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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. 31, 1947 (Friday)

The "Hire a Vet" drive here is producing good results, according to M. E. "Bud" Fisher, field assistant of the veterans employment service.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: According to well established Applegate district lore, the meat of a hog butchered in the dark of the moon, will curl up at the edges when fried.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 31, 1937 (Sunday)

Jackson county completes Red Cross flood relief quota with total of \$2,752.82, according to George T. Frey, county chairman.

Plans for continuing the eradication of blight and disease in deserted orchards are considered by Jackson county court.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 31, 1927 (Monday)

Southern Pacific gives consent of constructing a grade crossing at Sixth st. over the railroad tracks, according to Mayor O. O. Alenderfer.

A speech, "Thrill in Business," is given by A. J. Crose at meeting of Jackson Parent Teacher's association.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 31, 1917 (Wednesday)

Germany serves notice upon all neutrals that restrictions on Naval warfare have been removed and that ships will be sunk regardless of nationality or cargo in barred zones.

Shortage of fish in upper Rogue is due more to lack of screens in irrigation ditches than to commercial fishing, states J. C. Sitken, inventor of Sitken screen.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Was the first telescope used in the U.S. (1830) set up at Harvard, Yale, or Princeton College?

2. Pietro Mascagni's best known opera is C.....-a R.....-a.

3. Bible: Who said, "Saul, Saul, why persecutest thou me?"

4. What is the name for the science of animals?

5. Does "quid pro quo" mean something for nothing, or value received?

6. Wilmington is the capital of which state?

7. Which famous explorer was known as the "Admiral of the Ocean Seas"?

8. The mass trial of World War II arch criminals was held at which city in Germany?

9. Is the word "stand" colloquialism?

10. Fit in the name of the flower: "Fresh as a" — what?

Answers: 1. Yale (1830). 2. Cavalleria Rusticana. 3. Jesus. 4. Zoology. 5. Something for something (value received). 6. No state. It is the chief city of Delaware. 7. Christopher Columbus. 8. Nuernburg. 9. Yes. 10. "Daisy."

Another "Ify" Question

The photogravure section of last Sunday's Oregonian features a lengthy symposium entitled "What's ahead for the Republican party in Oregon."

Robert C. Notson the paper's capable managing editor acted as "M.C." while the panel consisted of such prominent and law abiding Republicans as Robert T. Mautz, state national committeeman; State Senator Rudie Wilhelm Jr.; and the primary opponent of former Governor Douglas McKay for a seat in the US Senate (later his ardent supporter against Senator Morse), Philip S. Hitchcock.

As remarked it is a lengthy offering, too lengthy to be adequately summarized in this space,—or anywhere else we imagine.

But the main point made was that the future of the Grand Old Party in this state looks cheery and bright, IF the Republicans get smart (like the Democrats,) and instead of going into a campaign of high-powered propaganda and expert salesmanship only a few weeks before the election, conduct a campaign approximately the year around. This should be done not with the old-school stand-pat type of candidates but with a new school,—young, "zealous and articulate."

WELL there is undoubtedly something to be said for this diagnosis, particularly in the direction of selecting better qualified and more energetic candidates. But it seems to this department that the main cause of the Democratic victories in the state last November has been overlooked in this offering, namely:—not only the superior calibre of the candidates but WHAT THEY STOOD FOR.

THERE were many sneering remarks made by the Republican campaigners about the Morse slogan of placing "principle above party," the public welfare above private profit, conservation of natural resources state and national rather than exploitation by "Big Business." But it took more than sneers and smears to hide from the people of Oregon as a whole, the plain fact that by and large the Republican candidates McKay, Smith and Ellsworth DID represent the Old Guard astigmatism and the "backward look"; while the Democratic candidates DID represent a new group and a progressive and constructive FORWARD look.

THIS conflict in viewpoint and principle, became clearer and clearer as the campaign progressed, and the differing views regarding such issues as Hells Canyon, Al Sarena, and Public Power, became more and more apparent.

Probably the superior campaigning ability and persistence of the Democratic candidates did prove a factor, but as we see it, a minor one.

If the issues had been reversed and the personalities and political techniques of the candidates remained the same, our guess is the results would not have been materially different.

