

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, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Sept. 13, 1946: Meat industry spokesmen say today that there is almost no black market because "there's not enough meat to start one."

20 YEARS AGO Sept. 13, 1936: The first snow of the autumn season falls Saturday in Crater Lake national park, whitening the ground and giving promise of further precipitation over the week end.

30 YEARS AGO Sept. 13, 1926: Tomorrow is entry day at the county fair for everything except flowers and cooked foods.

40 YEARS AGO Sept. 13, 1916: The people of Medford will have an opportunity to hear Ex-Governor Oswald West flay the "nursing mother's bill," next Thursday.

50 YEARS AGO Sept. 13, 1906: A meeting was held in the Commercial club last night formulating arrangements for the big shoot which is to be held in Medford, Sept. 21-22.

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

1. Vice President Nixon studied law in California, North Carolina, Washington, D.C., Massachusetts, or Illinois?

2. Not one of President Eisenhower's vetoes has been overridden by Congress since he took office; right or wrong?

3. Which large insurance company advertises that it has the strength of Gibraltar?

4. Former British prime minister Winston Churchill is or isn't a lawyer by profession?

5. In what game is the term "boneyard" used?

6. The present leader of Tammany Hall is of Irish, Jewish, Greek, Italian, or early American extraction?

7. Secretary of State Dulles does or doesn't belong to the same religious denomination as President Eisenhower?

The answers: 1. North Carolina (Duke university); 2. Right; 3. The Prudential; 4. Isn't; 5. Dominoes; 6. Carmine De Sapio is of Italian extraction; 7. Does (Presbyterian.)

Lehman Will Be Missed

The Senate will miss Herbert H. Lehman. And he will miss the Senate where he fought the courageous fight for so many good causes. He is in good health and not tired of the fight; but he feels that at 78 he is not free to commit himself for six more years. He is making way for a younger man.

American politics has evolved two folk heroes: the Lincoln-log cabin type, and the man who gives up the accumulation of wealth for public service. It is said that Herbert Lehman was worth \$25,000,000 in 1928 when he promised Al Smith to fight Tammany Hall for the \$10,000-a-year lieutenant-governorship of New York.

THESE, however, were not his first public services. At the age of 21 he founded a boys' club to combat delinquency. He campaigned twice for Woodrow Wilson. He served under Roosevelt in the Navy Department in World War I. He campaigned also for Al Smith. And all this while he was active in Lehman Bros. and a dozen corporations. During the depression, which deeply affected him, he gave \$1,000,000 to save the stockholders of a bank from loss, but he did it quietly as a matter of principle, of absolute integrity.

INTEGRITY — and compassion and indignation, too—marked his career in the Senate. Having directed relief abroad from 1942 to 1946, he advocated foreign aid as the best weapon against Communism. He fought for equal rights, social benefits and fair play at home. He opposed such grabs as the tidelands give-away and the natural gas bill. When he and Senator Kefauver voted against the Mundt-Nixon thought-control bill, the act was typical of his unending hostility to the spirit represented by men like Velde, Jenner and McCarthy. The wild man from Wisconsin made Herbert Lehman one of his chief targets. But Lehman was not intimidated.

Men like Herbert Lehman keep the nation's conscience sharp. They do not know despair. And they do not carry on only in legislative chambers. Where they encounter injustice they also find a platform. So the United States will continue to hear from Herbert Lehman.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Statesmen vs. Politicians

We can imagine few things more foolish politically than to send a representative of Oregon to the congress—senate or house—who would refuse to vote for legislation in which he believed, for fear it might not—at the time—be popular at home.

Such action would not represent true representative government but a silly sort of Charley McCarthy government, or perhaps more accurately a politician's as contracted with a STATEMAN'S, government.

FOR the cornerstone of EFFECTIVE representative government is the freedom of individual—the representative—to study the legislation proposed and to vote for what he believes, regardless of pressures pro and con, is right and what is wrong, from the standpoint of what is best for the people—all the people of his state AND nation.

If he is to be guided not by the results of his study and his own honest conclusions and convictions, but only by what he guesses would make him votes among his constituents, then he might as well go home, keep his ear to the ground and have some stooge do the chores for him back in Washington—after being, of course, wired for sound!

THERE is a practical side to this issue also—an issue which the McKay forces are stressing in an effort to defeat Senator Morse for reelection.

Just how is a senator going to determine what his constituents—or a majority of them—WANT on any special measure at any particular time?

He can't conduct a referendum. He can study the responses from home, of course, but how can he determine which are bona-fide and which are bogus; which are an indication of real popular feeling and which are merely the result of self-interested pressure-groups?

The answer is he CAN'T, he can only GUESS. For as everyone knows, public opinion is subject to change. What legislation is unpopular today may be popular tomorrow and vice versa.

