

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER. Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association

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 July 3, 1946: (It was Wednesday) Dr. Charles W. Lemery named captain of the Jackson County Sheriff's posse, succeeding Walter Leverette.

20 YEARS AGO July 3, 1936: (It was Friday) Five marriage licenses were issued yesterday by the county clerk's office.

30 YEARS AGO July 3, 1926: (It was Saturday) The mayor, city council and all other city officials yesterday sent to W. H. Gore, the Medford banker, a telegram of appreciation for his work before congress.

40 YEARS AGO July 3, 1916: (It was Monday) The organization of an irrigation district to comprise 25,000 acres of land under the high line ditch was proposed at a meeting of land owners Saturday at the Medford library.

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

House Approves Women For National Guard: Washington—U.P.—The House approved a bill Monday that would make the Army and Air National Guard coed for the first time.

Air Fatalism vs. Fatalities

We should think our friends the fatalists—would be jarred by this shocking two-plane crash in the Grand Canyon with a loss of over 100 lives.

For the basis of their belief is the assumption that everything that happens to an individual is fore-ordained, presumably carved at birth on the imperishable tables of unending time, and nothing old "homo sapiens" might say or do can change it.

FOR the friends and families of those who perished so horribly in this catastrophe, such a philosophy might provide some solace but how could they—or anyone else—really BELIEVE it?

Here were two huge mainliners, crowded with passengers, taking off three minutes apart, bound for different destinations and at different altitudes, yet they collided in mid-air, or were hit by bolts of lightning, at practically the same place and the same time, and with the same ghastly results—all lives lost.

IT IS certainly a strain on the credulity of any thinking person that on the tablets of each of these victims, such a tragic ending was ordained, and nothing on heaven or earth could have prevented it.

Such a rationalization we feel is founded basically on an egotism that passeth all understanding. The individual is important but he can't be as important as that.

That any Supreme Power could figure out a fate like that for over one hundred human beings, old, young and in-between, places an importance upon the single individual, in the eternal scheme of things of which there is no evidence—at least available to this department—to support.

IT was just one of those things, an accident of such huge proportions and of such a tragic coincidental nature as to baffle the imagination. According to press reports the chance of any such crash occurring as it did again should be rated as one in ten million. (We have an idea Lloyds would place insurance odds even greater).

BUT IT HAPPENED. Meanwhile as is true of so many major catastrophes, eventually good may come of it.

We can see no good reason for example, sending out super-speed passenger planes in the SAME direction within 3 minutes of each other—why not make it 10 or 15? Nor have we ever understood why plane pilots are not ordered to land until a severe storm in sight passes, or go over or around same, instead of trying willy nilly to go through it, so they won't lose a few minutes on their precious schedule, no matter how devastating the results.

It is a notable fact that while plane accidents do occur in fair weather, they are few and far between, while the great majority—our guess is 80%—are the result of taking chances in storms.

FINALLY as has been argued before in this department, in the motor-engine field, both air and land, mounting casualties, stress the crying need of the various and sundry companies taking a breathing spell and directing their engineers to pay a little more attention to SAFETY, and considerable less attention to more and more and more speed!—R.W.R

They Protest Too Much

It is surprising that the Republican press should pay so much attention to the Al Sarena case, and give it so much space.

We should think they would like to forget it. Not because there was anything criminal concerning it—no convincing evidence presented to that effect at least.

But because the absolute proof that the Al Sarena case represented a procedure and a policy, that should no longer be allowed, was presented by the Republicans themselves, when they directed Congressman Ellsworth to introduce a bill that would make any repetition of the procedure impossible.

If this cutting valuable government timber under the guise of a \$5 an acre mining claim was so pure and undefiled, as some of the GOP press agents now claim, why go to the expense and bother of making it illegal ex post facto?

Why introduce and pass a measure to correct a wrong if no wrong existed?

AS before remarked we doubt if the Ellsworth bill will make "mining for timber" IMPOSSIBLE, but it should make it less likely, and certainly won't make an EXACT repetition of the Al Sarena procedure possible in the future.

For not only must a "legitimate" mining claim be secured FIRST, but certain low grade minerals formerly recognized as "legitimate" will no longer be so recognized, and as before stated improvements of \$100 a year for five years are advised before a final patent can be issued, and during that time, the timber will be under the control of the US Forest service not the mining claimant.