For the people of Oregon as a whole, wanted less partisanship and more principle in politics; they WANTED conservation rather than exploitation of our natural resources; and they wanted—and we believe STILL want—what only FEDERAL and multiple development of electric light and power can give—the MAXIMUM production at the LOWEST profitable rate, for the benefit of ALL the people.

Wanting these things, they naturally voted for the candidates and the party, they believed best calculated to give them.

That as we see it, is the main cause of what happened.

IT IS hardly necessary to add, however, the Republican trio in this symposium did not agree with any such diagnosis.

In fact Mr. Wilhelm at least, attributed the defeat of the Republican aspirants for congress to the fact they did not go along with the Eisenhower program, and the position of the Republicans will be greatly enhanced in 1958 if they do and show a greater solidarity behind the most popular President since the redoubtable "T.R."

THAT, we grant, is a new view point. We only wish Mr. Wilhelm had cited some facts to support his thesis.

In what direction, for example, did Messers McKay, Ellsworth and Smith, fail to follow the "We like Ike" line, and scorn any passage they could secure, on his ample coat-tails?

It would be interesting to know. Our recollection is the GOP candidates unitedly and enthusiastically supported and lauded "Ike" at every opportunity, while the Democratic candidates repeatedly took issue with the administration's program particularly regarding education, public power and conservation.

AT the close of the symposium, however, we must admit that as far as his loyalty to the Republican party and devotion to ex-Secretary of the Interior McKay would permit, Mr. Hitchcock gave unmistakable signs of a certain doubt and skepticism regarding the basic progressive principles of his party and its future in this state.

For example, in answer to questions by "MC" Notson, Mr. Hitchcock frankly admitted that regarding the "partnership plan" of the present administration, he thought "The Republicans came to regard it as a means of doing nothing rather than doing something," and as for the fact that as "new workers come into Oregon, become more prosperous and more settled they will tend to become more conservative and tend more to the Republican party," he somewhat

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

BEFORE A SIBERIAN JOURNEY

Moscow—As these words are written, this reporter's bags are packed for a long Siberian journey.



Joseph Alsop

The first Moscow chapter is ending; so this seems a good moment to try to sum up the first impressions, or rather to try to list the surprises, of an introduction to the Soviet scene.

These last two weeks have been the most interesting and awakening political experience which this reporter can remember in a very long time. Above all, the surprises have come thick and fast, succeeding one another with a rapidity at once bewildering and intensely stimulating.

There is the character of Russian architecture, for example. Who would have been prepared for something like the architecture of Palmyra—alien styles borrowed from a foreign culture, and made larger, heavier and more ornate and more grandiose to suit the taste of borrower? Or again, there is the character of official Soviet taste. Even after many warnings, who could expect to find a great nation apparently committed, in the year 1957, to the approximate standards of taste of a small German principality of the mid-Victorian era? Yet that is the taste which reigns here under the curious label of "Socialist realism."

THE charm and vitality of the people, wonderfully retained despite the hardness of their lives; the obstinate vigor of the Russian intelligentsia, which should have died in the grim years of Stalin; the intensity of most Russians' interest in the arts and the things of the mind, despite or perhaps because of their limited opportunities in these realms of experience—all these are other surprises in a long, astonishing list.

But that list's biggest, most significant, most perspective-changing item is unfortunately the hardest to pin down in words. Maybe the best way is to describe this central surprise as the discovery that, although the problems of this powerful Soviet society are wildly different from the problems of our Western society, they are very real problems for all that.

It sounds banal when put like that. It may also sound too reassuring; and it is well to remember that the Soviet leaders do not appear to have any current problem so urgent, so hard to solve and so likely to produce a weakening result as the crisis that now confronts the Western leaders in the Middle East. The central Soviet problem, which the wisest foreign observers regard as having a deeper importance than the unrest in Eastern Europe, is in fact a long term problem.

THE problem actually arises from the greatest single Soviet achievement. By great sacrifices, at fearful cost, the Soviet Union has now been raised to the level of a high technical society, with an industrial production surpassing the combined production of the two originators of the industrial revolution, Britain and Germany. As a high technical society, the Soviet Union may seem mal-formed and mis-shapen to our Western eyes. Consumer goods have been persistently slighted, and are being slighted today in favor of the kinds of industrial investment that increase the strength of the state rather than the comfort of the citizens. But this is now a high technical society all the same.

