

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
Jan. 12, 1946

(It was Saturday)
Gwen Goin, Barbara Hawley, Anne Bonhart, Jean Kincaid and Jeanette Brown announced as candidates for Queen of American Legion sponsored World War II veterans homecoming dance at Central Point.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Quite a hegira of local folks have gone south to drink spring water, trod the hot sands of the desert, and gawk at movie kings and queens.

20 YEARS AGO
Jan. 12, 1936

(It was Sunday)
Jackson county Judge Earl B. Day elected vice-president of state association of county judges and commissioners.

Central Point abandons sewer disposal plant plans because of high cost of materials.

30 YEARS AGO
Jan. 12, 1926

(It was Tuesday)
Dr. S. V. Gearey, county health officer, and Miss Vera Beard and Miss Leah Jennings, public health nurses, to conduct first pre-school clinic here soon.

Merchants committee of Louis Ulrich, A. C. Hubbard and B. W. Paul appointed to study and organize budget system for Community Chest drive, which is favored by the local Merchants association.

40 YEARS AGO
Jan. 12, 1916

(It was Wednesday)
Dr. J. J. Emmens and Dr. J. M. Keene elected councilmen from wards one and two, respectively, in city elections.

From Local and Personal column: Those living in the vicinity of Derby, up Rogue river, report that the heavy snowfall of the past three or four days has driven some big game down into the foothills.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get a 77 Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. It was three, five, seven or nine years ago that Gen. MacArthur stopped the Chinese Red advance in Korea?
 2. Most Methodists, a national survey finds, do or don't consider dancing sinful?
 3. Wives living with their husbands work outside the home in about one out of every two, four, six or eight U. S. families?
 4. Which avowed candidate for a 1956 presidential nomination has a wife named Nancy?
 5. The bite of the black widow spider usually is or isn't fatal to human beings?
 6. Which two members of the Eisenhower Cabinet have been U. S. Senators?
 7. A "Benedict" is a bachelor, a recently married man, a long married man, a widower or a divorced man?
- The Answers: 1.—Five years ago. 2.—Most don't. 3.—About one out of four. 4.—Sen. Ke-fauver. 5.—Usually isn't. 6.—Secretary of State Dulles, Secretary of Commerce Weeks. 7.—Recently married.

An Announcement

For quarter of a century—it doesn't seem that long!—the Southern Oregon Publishing company of Klamath Falls, has been a minority stockholder in the Medford Printing company which publishes the Mail-Tribune. It was in 1931 that this Klamath company, owned jointly by Frank Jenkins of the Klamath Falls Herald and the late Ernest Gilstrap, for many years the business manager of the Mail Tribune, bought out the stock interest of the late Sumpter Smith of Medford who was for over a decade the advertising business manager of this paper.

A few weeks ago this minority stock interest was purchased by resident stockholders of the Mail Tribune, so that the paper is now entirely (100%) home-owned.

This will mark no changes in the policies of the paper or its operating personnel, but in view of the fact that during the period of joint-interest, many misapprehensions existed, and many false rumors were circulated, an announcement of the change in stock ownership at this time seemed desirable.

—R.W.R.

Line-up on Gas Bill

The Democrats in the Senate are badly split on the pending Fulbright (D-Ark.) bill (S 1853) to end federal regulation over prices of natural gas as supplied by producers to distributors for resale in interstate commerce. Hence the Democratic leadership is anxious to have the bill disposed of quickly, that any scars it leaves may heal well before the November elections. Senate Majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Texans both, are working for the bill.

When the similar Harris (D-Ark.) bill (HR 6645) was passed by the House last July 28 by only a six-vote margin (209 to 203), the House Democrats were better than 3 to 2 (136 to 86) against it. The House Republicans were almost 2 to 1 (123 to 67) for it. President Eisenhower took no stand, but his advisory committee on Energy and Resources had come out, Feb. 26, against federal control over natural gas "prior to its entry into an interstate transmission line."

Most Senators, regardless of party, from gas-producing states are for the Harris-Fulbright proposal. Local utility companies that buy natural gas, also some state utility commissions, are fighting the proposal, and opposition to it can be expected of most Senators from non-producing areas using natural gas.

CERTAINLY that was much the line-up in the House vote last year. The Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma delegations voted solidly for the Harris bill, the Kentucky delegation solidly against it, the Tennessee and Virginia delegations against it with one exception each, every Representative from New York City against it.

For many years the Federal Power Commission considered its control over natural gas prices, under the Natural Gas Act of 1938, restricted to what the pipe lines charged on delivery to local gas companies. But on June 7, 1954, the Supreme Court by five to three in the Phillips v. Wisconsin case found that the F.P.C. control extended to what the producers charged the pipe lines. Thereupon the F.P.C. froze the existing prices in the field.

