

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily Except Saturdays
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
2729 North St. Phone 2-8143

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An Independent Newspaper

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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

By Carrier—In Advance: Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent and on motor routes—One year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—Six months \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—Three months \$4.25
Carriers and Dealers—10c per copy

All Terms Cash in Advance

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

Advertising Representatives:
WEST-HOLIDAY COMPANY, INC.
Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

1957 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. 4, 1947 (Tuesday)

Plans to erect a cold storage plant announced by Walter Levetette of Orchard Park Farms.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Outside of planting themselves in rocking chairs at home, farmers are doing no planting these days.

20 YEARS AGO

Feb. 4, 1927 (Thursday)

Before communication lines to southern Oregon had been extricated from Monday's blizzard, a second day of the storm blasts area.

Settlement of the Pacific coast maritime strike is expected to spur export shipments of Rogue River valley pears, packers say.

30 YEARS AGO

Feb. 4, 1927 (Friday)

Boy Scout leaders are planning to use the last day of Scout Week, Feb. 6 to 13, as Tree Planting Day.

Old-time fiddlers' contest held at Walker's dance in the Medford building.

40 YEARS AGO

Feb. 4, 1917 (Sunday)

"Tomorrow will be Tag day for Copper Community Day in Medford."

V. Meldo Hillis, Medford school superintendent, discusses progress of students in city schools at PTA meeting.

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 newspaper in N.C. the "North Carolina Gazette," issued in Newbern, before or after the Revolution?

2. Is a narwhale a bird? A rodent?

3. Bible: Did God select Abraham or Moses to be made the subject of divine revelation?

4. Where was the Declaration of Independence signed?

5. Is schistosomiasis a tropical disease which attacks the liver or the brain?

6. Name the Emperor of Japan.

7. "Mac Flecknoe" is the title of a poem by Dryden. Based on the title is he referring to the father or the son?

8. Does the U.S. recognize Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania as part of the U.S.S.R.?

9. Does the Latin "in loco parentis" refer to the sanity of parents?

10. "Helen's lips are drifting dust; Ilium is consumed with rust." — F. L. Knowles. Which "Helen"?

Answers: 1. After (1755). 2. No. 3. Moses. 4. Philadelphia. 5. Liver. 6. Hirochito. 7. Son (Mac). 8. No. 9. No. "In loco parentis." 10. Helen of Troy.

Oregon City Youth Injured by Bullet

Oregon City—(UPI)—William Decker, 15, Oregon City, suffered an accidental shoulder wound yesterday when a ricocheting bullet struck him while he and two friends were target practicing on Rock Island near here.

Crowded Colleges

The current issue of Time magazine brings into nationwide focus a problem which, on the Oregon level, has been mentioned here many times. This is the vast increase in the number of students which is already swelling enrollments in colleges and universities, and which in another few years, when the "crop of war babies" hits, will crowd these institutions to far past their present capacity.

As Time points out, the colleges, while they are aware of the situation, are almost totally unprepared.

As a result, we will see several developments, including:

1. Increasing tuitions and increasing outlays of tax money to provide for needed expansion, both in physical plant and in faculties.
2. "Selective admissions," which simply means that only the better students—not just anyone who wants to go to college—will be able to get in.
3. Overcrowding, for even with the two measures above, the schools of higher learning will not be able to build fast enough, or cut down on enrollments enough, to prevent it.
4. More junior college type schools to provide "interim" education.

THE state board of higher education is doing what it can to meet this challenge.

Its budget, now before the state legislature, is up about 40 per cent over the current year, and is what Chancellor John Richards calls frankly a "shock" budget. But in studying it, some people have come to the conclusion that it may even be too conservative to do the job. A study of the junior college system is underway.

The board also has approved a selective admissions policy, to become effective in September of 1958. No longer will a high school diploma insure admission, even to a state-supported college.

High school graduates who have less than a C average will not be admitted. There are a couple of "escape clauses," such as passing a special test or enrolling in a summer session to bring grades up. But, by and large, only the above-average student will be able to continue his education.

THIS is not a solution, by any means; it is a stop-gap and partial measure. It has also caused some soul-searching among those who have given serious thought to the education level of the country.

What about the student who gets mediocre grades in preparatory schools, yet goes on to develop, in maturity, perhaps into the genius class? Would we, by this action, deprive ourselves of future Einsteins and Churchills?

And since this nation has developed the philosophy of providing facilities for an education for everyone, should we reverse this and limit it only to those, who, early in life, show the best signs of getting the most out of it?

THESE are disturbing thoughts. Yet, selective admissions seem, under existing circumstances, unavoidable.

Certainly the policy poses a challenge to those young people now in high school or junior high who look forward to careers and lives which depend, more now than ever before, on continued education and training.

The selective admissions policy has wider implications than merely cutting down college enrollment, for it will only make a minor difference in total numbers. But its impact will be considerable in the classroom, both in high school and college. It should improve high school effort to some extent, on the part of those who seriously want to go on.

