

OUR... TODAY... COMMUNICATIONS... POTLUCK... (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

What is "Modern Republicanism"?

We have often been in doubt as to exact meaning of President Eisenhower's "Modern Republicanism."

In his last press conference the President was asked to define the term as contrasted with "New Deal."

He did so as follows, quote: 1. An honest fiscal policy with deficit spending only in an emergency.

2. Concentration of the power and responsibility of government with the people instead of in Washington.

3. Preservation of a sound dollar. THAT is clear enough. But WHAT is there "modern" about it?

President Roosevelt, creator of the "New Deal," only advocated "deficit spending" in the dire financial "EMERGENCY" of the depression in the 30s.

As to No. 2, FDR was continually going over the heads of the congress and appealing to the people for support of his liberal policies, and with great success, except for his ill-advised plea to advance liberalism by what his enemies called "packing" the Supreme Court.

AS FOR the preservation of a "sound dollar" the dollar under F.D.R. was far "sunder" than it has been under the Republican administrations since, and today is worth approximately half as much.

SO WHAT is the big idea? We are as much puzzled as we were before the official explanation. More than that.

We fail to discern anything here that would not be endorsed by most of the "Old Republicans," so why call it the new and MODERN Republicanism?

Frankly we can't make it out. Perhaps in some future comments to the press the President will elucidate. We hope so.—R.W.R.

How About the New Deal?

Meanwhile our idea of what "Modern Republicanism" adds up to is this, to-wit: Appropriating most of the basic principles of Roosevelt's "New Deal" without admitting it.

Whatever doubt existed as to this "appropriation" was removed in President Eisenhower's recent budget message, and his collateral remarks.

A clearer and more explicit defense of Roosevelt's "New Deal" in principle could hardly be imagined.

THE President not only stated the people of the the country should get what they wanted, but that it was what he felt they DESERVED to get.

And then he enumerated some of the deserving government aids, such as increased social security, unemployment insurance, old age assistance, government appropriations for aid to the infirm and disabled, and not millions but BILLIONS, through a five-year period from the U.S. Treasury for state schools and education.

These, undoubtedly, are some of the things that impelled Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey to cry "uncle" and plunge into such an excruciating spiritual struggle between his loyalty to President Eisenhower and his detestation of Franklin Roosevelt.

Loyalty finally won out but only after a severe inner struggle, and the surprising admission that unless such a drain on the national economy were halted there would result a depression that would make "your hair curl."

IN OTHER words, this change in viewpoint regarding Uncle Sam's proper place in the "public welfare" picture, is what justified the term "Modern Republicanism" and not the items that President Eisenhower in his press conference enumerated.

More than that. The President in commenting upon the threat of another depression, stated he was quite sure there would be none—on a large scale at least—because of the safeguards against such collapse provided by the New Deal.

Needless to say he did not mention that hated word "New Deal" but he did, as the record shows, talk over the main provisions of the "New Deal" and in his judgment were desirable and would render highly unlikely any depression like the catastrophic one in this country that preceded it. We believe the only important item he overlooked was insurances of bank deposits.—R.W.R.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SECRET DIPLOMACY The House has approved the President's Middle Eastern resolution and there is no reasonable doubt that the Senate will follow suit.

The Congress has no choice, given the fact that it has been told by the President that he needs extraordinary powers to save the Middle East from Soviet domination and from war. For this is an argument which is not in fact debatable.

The President has at his command the whole diplomatic, informational, and intelligence establishment of the government, and no one in Congress is in a position to contradict him when he says that there is great and imminent danger which he can avert only if he can act without having to consult Congress.

We are seeing once again a demonstration of the familiar truth, that under our constitutional system on the issues of peace or war the President has the paramount power.

WHAT is unfamiliar about the resolution is that it is being adopted in time of peace, and that it consists of a blanket approval in advance of whatever the President decides to do in the Middle East. There is no precedent for such an action by Congress, and the constitutional precedent which it establishes is troubling deeply some of the most conscientious and responsible members of the Senate.