So It Can't Be Done?

"We are getting letters in the mail claiming that no defeated candidate for President deserves a second attempt.

"In the election of 1792 Thomas Jefferson received only 4 electoral votes, but in 1800 and again in 1804 he was elected overwhelmingly.

"John Quincy Adams was defeated in 1820 but elected in 1824.

"William Henry Harrison was beaten by Martin Van Buren in 1836 but elected over Van Buren in 1840. After being defeated in 1888, Grover Cleveland came back to win in 1892.

"These are some historical facts we will do well to consider."—R.N.

Editorial Comment

RAILROAD HISTORY
We believe railroad passenger train history was made last week when the New York Central offered General Motor's new Aero-train between Chicago and Detroit on a four hour schedule for the 284 mile run. Currently the normal passenger train time between these mid-western cities is five hours.

The GM Aero-train is a revolutionary type of passenger train, with low-slung articulated cars seating 40 passengers in each coach. Seats are of the airplane type. Two Aero-train coaches weigh only a little more than half of a present-day standard railroad car and General Motor's new train is designed for speeds up to 100 miles an hour.

A key factor in the new train, which should appeal to progressive railroad managements, is the fact that the Aero-train costs only one third as much as a train of similar capacity in standard equipment and can be operated at one half the cost.

The initial reaction of New York Central officials was one of optimism.

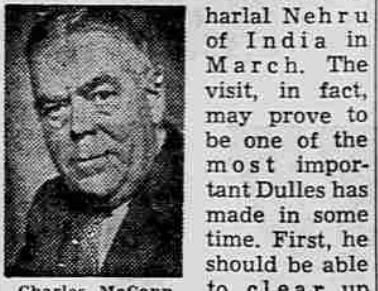
"This train gives us a chance at recovering profitable passenger business," said Alfred Perlman, president of the New York Central.

After May 1, the new GM train will be leased by the Central for regular passenger service between Chicago and Detroit. Until

Good Will Potential Seen for Dulles' Visit to Nehru Soon

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
Secretary of State John Foster

Dulles can do a lot of good when he visits Prime Minister Jawahar



Charles M. McCann, United Press Correspondent, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles can do a lot of good when he visits Prime Minister Jawahar

harlal Nehru of India in March. The visit, in fact, may prove to be one of the most important Dulles has made in some time. First, he should be able to clear up completely the misunderstanding over his recent reference to Portugal's "provinces" in the Far East, including Goa on the Indian coast.

Secondly, he should be able to offset some of the propaganda which Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev dished out so lavishly on their visit to Nehru.

Dulles may be able to convince Nehru that solid American aid is of more value to India than Communist big talk.

Finally, Dulles will be able to discuss intimately the issues outstanding between the United States and Communist China.

The visit might even result in some initiative by Nehru to ease tensions in the Far East. He is anti-Communist in his political philosophy but he is friendly with Chinese Red leaders Mao Tse-Tung and Chou En-Lai. He is a valuable go-between in East-West relations.

Important Man
Nehru has made himself a most important man in world affairs. He is the leader of the "neutralist" nations, which want to side neither with the West nor with the East. He is the leader of India's 360,000,000 people. His country, the second largest in the world in point of population, is bound to take an increasingly large share in world problems as the years pass.

Nehru is in no sense a dictator. He was chosen leader because he is India's outstanding man. He enjoys the respect and love of his people. But he is undisputed leader. A lot of dictators might envy him.

Indian-American relations got a big jolt when Dulles issued

a joint statement with visiting Portuguese Foreign Affairs Minister Paulo Arsenio Verissimo Cunha in Washington on Dec. 2.

The statement criticized Bulganin and Khrushchev for trying to foment hatred between the East and West. But it also mentioned Portugal's possessions in the Far East as "provinces" of the mother country and not as colonies. They are classified by Portugal as provinces.

Wants Colonies
Nehru, who says he is determined to get Goa and its adjacent tiny Portuguese areas on the Indian coast, got quite angry.

The incident was blown up far beyond its real importance. But it was pie for Bulganin and Khrushchev, and they made the most of it as enemies of anything but the Kremlin kind of colonialism.

Indian resentment over the Dulles-Cunha statement probably was keener because Bulganin and Khrushchev were still in South Asia.

But the timing certainly was unfortunate, and it certainly hurt relations of the United States with India.

Dulles ought not to have much trouble in setting things straight again.

He will run, on two conditions. First, he will keep a close watch on his own reactions, now that he is back working "in full swing" at the job of being President. If he feels any grave and unusual fatigue in the next few weeks he will reverse his present intention. And he will, of course, also decide against running if the doctors advise against it when they examine him in February.

The steady growth of the conviction that the President will run if these two conditions are met is a remarkable political phenomenon. Three months ago, hardly anyone thought he would or could run. As recently as one month ago, even the optimists among his friends put the chances of his running at no better than 50 per cent. But now almost everyone with access to the President believes that he means to run bar unusual fatigue or a medical red light.

Grange
Upper Rogue Grange held its first meeting of the new year with the new master, Caroline Harding, presiding. All new officers but three were present. Pomona master Herb Carlton installed Bill Miller on the executive committee; Ray Gillispie as assistant steward and Ann Gillispie as musician. The charter was draped for Brother Tracy Boothby who passed away recently. The master read her new committees as follows:

Youth, Monte Axtell; juvenile, Don Vannice; ways and means, Carl Richardson, Robert Darohn, Eda Torrance and Caroline Harding; building, Roy Vaughn, Harry Harding and Herb Carlton; hospitality, Meryle Carlton; roads, Henry Schuder, Legal Hanson and O. E. Stone; legislature, Harold Barber, Randal Axtell; agriculture, Bruce Grieve and Herb Carlton; musician, Ann Gillispie, Nellie Vannice; publicity, Lucile Barber, Caroline Harding; education, Birdie Moore and Esther Merriam; history, Harold Barber; fire insurance, Bruce Grieve; and H.E.C., May Richardson.

Herb Carlton attended a special Grange conference meeting at Roseburg Sunday, Jan. 8. Next regular Grange meeting will be Thursday, Jan. 19, at 8 p.m.

H.E.C. meeting, with May Richardson presiding, will be in the hall Thursday, Jan. 12, with a 1 p.m. luncheon.

After the Grange business meeting refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. George Tockstein assisted by Meryle Carlton.

Work Starts On Hotel Remodeling
Work started this week on another phase of a long range remodeling program at the Medford hotel, Harry Watson, manager, has announced. Under remodeling now are the large room formerly the dining room, and several upstairs guest rooms.

In the dining room, ceilings are being lowered and new flooring and lighting fixtures installed. Don L. Jacobs is contractor in charge of work. Present plans call for use of the room for banquets or special parties.

The other phase includes adding new bathrooms to eight guest rooms. Stan Parrish, contractor, Coffeen Brothers, plumbers, with Phil Stanbridge, tile layer, are in charge of that work.

of meteors observed in our skies, will now report to Phil Brogan. And we are confident that this man whose fame has stemmed from his knowledge of mother earth will do equally well when he turns his eyes to the skies.—Eugene Register-Guard.

IT IS A dangerous delusion. The Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York has estimated that a coronary between the ages of 50 and 60 cuts life expectancy by an average of more than 50 per cent, to less than nine years. There are no estimates for higher ages, since

persons who have coronaries over the age of 60 are not considered insurable. Such grim statistics must, of course, be weighted rather heavily in the President's favor, since his general health is excellent and he has so far made a remarkable recovery. But, as publisher Knight also writes, "it is folly to pretend that the President is not a sick man."

The doctors cannot possibly give the President the much talked about "green light," more-over. Even if his recovery continues unmarred, they cannot possibly assure the President that he will not have another attack. All they can do is to give him the facts on the basis of which he can weigh the risk of a "critical" mid-term change of government (to use his own adjective) against the opportunity of future service to the country, who has never been a victim of the no-worse-than-a-bad-cold myth, can be relied upon to weigh both risk and opportunity most carefully and objectively.

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Fortunately, the President,

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

CONGRESS AND THE PRESS

The Eastland Sub-Committee announced last week that "this phase of our hearing is closed for the present." This phase has had to do with Communist infiltration of the newspaper press, and the specific target has been "The New York Times."



Walter Lippmann. The Committee has shown that over a period of some 20 years there have been employed on "The Times" some 30 men who have at one time or another been Communists.

Considering that there are now more than 4,000 employees, considering how many thousands more must have worked for "The Times" in the course of 20 years, the percentage of the infiltrators has been minute. More significantly, almost all of them have held quite subordinate jobs, and none of them has nearly enough editorial authority to exercise any discernible influence upon the news and opinions of the newspaper.

The objective test of whether there has in fact been infiltration is whether or not the pages of "The New York Times" show any evidence of the suppression or distortion of news by the members of the staff. If the paper had indeed been subverted, any competent investigator would have been able to point to the evidence that the Communist infiltrators had served their cause in the pages of "The New York Times." As the Eastland Sub-Committee has offered no such evidence, it is as certain as anything can be that there is no such evidence.

What the hearings have shown is that the paper has at one time or another employed a very small number of Communists, and that these Communists have not infiltrated, have not in any visible way subverted, what the paper has thought fit to print.

BUT while the investigation of "The New York Times" is a dud, the affair of this investigation has raised a hard question about the freedom of the press and about the rights and duties of newspapermen.

Does Congress have the power to investigate the press, and if it has, what are the limits of that power? There is no clear and authoritative answer to the question for the very good reason that it is in American experience a radically new question. Not for many generations, if ever before in our history, has any organ of government claimed the power to examine and to pass judgment upon who shall work on newspapers.

The law on the subject has not been tested and it is not clear. Judicial opinion ranges from that of Judge Prentymann's decision in the Basky case, which is that Congress may investigate whatever it suspects is a public danger, to the opinion of Chief Justice Warren in Quinn v. United States, that "the power to investigate, broad as it may be, is also subject to recognized limitations." It has never been determined what those limitations are.

The practical situation is that Congressional committees will tend to push the limits of their power as far as the newspapers and public opinion permits. The law on the subject is not set. It is now being made by what we all do and do not do.

THE crucial question posed by the Eastland Committee is whether Congress has the power to censor the individual employees of a newspaper. If a Congressional committee has that power in case of employees who are, have been, or are charged with being Communists, what is to stop future Congressional committees from censoring newspaper employment on other

grounds? Let the political, climate change, let it become again like that of the '30s: On what legal ground is Congress to be challenged if it chooses to investigate the influence on the press of corporate interests; if, for example, it demands a public accounting of the financial connections and interests of publishers, editors, and reporters?

Once it is the accepted principle that Congress has power to set up standards of newspaper employment, the inner spirit and the practical meaning of the First Amendment will be deeply impaired. Congress has, of course, no power to pass laws dealing with the standards of newspaper employment. Has it the right to do the same thing by the power to investigate?

As exercised by latter-day Congressional committees, the power to investigate is a tremendous instrument, combining the power to make laws, to enforce those laws, to judge and to punish men under those laws. This tremendous instrument can be, notoriously it has been, used to harass, to intimidate, to punish, and to destroy.

Were it to become the accepted practice that Congress may investigate the press, machinery would exist to nullify the First Amendment.

THE question therefore is whether the newspaper profession shall assent to, or shall oppose, the claim that Congress has the power to investigate the editorial management of newspapers. The hiring or firing of employees is an essential and central part of the editing of a newspaper. My own view is that no part of the editorial management should, that no part can under the First Amendment, be ceded legitimately to Congress. If we who are connected with newspapers acquiesce in the right to Congress to censor on any grounds whatever newspaper employment, we shall have opened the way to a grave invasion of the freedom of the press.

It has been said, among others by "The New York Times" itself, that the press is not sacrosanct and that the right of "any investigation of the press by any agency of Congress" should not be questioned.

I submit that it must be questioned. Of course the newspapers are not sacrosanct. They are subject, like every individual and corporation to all the laws of the land—to the tax laws, to anti-trust laws, to the military laws, to the labor laws, to the building laws, and if they have watchdogs, to the laws about rabies inoculations.

What is sacrosanct is that the freedom of the press shall not be abridged by Congress. Congressional censorship of the employment of newspaper men would, if it is assented to, and allowed to become the practice, threaten seriously to abridge the freedom of the press.

THE sacrosanct principle of the First Amendment was not adopted in order to favor newspapermen and to make them privileged characters. It was adopted because a free society cannot exist without a free press. The First Amendment imposes many duties upon newspapermen who enjoy the privileges of this freedom. One of the prime duties of free journalists is that they should to the best of their abilities preserve intact for those who come after them the freedom which the First Amendment guarantees.

It is, therefore, our duty, as I see it, to refuse to assent to, and instead to oppose, the setting up of a precedent that can lead to the gravest abuse.

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U. S. railroads carried a total of 17,500,000 fewer passengers in 1954 than the number transported in 1953.

WHICH CEMETERY?

You can save your loved ones considerable anxiety if you let them know which cemetery you prefer.

When the time element is critical in arranging funeral services, you can especially save them much mental anguish if you have been thoughtful enough to have selected and purchased plots in advance of need.

If you are not acquainted with Medford's three cemeteries, visit them and arrange for the purchase of space now, when it is easier to think of the "indefinite future."

CHAPEL MORTUARY

Across from the Courthouse
Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass
FUNERAL DIRECTORS