MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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ROBERT W RUHL, Editor
HERB GREY Advertising Manager
E. C. FERGUSON Managing Editor
ERIC ALLEN JR., City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Telegraph Editor
RICHARD JEWETT Sports Editor
OLIVE STARCHER Society Editor
JACK JACKSON Sunday Editor
GERALD LATHAM, Circulation Mgr.

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Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1945
(It was Tuesday)

Crater Lake Motors starts construction of new plant at West Main and Fir sts., to measure 170 by 150 feet.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Indian summer has arrived in these parts, unsung and without warning. Not a barbershop, bank, beanery, or business closed for two days to properly observe and welcome the most magnificent season of the year.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1935
(It was Wednesday)

Joe Louis scores fourth round knockout victory over Max Baer in widely heralded fight; is now principal candidate for crown now held by Jimmy Braddock.

Pierce Auto Freight lines extending operations from southern Oregon to San Francisco and bay points.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1925
(It was Friday)

Prominent speakers to be heard at Oregon Irrigation congress in Grants Pass Oct. 5, 6, and 7.

From the Local and Personal column: Local deer hunters again have had their hunting appetites whetted on learning that Morris Leonard, John Burns, and Don Chase left this city at 4 a.m. yesterday for a deer hunt in the Applegate section, and by 7 p.m. last evening, hadbagged a 180 pound buck. The three men have not decided yet who fired the fatal shot, as the three fired practically at the same time.

40 YEARS AGO
Sept. 25, 1915
(It was Saturday)

High school enrollment reaches 296.

WCTU holds annual county convention, elects officers for coming term.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. If the Tariff Commission tells the President that imports are injuring a U. S. industry, he does or doesn't have to raise tariff duties to protect it?
2. Which one of these words doesn't belong in the title of the 4-H clubs: Hand, Happiness, Head, Health, Heart?
3. The U. S. did or didn't adopt and go under its present Constitution right after achieving independence?
4. Which of these occurred first: Hitler committeed suicide; Mussolini was killed; Japan surrendered; President Roosevelt died; Chiang Kai-shek removed to Formosa?
5. Corporations are or aren't subject to the federal excess profits tax these days?
6. Mt. Everest is in Tibet, Kashmir, Nepal, Pakistan, or Afghanistan?
7. Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., is or isn't now a member of Congress?

The Answers: 1. Doesn't. 2. Happiness. 3. Didn't. 4. Roosevelt died. 5. Aren't. 6. Nepal. 7. Isn't.

Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, Sept. 22—Phil Getchell never has any luck with play-offs. He was all even at Pebble Beach yesterday with Bob Hanna of Oakland in the California state amateur, at the end of the 18th, but lost the 19th so is out after playing excellent golf for two days. In the qualifying round he was in the upper half only a few strokes over par—it takes good golf to get near par at Cypress Point or Bebble Beach. One good thing about Getchell, he loves to play, win, lose or draw.

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The big heavy weight battle at the Polo Grounds came out about as expected, only Archie Moore made a better showing than most of the sports writers predicted. Johnny Carmichael of Chicago, for example, said Moore was only "an overstuffed publicity balloon" and Marciano "would kill him" in five rounds. According to the referee, who should know something about what went on, Moore won the 7th round and didn't take the count until the 9th. He also won the 2nd with a knock-down and 4 count, and the 5th on points. Rocky admitted the "overstuffed balloon" was the best boxer he ever met, and could punch with both hands, being much surprised the Negro held up as long as he did. However it was the old story of a little man not being able to beat a big one. The two gladiators weighed about the same, but Marciano was fit as a fiddle at that weight, and Moore, nearly 40 and a light heavyweight only a few weeks ago, WASN'T.

The heading in the Chronicle pretty well summed it up under Bill Leiser's by-line, "Archie's skill can't stop human-tank."

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Three theatres here put on the fight via TV, and it was a sell-out for both two days before the fight. It is estimated the TV total in the country was close to a million dollars, and the gate at the Polo Grounds not far behind. Moore is supposed to get $200,000, a new record for the colored vagabond, but our guess is he won't have it for long.

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Considerable football for the coming week-end. Illinois plays Cal over at Berkeley, and the 49'ers play the LA Rams at Kezar on Sunday. The big college game will be between UCLA and Maryland, but we are more interested in the contest Saturday night in Portland between OSC and Stanford. Probably Stanford will win—as USUAL—but we have a hunch OSC will make a far better showing than they did a year ago. Being in Oregon instead of sunny Cal should help.

Well, again (as predicted in this department) the Yanks had what it takes and Cleveland didn't. The World Series should be a whiz-bang this year, in sharp contrast to a year ago. We trust the bookies in New York won't get wind of it, but the M.T. sporting editor (emeritus) will be boosting for the Dodgers. If that should become generally known the odds would zoom to 3 to 1 for the Yanks!

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Rocky Marciano, according to our special representative in New York, is in the same spot as President Eisenhower. "Rocky" would like to retire a la Gene Tunney. His wife and mother strongly second the motion, for he has enough money and a non-fistic job awaiting him. But the Box Fight trust in New York have a sure thing money maker in the "Rock," and as long as he remains that, they will bring too much pressure for even Marciano to resist.

The "Rock" and "Ike" should get together and console each other on one of the facts of public life in the USA—the higher you get the less you can do as you would like.

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After over a year of talky-talk the Swig plan for San Francisco has staged a comeback and has been officially recognized as "possible." Well anything is POSSIBLE, particularly in San Francisco, but we doubt if anything concrete is done—or poured—until after the GOP convention. If John D. Rockefeller as reported, is really interested financially—(to get the real estate and clear the ground will take $20,000,000)—then we would temper our scepticism—but until that is an established fact, we refuse to go all out for promoter Swig. However, we shall see what we shall see.

The proposal envisions a double Rockefeller Center along Market and Mission in the center of the town, including a new super hotel, an 18,000 car garage, a convention hall, new office buildings and an air terminal, all hooked up with the shopping district via moving sidewalks! Well, why not take a little "swig" and dream!—R.W.R.

British TV Goes Commercial

Great Britain's initial commercial television programs, which began last week, represent the first break in the British radio and TV monopoly. They also test acceptance by the British public of advertising on television after years without it.

At the same time they offer a distinct challenge to the government-owned British Broadcasting Corporation, which will continue to transmit its programs without advertising.

The BBC was owned originally by radio equipment manufacturers and dealers, operating under a license from the Postmaster General. It was recognized on Jan. 1, 1927 as a government corporation under a royal charter. Even with the advent of television, the BBC continued to enjoy its monopoly until the Television Act of 1954 paved the way for commercial transmissions.

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THE new Independent Television Authority will not prepare its own programs, as does the BBC, but will transmit the product of privately financed program contractors. Advertisers will not sponsor programs as in the United States, but will buy time on the stations for messages at the beginning or end of programs or at other "natural" intervals in transmission.

The ITA program contractors have lured away from BBC some top talent and programs, also have arranged to present such U. S. programs on film as the "I Love Lucy" series. To meet the new competition, the BBC is stepping up its average time on the air to 85 programs a week, 15 more than it has been transmitting. It will also give some U. S. programs.

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THE success or failure of commercial T Vin Great Britain could conceivably affect the controversy over pay-TV in the United States. The Federal Communications Commission on Sept. 9 closed its files for the present on written arguments pro and con pay-TV. The Commission will probably arrange soon for public hearings on oral testimony.

Pay-as-you-see television is proposed by Zenith Radio corporation, Skiatron TV, Inc., and the Internation Telemeter corporation. All of these have worked out broadcasting devices to send programs into the home for a fee. Then there is the Jerrold Electronics corporation, which wants to use a wired system. In opposition are the television networks, the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, and the Joint Committee on Toll TV, representing theater owners.—E.R.R.

Sen. Morse Role as Independent Shows Up Futility of 3rd Party

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Washington — The two-year experience of Senator Wayne Morse as an Independent before he joined the Democratic party demonstrated the dominant strength of America's two party system and the futility of trying to establish a strong third party today.