They think that Congress seems to be voting away its right to hold the Administration to account for the employment of the armed forces and for the expenditure of public money. Their constitutional qualms are entitled to a respectful hearing before the votes are cast. There should not be an attempt to silence them on the ground that it is somehow unpatriotic to debate the President's extraordinary proposal.

THE real case for the resolution is that the President needs extraordinary and unprecedented powers because he is proposing to deal with what is by American experience an extraordinary and unprecedented situation. The President has accepted the responsibility of playing the leading part in dealing on behalf of the Western world with the Soviet Union and with the anti-Western Arab agitation.

To play this part requires more than arms and more than money, more than public declarations and votes in the United Nations. It requires secret diplomacy not only with the nominal heads of governments but with the great courtiers and with the factional leaders. The simplest way to describe the Middle Eastern resolution now before Congress is to say that it grants to the President a Congressional license to practice secret diplomacy in the Middle East.

THIS does not mean that Mr. Dulles explained so little because he has secret plans which he does not dare to explain to Congress. It means, that whatever plans or aims he may have would be frustrated in the Middle East if he expounded them publicly to Congress and to the American press. The political leaders of the Arab world, of whom King Saud is in some considerable measure representative, do not belong to the age or to the tradition of open diplomacy conducted by free-speaking democracies.

If the United States is, for example, to have a hand in the intricate and secret, but crucial, diplomatic game now being played by Nasser in Egypt, King Saud in Saudi-Arabia and Muri in Iraq, the United States has to indulge in the un-American practice of secret diplomacy.

WE SHALL have to wait and see how our brand of secret diplomacy works. The art of secret diplomacy is a special art, and not one that can be learned easily or quickly. We do have, it is true, a considerable number of young men who have become experts in the inner politics of various Middle Eastern countries. But at the top of affairs the men who must make the decisions, beginning with the President and his Secretary of State, have only begun to acquire the kind of intricate knowledge of the Middle East which the successful practice of secret diplomacy requires. Secret diplomacy is the extreme opposite to diplomacy by broad public declarations.

At this leads me to think that when the resolution is adopted, we should continue to be vigilant. We should continue to realize that we are embarked on a kind of diplomacy which is outside the American tradition. If anything goes wrong with it, we should be prepared for an alternative—for some kind of open plan, negotiated among the great powers, for a truce and a standstill.

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Communications

Public Library Problem

To the Editor: I wish to create a mental picture for any two-legged creature who has been guilty of deliberately abandoning a dog or cat along the highways or wide open spaces.

I have lived in this area five years and there have been quite a number of dogs and cats left in the area to forage for themselves.

The present victim of a "friend to man" (no doubt he had reason to feel that sometime in his past life but certainly not in the present) appeared in our area the early part of December. He is a large dog and shows a predominance of German Police.

He is too courteous a dog to become the "garbage can" type with his desperate need of food, and consequently does not come in close enough to our homes throughout the area to receive a handout. We had one occasion last week to feed him. My husband spied him on the highway, dashed home and picked up a can of dog food. When he stopped his car beside the dog, the dog made a dash for the fence and tried to get away. My husband talked to him and tossed the contents of the can down to him. You can imagine what a dog, who had been covering acres of frozen ground covered with frozen snow for the past few weeks, would do.

There are any number of hay barns throughout the area where he no doubt finds shelter. But WHERE and HOW could he possibly find food over the many acres of snow covered ground?

If the two legged creatures could see this dog, how he mopes across the pastures, through the brush and on the highway, his head and his tail down, half limping, they would have nightmares for some time to come, no matter how hardened they are. He is a pitiful, dejected and forlorn looking dog, still searching. I am afraid, for the one who let him down.

Mrs. J. N. Taylor Bar G. M. Ranch Prospect, Ore.

Public Library Problem (continued) To the Editor: I think the situation at the Medford Public Library is a disgrace to the people of Medford; especially the attitude of the librarians toward students.

This nonsense of the students having to leave their notebooks on special tables at the front door is so much "bunk" it isn't even funny. Why is this done? This is the biggest question asked by most of the students who use the library for their studying.

Last week a librarian told me, in so many words, that I had to leave my books at the front door because I was going to slip a library book in among my own, and take it home. Most of the students who use the library have library cards and can check out the books, if they want them. They won't walk out with them.

Our library was a gift of Andrew Carnegie. The manner in which it is run, and set up, would probably make Mr. Carnegie turn over in his grave. Why can't something be done about it? Even if the librarians were a little more friendly and helpful, it would be a great blessing.

I know that the librarians are worked terribly hard all day, but if they would let the students use that part of the library which is "reserved for the old people," more, as I heard one librarian say to a student, and would help the students locate reference material, which seems to be kept behind locked doors, the students wouldn't be griping so much.

Last week a librarian told two students that it would be appreciated more if the kids didn't use the library for studying. The public library is one of America's greatest cultural institutions, and if boys and girls can't go there without the people who run it standing over them with "out-of-the-place" rules, our public library will soon be a thing of the past. The students around Medford are becoming so discouraged with this present system, that they are slowly, but surely staying away.

Let's not let this happen! Jim Jones 1128 West Main St. Medford, Ore.

The "Why" of the Rules To the Editor: The rules of the Medford Public Library, about which Jim Jones complains in his letter, are not made for the 95 per cent or more of the students who are well-behaved and conscientious. But, like the laws of the city and the state, they are made for the 5 per cent or less who are willful violators.

Perhaps Jim Jones doesn't know that in the past several months, several hundred dollars of damage has been caused to the library through theft and vandalism. But it has. Books have been stolen (many of them in those brief-cases and notebooks, he complains about), furniture and fixtures have been seriously damaged, and believe it or not, pages have been torn from sets of encyclopedias, thereby destroying their values to others (including Jim Jones).

The library, through the old part of the building was erected with Carnegie funds, has been enlarged and is maintained, and books are purchased, through funds from the city and county, paid in the taxes of everyone.

The library board and the librarians have an obligation to the taxpayers, so the other patrons (even the "older" ones, Jim) and to the students who wish to use the library for its real purpose.

That is the reason for the rules, which we hope are reasonable to reasonable people. We want the library to be used by everyone. To do so, we must protect it, and its contents from theft and destruction.

Jim Jones is herewith extending a friendly invitation to discuss the matter with librarian Miss Helen Webster, with the board undersigned, or with the board at its next meeting. Perhaps he can tell us how we can protect public property without the rules which have so far proven to be necessary. We could, very frankly, use some help from young people. It's their problem, too, because it is their library too.

Eric Allen Jr. President Medford Public Library Board

Children Should Beware. To the Editor: Good intentions surely do "come road" paving to "places." Like this letter that was promised to have been written "back" before the Weed schoolboy was killed as he ran from the school bus to the home that will see him no more. Just recently, a man whose work keeps him on Jackson county roads just about all the time, told me how frightened he is the way school children run so heedlessly from the bus homeward with not a glance to right or left. They know, of course, that all incoming traffic must come to a complete stop when a school bus is discharging

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

The air was mellow last week. The society editor even asked, sort of wistfully, on Saturday "Does it feel a little like spring outside?" There was still a smidgin of snow on Roxy Ann.

But the black and white puppy was frisky and sniffy when he went out in the morning air. He didn't see a groundhog (fortunately for both of them, probably), but if he had, and the groundhog had had time to look around, he (the groundhog), wouldn't have seen his shadow.

But that's all right. We're not superstitious. Hardly anybody is anymore. Are they? And Spring is less than seven weeks away!!

Early in the week, though, and the week before, it was downright winter. Our Jacksonville correspondent dropped us a note to report that, instead of a cup of sugar or a pat of butter, the most frequent neighborly borrowings thereabout were blower hoses and kettles of hot water. She said that frozen water pipes were the main topic of discussion.

Topic of a speaker last week was "Building a Better Mouse-trap." Advance publicity of the sponsoring group, however, listed the last word as "Moose-trap," and the faithful old M-T duly recorded it as such.

Next day came a correction notice, with a carefully drawn cartoon picture of a mouse labeled "This is a Mouse" and a mouse labeled "This is a mouse."

We like the first title better anyway.

Firemen in the course of their necessary duties, sometimes must wix ax and hose in a way distressing to property owners. But the boys on the big red wagons are as careful as they can be, and are a bit touchy about what the sometimes have to do. Last week a staff member spoke to a "very honest" fireman, he said, who reported "We did very little damage, and didn't let the fire do much either."

Some weeks on the job are better than other weeks. Last week was one of the not-so-good weeks in some ways at the M-T. Gremlins, obviously.

There was a misprint in a story, a lady called to correct it, the correction story was written, and it appeared in print—missing one full line. That's the sort of thing we mean. Enough to drive us to drink, if we drank.

And we wonder what Larry Rose, a Medford postman thinks of us. He's had his picture in the paper a couple of times. The first time we called him Larry Ross. Then last week, on the other picture, we called him Larry Rose. And after he'd gotten us politely please to get it right this time, too!!

Girl reporter had a sore back last week. Boy reporter talked to her and the conversation went thus: Boy: How's your back? Girl: Better. Boy: Sure was beautiful yesterday. Girl: (Surprised) My back? Boy: No silly, the weather.

its precious cargo. But, and it is such an important but, the modern car so wonderfully constructed is not 100 per cent dependable, no more than the human hand, eye and foot. Twice since the advent of the hydraulic brake has the small fluid carrying tube vibrated against metal till worn paper thin, it gave way and came that awful lost feeling when the car did not obey the pressure of my foot. It takes a second or so for one to recover and go for the emergency brake. But a car, depending on speed, can travel 15 to 25 feet, with lethal results if someone is in the way, which, fortunately for me and them, no one was.

So now, every time my car is greased, the fluid tubes (and battery cables too) are inspected for worn spots, by me. The emergency is not too dependable for even if in A-1 condition, which many are not, it usually only acts on the two rear wheels which is not so good. And the human mind is subject to wool gathering as attested by motorists hauled before a judge for running stop signs.

A call to the county school headquarters told me that all school bus drivers are instructed never to open the bus door till incoming traffic has been halted. Admission was made, through, that no formal training has been set up for warning on this score. They also agreed that a good example could be set by Medford people who could at least give a glance at oncoming cars at signal or stop sign, instead of strolling along cross streets often looking the other way. But, again, children should be given self-protection training also.

F. J. Clifford 1211 West Main St. Medford, Ore.

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 Feb. 3, 1947 (Monday) Polio receipts banked today bring total for county to \$10,147.59, according to County Treasurer Ralph Sweeney.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 3, 1937 (Wednesday) City council last night adopts ordinance directing foreclosure of assessments delinquent three years or more.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 3, 1927 (Thursday) Henry J. Allen, ex-governor of Kansas, editor and owner of the Wichita Beacon, has recently endorsed the city manager plan for Medford.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 3, 1917 (Saturday) Severance of diplomatic relations with Germany is announced in speech to congress by President Woodrow Wilson.

What's Your I.Q.?

- 1. Is Okingwa about 600, 800, or 1,200 miles from the Philippines? 2. Was the first American newspaper of the Pacific coast established in Oregon or California? 3. Bible: At what festival was the "gift of the tongues" given? 4. Was "Hunzadon" (or "Bumble Bee") the name of a newspaper or a musical composition? 5. Henry VIII and Francis I had an interview on a plain, 1520, which was named the "Field of the Cloth of Gold." What? 6. Sulphur comes from what? True or false? 7. What is the significance of "tem"? 8. Baseball diamonds: 90-foot ball, gridiron, tennis—what? 9. Did Miles Standish plead John Alden's cause with Priscilla? 10. "My heart was in my mouth"—Petronius. Is this a reference to love or fear?

Answers: 1. 600. 2. Oregon City (1844). 3. Pentecost. 4. Newspaper, in Oregon City. (See question 2). 5. "Gold." 6. True. 7. No. Vice versa. 8. 90. 9. No.

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

AND NOW, THE ICBM Washington — An intercontinental ballistic missile, known as "the ultimate weapon," will be tested this year, according to present Air Force plans. The test may come in the late summer or early fall, but in any case, unless Air Force schedules go awry, the terrible weapon will be tested before 1957 ends.

This first test of the intercontinental ballistic missile, or ICBM, will be comparable in significance to the first test of the atomic bomb. For like the atomic bomb, the ICBM will in time basically transform the nature of warfare and thus the whole world situation.

The missile to be tested is known unofficially as "Atlas" (its official Air Force designation is WS-107A-1), and the Convair Company has been principally responsible for its development. Another form of the ICBM, known as "Titan," is thought to be about a year behind Atlas in its development cycle.

THE near prospect of a test of Atlas represents a very great technical achievement. Until rather recently, forward estimates put the first test of an ICBM in 1960, or later. In short, the world, for better or for worse, is hearing the age of the ultimate weapons than anyone would very recently had hoped or feared.

The ICBM is called the ultimate weapon for a simple reason—it cannot be intercepted by any means now known. Details are secret, but the general characteristics of Atlas are well known. It is a staged missile, weighing on the launching site about 15 tons. At maximum acceleration, it will reach a speed on the order of 20 times the speed of sound. It will reach a maximum altitude on the order of 600 miles. Its range will be 3,000 miles or more. Thus, when it is developed as an operational weapon, it will be capable of speeding from launching site to targets half a world away within a matter of minutes.

These characteristics suggest why no means of intercepting the missile are now known. The problem of interception is comparable, in very simple terms, to intercepting a bullet in mid-air before it reaches a soldier at whom it is aimed. The difference is that the target is not a single soldier, but a whole city which can be blasted off the face of the earth by the missile's hydrogen warhead. A city, unlike a soldier, cannot hide in a foxhole or behind armor. To be sure, the scientists have some ideas about how the job of intercepting or deflecting the missile might be done. But these ideas are for the present wholly theoretical.

ALTHOUGH the immediate prospect of a test of Atlas reflects a very great technical achievement, it should not be taken to mean that the United States will be armed with these decisive weapons in the near future. Like almost all new weapons, the missile to be tested is a prototype, rather than a weapon which could be used in war, and there is a very long gap between the testing of a prototype and the creation of an operational weapons system.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

New note in world affairs: The United States and Canada may JOINTLY propose to the United Nations late today a new formula for settling the controversy between Israel and Egypt. If this controversy could be settled, it would help to calm down the presently explosive Middle East situation.

The proposal is a two-pronged affair. It would call for a complete Israeli withdrawal behind the 1949 armistice line and would set up UN emergency force troops along both sides of the line.

UN troops would also be stationed along Egypt's Gulf of Aqaba coast until peace is stabilized.

WOULD it work? That no one can say at this moment. Its purpose would be to prevent any more shooting in the present ticklish state of affairs in that part of the world. The BIG point is that the United States and Canada are working together to keep the peace.

They can work together better than any other two nations because they understand each other's motives and have no conflicting interests or ideologies. A program of that sort beats was and conquest all hollow.

IF ALL this business and Billions of dollars and gold dust business that accompanies the visit of King Saud to Washington, let's not overlook a seemingly minor but potentially very important phase of it.

Said brother along the pavement of his rather numerous sons, 3 1/2-year-old Prince Khaled, 2 1/2-year-old Prince Fahd and his right leg.

He was to undergo an operation at the Walter Reed Army Hospital, where army doctors will try to find out what is causing the paralysis. If they can't find the cause they may be able to effect a cure and save the little fellow some pain and hassle.

supplementary reason for bringing out smaller groups on a sidewalk of a big factory will still be required.

As these two nations, the one of the ultimate weapon, like the one of the atomic bomb, will have to endure, actively the problems of the atomic war, there will be some of these problems will be considered as a supplementary reason for bringing out smaller groups on a sidewalk of a big factory will still be required.

IN THE meantime, the capability of inducing "nervous retaliation" by other means — specifically mentioned aircraft — must of course be maintained. Even when an operational ICBM system is created, manned aircraft will certainly be needed. Because of the great difficulty in solving the guidance problem, the ICBM will probably always be an "area weapon," designed to inflict nuclear destruction on a great city or even a whole province. Other