

MAIL TRIBUNE
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Independent Newspaper

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
MEMBER
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Flight of Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and
40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
March 12, 1947 (Wednesday)
The American Red Cross will
hold one of its national aquatic
schools at Camp McLoughlin,
the Boy Scout camp at Lake of
the Woods, this summer.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: Practically
every man in town named Richard
has been ordered in song,
"To close the door."

20 YEARS AGO
March 12, 1937 (Friday)
Roy Rogers, assistant frost
metorologist for the valley, will
arrive Monday for frost work
here.

Albert Burch, mining engi-
neer, recommended by Jackson
County Chamber of Commerce
director for a position on the
newly created state board of
geology and mineral industry.

25 YEARS AGO
March 12, 1927 (Saturday)
Approval by bonding attor-
neys of the City Hall Bond issue
for \$50,000, has been withheld
and at an informal city council
and courthouse committee meet-
ing steps are taken to hold spe-
cial election to revoke the issue.

Floyd D. Young, government
frost expert, warns valley resi-
dents of nearness of the frost
mudding season.

30 YEARS AGO
March 12, 1917 (Monday)
R. A. Ward, of the U. S. Bi-
ological survey department, will
speak at meetings this week on
rodent control.

New Medford Sample store
will open Tuesday morning at
218 East Main st., Medford.

What's Your I.Q.?
Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five
or six is good.

1. The first instrumental mu-
sic used in a Congregational
Church was set up in New Eng-
land (1826). Name the instru-
ment.

2. Name the composer of the
opera "Pearl Fishers".

3. Bible: Jesus was compelled
to carry the cross between which
two places?

4. In the silent movies who
was known as the "It" girl?

5. What is the approximate
flying distance between San
Francisco and Manila?

6. Cattle have no upper front
teeth; true or false?

7. What is the Gunnison tun-
nel in Colorado used for?

8. What did the ugly duckling
turn into?

9. Is the "th" sound as in
"hither" voiceless?

10. "Help me Cassius, or I
sink!" comes from which Shake-
spearian play?

Is Nixon a "Shoo-in?"

The Salem Capital Journal is already preparing to celebrate the election of Vice President Nixon in 1960 as President of the United States. In fact it looks apparently more or less like a victory by acclamation, to our respected contemporary. For according to the "Journal" even the Democrats, or "a large part of them," have changed their tune regarding Nixon and now practically admit he is so far out in front no one can catch him.

SENATOR John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, for example, who came so close to getting the Democratic nomination for Vice President is quoted as follows:

"It will take more than abusive statements to beat Mr. Nixon. Those he can read while riding in the 1961 inaugural parade."

And why not, asks the Capital Journal, when, quote:

"No one could ever put the finger on any specific thing that justified this (critical) attitude toward Richard Nixon except that as a congressman he hadirked the Democrats in uncovering the treason of Alger Hiss."

NO? NOTHING "specific?" Was not the acceptance of an \$18,000 "gift" from a group of California "Big Business" men SPECIFIC?

Mr. Nixon never denied it. In a special "TV" broadcast, arranged by the same group of "businessmen," and carefully rehearsed, he merely explained what a "Poor Richard" he was, how hard it was to meet the installments on his house, how devoted he was to his spaniel "Checkers," and his family, and how the money received had nothing to do with how he voted, but only how much money HE could save the California taxpayers!

As one prominent California executive expressed it at the time, quote:

"Of course it was a phoney, but it worked, didn't it?"

It did work. So did the charges made by subtle insinuation and anonymous phone calls, against Congressman Jerry Voorhies claiming Jerry was a communist, the same smear technique adopted by Nixon when he ran against Mrs. Helen Gahagan Douglas for the U.S. Senate.

Another "phoney" but it worked didn't it? IT DID.

AND when through the "Mystery Man," Henry (the Dutchman) Gruenwald, Senator Brewster of Maine gave Nixon a check for \$5,000 which was duly cashed, that "specific" incident resulted in the defeat of Senator Brewster, but never touched the slick and shrewd Senator from California.

