

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

Flight of Time

Medford and Jackson County history from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

Jan. 11, 1947 (Saturday) O. H. Bengston, Jackson county representative in the state legislature, urges state detention home for pre-delinquent boys.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 11, 1937 (Monday) In 1936, in Jackson county, 1,379 bounties were collected on hides of animals.

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 11, 1927 (Tuesday) About 76,000 feet of pipe has been laid on the city's new pipe line from Big Butte springs to the city, according to City Water Engineer F. C. Dillard.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 11, 1917 (Thursday) Stockholders of the Jackson county bank elect C. W. McDonald president of board of directors.

What's Your I.Q.?

1. Did the U. S. first manufacture of demask table-covers by power loom occur in Rhode Island or Pennsylvania? 2. Was Ireland formerly known as the "Holy Island" or "Sacred Island"?

4-H Club News

Ruch Dairy Club The Ruch 4-H Dairy club met at Mary Anne Cantrell's Thursday, Jan. 3. Games and entertainment were discussed.

Effective Means

For the second successive year, Jackson county people will have an opportunity to participate in a "Great Decisions" discussion of foreign policy.

Because of the recent developments in the Middle East and in Hungary, there is probably more popular interest in foreign policy today than at any time in the past few years—since the end of the Korean war anyway.

This interest, coupled with an expanded and improved organization gives promise that the project will be even more successful than last year when it was one of only three or four in the senate. This year, most areas of Oregon will have programs.

In a democracy, it is important for everyone to know something about the "great decisions" to be made in the foreign field, for the ultimate power of government rests with the people, even though it may seem, at times, to be far away.

Only if public opinion is based on intelligent understanding of facts can it be exercised for the best good of the country.

THE eight discussion topics to be presented this year have been prepared by top experts in the foreign policy field, and are designed to give background to the overriding question: "How can we reshape over-all U.S. foreign policy to meet this strangely new 1957 world?"

They come under three logical headings, "Where are the areas of conflict?" "What are the policy dilemmas?" and "Can we measure up?"

The first asks, "How should the U.S. compete with Russia?" It is pointed out that Russia is our most powerful competitor, both in world power and influence, and for the friendship of uncommitted peoples. Areas to be considered include the questions: How strong is the competition? How deep are the cracks in the satellite bloc? Where are the danger spots—Europe? Asia? Middle East?

"WHAT U.S. Policy for Europe?" is the second topic. Western Europe, it is declared, is the "hinge of the free world alliance." How strong is this partnership in 1957? How permanent are the cracks between the U.S. and Britain and France? How do we compete with Russia in Europe? Is divided Germany the key? What are our hopes and plans for 1957?

The next is "What are U.S. stakes in the Middle East?" where the newest threat of war is seen. How is Russia playing off the conflicts—Arab nationalism, Arab-Israeli hatreds, the free world's oil and the Suez canal—to build its own influence? What can the United Nations do? And what are the risks for the United States?

"Should the U.S. deal with Red China?" is the next broad question. Russia's partner in the struggle to win the uncommitted peoples is Red China, a government the U.S. does not recognize. Where do we stand in this contest? Why do the "neutralists"—such as India and Indonesia—deal with Red China? Can we block this—or should we reconsider U.S. policy?

THE policy dilemmas which must be resolved are outlined under the headings, "U.S. — for or against 'Colonialism'?" and "Are 'Neutralists' against the U.S.?"

Some of the factors involved: In 1957 the uncommitted nations count in the United Nations for the balance of world power. But most of them are former colonies, suspicious of U.S. alliances with European colonial powers. What about the policy of the uncommitted nations? Can any country stand on the sidelines in what amounts to a global struggle? Many neutralists deal with Russia and Red China now. Have we already lost the uncommitted nations?

THE final section "Can we measure up?" is divided into the questions of U.S. military strategy in the nuclear age, and of trade and aid.

The "odds" in world competition are considered here, as is the question of whether or not we are willing to pay the costs of an adequate military establishment. If we are, what weapons and "tools" do we need for survival? How much military power and of what kind? What kind of war can we fight—or prevent?

In the trade vs. aid field, the questions involve what kind of economic strategy we need. Is foreign aid still necessary, and where and how much? Can trade win the "war on want" and help stop communism? And what can we do, in aid and trade, through the United Nations?

THE general outline above was prepared for the Foreign Policy association, the non-partisan, non-profit organization which is one of the co-sponsors of the Great Decisions program.

Viewed in the light of our day-to-day preoccupations, these questions may seem to be far off and difficult.

They certainly are difficult, but they're not far away. They are close to each of us, and immediate, for in each of them we are personally involved, in our soldier-sons, in our tax payments, in our economic well-being and, ultimately, even in our survival.

For this reason it is the obligation of intelligent, thinking citizens to study these complicated situations, to make up their minds, and then to make their thinking known to our government, through our representatives.

The "Great Decisions . . . 1957" program offers probably the most effective means ever offered by which this can be done.—E.A.

Eden's Resignation Tops News In Foreign Field During Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet.

Anthony Eden, victim of his own invasion of the Suez Canal zone, resigned as prime minister of Great Britain. He was succeeded by his friend Harold Macmillan, who had served him as chancellor of the exchequer and who supported his Suez policy in a split cabinet.

President Eisenhower sought quick congressional approval of his plan—the Eisenhower Doctrine—to use American forces in event of armed Communist aggression against a Middle Eastern country.

Soviet Russia and its puppet leaders in Eastern Europe hardened their policy in an attempt to stop the trend toward "independent Communism."

Eden's resignation after a distinguished parliamentary career of more than 30 years was a personal tragedy. He cited bad health as the reason. But there was no doubt that it also was due to the British-French attack on Suez. This action angered President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. It brought British-American relations to the lowest point in many years.

It split the British cabinet. In addition, the military operation itself was a failure. The British-French hope of unseating President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt backfired. Nasser was strengthened, not weakened. The closing of the canal when Nasser scuttled ships in it was a severe blow to British economy.

French Premier Guy Mollet, who joined Eden in the Suez attack, was not affected. Nasser's open support of the nationalist rebels in Algeria, as well as his seizure of the Suez Canal, had made him France's enemy No. 1.

The Eisenhower Doctrine was

the outgrowth of the Suez situation, including Russia's determined attempt to penetrate the Middle East. Nasser does not like the Eisenhower plan. By soliciting Russian arms which he can not afford, he is mortgaging his country's future. But in his fanatical hatred of British-French "imperialism" Nasser does not seem to mind the danger he runs of becoming a Russian puppet.

Soviet Russia and East German Communist leaders conferred in Moscow. Their talks resulted in a decision to maintain a harsh Stalinist rule in that splinter country in hope of suppressing opposition. In Hungary, puppet Premier Janos Kadar steadily hardened his policy in an attempt to prevent a new outbreak of revolt.

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Sanctity of Contracts Individual, national, and international prosperity depends upon the recognition of the sanctity of contracts. No individual, corporation, or nation can prosper in the long run without an earnest endeavor to carry out its contracts. This is a fundamental matter in connection with the oil companies using the Suez Canal. Furthermore, a man does not need legal training in order to recognize the Ten Commandments. Honesty is not only the best policy but it is the only policy upon which a reputation, or a business, or a nation can prosper and survive. No one nation should be allowed to interfere with the international trade vitally affecting all nations. A great need today is confidence.

Of course, in discussing the sanctity of a contract, an individual, corporation, or nation is justified in knowing that the contract was not obtained dishonestly by misrepresentation, coercion, or bribery. It is possible that some contracts for drilling oil were obtained under rather unsavory conditions, but no such claims have been made in connection with the high-grade oil companies now suffering from the Suez dispute. Possibly it would have been better to have the Suez Canal contract, when originally drawn, made subject to renegotiations similar to the renegotiations that the oil companies have already gone through. These Suez renegotiations could have been under the jurisdiction of a committee of accountants and economists approved by the World Court. The committee could employ an international and impartial lawyer, upon whom all parties would agree. Their decisions, however, should strengthen the importance of the sanctity of contracts and not undermine or impair same.

In closing, let me say that my appeal in this column may not do you good but, as Congress is now organizing and as the Suez negotiations are in full operation, I do want my millions of readers to be thinking over this message.

Production of B52s Slated for Cutback Washington—(U.P.)—The Defense department is preparing to cut planned production rates for B52 hydrogen bombers—directly reversing action taken in the heat of the 1956 Senate air power investigation.

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson raised the goal from 17 to 20 a month during the 1956 controversy over relative American and Russian air strength. Before Senate critics, he personally took credit for pushing the big jet bomber program "faster than the Air Force."

The 20-a-month goal for the \$8 billion bombers was to be reached in late 1957. However, instead of rising to that level now combined production at Boeing's Wichita, Kan., and Seattle, Wash., plants may be flattened out at the previous goal of 17 a month—possibly fewer. A final decision is expected in April.

LOVERS' QUARREL Mount Holly, N.J.—(U.P.)—Earl Franks, 25, of Vincentown, was charged with disorderly conduct and reckless driving today after, police said, he got into a quarrel with his girl friend, threw a brick through her window, then led police on a 15-mile high speed chase which ended when his car overturned. He was not hurt.

Ike's Message Hints Bad News To Come—No Tax Cuts Possible

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent Washington—(U.P.)—President Eisenhower's message to Congress on the state of the union suggests the bad news to come in next week's budget message.

The bad news: No tax cut possible now or soon. The most emphatic paragraphs of Mr. Eisenhower's State of the Union message dealt with the dangers of inflation. The administration evidently senses those dangers just around the corner.

Every argument Mr. Eisenhower used against inflation would apply equally against a tax cut. Tax reductions are, themselves, inflationary. Tax cuts are the kind of economic medicine suitable to correct inflation.

Deflation vs. Inflation Deflation describes a situation in which the value of a dollar increases in terms of the commodities it buys. Inflation is the opposite in which the dollar shrinks in terms of what it can purchase.

For example, the 1957 dollar will buy one 1939 50-cent cigar. That is considerable inflation, sufficient to arouse real anxiety such as Mr. Eisenhower indicated in Thursday's message.

Even so much inflation is bad, especially for persons on fixed incomes—pensions and such. It is not a patch, however, on the kind of all-out catastrophic inflation which could overwhelm the United States if the trend of the past 25 years continues.

If that trend does continue, 1957's teen-agers will be spending money and taxicabs will be charging \$25 for the first half mile. It could be worse than that, of course, and well may be if the government continues the practice which distinguished the Roosevelt terms and most of the Truman years of spending annually a lot more money than the Treasury collects.

Makes No Promises Mr. Eisenhower did not bear down hard on promises that the budget would be always balanced during his second term. But that, obviously, is his objective. The President's anxiety over the possibility of inflationary catastrophe was so evident that a tax increase might be suspected if only the nation's economy were involved.

Politics, however, is a major factor in Mr. Eisenhower's fiscal policies as politics must be in the policies of any president. Taxes will be increased in the sense that scheduled reductions

will not be honored. But the levy of new taxes seems not yet to be in the works. Higher taxes would be a brake on inflation. Higher taxes also might disrupt the national economy and spin the nation into a deflationary spiral, accompanied by unemployment and what an older generation came to know as a depression.

Government knows more now than in the 1930's about adjusting the national economy to overcome depression and unemployment. It is well that some more knowledge has been gained. The depression of the early 1930's prevailed through the Roosevelt years until the national economy was sparked by the explosion of World War II. War, however, is strong, deadly and costly medicine for depression, even when it cures.

How come? The answer is simple. PRODUCTION of hogs has been dropping. As the amount of pork available for sale and consumption decreases the price increases. That is the result of what the economists call the law of supply and demand.

WHY has production of hogs been dropping? That also is a result of natural forces. As hog prices drop, the possibility of profit from the production of hogs decreases. So farmers in the big corn-hog areas tend to produce fewer hogs. When that happens, the supply of pork declines and pork prices tend to rise.

Rising prices stimulate pork production. And so on. FOR years, the politicians—seeking to harvest a bumper crop of farm votes—have been tinkering with the law of supply and demand.

As a result, what we call the "farm problem" has been created. THAT brings up something else. The federal home loan board estimates this week that savings accounts in all savings and loan associations in the United States rose a record FIVE BILLION dollars last year.

It adds that home mortgage loans by these associations were seven per cent LESS in 1955. WHY? Again the answer is simple. Money is a commodity—just like hogs. As the price of money (represented by interest rates) rises, people tend to PRODUCE MORE MONEY. They produce money (meaning money for investment) by the simple process of saving more of it and spending less of it.

Then— In time— The supply of money for investment increases. As the supply of investment money increases the PRICE of money (represented by interest rates) tends to drop. When that happens, people spend more and save less.

This happens because of this same old law of supply and demand. THIS is the point: As money becomes scarcer and more costly, fewer houses are built. As fewer houses are built, the building materials industry suffers.

Then— The politicians—ever alert for votes—begin to howl bloody murder for the government to start the printing presses and MANUFACTURE MORE MONEY.

THAT amounts to MORE TINKERING with the law of supply and demand. If this tinkering is permitted to happen, the building industry will eventually find itself in the same fix the farmers are in now. That's the situation in a nutshell.

Communications

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Coast Employment In Slight Decline

San Francisco—(U.P.)—Wage and salary employment in the three Pacific Coast states dropped slightly between October and November last year, but still was 5.4 per cent higher than in November, 1955, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Max D. Kossoris, regional director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, said seasonal layoffs of 44,700 were well below the normal of 75,000 between the two months.

His report excluded domestic and agricultural workers. The principal cutbacks, he said, were in the food processing and canning industries where 43,400 workers, mostly temporary, were laid off. Construction and lumber production also dropped. The declines were offset partially by expansions in aircraft and retail trade.

Kossoris said 5,750,000 persons were employed at mid-November, an increase of 280,000 over the previous year. California employment totaled 4,465,600, Oregon 494,600, and Washington, 790,400.

LOGGER KILLED Waldport—(U.P.)—A 24-year-old logging company employee, Howard V. Schroll, was killed near here Tuesday when struck by a log.

The MEAT CENTER 231 EAST SIXTH ST. BEEF HEART or TONGUE 19¢ lb. PORK SAUSAGE 29¢ lb. BEEF ROAST 33¢ lb. SLICED BACON 35¢ lb.