

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6151

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Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 10c; Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00; Daily and Sunday—Six months \$8.00; Daily and Sunday—Three months \$4.25; Sunday Only—One year \$4.20.

Official Paper of the City of Medford; Official Paper of Jackson County; Official Paper—Full Leased Wire; MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION; PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION; Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association

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

Jan. 22, 1947 (Wednesday) Mrs. Marjorie S. Saunders, executive secretary of the local Red Cross chapter, meets with other southern Oregon representatives to form community service council for camps and hospitals.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 22, 1937 (Friday) Justin Smith announces plans for hall and orchestra for annual president's birthday ball.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 22, 1927 (Saturday) Rivers and Harbors bill signed by President Coolidge has appropriation of \$710,000 to complete breakwater at Crescent City.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 22, 1917 (Monday) President Woodrow Wilson asks world league to preserve peace.

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

1. Did George A. Henty, the English author, write books for boys or girls? 2. Is Lae on New Guinea, New Hebrides, or Okinawa? 3. What did Esau sell? 4. Was General Pulaski a Pole, Hungarian, or Russian? 5. The nickname Maj. Gordon W. Little, the showman, is P...-e B...-l?

6. Does an infant at birth more bones than an adult? 7. Who was the first English Empress of India? 8. Is the average life of a dog 9, 12, or 14 years? 9. Definite means clear, explicit, having set limits. Does definitive have a like meaning? 10. "The childhood shows the man." — Milton. Has this the same meaning as Wordsworth's "The child is father to the man"?

Answers: 1. Boys. 2. New Guinea. 3. His birthright. 4. Pole. 5. "Pawnee Bill". 6. Yes. 7. Queen Victoria. 8. Nine. 9. Decisive, final. 10. Yes.

Three Youths Killed As Train Hits Auto

Kennewick, Wash. — (U.P.) — Three 20-year-old Kennewick youths were killed yesterday when the freight train they were trying to beat to a crossing on Vista Road four miles west of here, struck their car and dragged it 185 feet.

The State Patrol identified the victims as Wayne Amende, driver of the auto; Austin E. Dyess, and Ellis L. Watson.

Members of the train crew said the driver of the car speeded up as he approached the crossing. The train hit the car broadside.

What Price "Dead-Lock"?

As the "deadlock" in Salem continues the proper judgment seems to be: "A plague on both your houses." For both parties as we see it, are at fault. And yet the positions of both parties are understandable.

TAKE the Republicans first. They don't like Walter Pearson the Democratic candidate for President of the senate, for both political and personal reasons.

They don't like even more the novel experience of being the "under-dog" at Salem, or the minority in the Lower House. As for having a Democratic governor that is a terrible cross for the advocates of G.O.P. supremacy to bear.

So they are extremely self-conscious and jealous from a partisan standpoint. They are in a mood to fight the political opposition, at the drop of the hat. They have taken over the controversial Pearson as their most vulnerable target and as this is written, appear to be determined to get him out or ELSE!

To the innocent bystander this seems rather foolish. But it is as indicated, understandable. Had the recent election not been the bitter battle it was, and even so, had the Republicans retained their normal and usual supremacy in Salem nothing of the kind would have occurred.

AS FOR the Democrats, the role they have been suddenly called upon to play is even more unusual, and even more inclined to stimulate their pride-in-party, and their determination to, at all costs, retain it.

As they won both the House of Representatives, the state house, the state delegation majority to Washington and so increased their membership in the State Senate, as to challenge normal G.O.P. control with a tie; they feel that NOT the Republicans, but the Democrats should determine who is to be the president of that body. They naturally resent this Republican effort to make a sacrificial goat of their unanimous choice.

AGAIN, to the innocent bystander the fervor and unyielding and uncompromising character of the Democrats' position seems foolish—and from the standpoint of the state's welfare, and the plight of the taxpayer, is not only foolish but inexcusable. Yet, as this is written, it appears of such a nature as to call up the well known inquiry of what happens when an "irresistible force meets an immovable body."

Again, however, it is, for the reasons cited above, understandable.

MEANWHILE this impasse, according to unofficial but apparently reliable sources in Salem, is costing the Oregon taxpayers, for services UNperformed, in the neighborhood of \$2,000 a day.

An unbiased and entirely objective C.P.A. would, we believe, charge that cost up exclusively to neither party but to the extreme overstimulated partisan consciousness of BOTH.—R.W.R.

What Price "Partisanship"?

Speaking of extreme partisanship—We are somewhat weary of hearing many of the Republican press dismiss Senator Neuberger as just a "head-line hunter and a squirrel-head."

