

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune... Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

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

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. 29, 1947 (Wednesday) Representatives of 19 Medford churches meet with Dr. Harry Munro today in First Presbyterian church in preparation for evangelism program.

20 YEARS AGO: Jan. 29, 1937 (Friday) Frank DeSousa announces ticket sales for annual president's birthday ball tomorrow are better than ever.

30 YEARS AGO: Jan. 29, 1927 (Saturday) Attendance at Medford High school is 814 this year compared to 466 last year.

40 YEARS AGO: Jan. 29, 1917 (Monday) Annual meeting of Southern Oregon Poultry association held at public market was largest ever held in Jackson county.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. School slates were first manufactured in the U.S. near the Delaware river (1827), in which state?
2. Which two states were once part of Oregon Territory?
3. Bible: "When the Lord passed through the land of Egypt" did He "smite" the Egyptian first born of "man" only?

"Horatio at the Bridge"

In youth our greatest hero next to "Deerfoot" was that gent "Horatio" who "kept the bridge." As Lord Macaulay stated in the "Lays of Ancient Rome":

"And how can man die better Than facing fearful odds, For the ashes of his fathers, And the temples of his Gods?"

It is undoubtedly a far cry POETICALLY, from the "Lays of Ancient Rome" and Lord Macaulay to Senator Fulbright of Arkansas and the Congressional Record. But it is not so far POLITICALLY.

At any rate when the Arkansas senator, declared that he would vote against the Eisenhower declaration regarding the Mid East, unless Secretary of State Dulles first issued a "White Paper" explaining it, we did think of him approvingly as a political "Horatio at the bridge," fighting against overwhelming odds, but not flinching from what he regarded as his duty, and without even the support of his own party leaders, slugging it out, regardless of the political consequences to himself.

WE LIKED that spirit. We still do.

And Senator Fulbright had a case. Recently returned from a trip to Europe, and shocked by the loss of American prestige abroad, he maintained that when the administration asked that congress SHARE in the responsibility of taking such drastic action in the Mid-East, as suggested, it should also SHARE with the congress, information which had warranted it.

He said he didn't know what had happened, and he did not believe any one outside of the state and executive departments did know. Before the congress, therefore, handed over a "blank check" for \$200,000,000, and gave the green light for military action (if necessary) he thought the congress which controls Uncle Sam's money bags SHOULD know, what had changed the situation "over there" so completely.

THE Arkansas senator did not say, but he must have known that the one big change in the situation is what happened in this country on November 6. That day the presidential campaign ended with a landslide vote of confidence for President Eisenhower. Therefore and thereafter the need for misrepresenting the situation, particularly in the Mid-East no longer existed. So overnight, so to speak, the picture in that part of the world, particularly in and near the Suez, changed officially from one of perfect serenity, sweetness and light, to one of "doom and gloom," the transformation being so abrupt that even some of the President's strong supporters were puzzled by it.

But with the President's personal popularity and national prestige raised by this avalanche of votes to even greater heights than before, what could they, or anyone else, DO about it?

The answer, of course, is, nothing. Nothing effective at least. All Secretary of State Dulles had to do with the heeklers and doubters, was to ask—as he did somewhat plaintively—"Don't you TRUST the President?"

That did it! Of course they trust him, as do an overwhelming majority of the people. As the polls conducted by "C.B.S." showed so clearly, however, not one out of ten of the rank and file knew what the Eisenhower doctrine was or is, but if "Ike" was for it they are for it too.

One woman voter—we believe it was in Portland—in response to the doctrine inquiry, replied:

"If Roosevelt is for it, it must be ok."

She didn't even know who is President! Hardly a typical example, of course. But the poll did show an appalling absence of information and understanding on the part of the American electorate as to what the "shooting is all about."

SENATOR Fulbright obviously does not share this ignorance or blind faith.