And it will cut down on the number of poorer students who can and do hold back their classmates in college.

All in all, and given the peculiar situation facing the colleges and universities, its advantages seem to outweigh its disadvantages.—E.A.

Good Appointment

J. W. (Bud) Forrester Jr., of Pendleton, should make an excellent member of the state board of higher education.

He was appointed to that post the other day by Gov. Robert Holmes to succeed another newspaperman, the late Bernard Mainwaring of Salem, whose death at a comparatively early age was a definite loss to higher education and modern journalism in this state.

Despite the fact that Governor Holmes is a Democrat and that Forrester is an Independent, his appointment has been acclaimed generally by Oregon's press, Democrat and Republican alike. Newspapermen know Bud Forrester, like him, trust him, and know he will do a good, conscientious and non-partisan job in this vitally important position.

AN example of Forrester's thorough approach to things is a project in which he is now engaged. He kept hearing widely varying reports of how Oregon's economy is doing. So he set out on a two-week tour of the state to find out.

This has resulted in a series of articles now being run in the Pendleton East Oregonian, of which he is editor and publisher, which give reports on the state, section by section and county by county. Much of his information has come from other newspaper editors, as well as from industry sources, county agents, and other observers.

When completed, the series should prove to be a

Important News May Come Out Of Meeting of Supreme Soviet

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

Soviet Russia's leaders may make some important pronouncements this week on their newly revised policy.



The Supreme Soviet—the rubber-stamp parliament of the Soviet Union—is to meet in Moscow on Tuesday.

The meeting may prove to be purely routine, like the two held last year. But it could be sensational.

In any event, the speeches

made by government leaders are pretty certain to indicate, for one thing how far they mean to pull back from the liberalized policy which backfired on them last year.

One month ago, there were persistent reports in European capitals, on both sides of the Iron Curtain, that some big shifts in the government might be announced at the Supreme Soviet session.

These reports were that Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Communist party chieftain, might take over the prime ministry from Nikolai A. Bulganin.

Bulganin, it was said, would be given the figurehead post of

president which Kliment Y. Voroshilov now holds. Voroshilov, at 75, is about ready for retirement.

There has been nothing to substantiate these reports. In fact, there has been a tendency to discount them.

For one reason, it was announced on Jan. 21 that Voroshilov would make a state visit to Communist China in April.

It was announced Friday that Khrushchev and Bulganin would visit Finland this spring. Of course, they could go there with Khrushchev as premier and Bulganin as president.

There was nothing exciting at the last meeting of the Supreme Soviet, last July. But it was at a Supreme Soviet meeting on Feb. 8, 1955, that Georgi M. Malenkov resigned as premier, announcing that he felt inadequate for the job.

Moscow dispatches have said that the Supreme Soviet at this week's session is expected to approve the 1957 budget and perhaps approve some changes in the current five-year plan for industrial development.

Production Up

Apparently in anticipation of the Supreme Soviet meeting, the government announced last Wednesday that industrial production for 1956 exceeded that of 1955 by 11 per cent.

But in some fields, including the vitally important ones of iron and steel, coal and building materials, the 1956 quotas were not met though production increased as compared with 1955.

Government spokesmen are likely, at the Supreme Soviet meeting, to emphasize Russia's desire for disarmament, without accepting any inspection methods which would guarantee the Western powers against cheating.

They may announce a reduction of arms expenditures, which will not convince any Western military man that Russia's power to make war is being reduced.

Undoubtedly there will be denunciation of the United States and other free countries to make it plain that the Soviet government has resumed the cold war as part of its attempt to cover up its troubles in the Soviet satellite countries.

But Western governments will be watching for any statements on such countries as Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Titoist Yugoslavia to give further evidence of hardening policy toward Communist Western Europe.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Brief sum-up of yesterday's grimmest news:

Twenty-thousand feet above California's San Fernando valley two planes were flying in clear skies—one a giant DC-7 airliner being tested for delivery, the other a jet fighter testing out its radar equipment.

Then—

Suddenly—

Airport tower operators in the Los Angeles basin picked up this broadcast cry from the airliner: "Mid-air collision! Mid-air collision! We're going! ... UNCONTROLLABLE! ... UNCONTROLLABLE! ... Say goodbye to everybody!"

THE little jet fighter was silent, but its radarman bailed out and survived. Later, on the ground, he said dazedly: "We had just completed the second of three passes we were making to test our radar. I saw something loom up on the left side. There was a crash. I just can't figure how we collided with that airliner—if that's what it was."

THE jet fell into a nearby canyon. The wrecked airliner hit like a bomb on the athletic field of a junior high school where about 75 boys were out for gym practice. Its flying fragments scattered death and injury.

THIS fact stands out:

In this modern world of ours, the skyways as well as the highways are getting crowded.

THIS conclusion stands out:

The skyways above our great cities are no place to test out planes.

A BILL providing life imprisonment instead of death for conviction of first degree murder or treason was introduced in the Oregon house of representatives this morning.

A companion house joint resolution would amend the Oregon constitution to substitute life imprisonment for the death penalty. The bill would become effective if the constitutional change was approved by the people in the 1958 general election.

Oregon's sister states of California and Washington are wrestling with the same problem.

WHAT about it?

Has the modern world outgrown the death penalty?

ONE trouble with the death penalty is that it is so FINAL.

When a mistake is made—

Matter of Fact

THE SMASHED STICK

Washington—The Congressional debate over "the Eisenhower Doctrine" has caused almost everybody to forget what sparked the Middle Eastern explosion in the first place.



Stewart Alsop

The British and French invaded Egypt, after all, essential because Egypt's President Abdel Gamal Nasser seized the Suez Canal. They did so because they believed that their very existence was threatened by the control of the canal by a hostile dictator. And their abortive invasion has now made one point crystal clear—that Western Europe is pathetically dependent on the Middle Eastern oil, the bulk of which must be shipped through the canal.

The canal is to be partly opened for shipping before this month ends, and wholly opened by the end of March. On what terms are the ships bearing their vital cargo of oil to pass through the canal?

If the answer is "on Nasser's terms," then the future dependence of our major allies on the dictator who hates them will be complete. And Nasser is evidently determined to reopen the canal on his terms, and his terms only.

Even before the canal has been reopened, he has already used it as an instrument of political blackmail, more than hinting that British and French ships will be denied the use of the canal unless he has his way in his dispute with Israel.

Suppose that the canal is opened without any prior agreement on terms. Suppose that the first ships pay a toll direct to the Egyptian government—otherwise the Egyptians need only refuse to supply pilots. Once this principle is established, Nasser will have the stranglehold on the canal, and thus on the economies of our allies, which he wants.

In this situation, the policy of the American government appears to be to rely on the "United Nations"—specifically on United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold. Hammarskjold will probably go to Cairo soon to negotiate with Nasser on the terms for the canal opening (He has asked all the governments concerned, incidentally, to say nothing in advance, to avoid frozen positions—this is one reason why so little has been heard of what is, after all, the key issue in the Middle Eastern crisis.)

THE Western powers hope that Hammarskjold will be able to negotiate with Nasser along the following lines. First, tolls will be established by the Canal Users Association under some sort of United Nations auspices, and split, probably 50-50, between Egypt and the association. Second, Egypt's share will be used initially to indemnify the stockholders of the Suez Canal Company. And finally, Nasser will firmly agree to the

principle of free passage through the canal.

If Hammarskjold can negotiate such terms, he will deserve a whole slew of medals. Yet it is difficult to see why Nasser will agree to any terms whatsoever which will deprive him of his blackmail power. There is no reason why he should.

When the British and French invaded Egypt, and the United States condemned that action in the U.N., the West lost its last real sanction against the Egyptian dictator. The current official theory seems to be that Nasser will be reasonable if we dangle the carrot of future economic benefits, including the freeing of Egypt's frozen sterling and dollar assets, before him. Essentially, the theory is that Nasser will be nice to us because, when we condemned the British and French action, we were nice to him.

GEORGE KENNAN, before his retirement the most brilliant and perceptive of American policy-makers, has privately described this theory as one of such staggering naivete that I cannot seriously believe it could play any important part in the thoughts of any mature government.

Kennan has further said: "No sound American policy can do without the carrot; but it can also not do without the stick. Yet today we have smashed, with what seems to me a wholly unnecessary enthusiasm, the stick the British and French so misguidedly attempted to provide, and we have—as yet—provided no other."

The "Eisenhower Doctrine," desirable though it may be, is no substitute for the smashed stick. And in a few weeks, when the canal reopens, we are likely to discover how difficult it is to conduct foreign policy with a very small carrot and no stick at all.

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Editorial Comment

SATURDAY BANKING

As predicted the Legislature is under pressure to outlaw Saturday banking. The Register-Guard opposes such legislation for two good reasons:

1. We like Saturday banking and we think many other like it, too. But more important is the following:
2. We don't think such legislation is properly within the purview of the Legislature. If the Legislature can order banks to close on Saturdays, it can order grocery stores to close on Sundays, newspapers to close on Mondays, clothing stores to close on Tuesdays, trucks to quit running on Wednesdays, buses to halt on Thursdays, and so on. The hours that businesses keep in the belief that customers are being served is (or are) the business's business, not that of the Legislature.

—Eugene Register-Guard

Kills To Wed

GEORGE N. TAYLOR

King David said the beautiful Beth-Sheba bathing herself and had her brought to him. In time she sent word that a baby was on the way. At that David had Uriah, her husband, slain. Then the King took Beth-Sheba to be his wife. All this displeased God and when the baby came, God took it. Bible—2nd Samuel 11 and 12.

David broke two laws—"Thou shalt not kill" and 2nd—"Thou shalt not commit adultery." To save us from these and every other sin, Christ died for us. Make Him your Lord and Savior and God gives you eternal life. Then by Bible and prayer, grow up. Sponsored by a Scapoose family.—Adv.

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