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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: Dec. 11, 1946 (Wednesday). Four members of the Associated Communication Equipment Workers union are among 250 on strike in Oregon, according to local telephone company officials.

20 YEARS AGO: Dec. 11, 1936 (Friday). Incoming and outgoing Christmas mail is increasing noticeably here, Postmaster Frank DeSouza says today.

30 YEARS AGO: Dec. 11, 1926 (Saturday). Central Point's brick factory is expected to commence operations within a short time, according to William Ferguson, of Central Point.

40 YEARS AGO: Dec. 11, 1916 (Monday). Col. R. C. Washburn will preside of the 31st annual meeting of the Oregon State Horticultural Society which meets at Hood River Monday.

50 YEARS AGO: Dec. 11, 1906 (Tuesday). Largest shipment of fruit trees ever consigned to a southern Oregon point is received at Medford, shipment totaling 28,000 trees valued at \$4,000.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Name the living ex-presidents of the United States. 2. Is Desdemona the heroine of "Othello" or Dante's "Inferno"? 3. Is Jesus a descendant of Levi, Judah, Joseph, or Benjamin?

4. Is the term "loony" used more in England than in the U.S.? 5. Is the headquarters of the International Red Cross in London or Washington?

6. The so-called "Bill of Rights" of the American people is part of the "Declaration of Independence" true or false? 7. Does the cobra possess vestiges of pelvis on hind limbs, as well as a tail?

8. What was the color of the hair of (1) Columbus; and (2) Balboa? 9. Is "Samuel" an Ishmaelite?

10. "Hos" tents and pilau were pleasant to this little Ishmaelite. —Thackeray. Is "pilau" an oriental Turkish or Arabian rug?

Answers: 1. Herbert Hoover and Harry S. Truman. 2. "Othello." 3. Judah. 4. Yes "Truck" is the U.S. term. 5. No. Geneva. 6. False. "U.S. Constitution." 7. Yes. 8. Red. 9. Yes. 10. No. Oriental dish.

"The Honeymoon is Over"

There has been rather a curious condition in the country politically since the presidential election. Criticisms of President Eisenhower and particularly his foreign policy, have been confined almost entirely to the Republican press which was so loud in fulsome praises for "Ike" and everything he stood for during the campaign. The Democratic press has, as a whole, said little or nothing, critically speaking.

TAKE the New Bedford (Mass.) Times, for example, which through many years has favored this department with editorial comments from time to time, usually to the right of the ultra-isolationist Chicago Tribune.

The latest offering is entitled "How Stupid Can We Get?" takes President Eisenhower to task for over a column in its lead editorial for his attitude toward England and France in the recent Suez crisis.

We quote the conclusion, as follows: When British and French troops landed in Egypt on Nov. 5, there was new hope for a quick and conclusive settlement of the Suez crisis. The United States quickly turned hope into despair by demanding an immediate cease-fire and withdrawal of the "aggressor" forces.

The renewal of the latter demand by the United States and the UN last Saturday was the crowning act in a tragedy of errors.

How long will it take the United States to realize that only through united and cooperative effort with Britain and France can we achieve a settlement of the Suez crisis? How long will it take the United States to realize that our traditional allies, Britain and France, are on the side of justice in the Middle East, and that Nasser seeks only to further his own political power in consort with the Kremlin?

Even the strongly Republican Salem Capital-Journal is not sure the policy of the Eisenhower administration in this case was right.

Whether it was a mistake or not the Salem paper says only the future can tell, and it reminds its readers as follows, quote:

Russian threats and American pressure on the U.N. saved Egyptian Dictator Nasser for the time being, and defeated the objectives of Britain and France. But the Israeli emerged with gains—they defeated the Egyptians in humiliating fashion, proved their boasted army a bluff and captured \$50 million worth of Soviet arms sold them by Russia for which Nasser had pledged Egypt's cotton crops for decades, and will probably get territorial gains.

Meanwhile it should be remembered the cause of this petty war, Nasser's treaty violation by seizing the Suez Canal July 26, his avowed intention of destroying Israel, his open aid to Algerian rebels and his promise to the Algerian rebels to drive the Western Powers out of the Middle East. Those were what caused Britain and France to strike—and were perhaps justifiable goals.

