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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
Nov. 3, 1945
Washington Parent-Teacher association gains 77 new members in membership drive.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The bright sunshine of the past week caused many to undergo a recurrence of the spring fever, they admit in the spring, and have the other three seasons.

20 YEARS AGO
Nov. 3, 1935
Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Richardson, custodians of Crater Lake lodge, report marauding bears loot commissary.

30 YEARS AGO
Nov. 3, 1925
State Supreme Court holds that cities have legal right to regulate types of buildings in various districts.

40 YEARS AGO
Nov. 3, 1915
V. O. N. Smith elected new president of Ashland Commercial club; Frank Jordan, vice-president; F. S. Engle, treasurer; F. D. Wagner, trustee.

Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Atwood, formerly of California, open new baseball alley at 28 North Grape st.

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

- 1. First step in a 1956 tax reduction bill would be taken by Treasury Secretary Humphrey, House Ways and Means or Senate Finance committee, or Vice-President Nixon?
2. Trailers in the U.S. today are moved on the average once every month, three months, half-year or year?
3. The American Legion is for or against the Bricker Amendment to restrict the scope of treaties, or takes no official stand on it?
4. Sen. McCarthy does or doesn't come up for reelection in Wisconsin next year?
5. The average price in used car sales these days is around \$1000, or somewhat less or more?
6. Soccer football is on the increase or decrease in U.S. colleges, or about holding its own?
7. John Landy of Australia did or didn't achieve fame by climbing Mt. Everest?
The Answers: 1. House Ways and Means committee. 2. Once a year, says Mobile Home Manufacturers Association. 3. Is for it. 4. Doesn't. 5. Somewhat less than \$1000. 6. On the increase. 7. Didn't (for running fastest mile on record).

RACCOON SEASON
Springfield, Ill.—(U.P.)—Conservation Director Glen D. Palmer, hailing the start of the raccoon hunting season, said today there are enough coons in Illinois "to provide every Davy Crockett in the state with a coonskin cap."

Education and School Aid

With school enrollments continuing to mount and a widely admitted shortage of classrooms, the administration is almost certain to ask for some sort of federal aid to education in the election year 1956. And the Democrats, controlling Congress, are almost certain to up the Administration's bid.
But although a majority of both parties stand for at least emergency federal aid in school construction, the principle has long been bogged down in debate over what kind of aid the federal government should extend to the states. Equally difficult to resolve is the controversy over segregation in the schools aided.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower in a special message of Feb. 8 cited a "deficit of more than 300,000 classrooms." He proposed the authorization of \$750,000,000 for federal purchase of bonds of school districts not able to sell them in the open market at reasonable interest rates. The President also recommended a federal lease-purchase plan to guarantee bond issues of special authorities financing school building for communities unable to borrow.

The House Education and Labor Committee on July 22 favorably reported a bill that embodied the President's chief recommendations. To these, the committee added a Democratic proposal to authorize federal school-construction grants to the states — at the rate of \$400,000,000 a year for four years — on a dollar-matching basis. But the House bill remained tied up in the Rules Committee at the end of the session, and a similar Senate bill failed to reach the floor.

The House Education committee had defeated, 17 to 10, an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) that would have banned federal aid to any state or school district practicing racial segregation. The Senate bill had been similarly jeopardized by the threat of an anti-segregation amendment, which Sen. Irving M. Ives (R-N.Y.) and Sen. George H. Bender (R-Ohio) had predicted.

THE first federal aid to education bill was introduced as long ago as 1919. A bill was on the point of passage in the Senate in 1943, but was shelved after adoption of an anti-segregation amendment. The late Senator Taft, chairman of the Senate and Public Welfare Committee in 1948, tried to reduce opposition to federal aid by a compromise on aid to religious schools. Then Senate passed the bill by a vote of 58 to 22, after tabling an anti-segregation amendment, 65 to 7. In 1949, Northern "liberals" teamed with Southern Democrats to vote down an anti-segregation amendment to a similar bill, 65 to 16.

One problem in federal aid to education is the discrepancy in estimates of classroom needs. The U.S. Office of Education in 1953 told committees of Congress that 370,000 additional classrooms were currently needed; that 720,000 would be needed over the succeeding five years.

Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, testified on Mar. 29 last that "planned requirements" indicated a shortage of 176,000 rooms by 1960. The U.S. Office of Education on Aug. 27 reported a classroom shortage of more than 250,000 rooms in the coming school year, although a record 60,000 new rooms had been built since last fall.—E.R.R.

Political TV in '56

Even though each political party is uncertain about who its 1956 presidential nominee will be, and whether he promises to be good or terrible on TV, each is already beginning to buy up TV time for September and October, 1956. Otherwise, it would either (a) lose time it will want or (b) have to shell out a bonus for it—the Republicans are supposed to have paid an indemnity of \$70,000 in 1952 to get time on the air that had been reserved for Milton Berle.

THESE advance financial commitments could in turn help to determine the preferences of the respective party chairmen for the presidential nomination. With money to be raised to meet heavy obligations already incurred, national headquarters would be happy with a candidate who'd make money-raising easy, unhappy with one who'd make it difficult.
TV, now available to nine out of every 10 American families, has an increasingly powerful political impact. Any candidate not using it extensively is under a heavy handicap, yet it is costly when so used. So proposals are being advanced for Congress to assure equal time on the air for all major candidates, with the Government picking up the tab.

HOWEVER, that would leave out in the cold the host of minor candidates who, after all, have a right to their day in court. Or if the time assigned was based on voting strength last election, that would penalize political groups and candidates just beginning to make their mark, if not effectively stifle new ones.
In any event, TV has already changed types of candidates and campaigning, and will do so even more in 1956. Long-winded, emotional, platitudinous Senator Claghorns and Senator Sorghums give way to the unpretentious, chatty character who speaks a five-minute piece informally. Indeed, the networks are said to be planning to sell to political candidates in 1956 five-minute, three-minute or even one-minute periods in the midst of popular programs.—E.R.R.

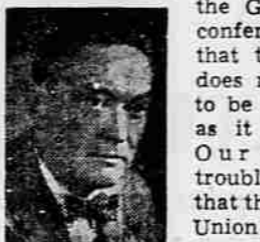
Minor Quake Shakes Washington City

Everett, Wash.—(U.P.)—A minor earth tremor rattled dishes but didn't cause any serious damage in this area last night.
Prof. Frank Neumann, seismologist at the University of Washington at Seattle, said the jolt was an after-shock of a sharp earthquake felt here last March 25. It was recorded at 5:40 p.m. (PST).
"It was the eighth tremor recorded here since then, only two of which were felt," Neumann said.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The Immobilized West



The most comforting thing I can find to say, after a few weeks in Europe on the eve of the Geneva conference, is that the West does not need to be so weak as it looks. Our primary trouble is not that the Soviet Union has very strong cards and that we have no strong cards. It is that for internal political reasons the Western governments are at this time unable to play their cards with confidence and conviction.

The summit meeting at Geneva in July was a public recognition by both sides that they could not use thermo-nuclear war or the threat of it to settle the struggle between them. This did not mean that the struggle would become a diplomatic contest.
In this contest the Soviet Union has since the summer shown a greater capacity for maneuver, for liquidating liabilities and for new initiatives. The four Western governments, Bonn, Paris, London and Washington have, on the other hand, remained frozen and immobile in all their pre-Geneva positions. Moscow has been acting while the Western governments have been reacting—and reacting in the main not by actions of their own but by complaining. They have done nothing comparable in its weight and scope with the Soviet's gambit in Austria, with the Soviet's appeasement of Tito, with the Soviet's establishment of diplomatic relations with the two Germanies, with the Soviet's incursion behind the Western political front into Egypt.

THE innocent public may have been led to believe that the Geneva accord to renounce nuclear war was a kind of understanding that the Soviet Union was going henceforth to accept our terms for a settlement of the cold war. But no one in the know ever had the slightest reason for thinking that this would happen. The Geneva accord did not mean that we were going to have our own way. It meant that the great powers might be able to negotiate and strike bargains, and that unless they did this successfully, they might lose control of the problems they were supposed to solve.

For this kind of maneuvering governments have to be sufficiently sure of themselves at home to be flexible and responsible abroad. Governments that are unsure of themselves are usually able to be firm only if they become immobile—unable to move lest they appear to be retreating. It is the immobility of the Western governments, not the inherent weakness of the Western position in the world, that makes the prospects so dark in Central Europe, in North Africa and in the Middle East.

