

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 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO: Frank Perl elected president of Kiwanis club; Ed Miles named vice-president; directors elected were Gene Ferrell, Tony Manno, Don Newbery, Paul Selby, Jimmie Bolton, Don Faber and Bill Peck.

20 YEARS AGO: Klamath County judge and commissioner indicted for larceny and irregularities in county; city closed as ban is placed on gambling and vice.

30 YEARS AGO: L. A. Banks announces plans to invest \$500,000 in orchard development near Medford.

40 YEARS AGO: H. P. Jewett, superintendent of schools at Central Point, elected president of Jackson County Annual Teachers' Institute.

From Local and Personal column: Rogue River Canal company sent out 75 men this afternoon to work on the Phoenix ditch of their irrigation project in the south end of the valley.

Sleepy Hollow, residence of H. A. Ensign near Gold Hill, destroyed by fire caused from defective flue.

Rockland, Me.—(U.P.)—Eye-glasses lost overboard by a lobsterman, Otis Lewis, of Ash Point were found a few days later in a trap in the same vicinity by another lobsterman, Augustus Stone.

Mr. J. H. Dunn, Route 1, Corvallis, Ore.

Seeking a Friend: To the Editor: How many of us realize that the seeds of thoughts and actions do not germinate in a day but take years, yes, many years of conscious penetration.

Such has been my observation along life's path-ways. Many interesting and varied problems are worked out through this popular column and I have one with a desire expressed within.

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James D. DeMuth, 4604-36th St., Sacramento 20, Calif.

Our Safety Rating

A conference of city officials and citizens interested in safety was held last week in an attempt to see why Medford's rating, as determined by the National Safety Council, was not higher than it is.

Out of 467 cities of the same general population, Medford was ranked 77th on the basis of scoring in eight classifications. That's a pretty creditable rating, but those involved feel it should be better. They wanted to know why it wasn't.

AFTER spending the best part of an afternoon going over the analysis of Medford's report, the group reached several conclusions. One of them was that the city fell in rank simply because its procedures of reporting to the council were not as effective as they could be with a little more thought and effort.

In other words, it was felt that Medford's safety record is a lot better than it looks, simply because information about it has not been systematically collected and publicized.

Plans were made to do something about this. Should these plans succeed, it is felt that Medford's ranking and reputation would rise considerably as a consequence.

IN 1954, the year covered by the report at hand, Medford had no traffic deaths, and as a result was tied for first place in the death record category.

In the "accident facts" category, it was tied for 377th, a drop in rank from 109th the year before. This, it is felt, is largely the result of misunderstandings in reporting accidents, and lack of manpower in the police department to prepare the proper reports.

In engineering, Medford's rank was a tie for 46th place, a highly creditable spot.

In police traffic supervision, Medford dropped from 53rd in 1953 to 373rd in 1954—but here again lack of proper reporting, and possibly misunderstanding, was blamed.

The traffic court section showed the city in a 329th place tie. Some of the recommendations in this category are being followed; in others a lack of uniform reporting again was felt to be at fault. City Judge James Main is considering the possibility of a traffic violators school, in line with the recommendations, and other suggestions are under study.

THE school safety program in Medford ranks high. In 1954 it was tied for 10th spot, an excellent record. But school authorities were unhappy because the year before it had ranked fourth in the entire nation.

Here again, lack of uniform reporting was partly to blame, for most of the recommendations are being equalled or bettered, and only a misunderstanding about a few minor details in reporting the work being done appeared to be the factor which brought the ranking down.

In public safety education, this drawback—misreporting and lack of reporting—was almost entirely the reason for a relatively low rank of a tie for 341st. This category called for reports on the amount of publicity—radio, television, newspaper, poster, films, and so on—devoted to safety features, plus special programs, meetings and literature. There has been a tremendous amount of this, but heretofore it has been difficult to report it accurately, and it has been necessary to rely on estimates or plain guesses.

THE safety organization in Medford, the Medford Safety Council, was tied for 106th place in effectiveness. With more attention paid to reporting next year, it is logical to assume that this rating will also be raised.

