion instead of annihilation," and is it still not entirely certain that the experiment will succeed. Even so, some shrewd Western observers would bet on Malenkov rather than Khrushchev, because of his youth and unquestioned intelligence. But this reporter's instinctive feeling, for what it is worth, is that Malenkov is also essentially a technician and a No. 2 man.

This feeling seems to be supported by Khrushchev's recent remarks on an Asian ambassador here. Khrushchev volunteered that the trouble with Malenkov was that he wanted to run Russia like a bureaucrat, with rules and regulations for everything. But, said Khrushchev, you can't rule Russia that way—in Russia, you have to be ready for anything, a bad crop failure, threatened famine, for example.

These remarks very clearly doubt that the demoted Malenkov will stay demoted. They further suggest that Khrushchev believes in naked power more than rules and regulations. Together with other evidence of Khrushchev's increasing power, they could even be taken to mean that Khrushchev is on his way to the position of supremacy that Stalin once occupied.

Yet a return to the Stalinist pattern of dictatorship just does not seem likely, at least in the near future. For one thing, the re-imposition of a true Stalinist dictatorship would require the reinstatement of the secret police as the dictator's chief instrument of terror. The most experienced observers believe that any attempt to revive the old police terror would invite the army, the bureaucracy, and even the Khrushchev-controlled party in the last-ditch opposition.

For another thing — and this is again a matter of extremely fallible instinct — Khrushchev just does not have the smell of a dictator about him. Unlikely though it may seem, the best bet seems to be that the present committee system will continue for a long time, with Khrushchev cast in the role of chairman of the committee, but not dictator.

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Night Classes Set For Fall Term at Southern Oregon

Ashland — Night classes offered at Southern Oregon college for the fall quarter of 1955-56 will begin on the evening of Sept. 26 and run through Dec. 20, 1955. Enrollment may take place on the night the class begins and fees may be paid at that time.

Classes beginning on Sept. 26 are: Crafts, Wilda; Appreciative Aspects in Art (G), Miss Ady; School Organization and Law, Dr. Bowman; Methods and Materials, Dr. McAulay; Methods and Research Materials in Science (G), Mr. Diebel; Beginning Spanish, Hannan; and Orchestra, Matthews.

Classes beginning on Sept. 27: Ceramics, Wilda; Comparative Religion, Dr. Kreisman; and World Problems, Dr. Clifford Miller.

On Sept. 28, these classes will begin: Second Year Spanish, Hannan; and Principles and Techniques of Speech Correction, Mulling.
Classes slated to begin Sept. 29 are: Folk Dance, Miss Bennett; and Research Studies in Child Development, Dr. Graham. Secondary provisional certification, according to Mrs. Mabel W. Winston, registrar, may be granted on completion of the following courses taken from the list above: Appreciative Aspects in Art, Methods and Materials, Research Studies in Child Development, Comparative Religion, World Problems, and Principles and Techniques of Speech Correction.

Attention was directed by Mrs. Winston to the opportunity for those who completed Mr. Hannan's class in Beginning Spanish last year to continue their study in the language by signing up for his Second Year Spanish course this year.

Aly Khan Seeking Visit With Daughter

Reno, Nev. — (U.P.)—An attorney for Prince Aly Khan went to court yesterday in an attempt to force Rita Hayworth to let Aly take her daughter, Princess Yasmin, with him for an 11-week visit.

The attorney, Kenneth Dillon, said Aly is entitled to have Yasmin with him for that period under terms of the divorce Miss Hayworth got in 1954. Aly is now in France.

District Judge A. J. Maestretti set no date for a hearing on the motion, but indicated it might be later this month.

"We have got nothing but stalling in this matter from Miss Hayworth," said Dillon in explaining why the matter was brought to court.

Miss Hayworth has repeatedly said she would not take Yasmin to France until deportation proceedings against her current husband, singer Dick Haymes, were finished. The U.S. government recently announced it is dropping the matter.

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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Can't We Dream Big?

To the Editor: Don't we dream big anymore? There is no comparison between the power potential Hells Canyon offers and the three low dams the Federal Power Commission has authorized the Idaho Power company to build on the Snake river below the canyon. Even Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, who should know, has acknowledged publicly the out-of-state utility will only offer "almost" as much power as Hells Canyon, then why has the power commission settled for second-best? Our patriots boastfully assert we are "the greatest nation on earth" and I think most of us agree Oregon is a pretty wonderful place to live in but we act as if we have lost hope. Hells Canyon is our biggest remaining damsite. If we must forfeit our right to its development, let us at least let those in power know it hurts. Who knows? They might catch a spark from our dreams.
Hildur Kane
2166 NW Irving
Portland 10, Ore.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
In Geneva—which so recently was the site of the epochal meeting of the heads of state of the U.S.A., Britain, France and Russia—another conference has just opened. It is the United Nations conference on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

At its opening session, it listened to a message of greeting from President Eisenhower. In his message, our President called atomic science the newest and MOST PROMISING TOOL OF ALL for the betterment of human life.

THOSE are strong words. But they are undoubtedly true.

If we (meaning by that ALL the people on earth) have the common, ordinary horse sense to make of atomic science the SERVANT OF MAN instead of the DESTROYER OF MAN there is practically no limit to what atomic science can do in the way of betterment of human life on this globe.

NATURALLY enough, I suppose, we think of atomic science in terms of power to run machines. That is tremendously important. Machines do the drudgery that formerly had to be done by aching human backs and human arms.

With the DRUDGERY done by machines, human minds will have the time in which to create new things for the betterment of mankind.

Atomic science opens up vast new frontiers along that line.

LET'S consider for a moment such a simple thing as heating our homes.

Suppose you could drop into a jigger in your basement (if you're old-fashioned, or your utility room if you're modern) a lump of uranium about the size of a peanut and go on getting heat from it for years.

That would be wonderful. Well, it's strictly within the limits of probability.

At a NOT TOO DISTANT TIME.

SPEAKING of heat, at the instant when it explodes (splits) the uranium 235 atom has a temperature of TWO HUNDRED TRILLION DEGREES.

That's a lot of heat. All we need to do is to learn to control it dependably.

That we can do if mankind can learn the trick of living at peace instead of GOING TO WAR.

So—You see—

Ike isn't talking through his hat when he says atomic science is the newest and most promising tool of all for the betterment of human life.

LaMoille Pugh Heads Secretarial Science

Miss LaMoille V. Pugh from southern California recently arrived in Medford to take a position on the staff of the Robertson School of Business, according to Leslie B. Robertson, manager of the school.

Miss Pugh will head the secretarial science department of the school, Robertson said. She was graduated from Oberlin college, and Sawyer School of Secretaries in Los Angeles, and obtained her teaching credentials at Claremont Graduate school.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE PROBLEM OF THE SECOND TERM

Beginning in the late spring the President's way of talking and acting gave the impression that he had decided to run for a second term. But last week, just as Congress was adjourning, he let it be known that he has not made up his mind, that he is putting off the decision, and that he is finding it a very difficult decision to make.

From what he said last week to Sen. Bender and a delegation of Ohio Republicans and the next day at his press conference, we have a good idea of how he sees his problem. Will he be too old in a second term to be at his best in coping with the President's responsibilities?

The answer to this question, he has now told us, he must know what the state of the world will demand of the President and he must know what will be the state of his own energy and health. Because he does not have the gift of prophecy, he cannot, he says, answer this question now. He is deferring the decision, presumably until early in the coming winter when he will size up the prospects at home and abroad, and will have had a medical check-up.

WITH great respect I venture to suggest that the President is making his decision more difficult than it ought to be — and indeed that as he is posing the problem for himself, it is insoluble. He will not be much better able to prophecy reliably next winter than he is this summer. No one will be able to give him a clear preview of what will be happening between 1956 and 1960 to the world and to himself.

