

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO

Subscription Rates: Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00

Official Paper of the City of Medford

Advertising Representative: W-T-HOLIDAY COMPANY INC

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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. 28, 1947 (Tuesday)

Elementary principals and upper grade and high school teachers of the county appoint committee to formulate recommendations to advance salary of teachers.

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 28, 1927 (Thursday)

The Allied Welfare association of Medford adopts resolution requesting state legislature to pass bill appropriating \$34,464 to Doernbecher hospital in Portland.

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 28, 1927 (Friday)

Medford Realty board will be on radio tonight for a broadcast of the Crescent City Harbor Improvement banquet in Grants Pass.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 28, 1917 (Sunday)

About 60 Oregon Democrats assemble at Portland hotel at the call of Samuel White, chairman of Democratic state central committee.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. The first house built at Yerba Buena, in 1835, was the beginning of which city?

2. Napoleon's plan to isolate England from the continent of Europe was named C.....

3. Was the prophet Isaiah the son of Amos or Amoz?

4. Anti-knock properties are controlled by what property of gasoline rating?

5. Was Flavius Josephus, the Jewish historian, also a military man?

6. ITU are the initials of which organization?

7. Who was President before Herbert Hoover?

8. Do underwater animals require oxygen to live?

9. Smith seems to be wealthy, and appears to be honest. Are "seems" and "appears" properly used?

10. In the proverb, what do "too many cooks" do to the "broth"?

Answers: 1. San Francisco, Calif. 2. Continental System. 3. Amoz. 4. Octane. 5. Yes. A General. 6. International Typographical Union. 7. Calvin Coolidge. 8. Yes. 9. No. They should be transposed. 10. "Spoil" it.

Navy Bomber Crashes Into Hanger in Oslo

Oslo, Norway — (UP) — A U. S. Navy Neptune bomber with between 11 and 13 men aboard crashed into a hangar while landing here Saturday.

There were no casualties. Minutes before the accident, more than 40 workers in the hangar had left at the end of their work shift.

A "Bad Neighbor"?

By Walter Lippmann

On this page last week a letter appeared which asked the city council to change the city's policy of not providing city services to areas outside the city limits.

The letter was from a resident of the Berrydale area, a man who led the fight against annexation when it was up for a vote there at the November election.

"Why not be a good neighbor?" his letter asks Medford residents. "Contact your city councilman and tell him to do the decent thing and allow an outside area that is in dire need of sanitation to hook up to the city sewer line that runs close by."

THE policy in question was adopted by the city some years ago, after many unhappy experiences proved it to be necessary. It may, on the face of it, appear to be a bit cold blooded, but city after city has been forced into it, and the rule is almost universal by now.

It is necessary, in the first place, to protect residents of the community, who paid for installation of the improvements with their tax dollars, and whose property values furnish the guarantee for their maintenance and operation.

Sewers, water mains, paved streets, curbs and gutters, street lights — all these cost money, lots of it. If they were to be provided to areas outside the city limits, the city has no guarantee they can or will be paid for.

IT IS, of course, true that the city limits are merely lines on a map, and that we really are all members of the larger community. But in a very real sense, the city limits are valid lines of demarcation between those who have city improvements and pay for them, and those who do not have them, but want them — often without the added responsibility and tax costs that go with living inside the city.

If a city administration is to be effective it MUST, first and foremost, fulfill its obligation to its own residents. That is its sole reason for existence.

We share the concern of the residents of the Berrydale area with their sanitation problem, because, for reasons of health, it is everyone's problem. But we cannot agree that, after the problem has grown to staggering proportions, the city should come rushing to the rescue, lending its credit, its services and its facilities without the assurance of the solid foundation that only property values provide.

THE letter quoted above in effect accuses Medford of being a bad neighbor.

Think about the contrast between the two annexation proposals at the November election. Berrydale voted against annexation. In effect, it rejected the city's invitation to join. Grandview-Kenwood approved it. The city accepted the verdict of the voters in each case.

As a result, Berrydale's problem is worse than ever. But Grandview-Kenwood early next month will become part of the city, and orderly development will follow its natural course. And, mind you, this is costing Medford and its residents money. But it was felt that the overall good of the community was best served in this way.

This is not the action of a "bad neighbor." And the invitation is still good. It was the voters in Berrydale that closed the door. It's up to them to knock again, if that's what they want — E.A.

Visitor from Space

If a recent dispatch from London is correct, it will be possible to see a genuine comet this spring — the second one visible to the naked eye since the last visit of Halley's comet in 1910.

