

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Flight of Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO July 19, 1946

The week-long strike of union auto mechanics, employees of Rogue River Chevrolet, Skinner and L. C. Taylor garages continues.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Soudge Pot column: Summer finally arrived. Old Sol is now busy putting sugar in the pears and making big potatoes out of little ones.

20 YEARS AGO July 19, 1936

The annual Red Cross swim meet and life-saving school will open at 8 a.m. tomorrow at Natatorium with Ivan A. Fowler, in charge.

Five members of the Medford Gun club, including its president, T. E. Daniels, Jack Porter, George Barnum, Dr. Edward Durno and John Tolin, have returned from a tournament in British Columbia.

30 YEARS AGO July 19, 1926

Cadet Hans W. Holmer, class of 1927, United States Military Academy, West Point, selected as assistant business manager on the Howitzer staff.

From Local and Personal column: Mrs. Arthur Brown and daughter returned yesterday from Eugene, where they spent a short time with friends.

40 YEARS AGO July 19, 1916

Manager Brevard of the Medford club has stated that class A baseball will remain here as long as public support justifies it.

Local Knights of Pythias received copy of the program for the convention of the supreme lodge in Portland Aug. 1-10.

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

- 1. The auto industry made about one-fourth or one-half fewer cars in first half of 1956 than in first half of 1955, or about same number, or 10 per cent more?
2. Persons over 70 get their driving permits renewed automatically in every state of the Union, right or wrong?
3. Which member of the Eisenhower cabinet is a member of the Mormon Church?
4. Largest West Indies island in Hispaniola, Cuba, Puerto Rico, Trinidad, Martinique or Jamaica?
5. About 14 1/2 lbs 15, 16, 25, or 35 per cent of all U.S. domestic servants "live in"?
6. A hareem is or isn't much the same thing as a seraglio?
7. Walter Ulbricht is president of Switzerland, West German foreign minister, east German Red leader, or president of Austria?
The answers: 1. About one-fourth fewer. 2. Wrong; must take examinations in some. 3. Secy. of Agriculture Benson. 4. Cuba. 5. About 15 per cent. 6. Is. 7. Red leader in East Germany.

A new federal grade of beef—U.S. standard—went on sale June 1, 1956. Grades now are prime, choice, good, standard, commercial and utility.

What Does Panama Want?

The red carpet will be out for President Eisenhower in Panama this week end, but beneath it will be a number of inter-American stumbling blocks. On the record the Panama conference is supposed to be largely ceremonial. It was called to mark the 130th anniversary of the Pan American conference of 1826 that led to the founding eventually of the Pan American Union in 1890. That organization was succeeded by the Organization of American States in 1948.

But as recent economic conferences of the O.A.S. have demonstrated, the Latin American heads of state feel that they have been relatively neglected by the United States in favor of massive aid to such Soviet-inclined nations as Yugoslavia. Now they're saying that Communism is offering real competition to the United States in the lands south of the border.

Adolph A. Berle, Jr., former Assistant Secretary of State and Ambassador to Brazil, reports that Russia is ready and probably willing to buy up South American surpluses and pay for them in gold. That commodity could be translated into the U.S. dollars needed by the capital-starved Latin American nations.

"This amounts," Berle contends, "to an invitation to the United States to put up or shut up. The Soviet Union maintains that, operating as a capitalist country, the United States can not put up."

THE NEXT economic conference of the O.A.S. is scheduled for next year, probably in August. Meantime, here are some of the concrete forms of aid the Latinos are urging the United States to extend.

They want some form of stabilization for agricultural markets. This might take the form of U.S. price supports for Latin American raw materials and commodities, particularly cocoa and coffee.

And they would like to see an inter-American bank established with the U.S. furnishing most of the funds, but with Latin Americans as managers. Still another proposal is a special United Nations inter-American fund, with the U.S. contribution—in the nature of \$50,000,000 annually—coming from taxes the U.S. collects from firms operating in Latin America.

