

Medford Mail Tribune

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune... Publications: Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 2-23 North First St. Phone 2-4141

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 10c. Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00

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

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. 20, 1946 (Friday) Junior chamber of commerce representatives are engaged in routing calls to Santa Claus at their downtown headquarters.

30 YEARS AGO: Dec. 20, 1926 (Monday) Preparations made in Dinty's basement of Medford hotel for annual Christmas party of Crater Club.

40 YEARS AGO: Dec. 20, 1916 (Wednesday) Medford city council ordains initiative petition placing the Hanson plan for refinancing of the city on the ballot for the Jan. 8 city election.

50 YEARS AGO: Dec. 20, 1906 (Thursday) Medford and Crater Lake Railway company consider a project for rehabilitation and operation of the enterprise.

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

1. What are "bird spiders" of Brazil? 2. Was Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams the wife of John Adams of John Quincy Adams?

3. Who was the father of Amalek, who was defeated at Rephidim?—Bible. 4. Does Labor Day always fall on the same day of the year, even in Leap Year?

5. Is the area of the Vatican City more or less than two square miles? 6. Was Nellie Melba a famous ballet dancer, opera singer, or author?

7. What, in radio, is the symbol for frequency modulation? 8. Is a trapezoid an acrobat? 9. Four-sided figure with two sides or a kind of fishing net?

10. In the meanings signified by flowers, what characteristic is assigned to the violet? 11. "Thou has no swallow in thy song. No winter in thy year."—John Logan (1748-88): in a poem "To the C—"

Answers: 1. Tarantulas. 2. John Quincy Adams. 3. Esau. 4. Yes. 5. Less. 6. Opera singer. 7. FM. 8. Four-sided figure with two sides. 9. Modesty. 10. Cuckoo.

Davis Quits, Al Sarena Doesn't

The resignation of Clarence Davis former solicitor of U. S. Department of the Interior, and the filing of 23 mining patents here in Jackson county by the Al Sarena Mines, Inc., were not exactly what Hollywood would call "coincidental."

They were not planned and timed to the minute. But they were as closely related as Siamese twins, the Al Sarena "give away" being the cause and the Davis resignation the effect.

To keep up appearances both actions were delayed, so a decent interval between them and the election could elapse; but when former Secretary McKay was beaten for the U.S. Senate and Harris Ellsworth for the House, the stage was all set, the only question being just when the curtain would be rung up.

NOW with no point in fighting a sham battle any longer or pretending the Al Sarena case was "nothing but politics," the McDonald Brothers can start cutting timber as soon as the market returns to normal, and forget about how many hundreds of thousands of dollars they put into mine development and only cheap politics prevented them from resuming mine operations or selling out same at a handsome profit.

ALSO Secretary of the Interior Seaton, will no longer feel it necessary to deny that when he said nothing like the Al Sarena deal would happen again, he did not mean what he said. He meant it. Everyone who knows the type of liberal Republican former Senator Seaton is, knows that "mining for timber" at \$5 an acre within the U.S. Forest Reserve, and contrary to the recommendations of both the U.S. Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management would never again be tolerated.

So the curtain has been rung up, or perhaps more accurately, it has been rung down. Little promises to be heard of the Al Sarena case at least until the next national election and before that time comes around it is to be hoped, that what the Al Sarena company was able to put over "within the law" and the aid of the Department of the Interior, will no longer be legally possible.

THE Ellsworth bill made a step in the right direction, but it was a very short one. Under this measure application for a mining claim on government timberland, can not be granted until the end of a five-year period, during which time the U.S. Forest Service will control the disposition of the timber.

That "listens well." But the catch is if the necessary improvement work, totaling \$2500.00 be done in one year instead of five, then the patent may be granted.

In other words if the "mining for timber" operator has the necessary cash—and most of them do—the timber rights can be secured in 12 months, under the old guise of filing a mining claim, and the same old "give away" is on.

EITHER a new bill to protect the national forests from such exploitation should be passed, or the Ellsworth bill amended so the U.S. Forest Service would have control over all mining claims within the reserve as to their legitimacy, and if legitimate their rights to timber should be confined to the amounts necessary, not to logging, but to MINING operations.

In other words, as we see it, where Uncle Sam owns the timber land, timber and mining operations should be kept separate, it should not be legally possible for anyone to secure timber at a small percentage of its market value, under the guise of operating a mine, where the latter is not justified by the mineral values that exist.—R.W.R.