In his interview over "Face the Nation" on Sunday, he was careful to point out, that he is not seeking the downfall of Secretary of State Dulles, or necessarily any repudiation of the Eisenhower doctrine. He admitted he might, with adequate information provided, be in favor of both. But he wants the information FIRST.

Such a request appears reasonable enough. For if there is any great URGENCY in the matter, as far as any overt-action by Russia is concerned, no evidence to that effect from any source has been presented, so a natural assumption would seem to be no such evidence exists.

However, "evidence" in such a situation of mass infatuation is not required.

At last report Senator Fulbright is still holding the bridge, however, single-handed, but unlike Horatio he is, we fear, doomed to defeat.

THERE are just too many guns against him. Not only is the elephant in full cry across that bridge, but the donkey is refusing to use its powerful rear batteries in defense of him.

The Arkansas senator is too smart—he has one of the highest "I.Q.'s" in the entire congress—not to realize this, but he has too much integrity and determination of character to quit a cause he believes to be right, simply because he doubts his ability to win it. So there he is—or was at last report—slugging it out. If he can't get the information before the declaration is oked, he may be able to get it afterward.

At any rate we wish him luck. He is the type of senator we like, and we only regret there are not more of that type in both houses of the Congress. The country needs them!—R.W.R.

France's Algerian Problem Near Showdown, in Africa and U.N.

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent



The Algerian dispute is approaching a showdown both in the United Nations and on the spot in French North Africa. Among the issues involved are France's future relations with its 847,500-square-mile Algerian possession.

France's relations with the United States. By demand of "anti-colonial" Asian and African nations, the U.N. is to start debate this week—probably Wednesday—on the demands of Algerian nationalists for complete independence.

In anticipation of the debate, Algerian rebels have ordered an eight-day general strike throughout the country.

French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau is in New York to lead the French U.N. delegation during discussion of Algeria.

Premier Guy Mollet has ordered Pineau to give the facts, as France sees them, of the Algerian problem.

But France will not argue about it. It will not seek to justify its Algerian policy and it will deny the competence of the U.N. to intervene in what it regards as a purely internal question.

The U.N. can take no real action. But France would regard an unfavorable vote as a direct affront.

In a statement of policy made in Paris on Jan. 9, Mollet said that the first essential was that the rebels order a cease-fire in the revolt which broke out Nov. 1, 1954.

Within three months after a cease-fire, Mollet said, France will hold a free election aimed at giving equal rights, and a great measure of home rule, to Algeria's 8.3 million Moslems and 1.2 million Frenchmen. But Mollet announced:

"France will never abandon Algeria." The French government has gone to extraordinary lengths

to strengthen its position for the U.N. debate and the vote which is expected to follow it. Mollet sent Pineau to Washington earlier this month to try to persuade Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to support France.

Dulles failed to give the desired assurance. Mollet also called in to his Paris office the diplomatic envoys of more than 30 U.N. countries to try to line them up on France's side.

If France lost Algeria, after losing Indochina and giving independence to Morocco and Tunisia, which flank Algeria on the west and east, its position as a world power would be threatened.

A new angle of the Algerian situation is that France has high hopes that it can supply all of its oil needs within 15 years from fields in the Sahara Desert, mostly in Algeria. It has launched a \$714 million five-year plan to develop the oil resources.

Work of Lobbyists Little Known to Most

Washington—(CQ)—Just what is a lobbyist and what does he do in an average working day? If you don't know, you probably have lots of company. A 1949 survey indicated 45 per cent of the people in the U.S. never heard of the word "lobbyist"; 25 per cent thought lobbyists exerted a bad influence on Congress; 15 per cent said they served a useful purpose; and 15 per cent had no opinion.

To many, the word "lobbyist" connotes a shifty-eyed character who fast-talks a Congressman into doing special favors in exchange for votes or cash. Congress defines a lobbyist as any "person who shall engage himself for consideration for the purpose of attempting to influence the passage or defeat of any legislation" by Congress.

The late Sen. James A. Reed (D-Mo.) once said "a lobbyist is anyone who opposes legislation I want. A patriot is anyone who supports me."