For, as the senator explained, this was a perfectly legitimate and proper campaign contribution. What was wrong about that?

Nothing, probably, but if it was so proper and innocent, why was the notorious Gruenwald called in as a go-between?

This is another fact that has never been explained. But it, too, is a matter of record, and it also "worked."

WE DON'T mean to imply that "Poor Richard" is any deep-dyed villain in the political melodrama—he is too smart for that—nor do we deny he is personable, plausible and popular—at least as far as the upper echelons of the G.O.P. is concerned.

But we do mean that ever since he entered public life until today, his record has not been one to inspire confidence, respect or trust, and has been one to utterly destroy the claim of his cronies that he is a young man of demonstrated presidential STATURE. He definitely is NOT.

We would not go so far as to call him a "white-collared McCarthy," but we would say he has the same "killer instinct," the same fondness for the "Big Lie" insinuation, and the same Houdini adroitness in squirming out of a hot box when the facts have caught up with him. This was so clearly demonstrated when a smart newspaper reporter uncovered that \$18,000 subsidy from that California tycoon group—not for any campaign expenses but for personal and senatorial "INCIDENTALS!"

It is hard to think of any other member of the senate who could have so cleverly and completely "gotten away with murder" without leaving a trace, but it is a matter of TV history now that "RICH Richard" DID it.

(And if he had not won the election, we predict he would have received an offer from Hollywood he would have found it difficult to resist.)

BUT what gets this department down as far as the Vice President is concerned is the perennial "alibi" that anything said against him comes properly under the heading of "ABUSE." It appears that even as smart a young man as Senator Kennedy has fallen for it.

Come, come! Citing the facts in a public official's record is not ABUSE.

There is nothing new in the statements made above, they have been reported before in this department and in many other newspapers and magazines.

Certainly if they were unfounded or untrue, denials would have poured in thick and fast, with perhaps a libel suit thrown in for seasoning.

But there has not been a word of denial, not a syllable of refutation factually, nothing but that "old line" trying to arouse support and sympathy for the "V.P." by claiming, everything said against him is abuse.

As a matter of fact the exact reverse is true. Considering his record as a campaigner for public

Polish Leader Appears To Be Deep in Trouble From All Sides

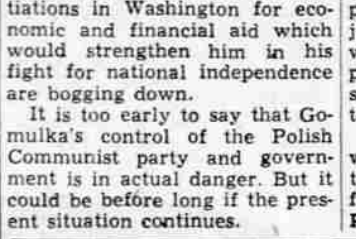
By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

Polish Communist leader Wladyslaw Gomulka appears to be in serious trouble.

His independent Communist regime is under attack by Polish Reds who oppose his breakaway from Soviet Russian domination, by Polish non-Communists and by Moscow propaganda organs.

At the same time, the negotiations in Washington for economic and financial aid which would strengthen him in his fight for national independence are bogging down.

It is too early to say that Gomulka's control of the Polish Communist party and government is in actual danger. But it could be before long if the present situation continues.



Charles M. McCann, United Press Correspondent

It is increasingly evident that Gomulka is having difficulty in both maintaining his present independence and in avoiding an open break with the Russians.

One big reason is that Soviet leaders are fully aware now of the danger that any move toward independent Communism presents to their domination of Eastern Europe.

Another reason is that strong elements in Poland, both Communist and non-Communist, want Gomulka to take an even more independent attitude.

One result of the situation is that Gomulka and Premier Jozef Cyrankiewicz have been compelled to restore to government jobs most of the Stalinist leaders who fought Gomulka's return to power last October during the surge of revolt in satellite countries.

But Gomulka and Cyrankiewicz are being attacked also by those Poles who want him to go farther toward independence.

Premier Denounced

Cyrankiewicz was openly denounced in the Polish Parliament on Feb. 27 by Antoni Wojtylski, a non-Communist who is also director of the agricultural college at Breslau-Wroclaw, as the Poles call it—in Polish-occupied Eastern Germany.

