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How About Sports Center?

There was a time when Medford was second only to Portland as a theatrical center in the state. The old Page theatre secured one-night stands for practically all the big theatrical stars who came to the coast and played at Portland or San Francisco.

THEM DAYS, alas, have gone forever. The "SP" is no longer a crack passenger line, as far as Medford is concerned, but a "freight line for profit only"—and a slow freight at that!

BUT WHILE Medford can no longer claim to be a theatrical center, the recent visit of the Kramer team of tennis stars en route from Portland to San Francisco and Monterey suggests it may one of these days become a thriving sports center.

For this team of top bracket "pros" were induced to stop here for much the same reason theatrical troupes in "the good old days" found it smart business to play a night in Medford, and get some revenue, rather than spend the night on a "sleeper" and get none.

THAT IS what they did. The crowd that turned out here was not capacity by any means, but considering the fact the venture was entirely impromptu—something completely new and unexpected—there is reason to believe that a second visit would bring out the SRO sign and be a financial as well as a sports success.

At any rate here is an opportunity for Medford worth some serious consideration. The best golfers in the country—pro and amateur—like to play here—and do... the best tennis players in the country, in the world, for that matter, have played here and might well be induced to come again.

LAST but far from least, Medford in scholastic sports is today a standout, winning its district championships in football, basketball, track, and now reaching the state finals in baseball.

With a record like that, and with its strategic position what it is between San Francisco and Portland, we see no reason why with the proper publicity and promotion, Medford can't become the sports center of southern Oregon as many years ago it was the theatrical center.

How about it, "General"?—R.W.R.

Sound Doctrine

"Mistakes of a Freshman senator" by Dick Neuberger in the June "American" should be widely read in Oregon.

For it has a bi-partisan appeal. The Republicans will enjoy it, for they of course believe Senator Neuberger has made many mistakes, and they will find in this article a frank and pleasing admission of some of them.

The Democrats will enjoy it, for the article gives a very candid and sincere record of our junior Senator's experiences and impressions of his first year in the senate.

But members of both parties should heartily approve of the following paragraph near the close:

"I am certain I can be a good and faithful senator from the standpoint of all the people only if the office means so little to me personally that I am not afraid to lose it. If I ever think in my own mind that it would be intolerable to cease being a senator then I have lost much of my capacity to serve without selfishness and without fear. Threats and pressures can move me, as I see it, only when I am frightened of defeat."

In other words hew to the line of what you believe to be the best for your state and nation letting the chips fall where they may, and if to be true to oneself and to what one believes to be right, means defeat, then let defeat come—and to heck with it!

WE HOPE Dick Neuberger never deviates from that conception of his duty as a Senator, and we don't believe he ever will.

We only wish that quotation could be placed on every senator's desk and that more representatives of the people in the Upper House would follow it. And the Lower House, for that matter.

IN FACT we can't, at the moment, think of anything that would improve the quality of our government more than to have the members of the congress as a whole adopt the Neuberger doctrine, banish the fear of losing votes from their calculations and base their final decisions, not upon political expediency but upon the merits or demerits of each proposal from the standpoint of the public welfare.—R. W. R.

State Distribution Of Road Funds Varies

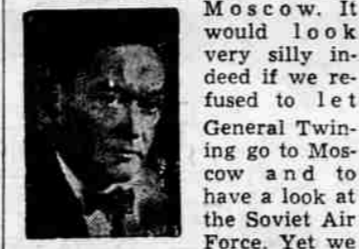
Washington — (U.P.) — Senate and House versions of the multi-billion dollar highway construction bill contain different methods for distributing federal funds to the states for a proposed interstate network of superhighways.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

ON VISITING BACK AND FORTH

There is much embarrassment in Washington over the invitations which are coming from Moscow.



It would look very silly indeed if we refused to let General Twining go to Moscow and to have a look at the Soviet Air Force. Yet we hesitate. What is worrying the Administration is that the invitation will have to be returned, and that as one thing is supposed to lead to another, we shall end up—as Senator Knowland put it the other day—with Khrushchev and Bulganin coming to Washington "to sleep in Lincoln's bed."

All this arises from a certain confusion, from a failure to distinguish between a meeting of the heads of government and a meeting of subordinate officers and officials. It does not follow at all that visits of the chiefs of staff, defense officials and the like, must lead to a visit by Khrushchev and Bulganin. A meeting of the heads of government may not now be desirable at all. It seems to me it is not now desirable. But that does not mean that we ought not to welcome exchanges of visits and a general increase of communications between the Soviet Union and the United States.