Lobbyists—who prefer to be called legislative representatives—represent groups of people or organizations ranging from the National Assn. of Manufacturers to the AFL-CIO to the Active-Retired Lighthouse Service Employees Assn.

Protect Employer Interest: It's their job to present the views of their employers to Congress, to see the interests of their employers helped and not hurt by legislation Congress passes. As such, lobbyists often are called the "Third House of Congress."

Backgrounds and techniques of individual lobbyists vary about as much as do the groups they represent, but those of George D. Riley of the AFL-CIO are an example. Riley is one of five AFL-CIO lobbyists at the national federation level.

An affable Missourian, Riley came to the AFL-CIO after 13 years spent reporting on the old Washington Times-Herald and a year each as operations director of the Government Employees Council and staff director of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

His day generally begins at AFL-CIO headquarters on the other side of the park across from the White House where he reads four morning newspapers, giving special attention to political news. He also catches up on office communications and dictates a few letters concerning legislation member unions are interested in.

His next stop is Capitol Hill, about 15 blocks from his office, where he calls on Members of Congress. Appointments usually are made in advance. Grooms New Members: On this visit at the beginning of a new Congress, Riley introduced himself to freshman Congressmen, saying, as he did in one office, "I just came by to say hello and let you know we'd be glad to help you out on any problems that you may run into in our field."

The conversation worked around to legislation that soon would be coming up in Congress, and Riley explained the AFL-CIO position. In one office, Riley did more listening than talking. The Congressman wondered aloud why the AFL-CIO was not protesting imports that were causing unemployment in the Congressman's district.

He checked in at the Senate subcommittee investigating the progress of the national highway program. Riley said one of his main concerns was making sure labor was not blamed by industry witnesses for delaying the program without getting in an answer. Several committee members were primed to ask

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

MOSCOW EVENINGS



Moscow—The embassy was one of the monstrous former palaces of Moscow sugar millionaires which the Soviet government considers appropriate for the more important foreign representatives here.

The setting was therefore vast rooms of wildly clashing styles positively writhing with carved marble and molded stucco and gilded and frescoed ornaments. Against this fantastic background, the little party of Westerners seemed slightly out of place. Yet the two ambassadors talked shrewdly about the Soviet economy. The food and the champagne were delicious.

Altogether, it was rather like a particularly civilized picnic in the middle of a movie set left over from the earlier period of Cecil B. de Mille.

Back at the hotel, a French newspaper man and an Italian colleague were waiting for a nightcap. Both were rather typical European intellectuals, bearing in their different ways the scars of Europe's agony in the last war. The Italian, who had been a pupil of Benedetto Croce, proposed as a topic the application of the Soviet Union of Croce's dictum that history is merely the story of human freedom.

WERE the faint stirrings already discernible here the hopeful precursors of a hopeful evolution, which might take many decades but would end with a good result? Or would the iron silence of the night of the soul soon again descend upon this brave and vital people? The verdict, when the Frenchman went to bed at last, was on the whole in favor of a better human future.

By then the big party some Polish students were giving next door had reached a roaring climax, and Alfredo, the Italian, suggested joining the fun. The Polish hosts were already leaving, but Mirko and Jan, two officials of a Czechoslovak economic ministry on detached service in Moscow, had taken firm possession of the piano.

Mirko, an ex-bourgeois who must have been a bit uncomfortable during the attack on "rootless cosmopolitans" was a superb pianist with a repertoire of French songs borrowed—how long ago!—from Yvette Gilloret. Jan was a tall, slender, powerful fellow with a great shock of dark hair, who rather strangely wore the tweed coat and slacks

of an American college boy and sang the old Czech anti-Austrian songs with resonant passion.