SO it is rather surprising and amusing to hear the GOP press dismiss the Al Sarena case as nothing but "political clap trap" and then at the same time point with pride to the fact that when the news of this "give away" was first circulated abroad high speed was ordered by the present administration for legislation to make any such private profiteering at the expense of the government and its timber reserve, improbable if not impossible in the future.

On the basis of clap trap and nothing wrong it doesn't make sense.—R.W.R.

Stalin May Get Blame for Red Losses in Post-War Diplomacy

By CHARLES McCANN United Press Correspondent



The Kremlin's debunking of Josef Stalin may be expanded soon to include some of Russia's failures in post-war foreign policy.

Stalin has been blamed for his crimes in Russia itself and for some of Russia's troubles in World War II.

Undoubtedly it would help the Soviet government's new sweetness-and-light campaign if Stalin were held responsible for some embarrassing events which followed the war.

Russia's successes in aggressive foreign policy usually are emphasized. But Russia has suffered a number of defeats.

Japanese Occupation Right: For instance, Russia right after Japan's surrender was supposed to get the right to send some occupation troops to Japan.

That would have given Russia a foothold in Hokkaido, the northernmost of the main Japanese islands.

It would have created a dangerous situation for the United States and its allies.

As it happened, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's American forces mushroomed out through Japan and occupied Hokkaido themselves.

Other Allied troops were sent, by agreement, to join in the occupation. But no Russians.

Then there came the Iranian situation in 1946. Great Britain and Russia had occupied Iran in 1941, to keep it out of Germany's hands.

Britain withdrew its troops after the war. The Russian troops remained. Stalin refused repeated Iranian requests to remove them.

Iran appealed to the United Nations. There was a bitter fight for months in the U.N. Security Council. In the end, Russia was

compelled to withdraw. That was a monumental defeat for Stalin. Had the U.N. failed, it is doubtful whether it could have long survived.

Next came the big Berlin blockade of 1948 and 1949. Russia—and Stalin was Mr. Russia—then—tried to force the United States, Britain and France out of the city, which was under joint Big Four occupation.

Russia established a blockade of West Berlin, which the Western Allies held. The retort was the great Berlin airlift.

There was a 110-mile belt of Soviet-occupied territory between Berlin and West Germany. In a period of 11 months Allied planes flew 2,343,315 tons of supplies across that belt to Berlin. Russia abandoned the blockade.

Next came the Korean War. Under Russian direction, Communist North Korea invaded United States-protected South Korea on June 25, 1950. The United States decided to fight. It took the situation to the U.N. In the end, 14 U.N. countries sent military aid to help. Stalin got Communist China to intervene.

There is still a lot of argument as to who won the war. One thing is certain: Russia, the Chinese Reds and the North Koreans lost it. The Chinese suffered upwards of 1,000,000 casualties. On June 23, 1951, Jacob Malik, chief Soviet U.N. delegate, suggested a cease-fire.

Of course, to blame Stalin for these failures would be an admission that they really were failures. But that is no secret to any body.

Ike, HST, Rated Top Aides for Campaigns

Washington—(CQ)—President Eisenhower and former President Truman are the most effective campaigners in the Republican and Democratic parties, according to a cross-section of Congressmen polled by Congressional Quarterly.

Mr. Eisenhower is the overwhelming choice of Republican Senators and Representatives as the outside campaigner who would most benefit their own campaigns for reelection. This was the sentiment in all parts of the country.

Mr. Truman, whose whistle-stopping saved the Democrats from almost certain defeat in 1948, holds a narrow edge over Adlai E. Stevenson. The former President is favored over the party's 1952 nominee in all sections of the country except the South.

Minor Influence in Past: However, a heavy majority of both parties' members say campaign visits by such national party leaders as Eisenhower and Truman were a minor influence in past elections in their states and districts.

Only six Congressmen regard in-person endorsements by party bigwigs as a major campaign help, while 72 say they are a minor influence and seven rate them no help at all.

Fifty Republicans and 39 Democrats from all sections of the country participated anonymously in the poll. The questionnaires were sent to members seeking reelection this year in districts where contests have been fairly close in the past.

Each Congressman was asked to rate the campaign effectiveness of six leaders of his own party.

Nixon—'No! No!': Vice-President Richard M. Nixon rates among the Republicans, second to the President nationally, but one eastern Republican wrote in "No! No!" when asked if Nixon would be a help in his district.

Republican National Chairman Leonard W. Hall is the third most highly-regarded GOP campaigner in the South, East and Midwest, but on the West coast that distinction goes to the embattled Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson.