"Perhaps justifiable goals?" Yet President Eisenhower strongly condemned both Britain and France for this unprovoked attack on Egypt, and joined with Soviet Russia in demanding an immediate cease-fire and the withdrawal of their offensive forces "forthwith."

ON THE other hand the Democratic press, as far as there is any such thing on this coast, has, as far as we have observed, upheld the administration in its reliance on the United Nations and its insistence that the UN charter in its opposition to unprovoked aggression, be scrupulously observed and upheld.

AS FAR as the Mail Tribune is concerned, as has been previously stated, we could see no other way for the United States to act regarding Egypt, unless it wished to repudiate the UN, and admit to all the world, that we were in favor of the enforcement of its provisions where our enemies were concerned but not in the case of our friends.

Such action MIGHT have resulted in the downfall of Nasser and the eventual internationalization of the Suez—both objectives highly desirable—but it would almost certainly have been the death blow for the United Nations, and close to a "k.o." for the cause of present world peace.

For if England and France were in the right to strike when Israel started its march toward the Suez, then a similar right could hardly be denied to Soviet Russia, Red China, North Korea or any other nation disposed to resort, via an ultimatum, to armed force and conquest.

ALL of which adds up, we believe, to verification of a prediction made in this department several times during the campaign, namely: that President Eisenhower will find the going much tougher in his second, than his first term. For in his foreign policies particularly he never has been supported sincerely by the extreme right wing of his party, and now with the election over, and another term for "Ike" out, there will no longer be any reason for the opposition to "pull their punches" to try to maintain the delusion that the Grand Old Party with "We Like Ike" as a battle cry represents, or ever did represent, a harmonious and united front.

From now on in, the conservative G.O.P. press promises to follow the lead of the "New Bedford, Standard-Times" and the Chicago Tribune and say what it thinks, about Ike and his New Deal policies. —R.W.R.

What's Page 1 News?

Our contemporary over the hill—the Klamath Falls Herald and News—announces it has abandoned its practice of two years, namely: running "good-news-only-on-page-1" because of the somewhat dubious world situation.

This is not surprising. The surprising thing was and is the practice was ever started.

But our friendly associate does not agree. Its announcement "with regret" concludes as follows, quote: So, we'll give you the news as it happens, no matter how bloody and terrible, and say "Merry Christmas to all

Tito Keeps Up Barrage Against Stalinist Leaders in Satellites

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent



President Tito of Yugoslavia has opened a strong attack against "Stalinist" leaders in the Soviet satellite countries.

His newspaper organs are accusing the governments of Albania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria of trying to stop the trend toward independence and Communist dictatorship.

In addition, Tito has recalled his ambassador to Hungary because puppet Premier Janos Kadar permitted the Russians to kidnap independent Communist Premier Imre Nagy.

The Tito line against the satellite leaders is considerably sharper than that he is taking at the moment in his occasional

exchange of insults with the Russians. Seeks to Weaken Leaders

Tito's feeling seems to be that by centering his fire on the satellite leaders he can weaken them and at the same time strengthen those men in the Soviet government, led by Nikita S. Khrushchev who favor liberalization of Communist rule.

There are reports Tito is convinced the Khrushchev faction in the Soviet government will win out in the end over those who, like Vyacheslav M. Molotov, hold that the liberalization policy is too dangerous.

In his attacks on "Stalinists," Tito is directing his hottest fire against Enver Hoxha, Communist leader in Albania, and his government.

Hoxha is being accused of opposing any trend toward liberalization or of imprisoning or executing those Albanian leaders who favor it.

Velimi Stojnic, a member of

Tito's ruling Federal Executive council, denounced Hoxha and his aides in an article published Monday in the newspaper Politika, one of the two Yugoslav Communist organs.

Stojnic said that Hoxha and other Albanian leaders were "trying to stop the process of democratization and turn it backwards."

Dispatches from Belgrade say that the possibility of a complete break in relations between Yugoslavia and Albania is the subject of speculation there.

Yugoslav-Albanian relations have been bad ever since Tito broke with Stalin in 1948.

Hits at Czechs

Tito also is exchanging attacks with "Stalinist" leaders in Czechoslovakia. Tito is accusing the Czechs of slandering Yugoslavia, part of their resistance to liberalization, and of distorting his own speeches.

The Czechs, in turn, are accusing Tito of "endangering the worldwide Communist movement and weakening the firm Communist front."

Tito seems to have nothing to lose and everything to gain in his feud with the satellite leaders. They can not hope to weaken him. But he undoubtedly can weaken them if he keeps hammering.

Expanded Aid Program May Include Changes In Trading Policies

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent



Washington—UP—An adjustment of United States trade policies in favor of hard-pressed Western European nations is part of an expanded aid program now contemplated by responsible administration members.

For example, the behavior of The Netherlands government in Indonesia may obtain for the Dutch airlines some eagerly sought concessions with respect to a passenger traffic originating in the United States. U.S. operators will not like that.

The United States has certain policies toward colonialism, for example, and certain standards of international conduct. It is freely conceded here in some responsible officials that living up to these standards imposes a much heavier burden on some allies of the United States than it does on this country.

More benign trade policies are but a part of the contemplated aid, all of which apparently still is subject to exploration by the cabinet and decision by President Eisenhower. Western European Allies probably will be requested to get together among themselves to pool their mutual needs. The United States then would try to meet the rescue cost.

Such benign trading would be part of the effort to provide Western European Allies with dollars toward stabilization of their currencies and their economies. It has been suggested that operators of foreign air lines might also be favored in their

efforts to obtain concessions from the U.S. government at the expense of American-owned carriers engaged in foreign service.

The grant of such concessions would not be judged on the strict merits of the air transportation business but somewhat in light of an ally's need and, especially, in light of an ally's international behavior.

Airliner Gets Concessions

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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.

Join "New State"? To the Editor: You have published a good many articles in your paper for me in regard to the necessity of industries for southern Oregon, for which I have been very grateful.

Looks as though industry is not considered. As the old saying goes, "It's not raining so why fix the roof?" Anyway, our taxes and transportation are so high that any capital large enough to start an industry in southern Oregon would not attempt a venture of any sort.

The northern portion of our state is all that gets any government consideration. If our mills should close down for any length of time, of which there is a possibility, considering the market situation, there will be a larger need for help here at home than for the Hungarians in Austria.

Possibly it would be a wise move for Jackson, Josephine and Curry Counties to join the eight Northern California counties and make a larger state.

Francis (Shorty) Hibbard, 1202 S.alling ave. Medford, Ore.

Editorial Comment

HANG TOUGH The AP transmits a picture of 8-year-old Nicolas Sallangyi, an orphan whose parents had been killed in the terror that is Hungary. Nicholas walked across the border to Austria. He carried only one possession, his most precious. In what looks like a canvas case are his school books.

Whatever happens to you now, Nick hang onto those books. Across the Atlantic is a nation that was made by men who suffered adversity in childhood—and who hung onto the school books. Those things happened a long time ago, of course, but still over here—and in the British dominions and even in the Europe that has treated you so shabbily—there is room for young fellows like yourself, tough and possessed of that quality Americans call "guts."

We hope you'll be a welcome immigrant to the U.S.A., a country which should always have room for one more like you. —Eugene Register-Guard.

and we hope the day will come soon when our good news page will be a firm reality again."

IN OTHER words when and if the world situation betters the Page I make-up will be determined not by the news "as it happens," but by the fact that there will be enough glad tidings here and abroad to fill the front page.

We concede a newspaper has the right to do as it pleases in such matters, but our prediction is the Herald-News never will go back to this Polyanna practice of slanting its Page I news on such a basis, during the Christmas season or any other.

For Page I news should be determined not by whether it is good or bad but whether it is "big"—whether on the sole basis of its news value it merits Page I position, or does NOT. That's all.

And that is—or should be the only criteria. Otherwise a false picture of the community, the state and the world is given.

We find it hard to believe the Klamath paper will ever resume such a practice.—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE PRESIDENT AND CRISIS Washington—Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' long absence from his desk has had a curious and highly significant effect.

It has involved President Eisenhower deeply and intimately in the policy-making process, in a way that he was not involved before.

Before Dulles was taken ill, the President relied on his very heavily indeed. A close personal relationship has developed between the two men, totally different just as there was a close relationship between those two entirely different men, Harry S. Truman and Dean G. Acheson.

And, except for a very few very big decisions (like the decision to hold a "Meeting at the Summit") which Dulles strongly opposed the President has had a tendency to "leave it to Foster."