Too Much Brownell

Sorry to hear Attorney General Brownell is going to continue in his position for four more years.

The last four we had assumed would be enough. Not that we have any charges to file against the present occupant, but we think as an Attorney General he has been a good precinct politician.

He has been a devoted advocate and defender of the Republican party, and when votes were needed even made a few conspicuous gestures in the direction of anti-trust proceedings and promotion of social justice and welfare. But taking his administration as a whole he has been just another disciple of "what is best for General Motors is best for the country."

THE Attorney General is not the only member of the cabinet with a similar complex—in fact as far as our records show, on a vote it would be unanimous—but at least a change would hold out some hope of an unorthodox type from a doctrinal standpoint, slipping in.

Like the Al Sarena case above noted the Brownell problem represents rather a baffling situation. For there has as far as known been no misfeasance or malfeasance—no law breaking involved—it is just a matter of public policy—a question largely of emphasis.

But reduced to its essentials it is something that might have a profound effect upon the present and future course of this democracy.—R.W.R.

Woodward Estate Set at \$12,676,877

New York—(U.P.)—Sportsman William Woodward Jr., fatally shot by his wife last year in the belief he was a prowler, left a gross estate of \$12,676,877, it was revealed Wednesday in surrogate's court.

Tito Takes First Step Toward Buildup as East European Leader

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

President Tito of Yugoslavia has taken the first step toward building himself up as Eastern Europe's big independent Communist leader.

It has long been evident that Tito, foreseeing the loosening of Russia's grip on its satellites, hoped to become the No. 1 man among Eastern European Red leaders.

Now he has taken the first active step in that direction by sending a mission to Warsaw to visit Wladyslaw Gomulka, who has won independent Communist status for Poland.

Dispatches report the Yugoslav delegates will advise Gomulka to seek economic aid from the United States.

Tito's move can hardly be welcomed by the Soviet government. Russia has troubles enough at the moment without any chiseling in by Tito.

It may not be entirely a coincidence that just when the Yugoslav delegation started for Warsaw, the Moscow press and radio opened a new attack on Tito.

The Russians based their attack on a speech made on Dec. 7 by Yugoslav Vice President Edvard Kardelj. Kardelj criticized Russia's intervention in the Hungarian rebellion and called for "liberalization" of the Hungarian puppet government of Premier Janos Kadar.

Yugoslavia's attitude, as expressed by Kardelj, goes against the basic principles of Marxist and Leninist Communism, it was complained, and constitutes interference in Hungarian affairs.

Recent Attacks Restrained But it is notable that recent Russian attacks on Tito have been remarkably restrained compared to those of past years.

When Nikita S. Khrushchev and Nikolai A. Bulganin made their pilgrimage to Tito in May, 1955, they failed to get him back in the Moscow camp.

But since then, the Russians seem to have been afraid to carry any antagonism to Tito too far. He is a tough man to tangle with, as Josef Stalin found out.

It seems certain that, after the Polish and Hungarian revolts, Tito will steadily increase his influence among satellite leaders. So they still stick to the "Stalinist" line. But there is nothing else they can do unless they want to give way to "Titoists."

THIS pattern might be less striking if it were not for two obviously connected facts. In the first place, an adroit and intelligent man wishing to build himself up to the stature of a future Presidential candidate could hardly ask for a better chance than Dick Nixon has now secured for himself.

In the second place, this is the second repeat of the same pattern. Once before the Administration was troubled by an even greater problem—the problem of the strains on the Western Alliance imposed by the Suez crisis. Once before the Vice President had the idea that he might do something to help.

Once before, he put this idea up to the President. The result was his extremely good and very helpful speech to the Automobile association, which he not only proposed but drafted personally.

The fact that the speech was genuinely helpful, the fact that the Vice President in Austria will also do his genuine best to help the refugees, cannot quite conceal another striking fact. The Vice President is also helping himself by stepping forward in these conspicuous and responsible roles.

The question is being asked, therefore, whether President Eisenhower has already decided that "he's my boy," as he once said about Nixon, to the point of consciously planning a Nixon nomination in 1960. The answer, thus far, is almost certainly in the negative.

THE truth is that this is now a physically tired administration. The Cabinet is elderly. The President himself, despite his magnificent recovery, must watch his health carefully. It is now known that the fatigue of the Suez crisis caused his doctors almost to order him to Georgia.