The little smiling waiter had the Russian weakness for music. So the doors were shortly closed; more drinks appeared; and the waiter contributed "Volga, Volga" to the concert. The happy singing went on, for hours in an atmosphere of easy, natural intimacy, "proving," as Alfredo remarked not absolutely logically, "that the human race will be perfectly all right if only governments will let the human race alone." Even after that, there was a long political argument with Mirko in the bleak stairwell of the hotel, in which Mirko suddenly sounded less like a human being than political gramophone record.

IF these trivia are worth recording, which is doubtful, it is only because they suggest the violent and startling contrasts of a visit to Moscow. Foreigners here are insulated, and the insulation is all the more complete if you are a temporary visitor lapped in the luxury which In- tourist most efficiently provides. Such a visitor must largely accept the judgment of more expert and permanent foreign observer of the Soviet Union. And the most brilliant of these has said that his task is "like psychoanalyzing the actors in a play after watching them on the stage."

You elbow your way into the crowded, dreary shops. You trail behind the patient, cheerful queues of soldiers and young people who start at the Kremlin treasures in popteyed wonder. You watch the hurrying, bundled-up crowds in the streets, and you note the marks their hard lives leave on most of them. But you cannot get through to them, except in sudden flashes of human self-revelation which come when you least expect them.

IF you are lucky enough, take a lovely Swedish Anna out to dinner. Anna is superbly tall, charmingly fine boned and beautifully high-colored; and when she walks into a dining room full of rather drab people seeking escape in an evening of expensive luxury, they respond to her as they might respond to the sudden, delightful but incredible appearance of a bird of paradise.

Or fall into conversation with the demobilized officer at the next table, who still wears his shabby, insignia-less uniform. Hear the note of pride in his voice, when he apologizes for only knowing a few words of German, such as "hands up." Or watch the look on Mirko's face when you remind him that 1917 was not only the year of the October Revolution, but also the year when President Wilson's plan for an independent Czechoslovakia.

From such trifles you gather a not unimportant truth, that a man may think the Soviet system as inhuman as you please, but that this mysterious system is still inhabited by extremely human beings. (Copyright 1957, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

10 Million Kids Said 'Short Changed' by Shortage in Schools

By LOUIS CASSELS United Press Correspondent

Washington—(U.P.)—At least 10 million American kids are being short-changed on their education because of the nation's schoolroom shortage.

That is the "conservative" estimate of education officials here. It is based on surveys by the U. S. Office of Education, the National Education Assn. and other agencies.

These surveys show that at least 840,000 children, mostly in the primary grades, are attending public schools in shifts this year. They are on half-day or other part-time class schedules.

Another 5.7 million elementary school children are trying to learn how to read, spell and multiply in classrooms that have 35 or more students in them. To say that 35 children of this age "overcrowd" a classroom and make teaching difficult is, in the opinion of educators, a massive understatement. Thirty is considered a maximum for effective teaching and many experts favor 20 or less.

Many Schools Dilapidated: Finally, upwards of 3.5 million children are attending schools which are so old as to be dilapidated and, in some cases dangerous. Nearly a fifth of all U.S. schools are more than 50 years old; some in use are close to 100 years old. These schools lack the facilities for ordinary comfort, let alone the use of modern educational techniques.

This is the situation that President Eisenhower wants Congress to relieve with a four-year \$2.2 billion federal aid program. The roots of the present school room crisis go all the way back to the depression of the early 1930's. In those hard times, the school districts had trouble raising enough tax money to pay teacher salaries, to say nothing of putting up fine new schools.

Restricted Use of Materials: By the time the economy began to snap back, World War II was upon us, and the government restricted use of scarce materials for "non-essential" projects such as new schools.

By the end of the war, the nation had taken a 15-year holiday from school construction. The states started out in 1946-47 with a modest building program—9,000 classrooms in all—mainly aimed at replacing some of the older prewar buildings which were about to fall down.

Then the baby boom hit. Post-war birth rates soared, and although school districts sharply increased their construction outlays each year, the new buildings were never quite enough to take care of the tremendous influx of new students.