Wojtylski said that Cyrankiewicz was responsible for all the abuse of power by the Communists during Josef Stalin's dictatorship.

Sometimes members angrily tried to shout Wojtylski down. Others applauded him. It was necessary to suspend the session for 10 minutes.

On March 1, eight leading editors and writers of Trybuna Ludu, the newspaper organ of the Polish Communist Party, resigned in protest against the policy of the ruling Politburo. These eight men resented what they regarded as a trend toward a new Stalinist policy.

U. S. Invited Talks

The Washington negotiations were initiated by the United States which thought it wise to strengthen Gomulka by relieving Poland's economic difficulties.

But the negotiations have run into a snag. For one thing, the so-called Battle Act passed by Congress rigidly restricts the giving of aid to Communist countries.

To get around this, Secretary of State John Foster Dulles has ruled that Poland is not under Russian domination. That ruling permits some aid. But it also has been found that the government has disposed of most of the farm surpluses which were available to foreign countries.

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Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE RACER Paris—The final impression left by a long sojourn in the great struggle that divides the world are now engaged in a peculiar sort of race. It is a life and death race but neither side fully understands its nature.

To describe it bluntly and even brutally, this is a race between the weakness of the West on the one hand and the evolution of Soviet society on the other hand. The creatures in the race are considerably more oddly assorted than the hare and the tortoise. And just to make this race even stranger still, each side is backing the other's animal to win.

While I was in the Soviet Union, I often felt grave doubts about the wisdom of the Western hopes that Soviet society will somehow and sometime change in a way that will make the division of the world more bearable and less dangerous. Indeed, I feel doubts about Western hopes now, when I see a presumably respectable American professor and alleged Russian expert proclaiming the weakness of the Soviet Union's massive industry because of short visits to two characteristically antiquated textile factories. (Of course it is heavy industry that has grown so massively in the Soviet Union, not consumer industry.)

IN TRUTH it is positively frightening to hear from Washington that the professor's strap has been taken seriously and is regarded as a great cause for optimism in the President's own circle. Nothing on earth could be more dangerous for the West than to understand the estimate Soviet military might and industrial strength. Everything I saw convinced me that Soviet military-industrial power is still growing and will continue to grow, although perhaps at a reduced rate.

All the same it is also true that the evolution of Soviet society offers the West quite genuine grounds for long-range hope. This is because of the curious interaction of the major Soviet success and a serious Soviet failure.

The Soviet failure, which has only been really proven in the last year, is the failure to produce the famous "new Soviet man" so long envisaged by the Kremlin's masters. The moral laws have not been repealed in the Soviet Union, even although they were temporarily suspended by sheer terror. Men and women have not lost their desire to be free, their wish to live their own lives or their hankering to exercise their own individual judgements. People still want to be people, instead of a higher form of ant.

AS FOR the Soviet success, it is the final attainment of the goal set long ago—the creation of a high industrial society,

technically complex and advanced, with a gross product second only to that of the United States. The Soviet rulers themselves have now discovered that running such a society and insuring its continued development and progress are quite different things from constructing such a society by exhortation and by force.

As has been previously suggested in this space, successfully developing this kind of society demands a greater measure of freedom than the people of the Soviet Union have enjoyed for a very long time. But as soon as a little more freedom is granted, as it has now been granted, then the failure to produce the "new Soviet man" begins to make all sorts of trouble. People say things, people even do things that are not at all approved.

So there follows the kind of pullback toward unfreedom that is now taking place in Soviet Union to understand Plato's view that all poets are sinister subversives. In fact in the kind of society that Plato was writing about, and ten times more in Soviet society, free poets are highly subversive. That explains the current Soviet pullback.

YET the pullback cannot go too far. It cannot in particular safely go as far as Stalinism. Thus the process of evolution of Soviet society will eventually begin again. Of course Soviet society will hardly evolve toward anything recognizable as democracy, but it should at least evolve toward a kind of modified communism in which there will be air enough for men to breathe.

That kind of aerated Communist society and the Western democratic societies might well jog along together in a reasonably comfortable way, especially if Soviet national income continues upwards. But the hitch lies in the time factor. At best it will take a very long time for the evolution of Soviet society on which the West has placed its hopeful bets.

But what about the time factor of those Western weaknesses on which the Soviet leaders are betting so confidently? Is there any way to prevent the Western partners on this side of the Atlantic from being mortally damaged by their dependence on the troubled ex-colonial regions of the Middle and Far East? If there is no way to cure this mortal weakness, how long will it take before the weakness takes effect?

AND again, what about the deep fissure that already exists in the Western alliance itself? Can it be bridged? And if not, how long before it contributes to the final upset of the world power balance?

By this upset rather than by war the Soviets expect to win the race. Thus the answers to the above questions will decide the outcome. And only bold, realistic and imaginative Western leadership will find satisfactory answers.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

A little later than usual Saturday morning, President Eisenhower left his private living quarters in the White House and headed for his pleasant oval office in the executive mansion. He was a trifle late to work for a reason that is quite common at this time of the year in our country. He is suffering from the after effects of a cold.

Arriving at his office, he sat down at his desk and cleared off the top. An aide put a document in front of him. Ike knew all about the document, but as all of us do in similar circumstances he glanced through it to make sure that all was in order. Then he turned to his news secretary, James Hagerty, and asked (as all of us are apt to do) "This is the ninth, isn't it?" Hagerty confirmed the date.

Whereupon Mr. Eisenhower reached for his pen and on the line reserved for his signature he wrote: "Approved, Dwight D. Eisenhower, March 9, 1957, Washington, D. C."

THUS he became the third American President to have a doctrine named after him. The other members of this distinguished company are President James Monroe and President Harry E. Truman.

LET'S look first at the Monroe Doctrine.

It was set forth by President Monroe in a message to the congress on Dec. 2, 1823. It guaranteed all the independent nations of the Western Hemisphere against European interference "for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any manner their destiny."

It added that the American continents "are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by European powers." This meant that the United States would not allow colonies to be created anywhere in the Americas nor would it permit existing colonies to extend their boundaries.

WHAT was the occasion for this bold announcement? Well, the three leading absolute monarchies of Europe—Russia, Austria and Prussia—had pledged themselves to "PUT AN END TO THE SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, in whatever country it may exist in Europe."

The United States feared that these three powers (calling themselves the "Holy Alliance") might also try to suppress representative government in the New World.

So—Young as we were—We took the first.

THE idea was first proposed by the British. George Canning, British foreign minister, suggested to the American minister in London that Britain and the United States issue a JOINT warning against European aggression in the Americas.

President Monroe was at first inclined to accept the British suggestion. Ex-Presidents Jefferson and Madison strongly favored it. But Monroe's secretary

From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

THE ROLE OF LYNDON JOHNSON

Washington — In the wake of the Administration's bumpy and often acrimonious 58-day struggle to get the Middle East resolution through Congress, several consequences are emerging.

There is, first of all, an increased appreciation in the White House for the effectiveness and intellectual competence of Senate Democratic leader Lyndon Johnson.

The fact is that Senator Johnson demonstrated a responsiveness and an independence which can create a new relationship between Congress and the President in foreign policy.

This new relationship has two aspects. One of them is personal. There is now a far higher degree of mutual respect and a better mood of cooperation between Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Johnson than has prevailed up to this time. This comes from the able job the Texas Senator did in re-casting, in a way which pleased Congress, and in shepherding, in a way which pleased the President, the "Eisenhower Doctrine" through the shoals of a touchy Senate.

BUT the role which Senator Johnson played which was infinitely helpful to the President, was played primarily in behalf of Congress so that in the end the Senate was in part the architect of the Middle East resolution, not merely its rubber stamp. Thus what began as a State Department leak emerged reshaped and improved, as a Presidential-Congressional resolution in which Congress was a creative participant.

This makes for a healthier relationship between the President and Congress. If it continues, it will be a boon to both.