In a tired administration, what could be more natural than the assumption of a more and more prominent role by a young immensely vigorous, outstandingly intelligent and dynamic man like Nixon? This second question answers itself.

The Nixon buildup is most probably unplanned by anyone but Nixon. Yet if the buildup continues as it has started the Republican choice of the President's successor four years from now is likely to become just about as "free and open" as the choice of the Vice Presidential nominee at San Francisco.

At this juncture, the Vice President suggested to the President that it might be a good idea if he went to Austria to look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

THESE somewhat harsh but realistic observations are in order at the moment, because it is important to place the Nixon trip to Austria in proper perspective as a political gesture. It is a most interesting gesture, but only because of the light it sheds on the domestic political trend.

The relevant facts are simple enough. Because of the tangle of barricades erected by the late Senator McCarran and the very far from late Scott McLeod, this country long ago ceased to keep the noble promise engraved on the Statue of Liberty. Even after the President gave the generous order—"let the Hungarian refugees come in"—it still proved far from easy to chop away the squalid obstacles to the entry of refugees in large numbers.

At this juncture, the Vice President suggested to the President that it might be a good idea if he went to Austria to look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

HE WILL be gone in the general neighborhood of a WEEK. He is expected to spend five days touring the refugee camps and getting a look at the situation—including talking to people who are on the ground and know what is happening. It will take him about a day to go and a day to come back.

That's the fabulous modern world for you. Is anyone in these parts old enough to remember when Jules Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days was generally regarded as a reckless and utterly improbable flight of imagination? The world moves.

IN LONDON a far right wing member of parliament, who couldn't take what happened at Suez and resigned his seat, says: "The perfidy of Dulles over Suez has made Machiavelli look like a saint. The Suez expedition failed (because of American failure to support it.) A united Britain would have resisted the criticisms of the oil politicians in Washington, ignored the

look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

THIS pattern might be less striking if it were not for two obviously connected facts. In the first place, an adroit and intelligent man wishing to build himself up to the stature of a future Presidential candidate could hardly ask for a better chance than Dick Nixon has now secured for himself.

In the second place, this is the second repeat of the same pattern. Once before the Administration was troubled by an even greater problem—the problem of the strains on the Western Alliance imposed by the Suez crisis. Once before the Vice President had the idea that he might do something to help.

Once before, he put this idea up to the President. The result was his extremely good and very helpful speech to the Automobile association, which he not only proposed but drafted personally.

The fact that the speech was genuinely helpful, the fact that the Vice President in Austria will also do his genuine best to help the refugees, cannot quite conceal another striking fact. The Vice President is also helping himself by stepping forward in these conspicuous and responsible roles.

The question is being asked, therefore, whether President Eisenhower has already decided that "he's my boy," as he once said about Nixon, to the point of consciously planning a Nixon nomination in 1960. The answer, thus far, is almost certainly in the negative.

THE truth is that this is now a physically tired administration. The Cabinet is elderly. The President himself, despite his magnificent recovery, must watch his health carefully. It is now known that the fatigue of the Suez crisis caused his doctors almost to order him to Georgia.

In a tired administration, what could be more natural than the assumption of a more and more prominent role by a young immensely vigorous, outstandingly intelligent and dynamic man like Nixon? This second question answers itself.

The Nixon buildup is most probably unplanned by anyone but Nixon. Yet if the buildup continues as it has started the Republican choice of the President's successor four years from now is likely to become just about as "free and open" as the choice of the Vice Presidential nominee at San Francisco.

At this juncture, the Vice President suggested to the President that it might be a good idea if he went to Austria to look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

THESE somewhat harsh but realistic observations are in order at the moment, because it is important to place the Nixon trip to Austria in proper perspective as a political gesture. It is a most interesting gesture, but only because of the light it sheds on the domestic political trend.

The relevant facts are simple enough. Because of the tangle of barricades erected by the late Senator McCarran and the very far from late Scott McLeod, this country long ago ceased to keep the noble promise engraved on the Statue of Liberty. Even after the President gave the generous order—"let the Hungarian refugees come in"—it still proved far from easy to chop away the squalid obstacles to the entry of refugees in large numbers.

At this juncture, the Vice President suggested to the President that it might be a good idea if he went to Austria to look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

HE WILL be gone in the general neighborhood of a WEEK. He is expected to spend five days touring the refugee camps and getting a look at the situation—including talking to people who are on the ground and know what is happening. It will take him about a day to go and a day to come back.

That's the fabulous modern world for you. Is anyone in these parts old enough to remember when Jules Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days was generally regarded as a reckless and utterly improbable flight of imagination? The world moves.

IN LONDON a far right wing member of parliament, who couldn't take what happened at Suez and resigned his seat, says: "The perfidy of Dulles over Suez has made Machiavelli look like a saint. The Suez expedition failed (because of American failure to support it.) A united Britain would have resisted the criticisms of the oil politicians in Washington, ignored the

look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

THIS pattern might be less striking if it were not for two obviously connected facts. In the first place, an adroit and intelligent man wishing to build himself up to the stature of a future Presidential candidate could hardly ask for a better chance than Dick Nixon has now secured for himself.

In the second place, this is the second repeat of the same pattern. Once before the Administration was troubled by an even greater problem—the problem of the strains on the Western Alliance imposed by the Suez crisis. Once before the Vice President had the idea that he might do something to help.

Once before, he put this idea up to the President. The result was his extremely good and very helpful speech to the Automobile association, which he not only proposed but drafted personally.

The fact that the speech was genuinely helpful, the fact that the Vice President in Austria will also do his genuine best to help the refugees, cannot quite conceal another striking fact. The Vice President is also helping himself by stepping forward in these conspicuous and responsible roles.

The question is being asked, therefore, whether President Eisenhower has already decided that "he's my boy," as he once said about Nixon, to the point of consciously planning a Nixon nomination in 1960. The answer, thus far, is almost certainly in the negative.

THE truth is that this is now a physically tired administration. The Cabinet is elderly. The President himself, despite his magnificent recovery, must watch his health carefully. It is now known that the fatigue of the Suez crisis caused his doctors almost to order him to Georgia.

In a tired administration, what could be more natural than the assumption of a more and more prominent role by a young immensely vigorous, outstandingly intelligent and dynamic man like Nixon? This second question answers itself.

The Nixon buildup is most probably unplanned by anyone but Nixon. Yet if the buildup continues as it has started the Republican choice of the President's successor four years from now is likely to become just about as "free and open" as the choice of the Vice Presidential nominee at San Francisco.

At this juncture, the Vice President suggested to the President that it might be a good idea if he went to Austria to look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

THESE somewhat harsh but realistic observations are in order at the moment, because it is important to place the Nixon trip to Austria in proper perspective as a political gesture. It is a most interesting gesture, but only because of the light it sheds on the domestic political trend.

The relevant facts are simple enough. Because of the tangle of barricades erected by the late Senator McCarran and the very far from late Scott McLeod, this country long ago ceased to keep the noble promise engraved on the Statue of Liberty. Even after the President gave the generous order—"let the Hungarian refugees come in"—it still proved far from easy to chop away the squalid obstacles to the entry of refugees in large numbers.

At this juncture, the Vice President suggested to the President that it might be a good idea if he went to Austria to look over the problem on the spot. The President gladly assented, and so the expedition was announced with the usual fanfare.

HE WILL be gone in the general neighborhood of a WEEK. He is expected to spend five days touring the refugee camps and getting a look at the situation—including talking to people who are on the ground and know what is happening. It will take him about a day to go and a day to come back.

That's the fabulous modern world for you. Is anyone in these parts old enough to remember when Jules Verne's Around the World in Eighty Days was generally regarded as a reckless and utterly improbable flight of imagination? The world moves.

IN LONDON a far right wing member of parliament, who couldn't take what happened at Suez and resigned his seat, says: "The perfidy of Dulles over Suez has made Machiavelli look like a saint. The Suez expedition failed (because of American failure to support it.) A united Britain would have resisted the criticisms of the oil politicians in Washington, ignored the

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

All the evidence available here seems to agree with the report that there is sharp conflict inside the Kremlin. What we do not know as yet is how far the issues of this conflict involve the regime within the Soviet Union itself.

But we can be sure they do involve directly and immediately the basis of the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

First Poland and then Hungary have demonstrated beyond all possible doubt that in Eastern Europe there may be satellite governments but there are no satellite nations. More than that, the Soviet Union is now faced with the fact that the East European armies, far from being a military asset, are grave liabilities. As a result, the whole strategic position in Eastern Europe is undermined, and by way of being turned over, the lands lying between the line of the Iron Curtain on the West and the Soviet frontier in the East, between the Baltic on the north and the Balkans on the south, have been looked upon as vital parts of the Soviet military system.