In the East, most Republicans think an appearance by Benson will help their campaigns a little, and in the Midwest half of those polled say he would help a lot, while only one in five said Benson would be no help at all.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., are regarded as somewhat helpful campaigners in most of the country, but in the East as many Republicans said they would be no help as they would help a lot.

HST Leads: Among Democrats, Mr. Truman's "give-em-hell" technique is rated slightly higher than Stevenson's "moderate" approach to campaigning. The former Illinois governor is second to Mr. Truman in the East and West and second to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) in the South.

In the Midwest, Stevenson trails both Mr. Truman and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.) as a campaigner. Three of the 10 Congressmen polled from this area say Stevenson would be no help at all in their fight for reelection.

However, Stevenson is the only Democrat regarded as a helpful campaigner in all parts of the country. Johnson rates high in the South, Midwest and West but not on the East coast. Kefauver and New York Gov. Averell Harriman are regarded as no help in the South and not much help in the West. National Chairman Paul M. Butler is a popular campaigner in the Midwest and South but is not rated highly on the two coasts. Mr. Truman wins little favor in the South.

More Optimistic: In general, Republican Congressmen are more optimistic than Democrats about the help they may receive from their national leaders.

The average Republican leader on Congressional Quarterly's list is rated a lot of help by 50.3 per cent of the Congressmen, a little help by 39.3 per cent and no help by 10.4 per cent.

The average Democratic leader is rated a lot of help by 37.6 per cent of his party's Congressmen, a little help by 36.1 per cent and no help by 26.3 per cent.

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Death for Saboteurs Pledged in Guatemala: Guatemala City—(U.P.)—The Guatemala Defense Ministry warned today that anyone convicted of trying to sabotage vital installations will be sentenced to death.

The warning followed announcement that saboteurs set off several bombs in electric transformers and power stations Monday night. None of the explosions caused casualties or serious damage.

Republican Private Power Supporter Loses \$5 Wager To Sen. Richard Neuberger

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—A \$5 contribution from a private-utility lawyer and advocate of private power, was received recently by the Democratic National committee, in payment of a public power vs. private power wager with Sen. Richard Neuberger of Oregon.

Contributor of the \$5 was Prof. A. J. G. Priest of the University of Virginia law school, a member of the New York law firm of Reed & Priest, which represents Electric Bond and Share. Priest accepted the \$5 wager when he disagreed with Senator Neuberger's stand on public power following a debate between Neuberger and GOP Sen. Barry Goldwater before the University of Virginia Student Legal forum in Charlottesville in May.

Priest sent his check to Senator Neuberger, who in turn forwarded it to Democratic National Treasurer Matthew McCloskey, with a letter explaining the circumstances of the donation as follows:

Followed Debate: "On May 11, 1956, I debated Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, before the Student Legal forum on the historic campus at Charlottesville. Of course, I criticized the anti-public power policies of this administration. During the later question period, Professor Priest and I disagreed over the merits of public power, Hells Canyon, etc.

"We finally arranged a wager, before the over 500 persons in attendance. Professor Priest would contribute \$5 to the Democratic party if average residential consumption of electricity in the city of Tacoma, Wash., which is served by a public power system, was greater by 7 per cent or more than that in the city of Spokane, Wash., which is served by a private power company. If Tacoma use of power was less than 7 per cent greater than that in Spokane, I would contribute \$5 to the Republican party.

"A table obtained from the Federal Power Commission indicated that average residential use of electricity in Tacoma has been approximately 16.54 per cent greater than in Spokane, over the period from 1939 to 1955, inclusive.

"Professor Priest has proved to be a good sport—hence the attached \$5 contribution from him to the Democratic National committee. It is not often that a private utility lawyer makes such a donation!"

(Signed) Richard L. Neuberger

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

There is trouble in Poland. How grave the trouble may be can not be estimated as this is written. Nor can it be determined with any degree of accuracy what the trouble is all about. For all this is happening behind the iron curtain, and behind the iron curtain there is neither freedom of speech nor freedom of the press.

When there is neither freedom of speech nor freedom of the press, the public knows only what those in authority think the public ought to be allowed to know. In the case of this trouble in Poland that isn't much, and what there is of it is chiefly rumor.

AT THE hour of writing this, the great news services of the world have pieced together, largely from hearsay, this picture of the situation.

"Despite claims to the contrary by the red Polish government, there is still strife and unrest in the key Polish industrial city of Poznan. That is where many thousands of workers began a hunger strike on Thursday that soon mushroomed into a bitter rebellion. During the night shooting was still reported going on in Poznan, which has been isolated from the rest of the world by the communist government."

"This morning, heavily armed troops patrol the city. TANKS are stationed at key posts. Overhead an armada of jet planes is ready to back up any ground action."

LET'S take a look at Poland. Poland is a COLONIAL POSSESSION of Communist Russia.

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.

4-H Club News: Gold Hill Club: The Gold Hill 4-H Club met at the Veltie Biles home on East Evans Creek rd., June 27, with 10 parents and 15 members present.

We judged pigs and sheep. Next meeting will be at the Norman Gail home July 11. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Veltie Biles.

Reporter, Dore Carter

Heaven No Morgue: GEO. N. TAYLOR: Heaven holds no dead men, event though all of them had sinned while here on earth. The wages of sin is death but the people in heaven died with no sin charged against them. God had put their sins on Christ. Now as you yet here on earth remember that God created the universe and also mankind. So you became one of God's new creation. God never created you to sink down into sin. He now aims to put eternal righteousness on you and your name in his Book of Life. God wants you to be God-like and Christ-like, so far as having to do with sin, turn from it. But this you have not done. So it was that God put your sins on Christ and he would in breathe you with himself and make you new. If any man be in Christ, he is a new creation. — 2nd Cor. 5:17.

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Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

WAS STALIN MURDERED? Washington—About a week after Joseph Stalin died, one of these reporters had a long talk with George Kennan, who had very recently been recalled as Ambassador to the Soviet Union.



Kennan's prediction was that Stalin might very well become within a few years the chief ideological devil of the Soviet Union and a world Communist.



It seemed a strange notion at the time, since Krushchev and company in Moscow, and all important Communists elsewhere were vying with each other in fulsome tributes to the "great leader." But in the light of recent events, Kennan's prediction about the future lends added weight to his guess about the past.

KENNAN'S guess was that the men around Stalin had murdered him, or at least been implicated in his death. He had, Kennan said, no solid evidence that Stalin had been murdered, any more than he had solid evidence that Stalin would become an ideological devil. In both cases, it was a matter of atmosphere and of instinct. Kennan vividly described the atmosphere in the Moscow which he had so recently left—the fear and hatred of the old tyrant so thick in the air that you could almost smell it.

IF Stalin was not a madman before he died, Kennan said, he was just this side of madness—a judgment fully vindicated by Nikita Krushchev's hair-raising description of Stalin's last years. It seemed to Kennan a reasonable conjecture that Stalin's subordinates had done away with him, not only to save their own lives, but because the structure of Soviet power might be endangered by the dictator's near madness.

Kennan's guess was only a guess, and there is still no positive proof that Stalin was murdered. But if you re-read Krushchev's famous speech, in which he denounced Stalin as a murderer, and consider other recent events in the light of Kennan's guess, it begins to seem rather like the missing piece of a puzzle.

Why, for example, did Krushchev make his speech at all? This is the question which has mystified all the experts. Before

the speech Kennan's successor, the able Charles E. Bohlen, and every other diplomatic observer in Moscow, had reported that the Krushchev-Bulgarian regime was solidly installed. For more than a year a carefully planned process of chipping away at Stalin's reputation had been in progress.

Why, then, should Krushchev suddenly abandon the chisel for the meat axe, and hack away so ruthlessly at the memory of the dead dictator? He no doubt underestimated the risks he was taking, but he is a shrewd man, and he must have known that the risks were real and grave. Why take them?

IF Kennan's guess was accurate, the answer is clear. A collective sense of blood guilt can be a source of unity, and could in part explain why the "collective leadership" has worked so successfully, contrary to many expert predictions. But blood guilt can also be a source of danger, the danger of blackmail by a party to the secret. There are two ways of dealing with such a danger. There is Stalin's way, killing all who knew the secret. The other way is to transform the act itself into a necessary and even laudable one.

Certain passages of Krushchev's speech also take on a new meaning in the light of Kennan's guess. For example, Krushchev singled out Molotov and Mikoyan by name, and said that even they would not have survived had Stalin lived.

Mikoyan and Molotov, Kennan has speculated, are precisely the two men who were almost certainly not implicated in Stalin's death—Mikoyan hated Stalin, but he is a cautious man, and Molotov retained to the end a spaniel-like devotion to his cruel master. Thus Krushchev's words may have been a warning and a reminder. The whole tone of Krushchev's speech, in fact, with its repeated emphasis on Stalin as a murderer, supports Kennan's conjecture, for murder is the natural retribution for murder.