THE essential difference between meeting at the summit and meeting at lower levels is that the men at the top have the power to negotiate and to make decisions. Below the summit, men can only report, explain and follow instructions. To hold a meeting at the summit is always an act of high policy in that it announces a hope that decisions will be taken.

Because of this, a meeting among adversaries at the summit, as distinct from a meeting among allies, should not be held until there is virtual certainty that they have reached some agreement. At the first Geneva meeting there was every reason to believe that they had reached an agreement on the impossibility of thermonuclear war.

A MEETING at the summit ought not to be held unless it is sure to succeed. This means that the parties to it must already have negotiated successfully through diplomatic channels before they meet. If they have not done this, they run the risk not only of disagreeing more spectacularly than ever, but of digging themselves into positions from which they cannot then negotiate.

There need be no embarrassment in saying frankly that we do not favor a meeting at the summit until there have been successful negotiations through diplomatic channels. Once this is our known policy, we need not shrink from, indeed we can encourage, the exchange of visits. The world will be spared the hullabaloo of publicity, of false hopes and dashed hopes, of rumors and suspicion, that would attend a visit by Bulganin and Khrushchev to Washington.

IT CAN be said that they went to London, that nothing spectacular happened, and that the confidential talks were useful. The fact of the matter is that a visit to Washington would be a quite different affair. It

Senator Neuberger Expresses Pleasure At Seaton Naming

Washington, D.C.—(Special)—Here is the text of Sen. Richard L. Neuberger's statement on the nomination of Fred A. Seaton, an assistant to President Eisenhower as secretary of the interior succeeding Douglas McKay.

"I am very pleased that the President has repudiated the policies of ex-Secretary McKay, and has gone completely outside the discredited Interior Department to obtain a new head for that department. It is indeed fortunate that the President has chosen to select a secretary not connected with McKay's policies which led to the surrender of the Hells Canyon power site, surrender of the Al Sarena timber in the Rogue River National Forest, and turning over of our priceless wildlife refuges to petroleum companies for oil wild-cattling."

"Had the President approved of the McKay policies, he would have selected acting-Secretary Davis to continue them. The naming of Mr. Seaton from entirely outside the Interior Department is endorsement of the belief that the McKay regime was a failure. While I am, of course, not making any commitments in advance, I am far more disposed to vote for confirmation of Mr. Seaton than for any previous associate of ex-Secretary McKay."

would be a meeting at the summit in the sense that the London meeting was not. For the President has a kind of decisive power within the Western alliance which gives him tremendous responsibility in talking with the Russians. He is responsible to his allies. In a personal negotiation at the summit he may not be able to consult them adequately. If he makes concessions in order to reach agreements, he may be accused of letting down his allies and of partitioning the world between the two giant powers. If he makes no concessions, he may be more inflexible than his allies wish to be.

No such dilemma exists as long as the President deals with the Soviet Union through diplomatic channels. For then he can consult his allies at every step on the way.

ALL this, must admit, hard to square with the enthusiasm of Secretary Dulles, for travelling personal diplomacy. "It is silly," he has said on television, "to go at it in the old-fashioned way of exchanging notes, which take a month perhaps before you get a good understanding," when "by overnight flight" and "talking a few minutes face to face," the Secretary of State can get a good understanding.

Is Mr. Dulles right in thinking that a month is too long to take for a good understanding? And is he right that when men get off an over-night plane and talk face to face for a few minutes that they always know what they are talking about? Mr. Dulles has travelled 310,000 miles, and can it be said that the globe is studded with good understandings?

In any event, his enthusiasm for face to face diplomacy will probably stop short of enthusiasm in Washington between the President and the Soviet leaders. But, given his enthusiasm for personal diplomacy, he will find it harder to explain his lack of enthusiasm for a Bulganin and Khrushchev visit.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

COMMUNISTS AND NATIONALISTS Damascus, Syria — Here in Syria, which is a small country, the diverse elements that make up Soviet Middle Eastern policy stand in sharp relief. Since this policy appears to be completely misunderstood at home, it is worth listing the elements, item by item, and then seeing what they add up to.



ITEM: Damascus is still agog over the aftermath of the Khrushchev-Bulganin visit to London. This was the revelation to the Syria and Egyptian governments, by the Soviet Ambassadors here and in Cairo, of the alleged main theme of the Soviet leaders in the Downing Street talks. According to the Ambassadors, Khrushchev and Bulganin flatly declared that the "progressive and peace loving bloc" would be squarely behind the Arab states in the event of a renewal of the Arab-Israeli war.

The Soviet diplomatists almost certainly misrepresented what passed in London. But their version of the London talks has of course been delightedly accepted here, and is reportedly credited in Cairo as well.

ITEM: In the last month, Soviet diplomats here, in Cairo and in other Arab capitals have begun to talk with Arab leaders about the possible terms of a settlement with Israel. The Arab response may be easily imagined. It is a fair bet that these Soviet feelers are a prelude to a solid endorsement by Moscow of the United Nations 1947 plan for the partition of Palestine, as the only fair solution of the Arab-Israeli problem.

A return to the U.N. plan of 1947, which was put forward, remember, before the Israeli victory over the Arabs, would mean reducing the area now held by Israel by almost 40 per cent. It is what the Arabs have been asking for. Any such Soviet move in the U.N. Security Council will leave the American and British governments gasping and helpless as helplessly beached salmon. We shall be made to seem the enemies; the Soviets will appear as the special friends and protectors of Arab nationalism.

ITEM: On the sub-diplomatic level three kinds of activity are being carried on concurrently. The local Communist parties have been given a very special mission, not to increase their own strength, but to reinforce in all ways possible the strength of the non-Communist, anti-Western forces here. The Syrian Communist leader Khaled Bagdash, has been using all his considerable charm to convince the more conservative elements in Syria that he is just another nationalist

Tito May Ask Russian Leaders To Loosen Grip on Satellites

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

President Tito of Yugoslavia is likely to ask Russia next week to loosen its grip on its eastern European satellite governments.



Tito, the only Communist leader who ever successfully defied Josef Stalin, is due to arrive in Moscow Tuesday.

He is returning the humiliating visit which Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party leader Nikita S. Khrushchev paid him one year ago this month.

Mr. B. and Mr. K. went to Belgrade to apologize for the savage attacks which Stalin—and they themselves—had made on Tito as the result of his break with Kremlin Communism in 1948.

Mr. B. and Mr. K. invited Tito during their visit to go to Moscow.

It has taken him long to pick the time. It seems pretty clear that he has decided to go now because he thinks the situation which arose from Stalin's de-bunking is developing favorably.

Wide Subject Range Tito told a United Press correspondent last week in Belgrade that he intends to discuss a wide range of subjects including Yugoslav-Russian relations and international diplomatic problems.

Tito said that he regarded the debunking of Stalin as marking a "great historical change" in Russia.

This change, he said, would affect future developments both in Russia itself and in other eastern countries.

He especially emphasized that the change has brought about "the possibility of different states being able to take different paths to Socialism."

That referred to Russia's satellites. It means that Tito feels the time has come for the Kremlin to give the satellite governments more freedom in running their own affairs.

Belgrade dispatches seem to raise no doubt that Tito means to raise this issue, and to make it a major one in his talks.

It is noteworthy that Tito is taking with him Vice-President Edvard Kardelj as well as his foreign and economic ministers. Urges "Different Path"

Kardelj, Tito's most trusted aide, is perhaps the leading promoter of the theory that "different paths to Socialism" are possible in Communist ruled countries. That is, that blind obedience to the Kremlin line is not necessary.

Tito will be in the Soviet Union for three weeks. It is his first visit since he went to see Stalin in May, 1946. It is obviously an important one. It will be

watched in capitals throughout the world.

Tito seems to have nothing to lose by the visit and a lot to gain. He has said emphatically, at every opportunity, that he does not mean to align himself with Russia again. He seems to mean it. He likes the independence he won when he told the Kremlin eight years ago to go jump in the lake.

He is likely to go home with more credits to add to the substantial ones he already is getting from Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia.

It seems likely also that he may get an agreement by which the Kremlin will give the satellites more freedom of actions—and increase his own influence in them.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

President Eisenhower signs the election year farm bill. He says it has shortcomings but its advantages outweigh its harmful provisions.

I suppose that is as good a comment as any. After all, as everyone knows, it isn't a farm bill. It's a bill designed to snare strategic farm state votes in a critical election year.

And it IS a better bill than the one Ike vetoed.

INCIDENTAL information:

It costs the city of Los Angeles more than two million dollars a year to arrest drunks. And, according to Superior Court Commissioner Edward Nichols, more than half of the arrested LA drunks are repeaters.

Hmmmm. It sounds like they ENJOY being arrested, doesn't it?

MORE incidental information: Los Angeles has nearly twice as many arrests for drunkenness as San Francisco. In the last year of record, the capital of the Southland tossed 80,490 suspects into the clink whereas the Big Town of the Bay area incarcerated only 42,307 of them.

THAT raises this question: Do more people get drunk in Los Angeles than in San Francisco? And if so, why? Do people down there take to liquor as a surefire from the frustrations involved in finding their way from one freeway to another? Or is it the smog?

OR—Does LA just ARREST more of 'em when they get lit? You can't gauge the morals of a town, you know, by the number of arrests. The most immoral city in the world MIGHT NOT ARREST ANYBODY.

BACK to politics: President Eisenhower appoints Fred Seaton, who has been a member of the White House staff serving as deputy assistant to the President in charge of administrative affairs and is a former senator from Nebraska, as secretary of the interior to succeed Douglas McKay, who resigned from the cabinet to become the successful Republican candidate for senator from Oregon to oppose Senator Morse in November.

Oddly enough, Senator Morse APPROVES Seaton's appointment. He says in Washington this morning, "I have always considered Senator Seaton to be a fine public

servant. Although he and I do not always agree on natural resource policies, I have a very high personal regard for him."

HOW come? Senator Neuberger lets the cat out of the bag. He says: "I am very pleased the President has repudiated the policies of Ex-Secretary McKay and has gone completely outside the discredited interior department to obtain a new head for that department."

He adds: "The naming of Mr. Seaton from entirely outside the interior department is endorsement of the belief that the McKay regime was a failure."

THE politics of it is this: The big reason for voting for McKay as senator from Oregon (outside the accepted able and experienced) is the fact that he is a devoted supporter of President Eisenhower and the Eisenhower policies and will back them up in the senate, whereas Senator Morse is a bitter enemy of President Eisenhower and will VOTE AGAINST HIS POLICIES at every opportunity.

Somehow it must be made to appear that Ike doesn't like McKay. So Senator Neuberger goes to bat for his colleague.

How about all the water to fill this pond? We small farmers across the highway from the pond have been trying to get irrigation water for years with out success.

Mrs. W. E. Acord 3976 Crater Lake hwy. Medford, Ore.

Congressional Quiz (Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Can you name the men who are serving in these key positions in the Executive Office of President Eisenhower: (a) Assistant to the President (b) Press Secretary to the President (c) Director of the Bureau of the Budget (d) Director of Central Intelligence Agency?

A—(a) Sherman Adams; (b) James C. Hagerty; (c) Percival F. Brundage; (d) Allen W. Dulles.

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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
May 31, 1946
Sheriff Howard Gault expended \$269.69 in the primary election, according to a statement of expenses filed with the county clerk.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A returning fisherman from the primeval forests reports he saw a wolf snooping around his camp big enough to spell his name wiff.

20 YEARS AGO
May 31, 1936
The annual clinic for children of Jackson county held at the county courthouse with G. C. Bellinger of the state tuberculosis hospital conducting examinations.

Marshall Woodell, graduate of Linfield college, chosen to replace Rolla A. Reed as teacher of the social sciences and coach of the debate team at Ashland High school, George A. Briscoe, superintendent, announces.

30 YEARS AGO
May 31, 1926
Election of officers for coming year for IOOF, will be held tomorrow night.

40 YEARS AGO
May 31, 1916
The civil service commission announces that a mail clerk-carrier examination will be held at Medford, June 24.

Steps in the regeneration of Front st. have been taken with the purchase by R. Nurmi of the Nurmi bakery of the Seattle rooming house structure on South Front st.

What's the Answer?

- 1. Congress is required by law to adjourn "sine die" not later than July 31; right or wrong?
2. Total industrial production in the United States last year was about the same, nearly twice as great, or considerably more than twice that of all Communist countries combined?
3. A presidential candidate getting 60% of a state's popular vote gets 60% of its electoral votes; right or wrong?
4. Christians make up a larger or smaller share of the population of the world today than a quarter century ago?
5. The South African doctrine of "apartheid" calls for racial integration or racial segregation?
6. Eligible workers in the auto industry are guaranteed (a) 50 per cent, (b) 65 per cent, or (c) full take-home pay when laid off?
7. Cholera, which sometimes killed more than half a million people a year in India, is unknown there today; right or wrong?

The Answers: 1. Right, but a later date can be set by concurrent resolution not requiring President's consent. 2. U. S. production nearly twice Communist production. 3. Wrong (he's supposed to get all his electoral votes). 4. Smaller (32 per cent in 1955 as against 37 per cent in 1929). 5. Segregation ("apartheid"). 6. 65 per cent, in state and company jobless benefits combined, for 26 weeks. 7. Wrong (Calcutta had a cholera epidemic in May).