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Official Paper of Jackson County
Official Press—Full Leased Wire
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Flight o' Time
Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
April 30, 1947 (Wednesday)
Neighbor of Woodcraft's district 12 convention closes at an open meeting in Medford attended by about 300 people.

20 YEARS AGO
April 30, 1927 (Friday)
W. A. Gates estimates 400 acres of tomatoes will be planted in the Rogue river valley this season.

30 YEARS AGO
April 30, 1927 (Saturday)
Medford high school retains 100 per cent banking record.

40 YEARS AGO
April 30, 1917 (Monday)
Residents asked to repair leaky faucets in order to conserve water for irrigation.

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

1. In 1789 Knoxville, Tenn., was settled. Which city in Ohio was settled that same year?

2. Which is hardest: anthracite, bituminous or lignite coal?

3. Bible: Name the cave in which David stayed when the "host of the Philistines encamped in the valley Rephaim"?

4. Hands on the conventional watch may be turned backwards without harm to its mechanism; true or false?

5. Is Baltimore, Md., Atlanta, Ga., or Washington, D.C., the largest city south of the Mason-Dixon line?

6. Does the government redeem counterfeit money?

7. Name the author of the book, "Mission to Moscow."

8. A mill is what part of a cent?

9. Is the primary accent of the word "cerebral" on the 1st, 2nd, or 3rd syllable?

10. "He passeth by on the other side."—Luke 10:31. Is this a Biblical reference to hypocrisy or to good manners?

Answers: 1. Cincinnati. 2. Anthracite. 3. Adullam. 4. True. 5. Baltimore, Md. 6. No. 7. Joseph E. Davies. 8. One-hundredth of a cent. 9. 1st. 10. Hypocrisy.

Pilot Gets Minor Cuts In Crash of Light Plane
Corvallis—(U.P.)—Dale Buchanan, 24, escaped with only minor cuts Monday when a light plane crashed four miles southwest of Philomath. The plane, believed to have hit a downdraft, landed bottom side up.

Wrong Man Sent to Ireland

Strange are the ways of politics and one of the strangest events of recent date is the nomination of R. W. Scott McLeod as ambassador to Ireland.

McLeod gained fame, or perhaps notoriety is the better word, as a protege of Sen. Joe McCarthy and as security chief for the state department.

Although an appointee of the Eisenhower administration, he was, for all practical purposes, right-hand man to Senator McCarthy when the latter was making life miserable for the administration back in the days of 1953.

It will be recalled that one of the early fights the Eisenhower administration ran into developed over nomination of Charles Bohlen as ambassador to Russia. McLeod at first refused to clear him and McCarthy carried the fight against confirmation.

In August of 1953, Eisenhower signed a bill authorizing admission of some 214,000 emergency refugees who had escaped from behind the Iron Curtain and some time later appointed Edward J. Corsi, immigration specialist, to speed the program.

He immediately ran into trouble with McLeod, McCarthy and Rep. Walter, co-author of the McCarran-Walter immigration act. Some 17 months after the act became effective, only about 1,100 refugees had been admitted. Although it was Corsi who had been trying to carry out the administration program, it was Corsi who was fired.

Recently the New York Times editorialized that "no one man has represented in the public mind more than Scott McLeod all the evils of McCarthyism as applied to diplomacy."

Now the conservative Irish Times, one of Ireland's leading papers, editorially calls McLeod "The Hangman" and said the Irish government should reject him.

"There is now very little cause to disbelieve that it was his unwholesome department," said the Irish paper, "... that led the American senate's internal security committee to republish the disproved charges which impelled Mr. Norman (Canadian ambassador to Egypt) ... to jump to his death.

"We do not welcome the hangman in our midst and it is not customary to reward his services with an ambassadorship."

On the basis of the administration's experience with McLeod, we can understand a desire to get him out of the country. But there must be ways other than making him ambassador to our good friend Ireland.

"Hit or Miss"

The above, as noted, is from the Oregon Journal. We take pleasure and enjoy as a refreshing novelty, in agreeing with our Portland contemporary 100%.

As the Journal states "strange are the ways of politics," and the appointments of the Eisenhower administration in the field of ambassadorships have been particularly puzzling.

If the administration had tried to pull consistent "boners" in this department it could hardly have done a better job.

This McLeod selection is the worst in many, but it is far from being an exception. The chief excuse has been in the past that only rich men could afford to be ambassador so the area of selection was very limited, consequently the poor product. But no financial consideration could have been involved in this selection of one of Joe McCarthy's chief lieutenants to represent American democracy in our good friend "auld Ireland."

NOR could money—or lack of it—have been an excuse for the transfer of Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen from the most important post in the field of foreign affairs today, namely Moscow, to the mediocre and undemanding post in the Philippines.

ACCORDING to press reports, Bohlen did not wish to leave Moscow and no one in the foreign diplomatic corps wished him to leave. In fact, he was absolutely "tops" as far as representatives of the democratic world in the Russian capital are concerned. And according to the same source the western powers and their representatives in Russia will be "lost without him."