In short we can imagine few things more frustrating for a senator—and more unsatisfactory to the voters he represents—than the type of representative government the McKay forces advocate, namely: to put politics above principle instead of the other way around, and yield one's independent judgment to the fear that the voters back home MAY not agree.

This would result in a political situation about as satisfactory as the chameleon on a Scotch plaid, or a kitten chasing its own tail!

THIS does not mean, of course, that a representative in either the Upper or Lower House should not give the closest attention to ALL communications from his constituents, on all issues at all times, and do his best to faithfully represent them; but it does mean that when after careful study and conscientious consideration he becomes convinced that a certain proposal is desirable from the standpoint of the welfare of his state and nation, then it is his duty, as a representative of those who haven't the time or the opportunity to make a similar study—in other words

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE EISENHOWER TRUCE

President Eisenhower's fame as a peace-maker was won in the Far East. When he took office in 1953, there was war with Red China on three fronts—



Walter Lippmann

in Korea, where the South Koreans and Americans were engaged, in Indo-China where the Vietnamese and the French were engaged, in the Formosa Strait where the Chinese Nationalists, armed and financed and protected by the United States, were engaged. In Korea and Indo-China hostilities have ended in a formal armistice; in the Formosa Strait there is a de facto armistice. There has been no peace settlement on any of these fronts. But Red China and United States are now living in a state of armed co-existence. The truce rests on a series of compromises. In principle neither side has renounced its aims; in fact, each is standing still at the line on each front where to push ahead would mean a very big war. Thus, Red China has not renounced its grand objective, which is to oust the Western powers from the mainland of eastern Asia and the adjacent islands, such as Japan and Formosa. But Red China is willing to wait, having secured her control of the puppet buffer state of North Korea and North Vietnam, having been assured also that Chiang will be contained in Formosa.

The United States has not renounced its aim for the unification of Korea and of Vietnam under anti-Communist governments, and in theory the United States still regards Chiang's government in Formosa as the legitimate government of all of China. But knowing that these aims cannot now be achieved without a great war in the Far East, President Eisenhower has accepted a truce which partitions both Korea and Vietnam, and in fact confines Chiang to Formosa and a few off-shore islands.

FOR both Red China and the United States this is a truce without victory. Neither has gained its professed political and strategic objective. Each, however, is left holding the strategic position which it regards as vitally important.

Because of the southern part of Korea is vital to the demense of Japan, we fought the Korean war to defend it. It remains within our orbit. Northern Korea has been the gateway for the invasion of China. When Gen. MacArthur marched to the frontier of Manchuria, Red China intervened in the Korean war. North Korea remained within the Red Chinese orbit. Red China has not obtained Formosa, which is her objective. But President Eisenhower has tied up Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. On the basic understanding that Red China will not invade Formosa and that the Chinese Nationalists, backed by the United States, will not invade the Chinese mainland, President Eisenhower achieved a truce in the Formosa Strait. In Indo-China, the northern provinces of Vietnam, which all through history have been a Chinese national interest, and of south-east Asia has been kept out of the Chinese orbit.

THERE is only one aspect of this whole operation, I believe, of which it can truly be said that President Eisenhower made a special and personal contribution. It is that he has made these compromises not only acceptable but even popular in his own party, with the very powerful faction that is best represented by Sen. Knowland. I doubt if anyone else could have made them accept a policy which concedes so much—which concedes the neutralization of Dr. Syngman Rhee, the neutralization of Chiang Kai-shek, and in fact, though not in theory, which acknowledges that Red China is a great power in the Far East with whom it is necessary to co-exist peacefully.

My own view is that by 1952 the United States had become over-extended in its commitments in Asia, and that the vital interests of this country called for political retrenchment. This is always a hard thing to do. In

1952, because the war faction was primarily Republican, it needed a Republican President and one with Gen. Eisenhower's military reputation, to make the concession which made possible the truce with Red China.

WHAT bearing does all this have on the future, which is to begin next January? I would say that it belongs to the past, that it marks the closing of a chapter. During the past three years great changes have occurred, the death and degradation of Stalin, the emergence of Soviet Russia as a world economic power, the epoch-making nuclear stalemate which was acknowledged at Geneva, and the deep commitment of Red China to its own industrial and economic development.

The order of the day has become competitive co-existence without war, and the truce which has been effected in Korea, Formosa and Vietnam has brought the new order of things to the Far East.

The making of that truce was not a glorious feat, though it was a necessary and, therefore, a highly creditable work. But it throws no light whatsoever on how we are to live in the new order of things, and what are to be our policies.

For it is one thing to wind up what is passing and another to prepare for what is coming. 1956 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Russia, Red China Making Big Gains In 'Neutralist' Asia

By CHARES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Russia and Red China are making big gains in Eastern Asia while the Western Allies center their attention on the Middle East.