They are no longer that. They are danger spots within that system. This is a strategic upset of the first order which is bound to have profound effects on the foreign policy of the Soviet Union.

IT is very important that we should realize for ourselves the problems which the strategic upset present to the Kremlin. The problem is at bottom whether the military occupation of Eastern Europe can be relaxed, and eventually terminated, without a popular explosion not only against Stalinism, not only against Communism, but against Russia as well.

The Kremlin is faced with the question whether Eastern Europe, which Stalin incorporated into his empire, can be prevented from becoming implacably hostile. It must be evident to the contending factions in the Kremlin that in this region of Europe the nations are opposed to the Soviet presence, and that the military occupation is bound to run into increasing popular resistance. There is an old Stalinist faction which has been dominant in the Hungarian crisis.

It must be arguing, we may suppose, that the Soviet position in Europe will be lost without a stern totalitarian use of military force.

THERE must be also, we must suppose, a younger and more moderate faction who argue that Stalinism will not work. They must be arguing that the vital interests of Soviet security can now best be protected by making settlements on the principle of national freedom.

There are now several interesting and important precedents for settlements of this kind. There is the example of Austria, which is a neutralized national state. There is the example of Finland, which is a free country within the Soviet military system. There is Yugoslavia, which is an independent national state, but avowedly Communist. There is Poland, which has achieved a large measure of national freedom but

FOR BLIND CHILDREN Somerville, Mass.—(U.P.)—John Silk, a Lions Club member and operator of an automobile washing business, let colleagues take over operation of his equipment on a Saturday and all receipts for the day were turned over to the club which helps to finance the education of one blind child each year.

Christmas Cash from PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL Dick Heiss, Manager 16 S. Central • Ph. 3-5308

May the Peace which comes of Faith, The Courage that's born of Hope, And the Joy which dwells in Love, Be with you now, and through 1957.

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

within its military alliance with the Soviet Union. The common principle in all these cases is that these countries are all of them self-governing and that their internal affairs are not ruled from Moscow.

The moderate faction in the Kremlin, which can be assumed to exist, must be aware that if the principle of national freedom is not extended to Hungary, to East Germany, to Czechoslovakia and to Romania by Soviet consent and under Soviet auspices, the fires which are still smoldering in Hungary will burst into a flame and will spread.

IT is the American interest, and it is the interest of the Western world, that the liberation of Eastern Europe should be achieved not by an explosion, but by negotiated settlement. This is the considered view of the Administration. It is the considered view of the NATO powers.

The great question is whether it is not now too late for a gradual and orderly solution of the East European problem. Much blood has been spilled. Fierce hatreds have been aroused. It would be hard to make such settlements now if the Kremlin were decided to make them. The Kremlin appears to be divided and undecided.

There are two things which we can do which may help. One is to keep making it clear that we hope for peaceably negotiated settlements between the Soviet Union and all the East European neighbors. The other is to keep alive and in the field of open public discussion, all over the world the idea of a general settlement in which NATO would enter a settlement based on the reunification of Germany and the withdrawal of foreign troops throughout some kind of broad neutralized security belt extending from Scandinavia to the Balkans.

At this stage there is no need to do all the things and to cross all the Ts. There can be done later when the time is more favorable than it is just now for actual negotiations. What needs doing now is to open up vistas of hope in the darkening scene.

Copyright 1956 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

ONLY 3 Shopping Days Til Christmas!

IT'S A CINCH! I've left all my Holiday Worries Behind! I got my

Christmas Cash from PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL

Dick Heiss, Manager 16 S. Central • Ph. 3-5308

FOR BLIND CHILDREN Somerville, Mass.—(U.P.)—John Silk, a Lions Club member and operator of an automobile washing business, let colleagues take over operation of his equipment on a Saturday and all receipts for the day were turned over to the club which helps to finance the education of one blind child each year.

Christmas Cash from PACIFIC INDUSTRIAL

Dick Heiss, Manager 16 S. Central • Ph. 3-5308

May the Peace which comes of Faith, The Courage that's born of Hope, And the Joy which dwells in Love, Be with you now, and through 1957.

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Chapel Mortuary Across from the Courthouse Fran Morgan—Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS