

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 3-5141

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—One year \$13.00

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County

Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLDAY COMPANY, INC. Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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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. 27, 1946 (Friday) Sales at the Jackson county 4-H club livestock auction at the county fairgrounds total \$25,109.64.

From Arthur Perry Ye Smudge Pot column: The ducks and geese have started south again, beating the valley orchardists to it.

20 YEARS AGO Sept. 27, 1938 (Sunday) Southern Oregon gas corporation predicts a record gas heating season this fall.

Elhart's Radio Shop in M and M department store announces Lee Hammarley as head of radio service department.

30 YEARS AGO Sept. 27, 1926 (Monday) Two of the largest generators ever employed in welding work on the Pacific coast, arrived in Medford for use by the water department.

The new special Nash Six arrived in Medford and is being unloaded today, according to Mr. Patton, manager of the Highway Motor company.

40 YEARS AGO Sept. 27, 1916 (Wednesday) The city council now has two plans for the solution of the paving problem, according to Mayor Erick.

J. A. Berrian, superintendent of the Butte Creek fish hatchery, reports fine progress being made with fish fry there.

50 YEARS AGO Sept. 27, 1906 (Thursday) Edwin P. Hughes, the Ashland real estate dealer, reports another big sale this week.

From Local and Personal column: Dr. C. R. Ray and family left yesterday on the train for the south.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 17 Copr. 1953 Editorial Research Report

- 1. Autronic Eye on a car is to depress headlights, shine through fog, reflect traffic signals, show if the battery is charging, or warn of a turn?
2. Most bought stock in N.Y. Stock Exchange small monthly investment plans is General Motors, General Electric, American Telephone, Du Pont or U. S. Steel?
3. Four years ago Adlai E. Stevenson did or didn't carry his own state of Illinois for president against Eisenhower?
4. Federal tax on cigarettes goes up one cent a package on the coming Jan. 1; right or wrong?
5. Secretary of State Dulles has or hasn't ever been defeated in running for public office?
6. Most people are Protestants in which of these countries: Austria, Brazil, France, Portugal, Switzerland?
7. James Aloysius Finnegan was 1956 nominating campaign manager for Stevenson, Harriman, "Happy" Chandler, Lyndon Johnson, or Kefauver?
The Answers: Depress headlights. 2. General Electric. 3. Didn't. 4. Wrong. 5. Has. by H. H. Lehman for N.Y. Senator in 1948. 6. Switzerland. 7. Stevenson.

Who is "Professor" Chotiner?

We have been asked to explain the Herblock cartoon in our last Sunday issue.

The inquirer says he gets the point of most of Herblock's efforts and gets many laughs but he could see nothing pointed or funny in this one.

"Who is this man Chotiner anyway?" he concluded.

WELL, those who don't know Chotiner would not see any point in this cartoon. For it depicted Chairman McClellan of the Lobby Investigation committee riding on a tortoise, holding a banner marking the postponement of the Chotiner investigation for two months—in other words until after the election.

Chotiner, however, is very well known in Washington D.C., particularly in White House circles, as he is in Los Angeles and Hollywood.

ROBERT Bendiner, well known political commentator has a short but very interesting and amusing sketch of "Professor Chotiner" in the current "Reporter" magazine, introducing the gentleman who was due for a subcommittee investigation, as follows, quote:

"Just a year ago this fall pupils attending the Republican Party's three-day seminar in political campaigning sat at the feet of Murray Chotiner, teacher of Richard Nixon and a great educator when he is not engaged in representing certain contractors accused of defrauding the government. Since all forty-eight Republican state chairmen are alumni of the Chotiner Academy of Scientific Vote-Catching, this campaign is in a sense a test of the most remarkable alma mater to be established since Fagin's institute for the deft of hand."

That is why Herblock, who is cartoonist for the Washington Post—no admirer of Chotiner nor his star pupil, Mr. Nixon—chided Chairman McClellan for yielding to political pressure and postponing the Chotiner probe until after the election and thus sparing "Dear Dick" any possible loss of votes.

(Judging the future by the past it will probably mean the investigation of Mr. Chotiner will never be made.) If so this would be too bad, for "Dr. Chotiner" is not only a very successful and prosperous criminal lawyer in Los Angeles, but has made a specialty of coaching aspirants for public office—for a handsome fee of course—in the fine art of getting enough—and often more—votes to get elected.

We doubt if he guarantees election, but his batting average is certainly above 500 and if anyone doubts his shrewdness and skill they need only be informed that he is the man who dictated Mr. Richard Nixon's speech when it was divulged in the midst of the 1952 campaign that he (Nixon) had received \$18,000 in cash money from a group of wealthy bankers and oil operators of Los Angeles, for—it was clearly stated—only unavoidable office expenses so as to take this burden off the shoulders of the poor long-suffering taxpayers!

Chotiner was also responsible for bringing in dear, sad-eyed "Checkers" the family spaniel; and two darling daughters and "Pat" the beautiful and far from dumb, helpmate, who made her own clothes and obviously could not afford mink—a scenario so touching and played with such tremolo-stop skill, that there was practically not a "dry eye in the house," including the house that is white, and was some 2500 miles away from the lachrymose broadcast.

As author Bendiner writes citing lesson No. 1 in the Chotiner Academy short course, quote:

If (your opponent) starts to deflate you, just keep quiet. Maybe no one is listening and you will only "call it to the attention of the voting public." Should you find the attack really getting home, however, and you are forced to reply, "do so with an attack of your own against the opposition for having launched it in the first place." The famous "Checkers" speech of Richard Nixon, Dr. Chotiner's star pupil, is a "classic" example of what can be done and one "that will live in all political history." Once you have made this kind of response, painfully sincere and wholly irrelevant, drop the whole thing. Because if you don't, your opponent will say things like "Well, he didn't answer this part" and your whole campaign will be put on the defensive." Just say, instead, "That subject has been answered. Let us go on to the next issue."

"Slick!" We don't know a better word for it. Smart, too, and most important—it WORKED! Small wonder that when later certain contractors were charged with defrauding the government, a hurry call was sent out to L.A. to get Professor Chotiner on the line and do it quick. Less wonder that he should charge a fee considerably above the altitude of Mt. Everest.

WE doubt if anyone in the upper strata of Washington, D. C. politics would, moreover, deny the man is worth it. Any man who could get Mr. Nixon off the spot he was in, four years ago, not only so easily but with so few damaging after-effects, is not merely smart, he is a GENIUS.

Bendiner notes many other items in the Chotiner course, but we have space only for the following somewhat condensed, quote: "Field exercises in Red hunting with or without hounds and with or without Reds. . . Television techniques: instruction in reading from the teleprompter or 'idiot board' as though the speech is being delivered off the cuff; Hollywood coaches on hand to teach prepared spontaneity, studied sincerity and camera angles. . . the survey also serves to keep the candidate from pledging a lower tariff on silvovitz to an audience that thrives only on local Bourbon and a companion course helps the student to avoid such pitfalls as praising the British in Chicago, President Nasser in the Bronx or Eleanor Roosevelt in Mississippi."

THERE is much more but this will give a fairly good cross-section of the article. Our advice is to READ it.

There is only one question we would feel disposed to ask, at the time. Did Vice President Nixon get Professor Chotiner's OK via long distance before he came out for a FOUR-DAY work week in Colorado Springs, Colorado? As we recall that attractive summer-and-winter resort, it is not a highly industrialized area and most of the population we thought at the time we were there, would considering working four days a week a hardship!

Japan Appears Heading Toward Cabinet Crisis; Ouster Seen

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Japan is heading toward an apparently certain cabinet crisis.

Ailing, aging, semi-paralyzed Premier Ichiro Hatoyama is likely to be ousted within the next few weeks by members of his own dominant Liberal-Democratic party.

The most prominent candidate for the prime ministry appears to be Nobusuke Kishi, secretary-general of the party and one of Japan's original 40 war crimes defendants.

The overturn, if it comes, will involve reassessments of Japanese policy toward the United States, Soviet Russia and Communist China.

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Forms New Party If Kishi got the job, the outlook would be for a more independent Japanese policy toward the United States.

Hatoyama, 73, got the prime ministry on Dec. 9, 1954, after torpedoing his one-time colleague Shigeru Yoshida.

A co-founder with Yoshida of the Liberal party, Hatoyama broke away and formed a new Japan-Democratic party. He succeeded in overthrowing Yoshida and the two parties were merged.

Now Hatoyama himself is under an increasingly heavy attack. He has been accused of lack of leadership and of bungling peace treaty negotiations with Russia.

Though he is a member of the Yoshida faction of the merged party, which is identified with Japanese big business, a powerful big business group including the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, issued a formal demand three weeks ago that Hatoyama step down.

On Tuesday, 176 of the 423 Liberal-Democratic members of Parliament formed a special council aimed at forcing his resignation.

A group of the extreme right wing staged an anti-Hatoyama sit-down strike in front of Hatoyama's residence. Another rightist group announced it would stage a symbolic Hatoyama funeral procession today.

Incidentally, police strengthened their guard over Hatoyama last week after receiving reports that extreme rightists might attempt to assassinate him.

The rightists demand a strong policy toward Russia in the peace negotiations now under way.

The businessmen fear a surge toward the left in Japanese politics. The Liberal-Democratic party has an overwhelming majority in Parliament—300 seats out of 467 in the House of Representatives, the dominant house of parliament, against only 154 for the Socialists.

But recent polls have shown that the Socialists are gaining strength among the voters. There also has been a strong shift toward the left in the three million-member Japanese labor union organization.

The question of a successor to Hatoyama, if he goes, is yet to be decided finally. Kishi, most prominently mentioned, was jailed for two years after the war as a war criminal defendant. He was released, in the end, without trial. Kishi is an independent nationalist. He likes the United States attitude toward Communism and is not anti-American. But under him, independence and nationalism would be emphasized in Japan's relations with the United States.

Des Moines—Last week end, those two very different men, Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson both scored a triumph here in Iowa. President Eisenhower's triumph was political. The difference tells a lot about the nature of the current campaign.

The President, who was warmly greeted by the greatest crowd in the history of Des Moines, amply demonstrated his own and the Republican Party's great central asset—the genuine personal affection which the vast majority of the voters hold for him.

But Adlai Stevenson also demonstrated a vital asset he did not enjoy in 1952. For that campaign, he was forced into the position of defending a record he certainly did not in all ways admire—the record of Harry S. Truman. Now, he is no longer the defender, but the attacker.

And anyone who doubts that Stevenson is effective on the attack should have seen his performance here in Iowa.

For it was obvious here that something new had indeed been added to the old Stevenson country heard in 1952. Like the old, the new Stevenson made jokes. But this time the jokes were not the small, self-deprecating wisecracks of the past. They were simple belly laughs, and buried in each one was a sharply pointed hook on which to impale Republicans. (Like the doubtless imaginary farmer who told Stevenson: "Governor, I'm a dairy farmer, and I know how to milk cows. But those Republicans are smarter than I am. They know how to milk farmers.") To judge from the reaction of the assembled farmers, far from resenting such simple but barbed humor, they loved it.

The new Stevenson, like the old, was eloquent. But he was eloquent in a different way. He was clearly not much interested in "elevated discussions" or "democratic dialogues" to use two favorite phrases of the old Stevenson. He was interested in getting the farmers to vote for him. And he went about the job in a thoroughly workmanlike way.

ONLY a few months ago, after all, Stevenson sounded as though his heart really belonged to Ezra Taft Benson. Before the Minnesota primary, Sen. Hubert Humphrey had to twist his arm half off to get him to come out for 90 per cent parity. Even then Stevenson habitually said that he favored high parity but that it was not "the whole answer," a

The little hen gives only her time, and little energy, to produce. But you, the taxpayers, pay Morse a salary of \$22,500 each year, a \$2,500 expense account of course included. Rather expensive, don't you agree, for something that won't produce results?

"Take-away-Morse" belittles the judgment of the citizens if he thinks they will believe his promises of more money "given" to you, more spent by our government for projects built by the government, without its raising even higher the taxes we now pay.

Almost any organized group you can name will tell you how to vote. The Republican party doesn't tell you for whom to vote. It urges you to study both sides and decide for yourself. But some people would rather not think—they'll go on believing in the nut.

Mrs. Katherine Gribble Lynch, 139 Kenwood ave., Medford, Ore.

About 73 per cent of American workers are now accorded a daily coffee break.

and say: "Good enough for him, the wastrel!"

But those days are past. This is a different world. No longer can such things be tolerated.

So—Because powerful forces, both economic and social and humanitarian, are driving us in the directions indicated by both Mr. Nixon and Mr. Stevenson, we must concede that both will turn out to be right.

But it won't happen tomorrow—and it won't happen the day after the next Inauguration Day.

Communications 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.

Egg Heads vs Nuts To the Editor: Our children have a setting hen. We were pleased with her intentions. She's a good little Banty and should know what she was doing. Becoming curious I lifted her from the nest. What I found amused me. She was sitting on an old weathered walnut!

Should I have put her back, closing my mind to the fact it was only a nut and believe as she did that it would produce results?

Many of us today are like that setting hen who embraces a nut. It looks like the real thing, but we're fooled. Senator Morse to some, is very convincing. He sounds dependable. Makes wonderful, although always vague, promises, but so far has come no nearer producing constructive results than the nut will to producing chicks.

Many of us in Oregon put our faith in him, Democrats as well as Republicans, when he told us: "The New Deal has in a real sense created a general financial panic in this country. The New Deal program has only increased the unproductivity of savings and increased the debt burden which must finally be paid for by industry, labor and farmers and consumers generally."

That was how Morse spoke when the Republicans were being fooled into thinking him a dependable man who could produce results for the good of our State. Now he dramatically tells the Democrats, with these statements reversed, that he can help the country.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

The Difficulty of a New Policy Among those who are dealing responsibly with the Middle East, no one in the West, I think

is fair to say, has as yet been able to expound a policy which looks ahead. Few will deny that a new relationship will have to be worked out with the Arab states, and that for the Western nations there lies ahead, as in Suez, a period when they will have to renegotiate many vested interests. But as to what the new relationship can and should become, as to how it is to be brought about, there is as yet no policy, indeed little more than a series of rearguard actions.

It would not be too difficult to define a new policy if the

truism hardly calculated to win farm votes, as the Minnesota outcome proved.

Here in Iowa, Stevenson promised the farmers all this and heaven too, including government support for hog prices. And his attack on the Eisenhower administration's handling of the farm problem was tough, meaty, and unashamedly partisan. Altogether, the new Stevenson unveiled here sounded like a more literate and cerebral Harry S. Truman, with overtones of Franklin Roosevelt. And this new Stevenson may well turn out to be a very formidable vote-getter indeed.

The Stevenson of 1956, moreover, is quite genuinely "new" in a number of ways. The Stevenson of 1952 was a man whose political experience was essentially parochial. In the last four years, especially in this year's primary campaigns, Stevenson has had a prolonged cram course in the political realities. He knows the special political situation in every corner of the country. He knows every leading Democrat in every state, usually on a first name basis. He knows and understands what the professional politicians unpleasantly call the "gut issues"—the issues that really touch the hearts and the pocketbooks of the voters.

Even in this era of "peace and prosperity" there are many such issues, as anyone who has spent much time talking to the voters can attest. Stevenson no longer has the slightest compunction about exploiting the gut issues to the utmost. For Stevenson has also learned, as one of the professionals who now surround him has remarked, that "you've got to be a candidate before you can be President."

ABOVE all, Stevenson is no longer harried by the great doubt. He is still sensitive to criticism, and he fusses endlessly over his speeches. But he no longer wonders in his own heart whether he would really make a better President than Dwight D. Eisenhower. He is sure he would. And he clearly means to do everything in his power, short of an outright compromise of his integrity, to become President.

This new Stevenson, in short, in his new role as unabashed attacker, is a man to reckon with. The warmth and affection which the great crowds here displayed towards the President proved, if proof were needed, the immense personal popularity of Dwight D. Eisenhower. But in his all-out attack on the administration Stevenson also displayed remarkable political effectiveness, and one begins to wonder whether personal popularity will be sufficient armor against such attack.

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problem in the Middle Eastern countries were solely and simply how to end colonialism, how to liquidate imperial rule and to acknowledge their sovereign independence. Britain has shown in India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon that this problem is soluble. We have shown it in Cuba and in the Philippines. The great complication in the Middle East is that it is not only the Western imperial power which is being liquidated. There is also being liquidated the old social order of the Arab Islamic society, and with it the native ruling classes. Because of this internal revolution within Arab society, the governments which are falling heir to the liquidated empires are as yet weak, unstable and unreliable. This makes it almost impossible to negotiate with them on the lines of a broadened far-reaching policy.

A broad policy with Egypt would mean underwriting the construction of the Aswan Dam, would mean a negotiated peace in Palestine, and would mean a modernization of the Suez arrangements in order to liquidate the remnants of nineteenth-century imperialism, as represented by the old Suez Company. But the revolutionary government of Col. Nasser is too weak, too unstable emotionally and too reckless to play its part in such a policy.

THE difficulty in forming the policy of a new relationship with the Middle East is not in how to describe and define its principles. They are well known and they have been put into practice elsewhere. The practical difficulty is, first of all, to identify the new ruling class with whom the new relationship must be worked out. In some countries this new ruling class, though it is in the making, has not yet come to the surface. Then, there is the practical difficulty of dealing with the new rulers, in view of their strong bias against the West and their predilection for the ideal theory—they know little of its reality—the of the Soviet form of government.

There is, says Mr. W. Z. Laqueur in his deeply informed book, "Communism and Nationalism in the Middle East," a "powerful fascination which Soviet society exercises on . . . the managerial class. . . in the Middle East. The turn of events . . . has shown them that in the Soviet world the technical intelligentsia is one of the privileges are likely to continue, if not actually to increase, in the future."

The West, Mr. Laqueur goes on to say, "has suggested various reforms such as Point Four, which may bring economic relief to the masses and may be welcomed by them in accordance with their interests. But they are hardly apt to catch the imagination of the key group, the intelligentsia. The Communists, on the other hand, turn almost exclusively to the intelligentsia." They appeal not to the great masses who are quite unready for political power but to the new ruling class. They are proposing to them a plan of economic reconstruction, which promises much quicker results than anything we can propose, and with it all the privileges of supreme personal power for themselves.

THE Middle East is a classic example of being able to know what ought to be done without being able, at least as yet, to know how it can be done. What ought to be done is to establish effective communication between the Western world and the intellectuals of the Arab world. This is easier said than done. But surely they are headed in the right direction who are seeking direct personal contact and what is called "cultural exchanges" with the educated classes in the Arab world.

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"TRANSPORTATION" Someone in your family may have the wish to be sent 'back home' for burial, when that time comes. Or, someone away from Medford may have the wish to be brought back here. If you know that, some day, you will have the responsibility of carrying out that wish, now is the time to find out just what is going to be involved . . . in arrangements, details and costs. Or, easier yet, we'll do it for you. Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan—Hagold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS