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Who Is "The Forgotten Man?"

We have received a marked copy of the editorial page of the "SATEVEPOST" with a suggestion that the Mail Tribune comment thereon.

The editorial is captioned "To curb inflation, squeeze the water out of that budget." Here is an extract, quote:

Both the President and Secretary Humphrey urged Congress to look for "hundreds of items" where cuts in the estimates could be made. But surely it is the responsibility of the Budget Bureau and the Executive to point to these "hundreds of items." If there is no positive lead at the top, it is unlikely that Congress—where pressures are even more intensively applied—can do much to resist the trend.

Perhaps those who order national spending could profit from perusal of the work of Yale's great sociologist, the late William Graham Sumner. In What Social Classes Owe to Each Other, which has been republished by Caxton Printers, Ltd., Sumner wrote: "The state cannot get a cent for any man without taking it away from some other man, and this latter must be a man who has produced and saved it. This latter is the Forgotten Man."

He certainly seems to have been at least temporarily overlooked in the Budget for the fiscal year 1958.

WHAT does this add up to? Just more evidence, we believe, of a fact often noted in this department that the split within the GOP between Eisenhower's "Modern Republicanism" and "Old Deal Republicanism" is steadily widening.

Considering the time honored conservatism of the "SEP," and its 100 per cent endorsement for years of the Republican presidential candidates, whoever they may be, this "break" with the present administration can be taken as a rather significant portent.

WHAT the editorial really does, is to indict President Eisenhower for lack of responsible and effective leadership.

It follows indeed the line in the congress, taken by Democratic Senator Byrd of Virginia, that in presenting and endorsing such a record-breaking peace-time expenditure of federal funds, there was not only a sharp turn toward the "welfare state" but in requesting cuts by members of the congress and private citizens, there was a direct evasion of executive responsibility, the Virginia senator maintaining with the "Post" that if "hundreds of items" could be reduced or eliminated, it was up to the President and his chief of the Budget Bureau to REDUCE them, and not try to "pass the buck" to Congress or the people.

AS FOR the dictum of Yale's great sociologist, William Graham Sumner, that "the state can't get a cent from any man without taking it from some other man," that, of course, is true.

But does that mean that in this country there should be no financial aid for the aged, or ill or unemployed, via federal taxes by those who have more than they need for the benefit of those who have tragically less?

If so who WOULD THEN be the "Forgotten Man?"—R.W.R.

It Looks Like Peace

Yesterday marked an ironic anniversary for Israel.

It was just a year ago March 6, 1956, that Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion of Israel assured his Knesset (parliament) that "this government will not START a war." Ben-Gurion got an emphatic vote of confidence on that issue.

Actually, Ben-Gurion was only restating a policy worked out in seven years of uneasy cold war with Israel's Arab neighbors. Even after the disclosure in September 1955 of the Egyptian-Czech arms deal, Ben-Gurion's predecessor, Moshe Sharett, resisted demands for preventive war by Israeli hothoheads, led by the extremist Herut party. At Geneva a month later, Sharett, then conferring with foreign ministers of the Big Four, declared: "I hope to God Israel will not be driven to this—to what might appear a short-cut to the solution of our grave problems."

Sharett's declaration was made a year and two days before Israel actually did launch a military effort closely akin to preventive war. On Oct. 29, 1956, her forces stabbed deep into Egypt's Sinai Peninsula, driving toward the Suez Canal. The Israeli Foreign Ministry described this as taking "security measures to eliminate the Egyptian fedayeen (commando) bases in the Sinai Peninsula." The decision to strike was made, it said, after persistent declarations by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser that his country "remains in a state of war with Israel."

The Foreign Ministry charged that Nasser's hopes of annihilating Israel had been "crowned a few days ago by a Syrian-Jordan-Egyptian military command under the Egyptian Commander-in-Chief." The three-nation command had been established Oct. 24—five days before the Israel attack.

BRITAIN and France responded to the Israel move against Egypt by issuing a 12-hour ultimatum to both sides to quit fighting. Egypt was urged to permit temporary occupation of the Suez Canal Zone by British and French forces. Egypt rejected, Israel ACCEPTED the cease-fire ultimatum conditionally.

The United States called for a meeting of the United Nations Security Council to consider the military action against Egypt. Britain and France on Oct. 30 vetoed two resolutions, one proposed by the U.S. and one by Soviet Russia, urging a cease-fire.

Anglo-French air forces bombed Egyptian installations on Oct. 31. A joint paratroop force was dropped on the Suez Canal Zone on Nov. 5. On

Nasser May Yet Regret Closing Suez, as Alternatives Progress

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt may be very sorry some day that he seized control of the Suez Canal.

There are strong indications that Suez, long the world's most important waterway, may never regain its importance it held before Nasser nationalized it and then blocked it because of the Israeli-British-French invasion.



Charles McCann

Nasser's action made it alarmingly clear that a great part of the world's supply of oil, the life blood of modern industry, was at the mercy of one man.

Construction of gigantic tankers, which would carry Middle Eastern oil around the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa, instead of through the canal has been started.

But in addition, plans are being worked out by interested governments and commercial interests to build pipelines which would take oil direct to the Mediterranean Sea and thus bypass Suez.

A new development is that France has intensified exploration of what appear to be enormously valuable oil fields in the Sahara Desert region of Algeria, at the western end of the Mediterranean.

American, British and Dutch interests also are exploring big oil deposits in Libya, which adjoins Algeria on the east.

Egypt has been hit hard by Nasser's seizure and closure of the canal. Of course, Egypt's fellow Arab nations, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, also have been hurt painfully by the curtailment of their oil shipments.

The most important pipeline project now under consideration is one that would take Iraqi oil to the Turkish port of Iskenderun on the Mediterranean.

Iraq's oil flow was cut because Syrian guerrillas cut the pipeline which carried its output to the Mediterranean.

The possibility of sending Iranian oil through an extension of this pipeline also is under consideration.

A pipeline, smaller but nevertheless potentially important, is planned to run through Israel from the port of Elath, on an arm of the Red Sea, to the Mediterranean.

Nasser has good reason now to ask himself whether he really was so smart in taking his dramatic action.

From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

THE UN-PARTY VOTERS

Washington — A report on the attitudes and votes of a nationwide sample of 2,000 adults, prepared by the University of Michigan Research Center, yields some fresh political insight.

Much of the evidence which comes from this poll begins to call into question one of the most common interpretations of the 1956 election. That interpretation was that if the Republicans couldn't win Congress then the country was giving more than a 9,000,000 majority to President Eisenhower, they haven't a pinball gambler's chance of regaining Congress next year when Mr. Eisenhower will not be on the ticket.

This is the familiar post-1956 thesis; it is an obvious and easy one and I do not lightly put it aside particularly when you bear in mind that in 1958 there will be only 11 Democratic Senate seats at stake compared with 21 Republican Senate seats—and a higher percentage of Republican seats will be in doubtful territory.

But this Michigan University study adds new insight into the behavior of the voters last fall. It underlines these facts: That the trend is steadily away from bloc voting.

That the electorate in every part of the country is more malleable than it has been in many

years. (The Republicans have been gaining steadily among the attitudes and votes of a nationwide sample of 2,000 adults, prepared by the University of Michigan Research Center, yields some fresh political insight.)

That, while voters identifying themselves as Democrats continue to outnumber Republicans by more than 3-to-2, a 2-to-1 majority feels that the Republican party more closely reflects their views on foreign policy.

This last point seems to me particularly significant. If the nation favors the Republican party 2-to-1 on foreign policy and if foreign policy is the dominant issue at the time of next year's Congressional elections, as seems probable, the possibility of the Republicans regaining Congress must be considered within reach.

The prospect of this happening would be furthered if the majority of the Republicans in the House and Senate establish themselves as strong supporters of the President while the Democrats, especially in the Senate, drift into pretty regular opposition.

This is what is happening thus far on the Middle East resolution. It was passed by an overwhelming bi-partisan vote in the House. But on the first critical test in the Senate, namely, the effort of Sen. Richard Russell (D-Ga.) to strike the economic aid clause from the Eisenhower Doctrine, 28 Democrats went into opposition to the President while he lost the support of only 5 Republicans.

If the Michigan University research center is right in reporting a 2-to-1 majority for the President's foreign policy—and these polls are more scientific in measuring attitudes than in predicting how people will vote—then this solid Republican Senatorial backing of the Eisenhower Doctrine may help put the party in an advantageous position for the Congressional elections next fall.

THE Michigan poll shows how both parties broke through bloc voting habits. Adlai Stevenson got 13 per cent more of the professional, business and managerial groups than President Truman did in 1948. He gained moderately among white collar workers. In all other labor groups President Eisenhower's strength continued to go up as did his popularity among voters with high school and grade school education with whom the Democrats used to be top choice.

What impresses me most of all is the malleability of the electorate. Take Hudson County (New Jersey). Nobody can remember when it last elected a Republican Congressman. It elected a Republican Congressman last fall and came within 24 votes of electing two. On the other hand Maine gave the Democrats a Congressman and came within an arm's length of giving them two.

There are about 900,000 more registered Democrats than registered Republicans in California, but they are so unimpressed by party labels that again last year they elected only on statewide Democratic office-holder, the Attorney General.

Neither party can take the voter for granted. (Copyright New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

THERE are many reasons. Some people are gifted with gumption. Others aren't. It has been noted by thoughtful people all down through the centuries that those who put a little aside regularly, SO THAT WHEN OPPORTUNITIES COME ALONG THEY CAN BE TAKEN ADVANTAGE OF, are the ones who get ahead in the world.

The ones who don't get ahead are those who spend it as fast as it comes in and so never have any ready capital with which to take advantage of opportunities that present themselves. Savings DO come in handy.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

FREEDOM AND UNFREEDOM Paris—The most useful advice that this reporter received in Moscow came from the most brilliant of the foreign observers stationed there.



Joseph Alsop

"For God's sake," he said, "remember that this place isn't either '1984' or a banana republic. It isn't '1984' because it's a human society, maybe not a very nice human society, but still a human society with its own built-in human problems. And it isn't a banana republic because in most ways this is a strong society, and it isn't going to be thrown by its problems—at any rate in the foreseeable future."

In Washington, where the "1984" view of the Soviet Union used to be too common, the leaders of the government now seem to have swung wildly over to the banana republic view. So the above warning needs repeating before one tries to analyze what is probably the most profound Soviet problem.

This problem is currently expressed in the ferment among Soviet students and intellectuals. Ever since the 20th Party Congress last year, Soviet intellectuals have been "eaching greedily out for a much larger measure of creative freedom in writing, in the theater, in painting, indeed in all the departments of art and thought."

But does that mean that in this country there should be no financial aid for the aged, or ill or unemployed, via federal taxes by those who have more than they need for the benefit of those who have tragically less?

If so who WOULD THEN be the "Forgotten Man?"—R.W.R.

BY the same token, the university students, especially in the great centers like Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev, have been talking very freely among themselves. From time to time, they have even given rather sharp public expression to their new-found. Gorkulka-like views by asking embarrassing questions at lectures, by holding demonstrations, and in other ways that would have been unthinkable in the past.

The regime's concern about the "excesses" of the intellectuals can be detected in the impassioned defenses of "Socialist realism" and the fervid attacks on its attackers which have been appearing in the Soviet press. The regime's concern about students has also been revealed. For instance, an entire issue of "Young Communist" was recently devoted to warnings against "young people, members of the Young Communist League among them, who give in to the demagoguery of bourgeois propagandists and criminally believe in 'talks about the freedom of individuals' in non-Communist countries."

Among students, particularly disciplinary measures also seem to have been used. Some students have almost certainly been dismissed—and this means a lot in a country where a university training is the only escape route from the gray existence of the great, gray mass at the bottom of the pyramid. There also seem to have been a few discreet arrests in extreme cases.

But on the other hand, Stalinist discipline cannot be easily restored, partly because there is no Stalin, but also because Stalinism's restoration would freeze Soviet society, preventing the great further growth of wealth and power and productivity that the leaders want. There is the dilemma. It is a long range dilemma. It does not endanger the regime. But it quite probably—one is tempted to say almost certainly—means that in fits and starts, with many retreats as well as advances, this strange Soviet society will go on evolving as it has been evolving in the last four years.

One has to say "for the present," however, because of the very nature of this problem of freedom versus unfreedom. On the one hand, the regime would have to restore Stalin-style discipline in order to restore the chilly, universal silence of the Stalin era. But as long as thinking Soviet citizens go on freely talking among themselves, as they still do, the boredom and discontent with the endless, government Communist uplift, the prevailing puritanism and the officially sponsored dreariness, will continue and increase.

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the same day, the Russian government announced its "full determination to crush aggressors and restore peace in the Middle East." A note to France mentioned "modern and terrible weapons."

As a result the British and French governments ordered their forces to cease firing at midnight Nov. 6 in accordance with a U.N. General Assembly resolution. Israel complied as well; her forces had attained their objectives the day before.

ISRAEL claimed to have captured \$50 million worth of Egyptian equipment, mainly received from Communist countries, and 30,000 Egyptian soldiers. On Nov. 8, in response to a cablegram from President Eisenhower, Israel announced that it would withdraw from the Sinai Peninsula when "satisfactory arrangements" were made with the special U.N. Emergency Force.

The first contingent of the U.N. police force landed in Egypt on Nov. 15, and Israel announced the departure of some of its troops 10 days later. By Jan. 22, all Israeli forces had been withdrawn except for those in the Gaza Strip and the southern outpost of Sharm el Sheikh on the Gulf of Aqaba. They are now being evacuated from both of these areas and even Nasser is showing signs of some restraint.

It is too early to stage a celebration, but it does for the first time this year, look like peace in the Mideast.—E.R.R.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

No Annexation To the Editor: Do you and the citizens of Medford know that according to your planning commission, a health hazard exists on the border of your city limits? Your City Council does. I am referring to the Berrydale area which is an area just north of the Big Y market. The chairman of your City Planning Commission is in possession of the findings of a county sanitation survey which states that a large per cent of the dwellings have sewage seeping to the top of the ground from septic tanks in a soil that will not carry it away.

This area has formed a sanitation district and petitioned your council to allow them to dump their sewage into the main sewerage line from Medford to the disposal plant on Rogue River at Camp White. Your City Council has denied them this privilege, even though it would mean more revenue for the city and the disposal unit (which the city got for \$1.00) can handle twice the amount being dumped at present.

They seem to be interested only in annexation, yet according to their own reports this area would be a detriment to the city.

I suggest that you contact your councilman and find out the facts in the Berrydale annexation problem. James R. Tungate, 49 Mace Rd. Medford, Ore.

Story of the Bell To the Editor: This is what you might call the story of the bell. A church bell, that is. This church bell is in the tower of a little country church on Blackwell Hill named "The Church in the Pines" as the present pastor built it in the midst of 21 very tall pine trees.

The bell was purchased almost eight years ago from a then well-known resident of Central Point, since deceased. He brought the bell with him from Philadelphia when a young man and used the bell to call the hired help in from the pear orchards for lunch. After much prayer and persuasion he finally parted with the bell for \$50.

What a pleasure the bell has proven to be. Not only to ring

out across the hills to the people but to see the children on Sunday morning, from the largest to the smallest, waiting their turn to ring the bell, their eyes as large as dinner plates.

If you happen to be the one passing by and you hear the bell weak and irregular we want you to know some little child's hand is pulling the rope.

Maybe the pastor is holding him up or maybe he's standing on tip-toe, feeling he's accomplishing something really great, making that big bell away up in the tower ring.

Then some day when bells are only to be found in museums, he can tell his grandchildren about the bell he once helped to ring. Mrs. Delbert Casey, Route 1, Box 358, Central Point, Ore.

In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

Hopeful note in the news: The Institute of Life Insurance says Americans will save 24 billion dollars this year as against a little less than 21 billions last year.

WHY is that so hopeful? Well, if people will SAVE UP ENOUGH OF IT, there will be money enough available to build more houses, build more factories, build more roads—and provide all the useful and necessary things that can be provided with SAVED-UP CAPITAL.

These things can be had, of course, with printing press money—but when we get them that way they are followed by economic headaches. When they come normally and naturally out of the savings of the people, they can be had without headaches.

BESIDES—We'll all be better off personally if every week, every month and every year we save up a little money and park it away in some sound investment. SOME people get ahead in the world. Others don't. Why?

INSURANCE Can Be Expensive... ASSURANCE Costs Very Little!

If you and each member of your family have not had chest X-rays recently, call the Sacred Heart Hospital and make an appointment soon! It is insurance that costs very little... but is assurance that is invaluable.

DAY OR NIGHT — PHONE 2-8030

Chapel Mortuary

Across from the Courthouse Frank Morgan — Harold Snodgrass FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Flight of Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

March 7, 1947 (Friday) Danie Vincent, artist, author and naturalist, who wrote "Beside the Rogue," has returned to his home at Gold Hill. From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The return of 25-year-old stolen auto is reported from the rural regions. Friends of the owner are doing their best to console him.

20 YEARS AGO

March 7, 1937 (Sunday) J. F. Fliegel, commander of Medford post, American legion, announces inauguration of membership drive for veteran's organization. Buds are now in proper condition for opening, according to C. B. Cordy, assistant county agent.

30 YEARS AGO

March 7, 1927 (Monday) Music teachers of Ashland and Medford held informal meeting at home of Mrs. E. I. Gora, 116 Geneva ave., Medford. Spray meeting sponsored by the Fruit Growers league and county agent's office scheduled at Medford hotel.

40 YEARS AGO

March 7, 1917 (Wednesday) Report by police judge at city council meeting shows total of nine cases during February with \$24 collected from fines. Residents voice complaint to city street department that wood dealers are driving their wagons over the sidewalks and curbs of the city where no driveway exists.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. The moon is sometimes visible from the earth's poles, true or false?
2. Name the author of the novel "Main Street".
3. Bible: The "Early Galilean Ministry" of Jesus extended from the rejection at Nazareth to — when?
4. Seoul is the capital of which country?
5. Name the Italian author of a famous book titled "The Prince".
6. If a London housewife refers to a "pram", what does she mean?
7. Which ex-boxer is nicknamed "Slapsie-Maxie"?
8. Is the process of combustion fundamentally the same for coal, wood, oil and gasoline?
9. Is "o" or "i" the principal vowel in the word "bodice"?
10. Wrote Byron of Holland: "That water-land of Dutchman and of ————".
Answers: 1. True. 2. Sinclair Lewis. 3. The Sermon on the Mount. 4. Republic of Korea. 5. Machiavelli. 6. A baby carriage (perambulator). 7. Max Rosenblum. 8. Yes. 9. "o". 10. Ditches.

13 House Bills Signed By Governor Holmes

Salem—U.S.—Thirteen House bills, including one to issue up to \$8 million in highway bonds, were signed yesterday by Gov. Robert D. Holmes. State Highway Engineer W. C. Williams was on hand when the governor signed House bill 176 which authorizes the State Highway Commission to issue state highway bonds for the purpose of highway and bridge improvements in the state.