After all, why not be decent and fair about it? We never thought much of that crusade in defense of the White House squirrels—not because the latter had no case versus the White House golf course, but because it seemed hardly important enough to bring up as an issue in the august U.S. Senate.

But that was only one "whiff" out of many good shots in our junior senator's legislative record, and it is entirely unfair to characterize him or his record by repeatedly citing that one trivial unimportant incident.

AS FOR hunting headlines, the truth is Senator Neuberger is not engaged in HUNTING them; but he is engaged, day in day out, in hunting for new legislation and in supporting congressional action, that deserve headlines—but as far as the G.O.P. press, in general, is concerned, seldom gets them.

We admit we have given Mr. Neuberger considerable space, but not on partisan grounds but solely on grounds of what we have regarded as the news values of the suggestions he had advanced from the standpoint of the welfare of the state.

TAKE his most recent proposal that the possibility of establishing a small "kraft paper" pulp mill in Southern Oregon be carefully investigated.

We have seen little mention of it elsewhere except in Roseburg, but it is in our judgment deserving both a good headline, and especially in Jackson County serious consideration.

Such a pulp mill has been established in Albany we believe, and Medford would seem as well, or even better, situated than Albany for such an industry.

WHY not get busy on a research program at once and see if we can not only establish a new payroll here, but at the same time utilize what is now such a complete waste, and injury to the valley as a place in which to live because of the increasing sawdust-burner production of smoke and smog?

IT IS only another evidence, as we see it, of the destructive quality of extreme and blind partisanship, and the cash money value to the business world if it would disregard, if it can't entirely eliminate, it.—R.W.R.

Plenty of 'Doctrines' Supplied In Middle-East Policy Dispute

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The Middle East is certainly getting plenty of "doctrines."

First came the Eisenhower Doctrine, aimed at combating any Communist aggression in the Middle East.

Soviet Russia and Communist China reorted with the Bulganin-Chou doctrine, the expressed purpose of which is to prevent aggression or interference in the affairs of Middle Eastern countries by the United States.

Now we have the Egyptian-Saudi Arabian-Syrian-Jordanian doctrine, which says that these Arab countries will not permit themselves to become a "sphere of influence" for any foreign power.

It looks, too, as if the four Moslem members of the so-called Baghdad alliance may work a doctrine of their own, fitting in with the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The Eisenhower Doctrine, which Congress now is considering, was worked out hastily as the result of the recent unsuccessful British-French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone.

Fear Russian Interference It actually stems, however, from Russia's interference in Middle Eastern affairs, which started in a big way when President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt decided to turn to the Communist countries for arms.

Under the Eisenhower Doctrine, the United States would use force if necessary to combat Communist aggression in the Middle East and would put some money into the countries concerned to make them less likely victims of Soviet ambitions.

What the doctrine really comes down to, as regards the use of American forces, is the theoretical situation in which one of the Arab countries—not any Middle Eastern country—came under Communist rule and attacked another Arab country. The country which came under attack would then have to ask the United States for help.

Reds Formulate Doctrine In Moscow last week, Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Chinese Red Premier Chou En-lai came up with their own doctrine.

Bulganin and Chou denounced the Eisenhower Doctrine as a plot to "suppress the movement for national independence" in the Middle East.

Soviet Russia and Red China, under their doctrine, are "ready to continue rendering the necessary support to the peoples of the Near and Middle East so as to prevent aggression and interference in the affairs of the countries of this area."

Finally, Nasser, King Saud of Saudi Arabia, Premier Sabri Elmassi of Syria and King Hussein and Premier Suleiman Nabulsi of Jordan met in Cairo to adopt their own doctrine.

They announced Saturday night that the Arab countries, under their doctrine, were perfectly able to take care of their own affairs without the interference of any big power.

Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan announced Monday in Ankara, the Turkish capital, that they fully support the Eisenhower Doctrine. They indicated that they are likely to come up with some ideas of their own which would constitute a fourth doctrine.

It may well happen that these Baghdad alliance countries will be brought into direct and active support of the Eisenhower Doctrine before long — and the United States itself may join the alliance.

THE foreign aid idea is spreading. It's beginning to look like everybody will soon be chipping in to help everybody else pay his bills.

THE Arab agreement to help out Jordan is generally regarded by informed observers as a move sparked by Egypt's Nasser to put roadblocks in the way of Ike's Middle East doctrine.

Nasser has bought vast quantities of Russian military equipment—with the idea of making himself strong enough to boss the Arab world. To pay for the arms and the munitions he has bought from Russia, he has pledged the bulk of Egypt's all-important cotton crop to the Russians. The Egyptians can't eat guns and planes and tanks, and with their cotton crop all ready hypothecated they won't have money enough to buy food and the other necessities of life. What it amounts to is that Nasser has sold his soul to the communists and has to do their bidding. He's in a tough spot.