This is the conclusion of a scholarly paper devoted to the recent years of the career of Oregon's senior senator by a Willamette university student, O. Daniel Dearborn Jr., who spent the spring semester here reviewing the Morse record and interviewing the senator and others familiar with his story.

Quite Trying Years

"The years that he was an Independent were quite trying," the report declared.

Tracing the highlights of the senator's career as it led Morse into politics as a Republican in 1944, to resign from the GOP in 1952, to spend the next two years as an Independent before registering as a Democrat last February, Dearborn found that the role of an Independent was too rough even for so sturdy a character as Wayne Morse.

The report recounted how Morse tried vainly, with all his parliamentary skill, to retain his coveted committee seats without asking for his assignments from either party in the Senate. He wanted them as an Independent. When all he got was the back of the Senate's hand, Morse blamed both parties.

Won Choicest Plum

This year when he lined up with Democrats and received from them his committee seats, Morse won the choicest of plums—a seat on Foreign Relations. A month later he formally registered in Eugene as a Democrat, and his "Independent party" passed into history.

Morse's effectiveness in putting through legislation, Dearborn reported, dropped markedly during his period of independence. Citing figures compiled from the Congressional Record, the report showed that as a Republican in 1950 Morse hit his peak in sponsoring successful legislation. In that year, of 38 bills and resolutions sponsored by Morse, by himself or with other senators, nine were passed by the Senate. But in 1953, as an Independent, Morse put his name on 83 measures, only two of which were passed by the Senate.

Party Would Spread

The report assumes that Morse wanted badly to make a go of being an Independent and of attracting others into his one-man "Independent party." This was based on speeches by the senator in 1953 when he predicted that if 20 highly placed liberals were willing to join him in the new party, "it would spread like wild-fire and by 1964 would be a great political party."

The 20 liberals didn't enlist. Instead, Democratic party officials, from Adlai tevenson to Howard Morgan, put the candle in the window for Morse to guide him "home" to their party where they thought he belonged.

Dearborn concluded that the two major parties, because of their campaign machinery for raising funds, organizing locally, and their entrenched strength in Congress (their power to discipline independents) as illustrated by Morse's losing committee fight, offer the only vehicles for effective political action. And because of sectional differences that make the two parties a collection of varying views on many issues, he found them big enough to hold men of conflicting ideas.

Morse's attempt to go Independent, he reported, shows "that for a person to split from his political party only brings to himself added troubles and obstacles."

"Gradually, he came around to the realization that to be more secure and more effective he must align himself with a major political party," the report stated, concluding that Morse's experience "will be somewhat of a warning to anyone in the future contemplating becoming an Independent."

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

BURNED BRIDGES

The Soviet Union has just carried out a diplomatic maneuver which makes it much more difficult to disentangle and solve the German problem. It has promoted the satellite East German Republic, giving it the same formal rights within the Communist orbit that West Germany has acquired within NATO. As Bonn speaks for the West on the German problem, so now Pankow, which is the site of the East German government, is the spokesman of the East.

Walter Lippmann

Until this time it has been possible for Dr. Adenauer to hope and believe that he might ignore the East German state, that somehow it would wither away or that the Soviet Union would abandon it. That hope is not now justifiable. The Soviet Union has engaged its whole prestige on the insistence that in the negotiations about Germany the Pankow government is its bargaining agent.

• • •

IT IS apparent that in Bonn and in Washington there has been a strong disposition to underestimate the strength of the Soviet position. There has been the disposition to believe what it was pleasant to believe. Last spring, when the Paris Accords were about to be ratified Moscow warned the West that with German rearmament within NATO she would not negotiate for German reunification. When Moscow reversed itself about Austria, when later Dr. Adenauer was invited to Moscow, it was widely supposed that the earlier warning had not been seriously meant. We now see that the Soviet retort to the Paris Accords is to promote East Germany to equal political and juridical status with West Germany, and then to tell the West that negotiations must now be carried on with this satillite representative.

The satellite East Germany has long been supposed to be expendable, something to be sacrificed by Moscow in an overall deal. Whatever the truth of that in the long run, the fact is that as things stand now the East German regime, far from being expendable, has been made into a prime instrument of Soviet policy.

• • •

IT has been plain enough since Geneva that the Soviet Union prefers two Germanies rather than any settlement that could conceivably be negotiated now. Yet apparently there is much surprise in Bonn that Dr. Adenauer's visit to Moscow did not end by his being treated as in fact the sole representative of all of Germany. It is surprising that anyone is surprised that what was plainly evident since July should have been made plainer in September.

The question which really ought to be examined is why and how the illusion arose that Dr. Adenauer would do better in Moscow than he actually did. Is it possible that serious officials in Bonn thought the Soviet Union had become so weak that it must give way on the issues which it has always regarded as vital? Apparently this illusion was possible. For otherwise what happened at Moscow would have caused no surprise in Bonn.

• • •

AFTER Geneva there was no reason to be surprised, except in detail, by what the Soviet Union has now brought about in the two Germanies. The friendly spirit of Genevia did not, as was widely supposed in this country, open up the prospect that the Soviet Union would accept the Adenauer program for the reunification of Germany. The spirit of Geneva reflected the sense of relief in all parts of the world that an atomic war was not contemplated by either of the big atomic powers.

That was the accord reached at Geneva. It meant that no unsettled issue, like the partition of Germany was important enough to go to war about. It meant that the status quo was not unbearable to either side, it would be changed by striking a bargain.

• • •

NEEDLESS to say the prospects for the Foreign Ministers' meeting in October are poor. The differences on Germany are, as the two positions have now been declared, irreconcilable. Moreover, neither side can now give way on any important point without risking, indeed without inviting, a tremendous loss of prestige and of political power.

As of now, both have crossed bridges which they have burned behind them.

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26 Pedestrians Killed In First Half of 1955

Salem — (U.P.) — Twenty-six pedestrians were killed in traffic accidents in Oregon in the first six months of this year, the State Traffic Safety division said Saturday.

That compared with 23 killed in the first half of 1954.

The number of pedestrians injured in traffic accidents in the first six months of this year reached 600 compared with 574 for the first half of 1954.

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

No Fear, No Favor

To the Editor: We have recently commented regarding highway safety and problems pertaining to our younger citizens and are gratified to learn that many people endorse our ideals.

The solution of these problems and many others lie within ourselves as citizens and voters. As long as we permit our courts to pass light sentences on those who repeatedly disobey the laws that most of us respect we can expect those few to continue to offend the safeguards of our liberty.

A police officer (city, county, state or federal) can only arrest those who commit an offense and appear as a witness when they are brought before a court of justice. At this point it becomes clear to most people where the weak link in our chain of law enforcement is. Our courts must get tough.

In a recent report J. Edgar Hoover, of the FBI, drew attention to our increasing rate of offenses against the law and stated, as we of this committee do, that the courts have a very serious condition to deal with and it must be met by them without fear or favor.

We respectfully submit to the men who sit as heads of our courts of justice that every offense under the law is an offense against us as citizens and we insist that these offenders be dealt with firmly according to the evidence presented. Silver tongued oratory or friendship must not be allowed to influence the dispensing of justice.

Dan F. Krotz II,
Chairman for
Community Service,
Steelhead Post 6881, VFW,
Shady Cove, Ore.

Thanks for Tickets

To the Editor: I want to let the generous merchants of Medford know just how much the children appreciate the tickets to the circus which they give every year.

The circus always comes when school has just started and our family is too low on funds to pay for tickets, and if it weren't for the donated tickets our children would never get to go.

Our thanks to you, unknown benefactor, for Circus Day.

(Name on File)

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

We have been advised of a case where a bride will be a bridegroom at her own wedding.

The list of marriage license applications at the courthouse recently showed that Betty Marie Groom, Central Point, and Donnie George Summers, Medford, plan to wed soon.

The bride will be both bride and Groom, until they are pronounced man and wife.

• • •

The state board of health last week conducted tests to determine the amount of air pollution in and around Medford.

One of the members of the planning commission commented that if they'd been here the day after Labor day all they'd have had to do was to come out to her house. "They could have picked the air pollution right off the bushes," she said.

• • •

Chubby's Drive-In, on Highway 99 at Stewart ave., opened informally recently, and among the customers was a young fellow about 16 years old.

The young man asked for two hot dogs, without mustard, without relish, without rolls — just plain hot dogs.

The waitress got them, returned to the window, and inquired again whether the youth wanted rolls or anything else for the hot dogs.

"No," explained the boy, "just plain. They're for my dog."

• • •

The city council Tuesday night adopted an ordinance for an emergency fund appropriation for the purchase of a check-writing machine for the city treasurer, at a cost of $97.50. The present machine is broken.

As with all "emergency" legislation, the ordinance read in part, "It is hereby found and determined that it is necessary for the peace, welfare and safety of the city of Medford" that the bill be passed.

It IS sort of an emergency at that.

• • •

The Mail Tribune's Big Egg editor got a new duty last week—that of inspecting a jar containing a couple of small dead snakes which greatly resembled coral snakes, the small, deadly reptiles native to the subtropical areas of the U.S.

The BE editor wasn't quite convinced that that was what they were — but you didn't find him opening the jar they were in to find out.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

U. S. Secretary of State Dulles, addressing the United Nations general assembly, declared his belief that the world may be entering a decade of PEACEFUL CHANGE in which governments will renounce the use of war and subversion accept orderly evolution toward their goals and develop FRIENDLY ECONOMIC INTERCOURSE among themselves.

HE SPOKE of the 10 years of cold war conflict in which the world has been beset by limited wars, subversion, arms races and INFLEXIBLE attitudes.

He added:

"That phase may now be ending."

IS IT possible that the Pax Americana may be beginning?

YOU may ask:

"What is this Pax Ameri cana?"

IN ORDER to answer your question, we'll have to delve back into some 19 centuries of history.

This "pax" business derives from the Latin "Pax Romana," or the peace of Rome. It began in the reign of Augustus, when throughout the world it was generally accepted that no country was strong enough to make war on Rome. No country was so rash as to arouse the anger of Rome by making war on another country that was under the protection of the Roman Empire.

With war temporarily banished, trade flourished in the Empire. Cities and urban civilization developed. The ancient learning of Greece lived again, after having almost vanished during the long period of more or less continuous war.

During this Pax Romana world prosperity reached a height never even imagined before.

WHY the prosperity?

The answer is simple:

Because in this period the world enjoyed comparative PEACE.

THERE is another golden period of the past.

It is known to the historians as the Pax Britannica — the Peace of Britain. It came about because it was generally accepted throughout the world that no country was string enough to make war on Britain.

AGAIN—

As during the Peace of Rome—

World prosperity—along with British prosperity— rose to heights never before imagined by mankind.

SO, YOU see—

There is historical precedent for the hope that another period of comparative peace and GREAT prosperity may be beginning.

If so it will be known to the historians of the future as the Pax Americana — to Peace of America. If it comes to pass, it will come to pass because the MIGHT of America will be universally recognized and CONSTRUCTIVELY feared.

BUT—

If that is to come to pass—

One historical fact must be clearly recognized. The Pax Romana rested upon the MILITARY MIGHT of Rome. The Pax Britannica rested upon the military might of Britain. If there is to be a Pax Americana, it will rest upon the military might of America.

We MUST NOT make the mistake made in 1945—when we tore down and discarded the greatest military machine the world had ever seen.

We must STAY strong.

WEATHER By United Press

Northern California: Fair Sunday except scattered showers in Sierras; local coastal fog; northwesterly wind 12-25 mph near coast.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE HARRIMAN PLAN

Albany, N. Y.—It is now possible to cast at least a glimmer of light upon one of the major mysteries of current American politics. The Presidential intentions of Averell Harriman are strictly conditional, but under certain conditions he will become a willing, active and determined candidate for the Democratic nomination.