It is encouraging to note that the 1954 rating of 77th was itself a big improvement over the 1953 rating of 211th. With more attention to reporting procedures, and continued attention to safety itself, we can look forward hopefully to a safer city—and due credit for the accomplishment.—E. A.

Political Debates

We attended one of the debates between Sen. Richard L. Neuberger and Congressman Sam Coon recently. We are voicing no conclusions as to the merits of the issues debated, but do wish to endorse the idea of a political debate, as such.

At one time or another we have covered just about every sort of political shin-dig, from box-socials on up. One of the great disadvantages of most political gatherings is that they attract partisans of one party—and only seldom partisans of the other.

THE debate form of gathering, however, attracts both Democrats and Republicans. It gets the issues out in the open air (sometimes, to be sure, in beclouded form) where they can be mulled over by all. It gets representatives of different philosophies of government together where they can be inspected and compared.

Political debates may not do much in the way of changing anybody's mind about the subjects under debate. But at the very least they give the audience both sides, forcing them to recognize the fact that there is another side, a fact which is too often ignored in the one-party clambakes.

THE two-party system is, we are convinced, a Good Thing. But too often it is hampered by the singular insularity of convinced members of both parties.

The debate is one method whereby this political provincialism can be attacked.—E. A.

Attlee Seems Certain To Retire as Chief Of British Laborites

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

"Dear old Clem" Attlee seems to have made up his mind to give up his 20-year leadership of the British Labor party.

There are reports from London that the modest, colorless little man who became a Socialist by accident back in 1910 will announce his retirement when Parliament meets next week. In any event there seems no doubt that he has decided to go. It is expected that, when he does, he will give up his seat in the House of Commons too, perhaps to become a peer and enter the House of Lords.

Attlee is 72. He suffered a heart attack last summer. He is tired out after years of riding herd on the highly undisciplined labor party, chronically torn by dissension.

It is expected that aggressive, shrewd Herbert Morrison, now deputy leader, will step into Attlee's job. But Morrison is 67. It is being predicted that he will act only as a place-holder for Hugh Gait-skill, the 49-year-old party treasurer. He is the up-and-coming man.

They call Attlee a mousy, uninspiring man and a political accident. But he has proved himself a man of parts.

Clement Richard Attlee was not born into the Labor party level of British society. The son of a lawyer, he went to an expensive "public school" and to Oxford University. He came out a conservative and an imperialist.

But it happened that a settlement house in London's East End needed a secretary and Attlee was looking for a job. Few Britons of Attlee's background ever even get to the East End. He saw for the first time the bitter, grinding poverty in which so many of his fellow Britons lived.

Attlee was shocked and shaken. With the resolution and sincerity that have marked him all his life, he joined the labor party.

He entered the Army at the outset of World War I. He served with distinction in the Middle

East and in France, and came out a major after being twice wounded.

After the war he became mayor of Stepney, in the East End. Then in 1922 Limehouse, another East End slum district, sent him to the House of Commons.

Despite his lack of color, his lack of oratorical prowess, his lack of combativeness, he rose to be deputy party leader. When George Lansbury, the party head, retired there were two rivals for the leadership. Attlee was not one of them. But "Clem" was picked because of his sincerity and his gift making himself liked and trusted by all factions of the party.

He became prime minister in 1945 when Churchill was swept out of office. He served through the difficult years until 1951, and made international, the same good name he had made for himself in Britain.

Sub-Chairmen Listed For Jaycee Committee

Ten men have been named to serve as sub-chairmen of the Oregon Junior Chamber of Commerce's Safety committee. Thomas J. Reeder, Medford attorney and chairman of the committee, has announced.

Those named are George Waggoner, St. Helens; Robert Locking, Parkrose; James White, Salem; Jack Pegg, Madras; Jerry Slusser, Klamath Falls; Dwight Nesbitt, Oakridge; Burt Lindsay and Walter Bryant, Pendleton; Harlan Hines, Albany; and Jim Galloway, Ontario.

Reeder said the Jaycees plan a vigorous and extensive safety program in Oregon starting later this year. The Jaycees will participate in Safety Day, Dec. 1, which is part of a traffic safety program initiated by President Eisenhower last year. Harlow Curtis, president of General Motors, is directing the program this year.

Reeder also announced that the 1956 State Jaycee teenage Road-E-O will be held in Eugene. Industrial and home safety campaigns will get underway early next year, Reeder said.

Milford, Conn.—(U.P.)—Robert F. Johnson stretched out in a lawn chair for a relaxing sunny afternoon. An automobile out of control, roared onto the lawn, hit the chair and sent him sprawling. Johnson was unhurt.

Washington By Roscoe Drummond

FIGHTING THE POLITICAL CLICHES

Chicago—There is such a maze of political speculation right now that it is almost impossible to separate the ore of solid judgment from the gravel of wishful thinking.

In his trip to the mid-West I have not talked to a single person, in and out of politics, who has not asked me who would be the Republican and Democratic Presidential nominees next year. Frankly—and I wouldn't want this to get around too widely—I don't know.

What I do know is that a lot of political cliches are being circulated which tend to make opinions look as though they were facts. It would be useful to look these familiar propositions squarely in the face and see if we wouldn't get more light by questioning than by accepting them.

PROPOSITION ONE: That President Eisenhower will select—or determine—the 1956 Republican nominee.

We don't know. It's not inevitable. We can take it for granted that Mr. Eisenhower would at least name a group of potential candidates, any one of whom he would consider faithfully and effectively dedicated to his policies. Such a list could easily include such names as Chief Justice Earl Warren, Vice-President Nixon, Presidential Assistant Harold Stassen, Thomas E. Dewey, Paul G. Hoffmann, Henry Cabot Lodge.

But selecting a list of candidates is far from selecting the one candidate. For the President to approve a cluster of candidates would quite likely turn the 1956 convention into a divisive, lacerating contest among bitter rivals which would weaken the party and wreck its Presidential chances.

But there are those who have reason to believe they know well Mr. Eisenhower's way of thinking and acting, who feel that it would be absolutely out of character for the President to select and, in a sense, impose, a single choice on his party if there is more than one nominee he could genuinely support. These people may be wrong but it can't be taken for granted at this stage that they are wrong.

PROPOSITION TWO: That with the President not running, any of the leading Democratic aspirants could be expected to win.

They wouldn't be virtually sure at all. They might have the edge, but I have talked with

numerous Democratic leaders from several states in recent days, and they are not falling into the dangerous psychology that Mr. Eisenhower is the only Republican who could win. They probably give different reasons than the Republicans will give on why no Republican nominee will be easy to beat next year, but here are the ones they do give in private conversation:

"That the issue of 'peace and prosperity' will be hard to counter."

"That the Republican nominee will have considerably larger financial resources to throw into the campaign."

"That the overwhelming majority of newspapers will again support the Republican ticket."

"That any administration in power has special advantages to perpetuate itself in office."

Other arguments could be advanced, but these are the reasons why the Democrats are wisely taking nothing for granted.

PROPOSITION THREE: That Sen. Estes Kefauver would be a menacing threat to Adlai Stevenson in the Democratic primaries.

How do we know? They have never opposed each other in any primary. Sen. Kefauver won thirteen out of fifteen Democratic primaries in 1952, but he did not win them against Mr. Stevenson. Today, Mr. Stevenson is the best man, most widely known Democratic aspirant. He runs ahead of all Democratic rivals in the Gallup surveys of Democratic rank-and-file opinion. Nobody can say for sure he would defeat Sen. Kefauver, but the reverse is far from proved.

The Democrats enjoy belittling Mr. Nixon by suggesting he is their "favorite" Republican candidate. The Republicans relish the prospect that a Truman-Harriman axis may be in the making against Mr. Stevenson—which could be evidence of how much the Republicans would not relish a Stevenson renomination.

PRIVATELY THE Stevenson people are concerned over Mr. Truman's apparent drift away from Mr. Stevenson. There is no doubt that Mr. Truman could seriously impair Stevenson's nomination chances. My own judgment would be that while Mr. Truman's coolness would make it harder for Mr. Stevenson to win the nomination, it might well make it easier for him to win the election.