Charles M. McCann

Russia has just granted "neutralist" Indonesia a credit which may total as \$100 million.

Russian material has started arriving in India for a steel mill which the Soviet government will finance to the extent of \$131.8 million.

Afghanistan has made a deal under which Russia will supply it with weapons and construct roads and dams. This deal is believed to total about \$100 million.

Laos, one of the three kingdoms of Indochina, has joined the neutralist bloc after a visit to Peiping.

Prime Minister Tank Prasad Acharya of Nepal is to leave Sunday for a visit to Chinese Premier Chou En-lai. Will Aid Red China.

Prime Minister Solomon Bandaranaike of Ceylon, which until recently was firmly aligned with the West, has announced that he will do all he can to get Red China admitted to the U.N. when the General Assembly

meets in New York City in November.

While all this is going on, the United States, Great Britain and France are preoccupied by the Suez Canal dispute.

Britain has the additional worry over the Cyprus revolt. France is worrying over North Africa.

Awareness of the growing danger of Communist penetration in East Asia is one reason why the United States is trying its best to keep the Suez Canal dispute from reaching the fighting stage.

There is nothing Soviet Russia would like better than to see the Western Allies get themselves drawn into a war over Suez.

In fact, there is good reason to believe that Russia is experting, or helping to expert, the moves of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser in the Suez situation.

Russia's aim, while pretending to help Nasser, is to incite trouble which in the end, of course would ruin him.

President Sukarno of Indonesia has just ended a visit to the Soviet Union which tended to strengthen the Western viewpoint that East Asian neutralism is somewhat warmer toward Russia and Red China than toward the Western Allies.

During an extensive tour, Sukarno made speech after speech praising Russia in the highest terms.

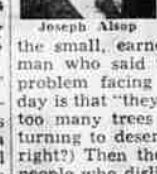
"You work for peace, prosperity and equality," Sukarno said in one speech. "We Indonesians aim similarly. Let us work together." He emphasized several times that Russia, like Indonesia, is fighting against "Western imperialism."

Sukarno left Moscow Wednesday for Yugoslavia. On his way home he intends to visit Red China.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE SLIPPERY VOTERS

Milwaukee — If you spent a couple of days, as this reporter has just done, walking the streets of Milwaukee — or any big city — pushing doorbells and talking to people, you would find many persons with peculiar views.



Joseph Alsop

There was, for example, the small, earnest, bespectacled man who said that the biggest problem facing the country today is that "they're cutting down too many trees and the land is turning to desert." (Could he be right?) Then there were several people who disliked Sen. Joseph McCarthy because, they said, he was "too radical." (Could they be right too?) There are many such surprises.

Yet there is a certain monotony as well. Over and over again, you hear the same phrases. One set of phrases stamps the speaker indelibly a solid, unshakable Republican, and another set as a solid unshakable Democrat.

HERE are some solid Republican phrases: "Eisenhower stopped that war, and you can't take that away from him." (This is the most common Republican phrase). "I'm doing better than I ever did, and I don't see any reason to change."

"If his doctors say he's okay, that's good enough for me." "I don't like Stevenson's witticisms." "President Eisenhower is a good man."

Here are some solid Democratic phrases: "The Democrats are for the working people." (Or "the little guy" — this is the most common Democratic phrase). "I don't think Eisenhower has done too much." "He's a sick man, and it's time for him to retire." "I just don't care for Nixon." "Eisenhower is with the big shots." "Eisenhower is a good man, but..."

The solid Republicans and the solid Democrats are easy to identify, and you can be absolutely sure how they will vote—if they vote. But there is a third group of slippery voters, about whom you can make no confident predictions. Here are some of the favorite phrases of these slippery voters:

"They say the Republicans are against labor, but I can't see too much difference. Everybody's working." "I'm a Democrat, but if it keeps on the way it is I'm satisfied." "Well, we haven't discussed it much, it's summertime and we talk mostly about fishing and hunting and the Braves."

IN THIS third group, you will often find people who combine the solid Republican and Democratic phrases: "Eisenhower's a good man, and he stopped

that war, but the Democrats are for the little guy."

This third group is really what the current campaign is all about. For the votes of these slippery voters will determine the outcome of the election. And this reporter, after many hours of doorbell - pushing here with John Kraft, an able professional public opinion survey expert, is more certain than ever that the outcome of this election is by no means pre-determined.

Here in Milwaukee, we found very little of the fierce resistance to Adlai Stevenson among normal Democratic voters which was so evident in two previous pulse-feeling expeditions, in the Chicago area and in Iowa. Now that Stevenson is the candidate there is an obvious tendency among Democratic voters to close the ranks around him. On the other hand, we found very little of the heavy switching to Stevenson among 1952 Eisenhower voters which this reporter's partner found in the Northwest.

What we found, instead, was a drift into the slippery, or don't-know, category, with the drift considerably heavier among former Eisenhower voters than former Stevenson voters. In 1952, Stevenson carried this city by a slim 51.5 per cent of 48.5 per cent for Eisenhower. The Kraft-Alsop poll, for what it is worth (and we talked to a lot more people than would be interviewed in this area in a national poll) gave Stevenson 47 per cent, Eisenhower 38 per cent and 15 per cent in the slippery category.

IN SHORT, as Kraft expressed it, "there are a lot of votes up for grabs here." There are a lot of voters who have quite genuinely not made up their minds, and whose votes will be determined by the course of the campaign. In this situation, the greatest Republican assets are the President's popularity (no one dislikes him) and the "peace issue", undeniably effective in these parts.

The greatest Democratic asset is the growing identification of the President with the Republican party, unquestionably the minority party in this city, as in most big cities.

There is another Democratic asset — Republican complacency. Here as elsewhere, Stevenson has a real chance to better his 1952 percentage by a big margin. In order to win, after all, Stevenson need only convert one voter in 20. And there are plenty of slippery voters waiting to be converted.

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DAMAGE ESTIMATE

Kadena, Okinawa — (U.P.) — The U. S. Air Force estimated today that typhoon Emma caused \$4.1 million to Air Force installations on Okinawa. This brought total U. S. military damage to nearly \$9 million.

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

As This Is Written, the Oregon state board of education and the Oregon state board of higher education are holding their annual joint meeting in Salem. In the discussions, there have been three highlights:

1. The boards agreed to sponsor legislation to make it easier for Oregon communities to operate junior colleges.

2. They heard reports that the teacher shortage could remain severe for at least the next five years and that it is becoming harder to get teachers from other states. The state's colleges, the reports added, are now training only half enough teachers to supply the demand.

3. Chancellor Richards of the Oregon system of higher education reported that administrators of state schools are studying whether those institutions should adopt requirements that would KEEP OUT STUDENTS WHO CAN'T DO COLLEGE WORK. He said Oregon high schools have been warned that such restrictions might go into effect a year from now.

LET'S discuss these proposals in the order in which they were presented. The junior college system is an adaptation to higher education of the junior high school system, which is already ready widespread in Oregon. It takes in the last two years of high school and the first two years of college—just as the junior high school system takes in the last two years of the grades and the first two years of high school.

It tends to bring higher education closer to the average student. As junior colleges spread into more areas, more young people are enabled to attend them without going away from home.

As time passes and the system spreads, this will tend to relieve the pressure on our already overcrowded colleges and universities.

THE teacher shortage is admittedly acute — in Oregon and elsewhere. This shortage is generally attributed to teacher pay, which is admittedly low in comparison with other professions, or even the skilled trades.

But — There are other shortages. There are shortages — rather acute — of managers. There are shortages of engineers and scientists. These shortages are becoming so serious that our deeper thinkers are beginning to fear that if the situation remains unchanged RUSSIA MAY PASS US in the not too distant future in scientific and technological progress.

These shortages can hardly be blamed on inadequate pay, for engineers and scientists and the upper echelons of management are relatively high up on the pay ladder.

Do you suppose it could be that too few of our people are

THE PRICE OF LEADERSHIP?

Now for Chancellor Richards' suggestion that the administrators of Oregon's state schools may adopt—at not too distant a date—requirements that will keep out students who can't do college work.

It is admittedly a radical one in our country. But many competent observers are beginning to believe that by and large educated Europeans tend to be better educated than educated Americans. In Europe the colleges and the universities tend to be maintained for the benefit of those who can meet the high standards demanded of those who want to go to college.

I think we'll all have to admit that at their joint meeting in Salem the members of the Oregon state board of education and the Oregon state board of higher education have been tackling some tough but highly important problems.

Herman Talmadge Wins Georgia Vote

Atlanta — (U.P.) — Herman Talmadge won a Democratic nomination to the U. S. Senate today with a 4-to-1 vote his father, "old Gene," would have evaded.

Young Talmadge, former two-term governor and crowd-sweeper at 43, claimed the victory as a "mandate" showing the nation that Georgia will fight for school segregation.

His battle cry of "save the states' rights" won him a sweeping triumph over an old-time political foe, former acting Gov. M. E. Thompson, in a bid for the seat of retiring Sen. Walter F. George.

Returns from 1,326 of the state's 1,854 precincts gave Talmadge 387,093 popular votes and 350 indicated county unit votes to 93,084 popular votes for Thompson. A total of 206 units was needed to win the nomination.

NOT CRICKET

North Sacramento, Calif. — (U.P.) — Police rushed to an apartment where a woman was reported screaming for help. She was screaming all right, but at a cricket that had hopped into her room.

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