THAT President Eisenhower's concern for hemispheric solidarity is real is demonstrated by the very fact that he is flying down to Panama less than a month after the final sutures of his recent intestinal operation were removed. The conference originally had been scheduled for June 24.

President Ricardo Arias Espinosa of Panama, who had called the conference, suggested a postponement to the other heads of states. The new date was arranged after consultation with the White House.

President Eisenhower's brother, Milton, is reported to have urged him to attend even after the operation. On his return from a good-will tour in 1953, Dr. Eisenhower said that Latin America's greatest need was U. S. capital for industrial expansion. The Panama trip was strongly urged, too, by Henry F. Holland, Assistant Secretary of State for Latin American affairs.—E.R.R.

A Year After Geneva

Yesterday (July 18) marked the first anniversary of the opening of the Geneva "summit" conference of the Big Four heads of state.

Said President Eisenhower at that time:

Some 11 years ago I came to Europe with an army, a navy, an air force, with a single purpose: to destroy Nazism. . . This time I come armed with something far more powerful: the good will of America . . . the aspiration of America for peace.

Those were the words of President Eisenhower on arriving at Geneva for the Big Four conference a year ago. They presaged what was to become known as the "Geneva spirit," the most amiable atmosphere in East-West relations since the beginning of the Cold War. What has happened to that spirit in 12 months?

THE conference itself, though long on atmosphere, was short on concrete agreement. The West and East remained split on German reunification. The Big Four foreign ministers were to meet in October to work over the disarmament proposals of the four powers. Two days after the conference ended, the United States and Red China announced that they would raise their Geneva discussions from a consular to an ambassadorial level.

In his July 25 report to the American people, President Eisenhower said that the October foreign ministers' meeting would provide the "acid test," warned against believing that "one week of friendly, even fruitful negotiations can wholly eliminate . . . a gulf as wide and deep" as that between West and East. He said, however, that he and "every other individual who was at Geneva" felt the "longing of mankind" for peace.

BETWEEN Geneva in July and Geneva in October, the Reds began their drive to crack open the West's position in the Middle East. The Czecho-Egyptian arms deal came out into the open. The Red leaders' tour of Southern Asia immediately after the conference ended was another venture to promote "neutrality" and "anti-colonialism."

As for the foreign ministers' conference itself, it ended on Nov. 16 without agreement on a single item on the agenda. Secretary of State Dulles on Nov. 18 in a report to the people said that "in the sense of peaceful competition," the cold war would "inevitably go on." Was the Geneva spirit dead?

Well, the Russians were "not yet ready to create the indispensable conditions for a secure peace." The Reds, by refusing to negotiate on reunification of Germany "to which they had specifically agreed last July" had "seriously set back the growth of any confidence

German Unity Deadlock Shown In Formal Policy Statements

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

A complete deadlock has been reached on the question of unifying Germany. Russia says firmly that any unification negotiations must be conducted, at least at the start, between the governments of West Germany and East Germany.



Charles M. McCann says just as firmly that it will not, in any circumstances, negotiate with the East German Communist regime.

This seems to mean that it will be impossible to find any basis for negotiations for many months to come.

It means also that there will be little hope of making any progress in disarmament negotiations. The two problems are interlocked.

West Germany's stand was proclaimed formally on June 28 by Foreign Minister Heinrich Von Brentano in behalf of Chancellor Konrad Adenauer.

Brentano said: (1) No agreement is possible on disarmament as long as Germany remains divided. (2) The West German government refuses absolutely to negotiate the unity issue with the East Germans.

This statement represented no change in attitude. It got little attention. Its importance was that it was a formal statement of policy which Brentano read to the West German Parliament.

Russia's attitude was stated, just as formally, in the communique issued in Moscow Tuesday after a conference between Soviet leaders and a big delegation of East German officials. The communique said:

"The restoration of German unity is the affair of the German people themselves. . . There is only one way to unite Germany and that is by means of talks and negotiations between the governments of both German states."

This likewise represented no change in Soviet policy. Its importance lay, like Brentano's statement, in the fact that it was

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

Washington—Is television a new and revolutionary political instrument destined to change radically and forever the style of the American political campaign? Or is it just another medium among many for reaching the voters?



The coming election ought to give a fair idea of the answers to these questions, simply because the Republican campaign strategists are proceeding in the first assumption, and the Democrats on the second.

The Republican campaign will be pitched directly at the voters of the nation's 40 million television sets. The pitch will start in earnest at the convention in San Francisco. Chairman Len Hall and Campaign Director Robert Humphreys have recruited Hollywood actor George Murphy to direct the convention, much as a Hollywood director directs a motion picture.



Murphy's problem is more complicated, of course. His main object is to keep the television viewers glued to their sets, despite a total lack of suspense about the outcome, right up to the grand climax of the President's acceptance speech. To that end, he hopes to treat the television viewers to an orderly and entertaining spectacle, rather than a continuing mob scene.

BUT convention delegates, though sheep-like in other respects, are not subject to orders as movie extras. No convention in history, for example, has ever started on schedule. Murphy plans to deal with this problem by recruiting the most attractive Hollywood attractions—if not Marilyn Monroe the next best thing—to appear on the platform at ten in the morning. With the heavy-eyed delegates thus lured by beauty from their beds, the gavel will bang before a full house at eleven. And the show will get under way.

If the Hall-Humphreys-Murphy plans work out, the convention will be just that—a show, and a good one. There will be plenty of professionally acted plays and pageants, naturally extolling all things Republican, and there will be an absolute minimum of long-winded speeches.

According to present plans, the main speakers will be former President Herbert Hoover and Thomas E. Dewey. But Hoover, Dewey and other speakers will be urged to keep their speeches to a maximum of 25 minutes—hardly a warm-up for the traditional convention speech, and large numbers of would-be orators—like George Bender, hard-pressed Ohio Senator—are being politely but sternly discouraged.

OTHER still tentative convention plans included a televised dramatization of the Republican platform, with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, for example, briefly summarizing the foreign policy plank and speaking more or less off the cuff on "what Eisenhower foreign policy means for our future."

The whole show, of course, will be a build-up for the climactic moment, the President's acceptance speech.

dent's acceptance speech. The climax may be delayed to Thursday, August 23rd, instead of Wednesday as originally planned, in order both to appease the San Francisco merchants and allow more time for the build-up.

The campaign to follow will be aimed equally squarely at the voter with a television set. More than \$2 million in television time has already been contracted for, through the advertising firm of Barton, Barton, Durstine, and Osborne. The time will be divided between 35 "five-minute" spots on major shows and ten full half-hour periods on national hook-ups.

The President himself is expected to appear on only five or six of the half hour shows, although this number may well be upped in the heat of the campaign. The other periods will be devoted to what Chairman Hall likes to call "productions," rather than speeches—perhaps a serial report by cabinet members, perhaps a cabinet meeting, shows like last winter's successful "Salute to Eisenhower," and so on. Closed circuit television will also be used, so that the President can "say a few words" to Republican get-togethers about the country.

AS these plans suggest, Chairman Hall and the other Republican strategists are convinced that modern merchandising methods married to television have basically altered traditional political techniques.

The Democrats scoff at this theory, perhaps because they simply don't have the money to pay for the Republicans' kind of television campaign. Only the traditional whistle stopping, the Democrats claim, can lend a campaign the needed color, movement and vigor.

The election in November should provide some interesting clues on whether, as the Republican strategists believe, we are in the midst of an "electronic revolution in politics."

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Greatness of Heart? To the Editor: This is addressed to the people of Medford, Oregon:

In utter amazement have I just finished reading an article stating the difficulties encountered by the Southern Oregon Humane Society to keep open their doors.

Must a city the size of Medford depend on the compassion and generosity of one man to give succor to the helpless and injured four footed creatures of God?

Surely, somewhere in your beautiful valley there are others who have this same greatness of heart who will share the monetary burden of keeping so vital an institution free from the fear of a darkened door.

Mrs. Robert Erisman 336 S.W. Woods St. Portland, 1, Ore.

BIRD BANDIT Memphis, Tenn.—(U.P.)—Mrs. J. R. Hamm found a thief in her backyard here—a sparrow. The bird swooped down and plucked a feather from the back of a dozing duck. He flew away and returned for another, but the duck awoke and chased the "pick-pocket" away.

MARK this: The help-each-other spirit is just as strong in these modern days as it was back in the pioneer period. We AREN'T cold and selfish and hard-hearted and self-centered, as the disgruntled cynics would have us believe. We moderns are just as warm-hearted as the ancients.

PROM lost persons, let's turn to petty crime—which makes headlines in profusion every day. Over in Coos Bay, the manager of a food store and his wife were held up by a couple of masked gunmen, who forced them to open the safe. They were then bound up tight and left. The store manager, when they were found and liberated, said the bandits slugged him with a pistol when he tried to catch a glimpse of their faces.

Down in Hayward, in the Bay Area, the woman credit manager of a clothing store was stepping up to the night deposit slot of a bank branch when she was approached by a well-dressed man who pulled a gun and said: "I'll take the bag, if you don't mind." He added: "I'd just as soon shoot you as not." She gave him the bag and fled.

And so on. Stories like that are flesh and blood of the news.

ARE we moderns getting wickered? I doubt it. There is the story, as told by Luke, of the certain man who went down from Jerusalem to Jericho and fell among thieves which stripped him of his raiment and wounded him and departed, leaving him half dead.

That was a long time ago. I expect a lot of things like that were happening all the time, back in those days. In proportion to the population, these incidents were probably just as numerous then as now.

But there were no newspapers, no radios, no TV's then, and history has been busy with BIG CRIMES, such as wars, to record all the petty crime that went on.

I HAVE a notion that people, taking them by and large, all ways, have been a pretty good lot, and I'm sure they're just as good now as they ever have been.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Searches for lost people are a part of the news in Oregon and elsewhere.

Up in the Willamette valley, in the vicinity of Dallas, a timber worker got lost in the woods while marking trees on a tree farm. Word of his plight got around and 50 people turned out to help hunt for him. Eventually he found his way out to a road and got home.

The search was called off as rapidly as the searchers could be found and apprised of the situation. Fortunately, none of them got lost.

IN THE McKenzie region of Lane county, a fisherman failed to return to camp and searchers turned out to find him. He was located eventually in his boat, which was grounded on a gravel bar. He had no idea which way to go to get to camp, so he was wisely sitting tight and waiting until someone found him.

A SILVERTON family, oppressed by the heat of yesterday, took off late in the afternoon for beautiful Silver Falls park to cool off and enjoy a picnic supper. As the shades of evening fell, a three-year-old boy was missed. Everybody in the park joined in the search, which was fruitless.

When they got back to town to organize a search on a larger scale, they found the too safe at home. He had caught a ride with friends in another car.

So the story had a happy ending.

HARDLY a day passes without one or more stories of people lost in the woods—or elsewhere. Are we moderns losing our sense of direction?

The answer, I think, is NO. It's just our fabulous modern communications. When anybody gets lost, EVERYBODY in a range of hundreds of miles knows about it almost instantly, and turns out to help in the search.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THAT BLACK CAT

Mr. Dulles on neutralism has been behaving for all the world like the man who went into a dark room looking for a black cat that wasn't there.



Which will announce the exact temperature of our official moral disapproval. He seems to feel that it is somehow the business of the United States, and of himself as Secretary of State, to pronounce a wholesale blanket verdict on all countries which do not belong to NATO, SEATO or METO, on countries as diverse as India and Ireland, as Sweden and Egypt, as Switzerland and Yugoslavia.

Because this cannot be done, he has within the past month or so found it necessary to contradict the President, to contradict the Vice President who had contradicted the President, and to contradict himself.

events, and a great change has come upon the world situation. Among the developments which have caused this change the most influential has been the attainment of nuclear parity by the Soviet Union, the success of the forced industrialization of the Soviet Union followed by the reaction against Stalinism, and the consolidation of the Red regime in China. These developments in their combined effect have worked for neutralism, have worked against the idea that nations which have no nuclear weapons can find security by joining one or the other of the two military coalitions.

In the face of this new situation there have arisen in Washington two schools of thought. The one, represented by Senator Knowland, would like to refuse American aid to any country which does not join one of our military alliances. The other, which has had encouragement from the President himself, would recognize that the weak and under-developed countries may have good reason for not joining military alliances, and would nevertheless give them economic aid.

NEITHER school of thought has as yet produced a policy which can be applied indiscriminately to all neutrals. No one will ever produce such a policy. In the reality of things the question of how to treat Tito's Yugoslavia is distinct and specifically different from the question of how to treat Nasser's Egypt. In the Asian sub-continent we have a vital interest in being friends both in India and with Pakistan. But it is impossible to formulate a generalized policy which is equally good for both.

The root of the trouble about defining neutrals has been the practice, unfortunately rather common in our inexperienced diplomacy, of trying to deal with specific and diverse and hard problems by sweeping them under the rug of moral generalization. This is a political vice which can be, and frequently has been, ruinous to an effective and realistic and genuinely moral policy. It is the business of the statesmen to work out an Egyptian policy, and a Yugoslav policy, and an Indian policy, and a Swedish policy and an Irish policy, and to refrain from up-setting the applecart by pronouncing moral judgment on "neutrals" as such and in the abstract.

THERE are people who, when they hear an official use of the word "moral," feel that morality is being promoted and defended. It may not be so. Nobody thinks it to be moral and high-minded for a man to issue blanket moral judgment on his fellow men. He is likely to get himself thoroughly distrusted and disliked. For each of us expects to be treated as an individual person, not as a part of a generalized lump.

So it is among the nations. They are proud, as we are proud, and they resent, as we would resent, being put publicly on trial to be judged for their moral character. They resent it all the more when the judgment is generalized and when they are treated as faceless objects, having no distinct individuality of their own.

SUCH a thing ought not to happen in a well conducted government. For it betrays our confusion of mind which is more damaging than the attacks of our adversaries. On June 9 at Ames, Iowa, Mr. Dulles declared that, except under very exceptional circumstances, the principle of neutrality is obsolete, short-sighted, and immoral. This blanket verdict that they are all immoral irritated the non-joiners who are a multitude in South Asia, the Middle East and Europe.

The trouble was compounded by Vice President Nixon's howler in attacking Indian policy when he was in Pakistan. So Mr. Dulles had to go back into the dark room looking for his black cat. Last Wednesday, at his press conference he emerged with a new version of the Dulles doctrine. As of July 11 countries belonging to the UN (which includes all countries, excepting only Switzerland, that are able to get themselves admitted) are no longer immoral neutrals, and Switzerland is not an immoral neutral because it has been neutral for so long a time.

This reduces to absurdity the attempt to generalize about the morality of neutrals. For having started with a blanket disapproval, Mr. Dulles has ended with another generalization which leaves him with no neutrals to disapprove of. The official doctrine at the moment is that neutrality is immoral but that there are no neutrals who are immoral.

NOW that we have arrived at this thundering anti-climax, the question is how did we become entangled in so stultifying and damaging an argument? This is the morning after, and we must try to remember what touched off last night's talking match.

At the moment of it there is a truly perplexing and difficult situation. The basic assumption of the cold war, that the world is divided into two camps, has been overtaken by the course of

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