THE French are immobilized by the crisis in North Africa which has posed the question of whether the French have a government that can take decisions and have them carried out by its own Generals and officials. France has the primary responsibility for the relations between the Western world and the Arabs of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia. The outcome depends upon what is in essence a constitutional crisis within France. For unless there is a French government that can govern, there is no prospect of a settlement in North Africa.

Three To Attend DHIA Conference

Two members of the Jackson county Dairy Herd Improvement association and Earle J. Joseph, county extension agent, will attend the annual DHIA state conference at Oregon State college in Corvallis Friday and Saturday.
Members of the DHIA who will attend are Glenn Inlow of Ashland and Marvin Wick of Medford. Both are supervisors in the DHIA. The conference concludes Saturday noon.

Scientists To Discuss Use of Solar Energy

Phoenix — (U.P.) — About 700 scientists from throughout the world met today with representatives of industry, finance, agriculture and education to discuss the practical uses of solar energy.
The scientists yesterday completed two days of discussing theoretical problems involved in harnessing the sun's energy in a symposium at Tucson.

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.

Asks Morse Reelection

To the Editor: I wish to address this letter to the great, and good people of Oregon. I know that you are great, and good, because I have visited your beautiful State.
My subject is about an individual who is up for reelection to public office in your State next year. I am a Republican, and this is going to be an appeal for a "Democrat." This isn't what many would term correct political ethics on my part. But I am not appealing for a "Democrat" in the sense as I know it, in this case. I am appealing for an American, to be reelected to the United States Senate next year by you people of Oregon.

I sincerely believe you Oregonians are very fortunate to have Wayne Morse as a member of your Congressional delegation. Well, . . . I know there are many Republicans who will not agree with me. Wayne Morse is an American, and an American first. He is an individual who, regardless of party affiliation, says what he thinks, and does what he believes is in the best interest of his State, and especially his nation. He stands by his convictions regardless of outside pressures, which is more than I can say for many people in my party. He has the "guts" to be an individual, and believe me it has been individuals made of the same constitution who have made this country what it is today. It takes conviction to break your old political ties, and it takes courage to stand up in the U.S. Senate, time after time, and voice your opinion against a sometimes hopeless majority, because you believe it right, and in the best interests of not only the people of Oregon, but my South Dakota, too, and the Nation.

The United States hangs precariously in the balance between peace and war. Never before in history have we needed to be so cautious and perceiving. We must not take drastic action without first analyzing the consequences. I would feel a lot safer and secure if Senator Wayne Morse were there as the stabilizer he is, and has been in the past. I would feel a lot safer if I knew his voice were there upholding justice, security, and above all wisdom in the field of foreign affairs.

People of Oregon, you couldn't replace Wayne Morse with 10 Richard Neuberger's or as many Guy Cordons.

Please elect him, . . . The Nation needs him.
Cy D. Richards
Co-chairman, Brown County Young Republican League
Aberdeen, S.D.

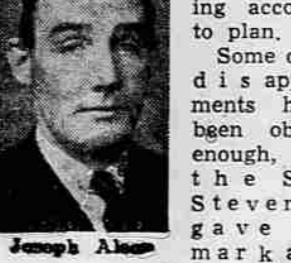
Court Records

- POLICE COURT
Walter Edwin Hatch, excessive noise (tire), \$10.
Thomas McCamant, violation of basic rule, \$10.
Nadine E. Shaffer, failure to stop at red light, \$5.
William David Brize, violation of basic rule, \$10.
Leslie Willis Lingscheit Jr., excessive noise (pipes), \$10.
Ernest Richard Dolan, violation of basic rule, \$10.
DISTRICT COURT
Warren Rolston Miner, false statement of residence on license application, \$30.
Robert Vernon Holland, possession of untagged venison, \$30 (bail).
Donald Raymond Brezale, failure to stop at stop sign, \$10.
Joe Greb, reckless driving, \$35.
CIRCUIT COURT
Walter S. Kistner Jr. vs. Betty Rose Kistner, divorce complaint.
MARRIAGE LICENSE
Application
William Roger Garner, 22, of 2583 Howard st., Medford, and Joanne Seever, 17, of route 1, box 59, Talant.