In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

Troubled world note: More than 80,000 Moslems have stormed through Karachi (capital of Pakistan) burning edifices of Prime Minister Nehru of India clashing with police.

The demonstrations protested India's formal ANNEXATION today of Southern Kashmir.

WHAT's is all about? It's a long story. We can only brief it here.

WHEN British India gained its independence from Britain a decade ago, it was divided into Mohammedan Pakistan and Hindu India—the reason being that the Mohammedans and the Hindus couldn't get along with each other. So the two independent states were set up—Pakistan to be Mohammedan-ruled and India to be Hindu-ruled.

That is where Kashmir comes in. Kashmir is heavily Mohammedan, but by a dynastic freak it was ruled by a Hindu maharaja. Having supreme power, he attached his princely state to Hindu India.

There was a terrific ruckus over it, and a lot of shooting. The ruckus has continued over most of the past ten years. It got into the United Nations, which called some years ago for a free election to let the PEOPLE of Kashmir decide whether they will belong to Pakistan or to India.

Only two days ago, the U.N. called AGAIN for free elections to let the people of Kashmir decide who was to govern them.

NEHRU's India refused to permit the issue to be settled by a vote of the people concerned, and on Friday FORMALLY ANNEXED the two-thirds of Kashmir it has been controlling since the dispute began.

WHY does that interest US? Well, it gives us an interesting slant on this man Nehru, who has been posing as the Great Anti-Colonialist. According to him, it was terrible when Britain ruled India. It was terrible when The Netherlands (Holland) ruled Indonesia.

ion in regard to a highway through Medford. Why not drop the rails of the S.P. ten feet and go under the city? Everett Acklin, Box 233, Ashland, Ore.

The Law of Compensation: To the Editor: I see by the morning's paper a man's life was endangered by getting his foot caught in the railroad tracks. How safe he would have been had it been the Southern Pacific. About two months ago I broke an axle on the Fourth st. crossing in Medford. I went back the following Saturday and got my car. You have asked us our opin-

Communications: Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Portland Freshmen Placed on Probation

Portland—(U.P.)—More than four out of 10 freshmen students at Portland State College were put on probation because of low grades at the end of the fall quarter, officials said today.

Dr. Howard Impeccoven, registrar, called the figure "exceptionally large." Some 603 of the 1378 freshmen were on the probationary list.

When it comes to a question of who will run the rich state of Kashmir—the historic Vale of Kashmir, where the cashmere shawls and the original and only genuine cashmere cloth come from—he refuses to permit the people of Kashmir to decide in a free election whether they will go with Pakistan or with India and steps in and ANNEXES two-thirds of the country.

After that, I can't help the feeling that if we took Nehru's shoes off we'd find that inside them are feet of clay.

IT IS hard to escape the conclusion that in the beginning Nehru was all right. One can't help admiring his long fight to free India from foreign rule. If he has changed—as his Kashmir business suggests—what has happened to him? This must be the answer: He has been corrupted by TOO MUCH POWER. Too much power is apt to ruin anybody.

TALK ADDS TOLLS: Niles, Mich.—(U.P.)—The more Harry McDowl, Greenfield, Ind., talked Monday, the more expensive his terms became. Justice of the Peace Joseph Loufined McDowl \$15 for speeding, added \$15 for telling the arresting officer "I hope you get a belly full of lead," and then told him to hand over \$15 more for protesting to him about it. He made McDowl pay \$43.00 more for court costs.

Why, he repeated over and over, the British and the Dutch imposed their rulership on unwilling people BY FORCE! Such things mustn't be permitted! The people concerned must be allowed to run their own affairs in their own way.

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Counsel with Mr. Insurance - FRED BRENNAN Phone 2-4940 A NAME OR A NUMBER? When you purchase insurance from a local independent agent or broker you receive value far beyond the terms of the policy. You gain an extended business relationship with a TRAINED, EXPERIENCED INSURANCE ADVISOR who acts as your personal representative. MEDFORD INSURANCE AGENCY

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