LET'S jump from foreign affairs to the price of hogs.

HOW come? Are people losing faith in their government? The answer is NO.

What has happened is that the general rise of interest rates has made OTHER INVESTMENTS more attractive than government savings bonds. When people have money to rent, they rent it to the highest bidder.

THAT is to say: Money is a commodity—just like pork. When it is scarce, it commands a higher price. When it is abundant, it commands a lower price.

The way to make money for investment more abundant is for people to save up more of it. Let's put it this way: If higher prices for hogs cause people to raise more hogs, higher prices for money ought to cause people to save more money.

When that happens, the "tight money" period will come to an end.

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LET'S jump now from pork to U.S. savings bonds.

Throughout most of 1956, the U.S. treasury reports, Series E bonds were cashed in at a faster rate than new ones were being sold, with redemptions (cashing in) exceeding sales by 13 per cent.

Sales of Series H bonds—which pay interest periodically rather than on maturity and come in denominations of \$1,000 and up—dropped 23 per cent during 1956, although sales still led redemptions.

SO MUCH for the country as a whole. Let's take a look now at the state of Oregon.

In 1955, Oregonians bought \$45,061,941 of U.S. savings bonds. In 1956, savings bonds sales in Oregon amounted to only \$40,699,421—a decrease of about 10 per cent.

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Church Officials In Ashland for Convention Ashland — Nicholas Kovalak Jr., of New York, district supervisor of Jehovah's Witnesses, and John A. Green, circuit minister, have arrived in Ashland and pre-convention activity of the witnesses moved into its final phase today.

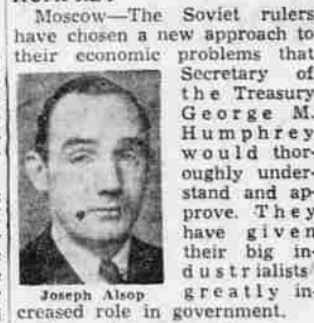
Concluding the pre-assembly activity will be the showing of the educational film, "The New World Society in Action", at the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses at 700 North Main st., Ashland, at 7:30 p.m., Wednesday, and at the Haynie residence, 4374 Pacific highway, Phoenix at 7:30 p.m., Thursday.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE SOVIET GEORGE HUMPHREY



Moscow—The Soviet rulers have chosen a new approach to their economic problems that Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey would thoroughly understand and approve. They have given their big industrialists greatly increased roles in government.

The problems that they hope to solve in this highly interesting and significant manner have been wishfully exaggerated as usual, in the capitals of the West.

It is true, for example, that some of the most important targets of the current five year plan will not be fully met this year. But surely the fact that the Soviets are not producing quite as much steel as they planned, is far less important than the fact that they have added no less than four million tons to their steel capacity bringing their annual output to the level of 49 million tons.

Again, the Soviet leaders themselves now regard the shocking housing situation here as really critical. The ferment in Eastern Europe has also forced them to forego profits they used to make, and to make commitments they cannot have enjoyed making. For these and other reasons, one can believe the reports of new gold sales in London on a scale considerably surpassing the gold sales of the period after Stalin's death.

YET in global dimensions, the added burden imposed on the Soviet economy by this last year's events cannot greatly exceed 1 per cent of the massive Soviet national product. Hence the economic problem the Soviets are seeking to solve still seems considerably less interesting than the way the Soviet leaders have chosen to tackle it.

After all, President Eisenhower's choice of a Cabinet dominated by big business men only repeated earlier Republican experience. But the emergence at the summit of the local equivalents of George Humphrey is a

striking new development in the Soviet Union.

The event itself has already been reported. The December meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party dropped Maxim Z. Soburov from the chairmanship of the Commission for Short-Term Economic Planning. Mikhail G. Perukhin was chosen as the new head of this misleadingly named agency, which is actually the day to day high command of the whole Soviet economy. And Perukhin was also given a conspicuously strong team to serve under him, largely composed of former deputy chairmen of the Soviet Ministerial Council.

THE origins and training of Perukhin and his team are what make this shake-up something out of the ordinary. Perukhin himself (one of the tall men admitted to the top Soviet leadership when Stalin's death opened the way for tall men) is one of the two or three leading industrial managers in the Soviet Union. At different times, he has run the entire electrical machinery industry, the chemical industry and the electrical utilities industry. Four of his new deputies are also men primarily trained as industrial managers—Kacherenko, for instance, is a construction expert, while Kirachichev has a past in heavy industry.

Except for Kosygin, a consumer-goods expert, who was a member of the Politburo under Stalin, these are all relatively new faces. Furthermore, the class or group they belong to, the industrial managers' class, is relatively new in the Soviet Union, recruited, trained and formed primarily in the last twenty-five years of rapid Soviet industrial growth. Finally, their emergence as the day to day controllers of the whole vast Soviet economy represents, rather clearly, a pretty vital change in internal relationships.

IN SUM, the new industrial managers, however capable they were personally and however enormous the enterprises they headed, were clearly no more than bureaucrats under Stalin. But even then, there must have been considerable under-ground friction between the practical men engaged in the practical task of managing and building up Soviet industry, and the theoretical planners and apparatus—Communist Party-trained officials—who predominated in the higher governmental levels.

Something of this friction could be discerned at the Twentieth Party Congress, when the heads of both the coal and steel industries, targets of the now-deposed Maxim Saburov could not possibly be attained unless promised capital for new investment was also forthcoming.

Today, of course, the President and the Communist Party remain in absolute over-all control of this strange Soviet society. The theoretical planners also remain, as members of the Perukhin team along with the industrialists. But the payroll-meeters have now acquired the largest share of day to day responsibility for managing the economy. It ought to please George Humphrey greatly.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This troubled world note: Jordan and three other Arab states have signed an agreement providing nearly 36 million dollars annually of Arab AID for Jordan—which is facing the pinch of poverty because of the impending withdrawal of a British subsidy of about \$30,000,000.

Thrift Jordan wants the money in its little hot hand before cancelling its mutual defense treaty with Britain—which would automatically cancel the 30 millions now coming from British taxpayers.

Our first efforts at procuring a mortgage loan were in July of last year. Our eventual success came about after we had contacted a new federal agency, which had been set up to serve borrowers in small towns of less than 25,000 who were unable to procure FHA loans locally. This agency is the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program, with offices at 442 Pittcock Block, Portland 5, Ore. They are prompt in mailing out application forms to prospective borrowers. They act as a go-between to bring borrowers and out-of-town lenders together.

Since we were forced to do business with an out-of-town lender, every month for the next 20 years our mortgage payment will leave the valley. Our money and the work it can do will benefit a community remotely located. This is of course not new in the valley. Only chosen parts of chosen communities are privileged to build with local money loaned at FHA standards.

Good business? You be the judge. F. W. Edens, Jacksonville, Ore.

Buntings To the Editor: Greenland's Baffin Bay is nearer North Pole than Alaska's northernmost Point Barrow. "Tis a far cry" from lonely Baffin Bay to Lake Michigan with busy Chicago. On this desk, a map from Copenhagen. It shows snow buntings' migration. Ringed on Lake Michigan, the birds were recovered on Baffin Bay. This research was inaugurated in 1924 by a Danish medical officer stationed in Greenland. The experiment proving valuable, it has been muchly expanded by Government with cooperation of Copenhagen zoologists.

This Snow Bunting, because of much white spotting, seems, when overhead, almost entirely white. Such camouflage may be protective, (as with snowshoe rabbits) or concealing, (as with predatory Polar bears writer saw on Jan Mayan Land). All buntings are fascinating.

Mexico's Painted Bunting is a feathered rainbow. When we-2 first banded in Mexico, the Indians used its color contrasts in their attractive featherwork. On our last trip, this art seemed altered. The hues just were not right. Then we discovered on one card: "Made in Japan." Nipponese anilines had penetrated Guadalajara, just as we found them on Amazon headwaters. They there displaced dyes used since Inca days.

Above mentioned featherwork was highly developed under the Montezumas. A half century ago we-2 discovered an old record which convinced us two part of Cortes' loot was two part of Spanish King. We felt certain

Hogs hit an 18-month price peak at Midwest markets this past week.

Cold weather was a contributing factor. It stimulated the demand for pork and wholesale prices went up as much as seven cents a pound at Eastern markets. Another factor was smaller shipments. During the last week, 32,000 fewer hogs reached the Eastern markets than during the preceding week—and 200,000 less than a year ago.

That is to say, the supply of pork has fallen below the demand for pork—so, in response to the working of the law of supply and demand the price of pork RISES.

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Congressional Quiz

(Copyright 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q — On May 9, the Senior Senate Democrat, up for re-election in 1956, said he would retire from the Senate to take another post. Who is he and what was the post?

A — Sen. Walter F. George (D-Ga.), former Pro Tempore and Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, accepted an appointment from President Eisenhower to be special representative to NATO.

Q — A record for being the oldest Senator was set June 17. Who was the Senator and how old was he?

A — Theodore Francis Green (D-R.I.) became the oldest person ever to serve in the Senate when he reached the age of 88 years, 8 months and 15 days on June 17.

Counsel with Mr. Insurance FRED BRENNAN

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