It should be quite a show. The story says it will be the brightest object in the sky save only the sun and moon, and that it should be visible in daylight, unless it changes its apparent course. At present it can only be seen with a strong telescope, but as it approaches the earth it will get bigger and brighter.

AT ITS closest approach, it is estimated it will be some 30 million miles from the earth, or only about one-third of the distance from here to the sun. This is expected to be by the end of April.

Comets are not particularly rare, and astronomers see up to a dozen or so a year through their instruments. But one visible to the naked eye is a rarity. Up until a few hundred years ago, they were the subjects of both awe and superstition. In 1456, a large comet scared the daylight out of the residents of Europe, and a prayer to be saved from "the Devil, the Turk and the comet" was added to many church services.

The distinguishing mark of a comet is its tail, which may be up to 100 million miles in length, but is so nebulous that it could be compressed into a very small space. The tails do not extend backward in the comet's path, but away from the sun, even when the comet is going away from the sun, apparently "pushed" that way by the energy of sunlight.

WE HOPE this comet (named Arend Roland for the Belgian astronomer who found it) follows its present course and pays us a visit. If it doesn't, we might have to wait for the next visit of Halley's comet, scheduled for 1985.

But there's always the chance that one will show up without advance warning. They are the farthest-traveling members of the solar family, swinging billions of miles into space in the journey around the sun. — E.A.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE INTENSIFIED COLD WAR

The President was asked at his press conference by Mr. Robert J. Donovan, of the New York Herald Tribune, whether, as compared with the Geneva conference in 1955, there is a "marked hardening of relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, an intensification of the cold war."

The President, quite evidently for diplomatic reasons, replied that he really could not say.

There is, however, no doubt at all that relations with the Soviet Union have taken a sharp turn for the worse. The turn has come since the autumn, and is directly traceable to the two crises which occurred almost simultaneously in October — the one in Eastern Europe and the other in the Middle East. The spirit of Geneva rested at the bottom on a mutual understanding not to alter the status quo by force. Each of the two crises of the autumn was an upheaval of the status quo. The one upheaval touched the vital interests of the Soviet Union, the other the vital interests of Western Europe and the western world.

THE East European upheaval, which reached a climax in the Hungarian rebellion, threatened the whole position of the Soviet Union in Europe. Seen from Moscow, it threatened to create, as the saying goes, a vacuum of power, which would probably be filled by anti-Russian governments. In the face of this very real threat, the Soviet government, with its military chiefs setting the pace, reversed the liberating policy of anti-Stalinism. It crushed the Hungarian rebellion, and asserted its overriding authority in the whole area. A measure of its success is the Polish election last week where the defense of Poland against the Hungarian treatment was believed to depend upon proving to the Russians that Poland is both Communist and loyal to the Soviet Union.

In this East European crisis there was submerged, perhaps for some time to come, the hope of an accommodation between the Soviet Union and the West. For that hope rested on the possibility that Russia would accept generally all over Eastern Europe some variant of the neutralism which prevails in Austria, Finland and Yugoslavia. The Hungarian crisis seems to have convinced the Kremlin that if in Eastern Europe they relax their domination, they may lose all their influence.

We may say that, as a result, the Soviet Union has filled the vacuum by reasserting its own domination. As this means that an East-West accommodation has become much more difficult, the cold war is intensified. But the Soviet Union has re-established its authority inside its orbit.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

After eleven days of balloting, in which the lines on both sides held firm, the deadlock in the Oregon state senate has been broken by the election (which was unanimous in the final vote) of Democratic Senator Boyd Overhulse of Madras as senate president.

The net result is to give the Democrats (who control the house decisively) control of the senate's important committees. It puts them in a strong position to carry out Governor Holmes' program if his program is such as to appeal to enough Republicans to gain a majority vote in the senate — whose membership is divided evenly, 15 Republicans and 15 Democrats.

If the senate's 15 Republicans should stand flat and firm against the governor's program of legislation — which they are unlikely to do unless it should take a shape that violated all their fundamental convictions — they could block it by failure to pass it in the senate. To become law, any bill must have the approval of both houses.

AN INTERESTING question: Has the long deadlock over the election of a senate president done the state of Oregon harm.

Personally, I doubt it. It has, of course, consumed eleven days of the senate's time. But, meanwhile, the house has been going ahead with its business. The most important business of the 1957 Oregon legislature is to enact a tax program that in the fairest manner possible will provide the money to meet the appropriations that the legislature makes to carry on the state's business and to pay for the services that the legislature decides should be provided by the state.

All tax bills must originate in the house. So, it seems probable, the essential business of the house has been going ahead without much interruption. At least that is the way that it should have been.

ANOTHER interesting question: WHY long deadlock?

I don't know. But I suspect the fact that the president of the senate is next in line of succession in the event that the office of governor in Oregon becomes vacant for any reason had something to do with it.

Senator Pearson, against whose choice as president of the senate the 15 Republicans stood so stubbornly firm, leans strongly toward New Deal Democratic philosophies if he had been elected president of the senate, he would have become governor if a vacancy in the governorship had occurred.

That could account for the opposition to him by the 15 Republican members of the 30-member Oregon senate. Senator Overhulse, although relatively little known outside his own district, has a reputation as a clear, able thinker with more or less middle-of-the-road views, so far as his political views have been disclosed.

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LOOKED at broadly, the Middle Eastern upheaval has meant the collapse of the British power, and this carries with it the threat that almost the whole region might turn against the West. The Eisenhower Doctrine is an effort to reassert, not western authority which is gone, but a modicum of Western influence. Though Britain and France made a clumsy try, the West has not done in the Middle East what the Russians have done in Eastern Europe. The West has not reasserted its authority by force. The Eisenhower doctrine is merely an assertion of the American presence in the Middle East, and an attempt to do something with the Arab states by a mixture of prestige, persuasion and inducements.

During the autumn crisis the Soviet Union was able to isolate and insulate Eastern Europe against any form of outside intervention. The U.N. has been impotent, and its impotence has been advertised to the world by the noise of its many resounding resolutions. The Middle East, on the contrary, has not been isolated and insulated. The great fact about the Middle East is that Russia, with strong support in the United Nations, is able to move actively to counteract the efforts which the President means to make to maintain Western influence in the area.

THERE is no use underestimating the diplomatic force of the warning against allowing bases for nuclear weapons, which was issued in Moscow this week. This warning is addressed to the key countries in the great semi-circle which extends from Japan and Okinawa through Iran and Turkey to Western Europe. The warning consists of a reminder to these exposed countries that in case of war, unless they are military neutrals, they will be defenseless targets for Soviet missiles. This is a powerful argument for neutralism, and it is not easy to see how the Administration proposes to deal with that argument.

Yet it is no exaggeration to say that the issue of neutralism is the paramount issue in the whole world that lies close to the Soviet Union. (Copyright, 1957, New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

U.P. Correspondents Forecast Headlines

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Slowdown for Dulles? Washington insiders say Secretary of State John Foster Dulles may start to take things easier soon. Ever since his operation for cancer, he has kept up the fast pace he set for himself when he took office. But now his intimates are urging him to delegate to his associates some of the many chores he has insisted on handling personally. Especially, they want him to stop making so many exhausting flights to far parts of the world. Dulles will be 69 on Feb. 25.

Pole To Pole Don't be surprised if the Russians attempt a round-the-world flight — by way of the North and South Poles — to match last week's non-stop world flight by American Air Force planes. London experts say they can do it with their four-jet Bison bombers. The Bisons are credited with a range of 7,100 miles or more. They could be refueled by tanker planes based on friendly countries and in the Antarctic, where a Soviet scientific mission is stationed.

Inside Monaco Word comes from Monte Carlo that even hardened news men blushed at the intimate details they received on the birth of Princess Grace's baby. One of the attending doctors gave an hour-by-hour account from the moment the Princess's labor pains started, with nothing left out. Some reporters cabled the facts to their home offices "for information" — but so far they haven't seen print.

Aloha! President Eisenhower has asked Congress again to grant statehood to Hawaii. If it does so, Washington says, the President is a sure bet to go to Honolulu for the statehood ceremony.

Demo Leaders Expect Doctrine Approval Washington — (UP) — Democratic leaders expect President Eisenhower's controversial Middle East doctrine to be approved by Congress without substantial change sometime in February, it was learned Saturday.

But Democratic disenchantment with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles' conduct of foreign policy seems certain to touch off a fullscale examination of policies not only in the Middle East but in other world trouble spots.

The House Foreign Affairs committee, in a formal report Saturday on the Eisenhower Middle East resolution, urged the House to approve it as a blunt warning to Russia that the United States will use force if necessary to subjugate the Middle East.

About 24 per cent of all retail sales in the U.S. today are automotive.

Allied Defenses in Europe and Middle East Undergoing Changes

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The Allied defense set-up is undergoing a radical change in both Western Europe and the Middle East.

The change in Europe is marked by the visit of British Defense Secretary Duncan Sandys to Washington and the appointment of a German general as commander of American, British, French and West German troops under the North Atlantic alliance.

In the Middle East, of course, the change is marked by the Eisenhower doctrine under which the United States would take prime responsibility in that big area for defense against Communist aggression.

Sandys' job is to outline to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson the policy of Prime Minister Macmillan.

This policy is to reduce expenditure on armaments drastically and to base British defense on guided missiles and nuclear weapons.

The appointment of West German Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel to command what is called the Central European area of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization means that increasing emphasis is going to be put on West Germany's role in the defense of Western Europe.

Drastic Reductions Planned Both the United States and Britain plan drastic reductions of their forces in Germany, which would be the first line of defense in event of a war with Soviet Russia in that part of the world. Most of France's NATO troops already have been sent to Algeria.

West Germany is just really getting started on its rearmament program.

The first of 100,000 draftees for the West German Army have started enrolling and undergoing physical examination.

The West German Air Force is now forming. It is planned to set up first-line Air Force units in 1959.

It is now quite clear that in the Middle East the United States, under the Eisenhower doctrine, would replace Britain and France as the chief Western barrier against Communist penetration.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles told a congressional committee last Friday that British and French troops would be a handicap to the United States in the Middle East. He explained that the Arab countries were hostile to Britain and France because of their recent invasion of the Suez Canal Zone, among other things.

Turkish Help Essential But it seems increasingly likely that Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan may play an important part in the new defense line-up.

These countries are the Moslem members of the Baghdad alliance against Red aggression.

Britain is the fifth member. The United States, which sponsored the Baghdad alliance, cooperates with its members. It has refused to join the pact outright. Now, it seems increasingly possible that if the United States does not join the alliance, it will seek the cooperation of the four Moslem countries in making the Eisenhower doctrine effective.

Turkey's cooperation, especially, seems essential. Turkey, which like Iran has a long frontier opposite the Soviet Union, also has the biggest and best army in the whole Middle East. Its influence is great throughout the Moslem world and it is a staunch friend of the United States.

WHAT CONGRESS WILL DO Washington — The unpredictable almost always happens in each session of Congress, which may make what follows rather amusing reading a few months from now. Yet here, for what it is worth, is what those in the best position to judge believe the 85th Congress will do — and will not do — in the coming session.

The "Eisenhower Doctrine" will pass more or less intact. A great many legislators on both sides of the aisle thoroughly dislike the whole business, especially the open-ended \$200 million Middle Eastern aid fund.

A vote for foreign aid in any form is increasingly politically risky these days, and the kind of blank check the President has asked for is especially risky. Yet the risks involved in not giving the President what he wants are even greater. The President will therefore get what he wants, perhaps with a few strings attached, and after the Democrats have given Secretary Dulles a painful going-over.

There will be the annual row about the defense program, and Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson will also experience a painful going-over. The Air Force budget may again get a token increase. Yet partly because there is no political mileage in bucking Gen. Eisenhower on the defense issue, and partly because Congress is simply not equipped to make defense policy, the Administration program will go through without real change.

THE big row of the session will be, of course, about civil rights. Both Democrats and Republicans have read the election returns from the areas with heavy Negro voting populations, the former with dismay, the latter with delight. There is thus for the first time in both parties a majority which really wants to vote for some sort of civil rights legislation.

It is therefore being generally predicted that the President's civil rights program will pass in some form, despite the certainty of a Southern filibuster.

THERE will be new immigration legislation, but a stopgap bill favoring the Hungarian refugees is more probable than a real rewriting of the McCarran Act. There will be some legislation dealing with the drought crisis in the Southwest, but again stopgap action is more probable than an attempt to deal with the basic problem which is turning vast areas in the United States into desert. Finally, despite Treasury Secretary George Humphrey's cry from the heart, there will be no important reduction in the budget.

All in all, the outlook is for a rather routine session, essentially because there are few domestic issues, other than civil rights, which really stir the voters' emotions, while the Congress is progressively losing real control over defense and foreign policy. But there are sure to be surprises too, simply because there always are.

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Lovers Get Together

GEO. N. TAYLOR Our in the hill-section of N-W Oregon, a young girl was dying of T.B. She had never been in touch with church folks or Sunday School nor Bible people of any kind. A New Testament came into her hands and this she read constantly. Toward the end of her days came a great weakness but she kept to her Testament. Then came her last moment. She raised up in bed, held out her hands and cried — "Jesus I'm coming." So they met for eternity — the girl who came to believe in Christ and Christ, her Eternal Lover. For — "The Son of Man is come to save that which was lost." — Mt 11:18 — Adv.

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

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