But when Dulles was stricken, the President by necessity became his own Secretary of State. Undersecretary Herbert Hoover Jr., (unlike his successor, Massachusetts' Governor Christian A. Hertz, whose main interest in life has been foreign affairs) is essentially an administrator and thus not qualified to make high policy decisions. The President took over completely, even dictating his own cables, striding up and down the Cabinet room while his chief advisers listened.

THIS period of acting as his own Secretary of State had two effects on the President. In the first place, it tired him out—not surprisingly, since he was forced to take over during the most dangerous foreign policy crisis of recent years. The Georgia vacation was thought mandatory, even though the President himself was wholly aware that this has not been a good time to leave Washington.

The other effect was more important. Secretary Dulles had previously acted as a sort of cushion between the President and the facts of the world situation. Now the President was brought into immediate, intimate contact with the facts, with no intervening cushion.

Like everybody else in the Administration, the President's first reaction to the Anglo-French action in Egypt was anger. But even in those first days, when there was serious discussion in the National Security Council of interposing the American Sixth Fleet between the Anglo-French forces and Suez, the President reminded his advisers that "we've got to remember who are our real friends and who are our real enemies."

And as the days went by, the importance of the Western Alliance in the counties that were then proposing to secede and form a state of their own was lack of communications and adequate transport between the head of navigation on the Sacramento and the gold camps of the far north—a lack that has long since been remedied.

But the present water situation in California makes almost prophetic the statement of the state of Shasta committee back in 1955 that "laws so diversiform and often contrary are required that it seems impossible for the same body of men, representing constituencies so varied, to agree in their enactment."

The bulk of California's water originates in the northern part of the state. There is tremendous and growing demand for water AND STILL MORE WATER in the south, where the state's wealth and population are centered and where it is clearly recognized that future growth and development will be limited by the amount of water that can be IMPORTED When the 1957 legislature tackles the job of dividing up California's water between the counties where it originates and the water-short areas where it is WANTED, it is going to seem again that "laws so diversiform and often contrary (in their effect on the economies of the regions concerned) are required that it seems impossible for the same body of men, representing constituencies so varied, to agree in their enactment."

Already there are predictions that there will be blood on the moon before the job is finished.

A CENTURY ago, when it was first proposed to divide the state of California and create a state of Shasta in the north, water had only two principal uses—outside of quenching thirst:

1. To wash gold out of the dirt and gravel of the creek bottoms.

2. To float boats to carry supplies to the mining camps. So water wasn't then much of a problem. But times have changed. Water is now the West's most precious resource. Without it, all other resources are practically valueless.

AND—In California—

Finance occupied the President more and more, and the wisdom of the Allies less and less. It was not true of Undersecretary Hoover, and not entirely true of Secretary Dulles.

HOOPER, who had sided with the backing of Dulles, had put forward the policy of using Western Hemisphere oil as an unacknowledged economic sanction to force the British and French to evacuate Egypt, and for a time the President went along with the policy. But when he realized the extraordinary damage the policy was inflicting on the Western Alliance, he flatly rejected it. He promised oil to Britain and Western Europe, over Hoover's protests, before the Anglo-French decision to evacuate had been announced, and before a single soldier had been withdrawn.

But that was only the beginning of the process initiated by the President's intimate contact with the facts. One of the facts which has become clearer and clearer as the days have passed is that the Suez crisis threatens a serious economic depression in Europe, which in turn deeply infects the American economy.

The most immediate danger is a run on the British pound sterling, which would bring about the final bankruptcy of Britain as banker of the vast sterling area. Vice President Nixon's important foreign policy speech, which promised "action to deal with the financial plight of our friends in Britain," was a just move to deal with the danger.

OTHER moves are in prospect. One being considered is a flat, unequivocal statement by the President that sterling will be supported if necessary. And if the worst comes to worst—which both the British and the American governments fervently hope it will not—Congress will be asked to provide massive direct grants to Britain and Western Europe.

Finally, the President is now seriously considering appearing again in person before the United Nations, to make a speech designed to bind up the wounds of the West, to warn the Soviets against further adventures, and to reassert American leadership of the free world.

All in all, the effect on the President himself of the experience of acting as his own Secretary of State has been most marked. But perhaps it has not been very surprising. For the President is, after all, the author of the famous Gullhall speech, a noble statement of the meaning and purpose of the Western Alliance. And unquestionably he still believes what he said then.

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