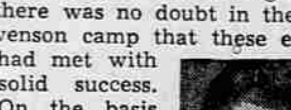
Use Mail Tribune Want Ads
Send line for Sunday Classified in at noon Saturday

Matter of Fact by Joe and Stewart Alsop

ADLAI, PLUS AND MINUS



Washington — In this crucial formative period, the Presidential candidacy of Adlai E. Stevenson is not quite developing according to plan.



Some of the disadvantages have been obvious enough, as in the South. Stevenson gave a remarkably large share of the last three years to making southern friends. The southerners were also elaborately wooed on Stevenson's behalf by the able former Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Stephen Mitchell.

As recently as a fortnight ago, there was no doubt in the Stevenson camp that these efforts had met with solid success. On the basis of a talk with Senator Richard Russell, of Georgia, last summer, Stevenson himself believed that the immensely powerful Russell would publicly endorse the Stevenson candidacy at an appropriate moment. The support of other southern leaders was also confidently counted on. A massive bloc of 250 southern and border state delegates was the planned key to the Stevenson convention strategy.

It was a heavy blow, therefore, when Senator Russell announced that Stevenson was a bit "too far to the left" for Georgia. It was a blow, too, when Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas issued a rallying call for a southern effort to impose a "centrist" candidate on the Democratic party, with the obvious implication that Adlai Stevenson was not a centrist. Over-all, the Stevenson strategy has plainly run into trouble on its crucial southern flank.

Then again, it is pretty plain that the recent attitude of former President Harry S. Truman has been another severe disappointment to the Stevenson camp. Stevenson made no secret of the wound he felt when Truman went to Albany, and there announced that he would be for Averell Harriman for President if he came from New York. Stevenson had counted on Truman's positive support, and this did not look like positive support to him.

The relationship between Truman and Stevenson has not been much improved, either, by their meeting in Chicago a few days ago. Both have been close-mouthed about what happened between them.

BUT those who know the two men best are pretty sure that Truman urged Stevenson to "get in there and fight" for the nomination; that Stevenson made his stock lament about fighting fellow Democrats; and that Truman, always impatient of anything savoring of political niceness, got a bit peppery about Stevenson's lack of gusto.

And so Truman, who actually wanted Stevenson to announce his candidacy last summer, came out of the recent meeting with no warm praise for Stevenson to balance what he had said on Harriman's behalf.
Doubt about Truman and doubt about the South are very serious and unpleasant new elements in the calculations of the Stevenson strategists. On the other hand, the last few days have also brought clear confirmation of Adlai Stevenson's status as the Democratic front-runner.

AGAIN, the southerners may growl and grumble and maneuver for advantage. Commitments to them may have to be made, to soothe their discontent. But they would still rather have Stevenson as the Party candidate than either Harriman or Kefauver; and they have no real candidate of their own.

But Truman will not end by casting his convention ballot for Stevenson, and the South will not swing back into line either, if Stevenson does not begin to show a real appetite for the battle ahead. Being a practical professional politician, Truman knows that the Democrats have a hard fight on their hands this year. Stevenson has got to prove he is ready and eager for that fight. That is why the problem of the Democratic primaries is the key problem of the Stevenson candidacy—and a problem that cannot be solved by just going into those primaries, like Minnesota, where no hard fight is expected.
(Copyright, 1955, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

State Solons Said Obstructionists

Enterprise, Ore.—(U.P.)—Rep. Sam Coon last night accused Oregon's two Democratic Senators of leading a "vicious obstructionist" group that placed politics above public interest in the Pacific Northwest.

Coon, an Oregon Republican, charged that Senators Wayne L. Morse and Richard L. Neuberger had "a 100 per cent record of standing in the way of new power development in the Northwest."

Coon ended a series of talks here last night under a combined Enterprise-Wallowa Chamber of Commerce meeting. Coon and Neuberger recently completed a series of 10 debates in eastern Oregon communities, but Coon continued to accept speaking engagements when the series was ended.

"When Morse and Neuberger block construction of new power dams and insist that we have federal power or nothing, they are working against the best interests of the state they claim to represent," Coon said.

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