There is no doubt that the first presentation of the Eisenhower Doctrine of a military shield and economic aid to the Middle East nations against Communist maneuvers got off on the wrong foot because it officially was leaked to the press in advance of the already summoned meeting between the White House and the legislative leaders. They also felt that much of Secretary Dulles' testimony was unresponsive and given on a take-it-or-leave-it basis which annoyed many Republicans and understandably infuriated the Democrats.

Congress isn't going to be patronized and shouldn't be. And, now Senator Johnson has shown that the leadership will work responsibly with the President when the White House treats Congress as a full-bodied participant in the creation of those parts of foreign policy which must be mutually arrived at.

The premise of Senator Johnson's attitude is a combination of responsiveness and independence. This is something solid on which the President can build because I am convinced that Mr. Johnson's responsiveness can be faithfully counted upon.

This doesn't mean that the President will not have his troubles with Congress. It will take all his skill and prestige to get through his foreign aid program. There will be major Republican and Democratic defections. But it does suggest that his difficulties will be more manageable.

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Much of the credit for this development — obviously not all — goes to Senator Johnson. My information is that President Eisenhower personally telephoned, within a few minutes after the Senate had voted for the resolution 72 to 19, to express his appreciation to Mr. Johnson for his decisive part in the result — as did Secretary Dulles.

A SECOND consequence of the events which surrounded the long hassle over the resolution is the expansion of the boundaries of genuine consultation between Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles, on the one hand, and the legislative leaders of both parties on the other.

Those who are close to the facts are convinced that the President and Secretary Dulles are putting behind them the habit of windy "briefings" of the Congressional leaders and are now persuaded that there can, there should be complete give-and-take if productive bi-partisanship is to prevail.

Nothing could be more useful because the alternative to bi-partisanship in foreign policy matters where responsibility is shared by both the President and Congress is not partisanship. The alternative is a dangerous stalemate with such a narrowly divided House and Senate. Neither side can afford to want stalemate—and the country least of all.

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as the advertiser wants to make it. By the same token it can be raucous and in bad taste if the newspaper or other medium will accept it that way.

The state has no business regulating or dictating the advertising of any citizens, whether or not they are business or professional people. If advertising is untruthful or defamatory, existing laws and codes of ethics are sufficient to stop it short of first base. If it is merely in bad taste, customers (patients or clients) will provide the answer by staying away in large numbers.

Advertising is a public facility through which one person or group may talk to large numbers of others. For the state to make it illegal for one class of people to use this facility is not only class legislation, at its worst, but it is a direct violation of Article I of the Bill of Rights.

The legislature should eliminate this paragraph from SB 309 entirely. Not only that, but repealers should be introduced to remove from existing laws any such restrictions passed heretofore. One is in the act relating to cosmeticians.—Canby Herald.

Let's now sum up. The Monroe Doctrine worked, because we stood BOLDLY behind it.

The Truman Doctrine worked, because we stood BOLDLY behind it.

It is historically reasonable to believe that the Eisenhower Doctrine will work IF WE STAND BOLDLY BEHIND IT.

Editorial Comment

STRUCTURE ON ADVERTISING PROPOSED

Another bill has been introduced at Salem proposing to prohibit advertising. This one applies only to chiropractors (foot doctors). SB 309 would make it unlawful for any licensed chiropractor to "advertise in newspapers, periodicals, or in bold face type or in any printed matter or by the use of any form of display sign," et cetera, including movies, radio, television.

This kind of regulation has no proper place in state law or in any rules promulgated by a state-created board. Apparently it stems from a notion that advertising is undignified. This is arrant nonsense. Advertising can be just as dignified or austere

Counsel with FRD BRENNAN
Mr. Insurance
Phone 2-4940
Insurance is the selling price, And no one can evade it.
If it should burn, Your cash return, Will be just what you've made it!
MEDFORD INSURANCE AGENCY

Lawrence's JEWELERS
SILVER WATCHES DIAMOND TRINGS