He is deferring the decision because he would like to know more about the future than he is going to be able to know. But why does he want so much certainty? Because, I believe, he knows that as things stand so much depends upon his decision. Too much depends upon his decision. For, like Adenauer but unlike Churchill, he has not selected and trained and promoted an acceptable and adequate successor. Because there is no number 2 Republican, a dilemma exists which must, which does, trouble his conscience. He alone is able to be elected. But as he cannot be sure of completing a second term, he has it on his conscience that he may be making a President that the country does not want, a President who cannot carry on where he leaves off.

By failing to raise up an acceptable successor, the President has placed himself in a quandary: He is indispensable to his party, but he is vulnerable because of his advancing age. This is what makes his decision so agonizingly difficult. If there were another strong Republican available for Vice President who was acceptable to the whole mass of the Eisenhower supporters, the President would be free of his main difficulty. He could in good conscience decide to run again, knowing that if he falls, there is a successor who can carry on.

Unless he promotes such a successor, a good Republican who is satisfactory to the Eisenhower Republicans and to the independents and to the Democrats, he cannot, I submit, make a decision which satisfies his own conscience. If he decides not to run, he is consigning his party to almost certain defeat. If he does run, he will be haunted by the idea that he may be using his own popularity to impose upon the country an unpopular President.

BECAUSE so much is at stake, it is necessary to speak frankly. The President himself has spoken frankly about his age. Given good health, that is not a disqualification. But it is a compelling reason for taking great care about the candidate for Vice President.

Now, the trouble with Mr. Nixon is that he is at best a recent convert to Eisenhower's kind of Republicanism. In his political connections and as a political operator he belongs with the opposition to Eisenhower. The great strength of Eisenhower is, as William S. White put it the other day, that he has expanded the center until the fringes are insignificant. Mr. Nixon is close to the Right fringe. He is unacceptable to the Democrats, to the independents, and to a large body of Republicans, who make up the Eisenhower center. He could not be elected if he were nominated, and he would be beaten in the campaign which would divide and embitter the country. If he became President because of Eisenhower's disability, he would almost certainly divide the great coalition which Eisenhower united.

It is, I submit, the President's duty to examine frankly, fearlessly and objectively these political realities. Before he decides whether he himself will run for a second term, it is his duty to make sure that his Vice President is acceptable to his own following, and competent to carry on. When he has done that, his own personal decision will no longer need to depend upon predictions about the unpredictable, upon certainties that can never be had. Having provided for the larger future, he can make his own decision in the present and the nearer future.

TO SAY that there is no acceptable second man available to the Republican Party is not only a counsel of despair. It is inherently improbable. Eisenhower is no doubt the indispensable candidate for President. But can it be argued that Nixon is the indispensable candidate for Vice President? All that can be said is that there is nobody else now in the running. There is, however, no question but that with a whole year to go the President has virtually unlimited power to make a suitable and acceptable man known to the nation. If the man he picks has what it takes, the country will soon realize it, once the Presidential spotlight has been turned upon him.

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Mrs. Schmidt-Fine To Meet Husband

Nevada City, Calif. — (U.P.)—Mrs. Una Schmidt has decided that three's a crowd.

Her attorney, Harold Berliner said Una will meet her airman husband, Daniel, alone when he returns Friday from a Chinese Communist prison camp.

She previously had intended to bring along her 21-year-old second husband, Alford Fine, so the three could talk over their strange "Enoch Arden" triangle. Una said she married Fine in Mexico last year in the belief that Schmidt was dead.

"Assuming there is an early meeting, Fine will not be there," Berliner said. "His presence would not be appropriate."

Una, 20, took her 2-year-old son, Danny Walter, and went off to live by herself until her 22-year-old first husband returns and she decides whether she loves him or Fine more.

Schmidt was to leave Honolulu late today. He and 10 other airmen recently released from a Chinese Communist prison camp are due at Travis Air Force Base, Calif., Friday morning.

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