In political terms, that means two things. On the one hand, education on a wide scale has been essential. So the Russian people are no longer the dumb, compliant mass of illiterate peasants that the Soviet leaders inherited 40 years ago. The people now include a very large educated element who know about and hanker for broader horizons.

ON the other hand, precisely because the status of a high technical society has now been achieved here, the methods that were used to achieve this great result are no longer really workable. In the building phase, to

illogically praised the type of approach of President Eisenhower to this question and then added, quote:

"I think that as people get a stake in the economy they are interested in its conservation. But they are still going to be interested in progress and growth and development and meeting new situations as they come up. The type of approach that President Eisenhower has in that area will prosper and if the Republican party in Oregon adopts that kind of approach it will enlist the support of these people. If it DOESN'T it WON'T."

EDITOR Notson being a keen and sophisticated newspaper executive decided this was a good time to call it a day, and pursue such a line of reasoning no farther. So said he:

"Thanks very much I think that is a good note to close on." The Mail Tribune seconds the motion, it was, and is!—R.W.R.

put it crudely, it was possible to use the knout, as Stalin may be said to have done. But once it has been successfully built, this kind of society is too complex, too massive, too delicate in its inter-relationships, too full of ramifying chains of consequence, to be successfully managed with the knout alone.

Thus while the education necessarily given to the people has created a longing for broader horizons, the progress in the society itself has created a positive need of an even more important character. This is the need for more independence of judgment, more freedom of decision, more flexibility and more open communication at all levels of the Soviet managerial apparatus.

The Soviet leaders unquestionably launched the famous de-Stalinization campaign because they recognized the demand and the need too briefly and crudely set forth above. Almost equally unquestionably, they were surprised as everyone else by the uncomfortably dramatic response which followed. Hence the statue of Stalin is now being regilded in patches, and the patches are likely to get considerably bigger in the near future. Yet that will only obscure, and cannot permanently solve, the problem created for the Soviet leaders by their own success.

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Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of 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.

God Forbid

To the Editor: I am writing because of the proposed freeway. I hope that the citizens of Medford will fight this cruel measure of the highway commission to bring this awful thing through our city! Destroying people's homes and causing much suffering, especially for older people.

This is a very cruel and heartless measure. Are we living Russian, or some war-torn country that some dictator can command us to leave our homes so they can destroy them? May God forbid. Let them do their destructive work outside of Medford. If it should hurt the orchards, it is not as bad as hurting people. Let's get together and fight this thing. So God help us!

Mrs. Lydia Ehrke, 200 Tripp st., Medford, Ore.

Power and Responsibility

To the Editor: Reference your editorial, "Bad Neighbor" on Jan. 28.

Thank you for indicating the thinking behind the city's policy of not providing services to areas outside the city limits. May I point to the fallacies in that method of thinking?

Berrydale is not asking the city to provide it with city services. The Berrydale Sanitary District, formed under the laws of Oregon, is asking the city of Medford, who is furnishing a "Public Service," to perform the "Public Duty" and honor the agreement entered into between them in 1951 for the acceptance of district sewage for treatment by the city. The contract is good for ten years in case the city wishes to honor it. Matter of fact, a contract is not one of the requirements for obtaining a "Public Service."

Usually a city is not required to furnish public services outside of its limits, but—once it does then it takes on a public duty to provide that service to like persons without discrimination.

It is generally known, in a case of this kind, that when the need of the applicant is immediate, the person from whom he must ask for service has an unfair advantage if he is prone to take it. This is also true when the person has the only established service of the kind required. Proper weights and balances should be applied to even the scales.

I repeat again — the district does not ask the city for credit. It is willing and able to pay its own way. It may not be so able if its taxes are increased to a large extent. It has met all the conditions prerequisite to form a lawful district and has offered to meet all the conditions re-

Two Important Moslem Nations Join U.S. in Mid-East Position

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Two important Moslem countries are joining the United States in its attempt to strengthen the Allied position in the Middle East.



Charles M. McCann

While King Saud of Saudi Arabia is visiting Washington, Turkish Premier Adnan Menderes is making a state visit to Libya, one of the nine Arab countries with which the new Eisenhower Doctrine is chiefly

concerned. It is announced also that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran will visit King Saud on March 3.

Neither of these visits is likely to receive much attention outside of the Middle East itself.

But it may be taken for granted that neither President Gamal Nasser of Egypt, who aspires to leadership of the Arab world, nor Soviet Russia will welcome them.

The visits of Menderes and the Shah fit in perfectly with the aims of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

They are calculated to oppose the anti-Western, pro-Russian trend which Nasser's policies have encouraged in Arab countries.

Libya is at the western end of the chain of countries which belong to the Arab league. It lies between French North Africa and Egypt.

The United States has an important Air Force base in Libya, a it has in Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan and Great Britain are the members of the Baghdad Pact or alliance.

It was feared, at the time of the British-French attack on the Suez Canal zone that the Baghdad alliance might be weakened beyond repair.

But since then, the alliance has revived in importance. All of the Moslem members are strongly pro Western, even though Iraq is a member of the Arab League.

The four Moslem countries met in Ankara, the Turkish capital, on Jan. 19. They came out officially in full support of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

They thus beat out President Eisenhower's own Congress in approving his doctrine.

resolved, Western Europe alone cannot be politically stable. If Western Europe is not politically stable, it cannot have power and influence in world affairs. If this is correct, then what Western Europe needs in addition to a common market and the like is a common policy for a settlement with Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

IT IS NOT mere fantasy to imagine that Britain, which is withdrawing and reducing its global commitments, may find a new field for the exercise of its political genius in the unification of Europe through a settlement with Eastern Europe.

If that were to happen, something great and good for all the world will come out of the self-examination through which Great Britain is now passing.

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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE REVIVAL OF EUROPE

In the backwash of the disaster in the Middle East there are many in Britain and France who have turned toward the idea that their best hope for the future lies in the unification of Europe.



Walter Lippmann

Mr. Thornycroft, are both supporters of British participation in the project to establish a limited free trade area in Western Europe.

Within the free trade area, which Britain and the Scandinavian countries may join, there may soon be ready treaties to establish a still more intimate economic union consisting of France, West Germany, Italy and the three Low Countries. These treaties would create what is called a common market and would provide also for collaboration in the development of the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

The French Prime Minister, M. Mollet, has long been an advocate of projects which go even further than that; and reach out towards certain tentative experiments in political confederation.

ALL these projects have been under negotiation for a considerable period of time. But they have acquired very considerable popular and political support since the Suez crisis in the autumn. It had long been argued that while Western Europe was sub-divided into a large number of small national economies, none of these separate nations would be able to compete successfully with big countries like the United States and Russia where a very large market sustains mass production. This economic argument for greater European unity has been making some headway, although the resistance of the sheltered national vested interests is very powerful.

The autumn crisis over Suez has provided a powerful political argument — one which appeals to the pride and the patriotism of the European nations.

required by the city for connections as have been required from like districts who now are using the public services provided by the city of Medford.

I wonder if the city fathers are aware of their public duty to the community as a whole? Medford has a certain amount of control, pertaining to planning and the building of subdivisions for quite an area around the city, that it exercises. Does it follow that they also have responsibilities?

William Doernbach 143 Mace road Medford, Ore.

What happened at Suez and in the United Nations provided a spectacular demonstration that in Europe, which was for so long the political center of the world, there are no longer any world powers. Europe is divided by the Iron Curtain, and Western Europe is sub-divided into a number of weak and national states, none of them on the modern scale of a great power. It was shown in the autumn that this divided and sub-divided Europe is unable, either by diplomacy or by force, to affirm and to defend its vital interests in the outer world.

YET there are in Western Europe some 250,000,000 people, more than there are in either the Soviet Union or the United States. Their level of education is the highest in the world. Were they given a modernized large scale economy, there is no mass of people anywhere who would surpass them in capacity to work.

It is plain that their economies are weak and their political influence is low because of their disunity. For what else can explain the fact that on the great international issues of life and death neither Europe as such nor any nation in Europe is treated as a principal power?

THE question which troubles me does not come from any doubt that the case for greater unity is a good one, or that the projects for a common market, for a larger free trade area, and for atomic energy deserve encouragement and support by all men of good will. The question in my mind is whether Western Europe can be unified while Germany remains divided. Western Germany is a principal member of Western Europe. Yet Western Germany must look to the East, it must look to re-union with Eastern Germany, and that means it must look to a settlement with Poland and with the Soviet Union.

Until the German question is

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