Joseph Alsop

This conditional status of Harriman's intentions is the real explanation of the peculiar contrast between the behavior of the New York Governor and the behavior of his two chief political henchmen, State Chairmen Michael Prendergast and National Committeeman and Tammany Hall chieftain Carmine de Sapio.

For a long time, and with continuously increasing fervor, DeSapio and Prendergast have been publicly declaring that their Governor was their choice to make the hard race against President Eisenhower. Meanwhile, as though perfectly unable to control DeSapio and Prendergast and seeming almost unaware of their manifestoes, Harriman has steadfastly reiterated, "I'm for Adlai Stevenson."

When Harriman says this, he is entirely sincere. He admires and likes Stevenson. He was deeply impressed by Stevenson's feat in 1952, when he emerged from a heavy defeat as a major national figure. He thinks Stevenson would make a good Democratic leader and a good President, and he would like to vote to send Stevenson to the White House. In all these ways, Harriman is as good a Stevensonian as there is.

On the other hand, Harriman has tolerated the apparently contradictory behavior of Prendergast and DeSapio because he believes that there are certain practical conditions Stevenson ought to fulfill, and has not yet altogether fulfilled, before he is again offered the Democratic nomination. The conditions can be rather authoritatively summarized as follows.

First, Stevenson must show that he has really solid support within the Democratic party—that he is not leading for the nomination, in fact, solely because he has no serious competitors.

Second and more important, Stevenson must also show that he will make a strong candidate with a good chance of beating President Eisenhower, whose renomination Harriman takes for granted. And in Harriman's view, any Democratic candidate who is to have a chance against Eisenhower must be able and ready to make, not just a civilized, literate and high-minded campaign but also an extremely tough, hard-hitting campaign.

• • •

STEVENSON is due to announce his candidacy, if he follows through on present plans, in the early part of November. Here in this cozy, shabby little state capital whence so many Presidential candidates have marched out to the political wars in recent decades, Stevenson's performance after his November announcement will be watched with fairly breathless interest.

Is Stevenson really scoring against the President? Can speeches in the Stevenson style truly pose the major issues that need to be posed? Are Democrats in other states really uniting behind Stevenson? These are the questions that will be asked in Albany.

If Stevenson lights a fire in the land, there will be no Harriman candidacy. But if Stevenson fails to light a fire, then DeSapio and Prendergast will go into business, not just as advocates of a Harriman candidacy, but as active managers of such a candidacy.

There are two things to be said about this position that Averell Harriman has reached after long reflection. It is, on the one hand, an entirely honorable position, wholly consistent with his friendship for Stevenson. Stevenson will have an ample chance to show what he can do, and if he makes a good showing, Harriman will stand aside.

On the other hand, a Harriman candidacy seems much more possible when Harriman's position is clearly understood. Perhaps one should even say that a Harriman candidacy seems probable. For Adlai Stevenson has never yet hit hard in national politics, in the way that Harriman thinks necessary now; and it may be that Stevenson, with his delight in fine shades of meaning and extreme intellectual precision, will never use the plain words that alone arouse electorates.

• • •

HARRIMAN, it must be added, now believes that plain words need to be used because he is deeply concerned about the record of the Eisenhower administration, especially in the life and death fields of defense and foreign policy. You may think he is altogether wrong in this respect. But his concern is not only intense; it is also obviously sincere.

Harriman is a man, moreover, with a new self-confidence. All his life, he has been oddly underrated. Always, he has been accustomed to hearing the general buzz that "Harriman surely can never do this, or that, or the other." The last buzz was that he could not be elected dog-catcher. Now he has been elected Governor of the largest state in the country, and he is making a very popular Governor, too, judging by all appearances.

So he is perfectly ready, under the conditions above outlined, to brave the heavy odds and challenge President Eisenhower himself.

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Dead line for Sunday Classified is noon Saturday; 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.