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Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE MORTIFICATION OF MOLOTOV

Washington—The public humiliation of Soviet Foreign Minister V. M. Molotov undoubtedly means his

downgrading, and probably fore shadows his eventual disgrace and dismissal.

But after a close study of the facts, the experts have concluded that Molotov's mortification also has a deeper meaning. It means the final triumph of the new Soviet policy of smiling, flexible opportunism over the old Stalinist policy of rigidity and dogma.

As the experts interpret it, a tug of war has been going on in the Kremlin ever since the humiliation and demotion of Georgi Malenkov last February. The contest has been between Molotov, who has fought for the old Stalinist policy,—of which he was, after all, part author—and

protagonists of smiling opportunism, mainly party boss Nikita Khrushchev.

The evidence which suggests this conclusion is fairly ample. In his letter which was published a few days ago in the magazine "Kommunist," Molotov confessed to a "theoretically mistaken and politically harmful" error of doctrine. The supposed error was so completely trifling that it was clearly only a transparent excuse for disciplining the Foreign Minister.

But what is significant is that Molotov's heinous doctrinal sin was committed in the speech he made last February 8th on the occasion of Malenkov's downfall. The February 8th speech was right down the Stalinist line. It repudiated the Malenkov state-

ment that a nuclear war would mean the destruction of communism as well as of capitalism, and it bristled with threats and defiance. Experts in all the Western chancelleries concluded that a return to the rigid Soviet foreign policy of the end of the Stalin era was inevitable.

BUT there were immediate indications that the Molotov line was not necessarily the line of all the occupants of the Kremlin. Khrushchev and Prime Minister Bulganin went out of their way to make reassuring noises, in interviews with William Randolph Hearst Jr. Even more significant, when Yugoslavia's Marshal Tito bitterly attacked Molotov's speech, his attack was widely published in the Soviet press, without a word of defense for Molotov. Western intelligence experts have no doubt at all that Molotov fought hard against the Khrushchev-Bulganin policy of reconciliation with Tito. His defeat on this issue was followed by all sorts of evidence that he was on the downgrade.

He was left out of the delegation that made peace with Tito at Belgrade, his place being taken by "Pravda" editor Dmitri Shepilov. Both at Belgrade and at the Warsaw conference broad hints were dropped, and duly picked up by the Western intelligence services, that Molotov was on the way out. He played a minor role at Geneva, and again at the Moscow meeting with German Chancellor Adenauer. And in all recent informal contacts with Westerners Molotov has left the talking about foreign policy to the talkative Khrushchev.

Against this background, consider these key words in the little noticed editorial which accompanied Molotov's letter of confession: "In the field of foreign policy... the separation of theory from practice and attempts to cling to dogma cannot be permitted... the flexibility of our foreign policy has caused the enormous successes for the policy of the Soviet Union... and the relaxation of tensions which has lately been achieved."

These words are a slap in the face for Molotov for clinging to dogma—which really means clinging to the policies of Josef Stalin. Whatever Molotov's personal fate—and he has remarkable staying powers—the slap in the face means the shucking off of the last traces of Stalinist rigidity, and the final adoption of Khrushchev's policy of smiling opportunism.

IT WAS NOT Molotov, after all, but Khrushchev's protégé Shepilov, who made the carefully planned approach to Egyptian Premier Gamal Abdel Nasser which has led to the Soviet-Egyptian arms deal. The deal is no isolated incident, but the beginning of a bold new Soviet policy of using obsolescent arms to stir up trouble and otherwise serve Soviet ends all over the world.

Stalinist dogma ruled out the delivery of arms to such "running dogs of the imperialists" as the Egyptians, Syrians and Saudi Arabians. Stalinist dogma also ruled out the neutralism which has proved such a boon to Soviet policy—Indian Premier Nehru, after all, was another "running dog of the imperialists" in Stalin's day. And smiling opportunism has indeed already achieved "enormous success," including the loosening of the cement in the whole Western alliance. So perhaps the mortification of Molotov is not such good news after all.

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LOST AND FOUND

Rockland, Me.—(U.P.)—Eye-glasses lost overboard by a lobsterman, Otis Lewis, of Ash Point were found a few days later in a trap in the same vicinity by another lobsterman, Augustus Stone.

Tin accounts for about 70 per cent of Bolivian exports.

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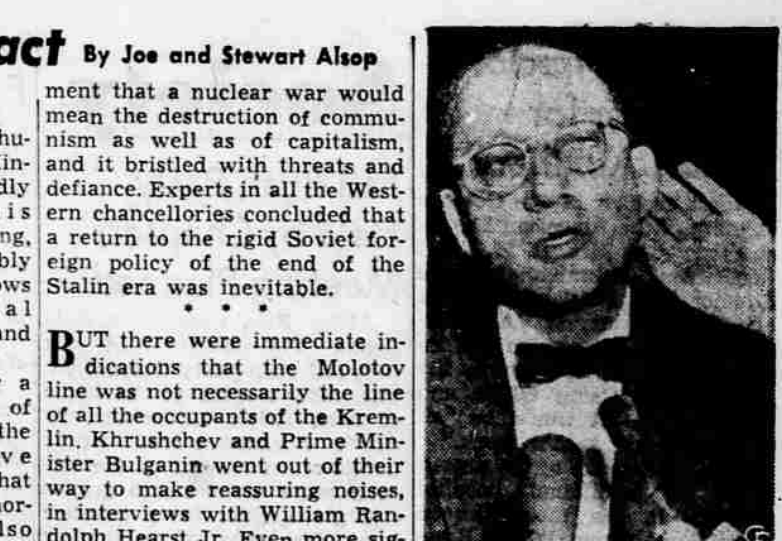
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Morgan Would Support Harriman

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But Morgan added: "I hope the party nominates Adlai Stevenson."

Morgan criticized Harriman last Thursday because of his association with Tammany Hall leader Carmine De Sapio.

The Democratic chairman said he did not intend to attack Harriman but only the De Sapio connection. He originally charged that Harriman's technique would be to stir up primary fights between Estes Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson so that Harriman would be in a good position to step into the nomination while they battled.

Bishop Dagwell Reveals Retirement

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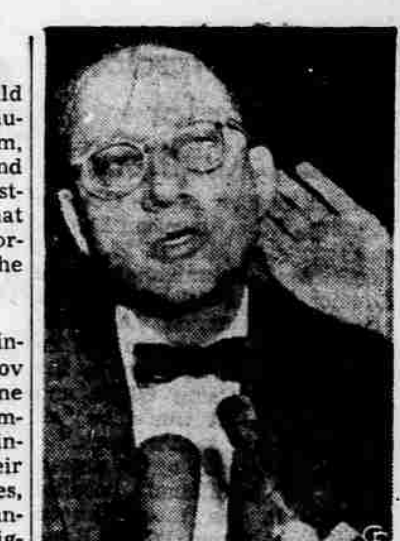
The bishop some time earlier had indicated his plans to retire by requesting that a coadjutor bishop be appointed. A special convention, which will have the business of electing the coadjutor to succeed to the bishop's office, begins today.

Bishop Dagwell's announcement appeared in "The Bishop's Message" column in the Oregon Churchman.

Cripple Healed

GEO. N. TAYLOR A cripple cast begging at the temple gate. In his forty years of life he had never walked nor even stood.

The Apostle Peter passed by and told him, in the name of Christ, to rise and walk. Instantly he leaped up and went into the temple walking and leaping and praising God. This was done in Christ's name, even though Christ had ascended back up to glory. Christ's name is all powerful with God—"In Christ's name," said Peter. Just as a rich man's name makes good the check you present at the bank, so Christ's name makes good your prayer—"With God. Hear Christ's word—"Whosoever you ask the Father in my name, he will give it to you. John 16:23. Receive Christ as your Lord and Saviour who died for your sins. Then you can pray in His name and receive an answer to your prayer. This space sponsored by a Scappoose Dairyman.—adv.



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