MORE than that. Bohlen did what no American representative since relations with Russia were resumed had been able to do, namely:—

He voiced American principles with unswerving and clear-cut fidelity and yet maintained throughout not only friendly, but from a personal standpoint cordial relations with the Soviet bosses in the Kremlin—which could be classed as a diplomatic miracle.

One reason, of course, was his mastery of the Russian language, he talked with Messrs. Bulganin and Krushev in their own tongue and never failed to understand their point-of-view, if he did seldom agree with it.

According to the always interesting and reliable "Christian Science Monitor," Ambassador Bohlen will be given "a grand farewell," but in the hearts of the ENTIRE diplomatic colony, it will be "a day of mourning."

Ambassador Bohlen will be replaced by a Mr. Lowell Thompson who can talk a little Russian, but has had no experience there nor in American diplomacy elsewhere, and this at the most critical time in Russian-American relations in history.

ON THE other hand, Mr. Bohlen did not want the Philippine ambassadorship, has never had any experience in Far Eastern relations, can't speak a word of Spanish, and except for his knowledge of communism as it functions in RUSSIA, his excep-



LISTEN, MR. MITCHELL, THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT COULDN'T MAKE ME CUT YOUR KID'S HAIR!

tional talents in the field of diplomacy will be completely wasted. What is the answer?

WELL, as we see it, there are two main ones: No. 1: Unlike so many of his predecessors President Eisenhower leaves the personnel in our foreign service entirely up to the Secretary of State and his subordinates, including the chairman of the Republican national committee.

We can't believe that if the President had paid any attention to the appointment of R. W. Scott McLeod to Ireland, or the transfer of Charles E. Bohlen from Moscow to Manila, he would have sanctioned either.

But he was not interested. NO. 2: Under the present administration merit has no standing in the ambassadorial field of personnel, it is all a matter of practical politics. The more vacancies that are made and have to be filled in this sought-after department, the more political debts can be paid, and the more generous the cash contributions for the next campaign.

There is the meat in this coconut. Fitness for the job, either due to native abilities or years of experience—or both—have no standing as far as the final decision is concerned.

And because of this attitude, there is such a rapid turn over in the field of diplomacy, that as a general rule, before the average incumbent can become adjusted to his role, and be in the position of rendering real service to his country, he is yanked out.

Even as strongly conservative and pro-Eisenhower a newspaper as the "Monitor" quotes a senior officer in the diplomatic service as follows: "There is no national and consistent personnel policy aimed at securing the most competent and best qualified man for a given job but for the most part it is all simply hit or miss."

"HIT or miss is right." What they "hit" is what will pay out from a purely political standpoint; what they "miss" is a foreign service based upon character and ability, of which all Americans, regardless of party, could be proud.—R.W.R.

Communications

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

In the Dark
To the Editor: Recent statements by a senator referring to "wino veterans" makes me wonder if we don't have a few in the veterans administration. They take a veteran before their medical clinics to be examined for benefits. After the examination and they find him permanently disabled, they grant him \$66.15 a month. They tell him he can make \$2,700 a year and still draw his allowance because he is married. Sounds good, doesn't it?

But it is not so good. He can't live on that and give his wife one cheese sandwich a day. He has some timber he can sell if he can get it ready for market. He has no money to hire help so he tries to cut some short logs and wood, but he couldn't do much work. His friends, realizing his position and knowing he can't get by on \$66.15 per month, came in to help him, donating their time and labor. He realized about \$1,100 over the year's work. When asked to fill out a statement as to what he made the year before, he told them and the people who had helped him sign a sworn statement before a notary, stating they had helped him. Where are we headed?

No wonder the vet is in the slums. They drive him there. No man can live on the starvation pension they give the veterans and live anywhere else. Sixty-six dollars and 15 cents won't pay house rent on an average modern home. If they don't want the veteran to work, why don't they give him enough for him and his wife to live on and have a decent house to live in? Then maybe he could walk down the street with his head up like he did in the uniform and not be afraid somebody will point the finger of scorn at him and yell, "wino!" That is bad, but not too bad. Let's hope and pray

to God they never call him "comrade." Please somebody light the candle. I am in the dark. S. R. Hale, P. O. Box 135, Jacksonville, Ore.

Detroit Newspapers Suspended by Dispute
Detroit—(U.P.)—Publication of the News and the Times was suspended for six hours Monday in a labor dispute.

Paper handlers at The News walked out in protest over a reduction in the work force. A sympathy walkout halted publication of the Times. Afternoon editions of both papers were on the street following agreement to handle the dispute through normal channels.

Cat Caught; Power System Damaged
Lakeland, Fla.—(U.P.)—The city's power system was back to normal today. It suffered \$2,000 damage because a yellow Persian cat got caught in a 12,000-volt transformer.

The cat lost most of its hair and one leg but escaped with its life. The resulting short circuit made the lights dim throughout the city.

THEN WALKED LIKE ANY MAN
GEO. N. TAYLOR
"Take up your bed and walk" said Christ. So the paralytic did—Luke 5:18-25—BIBLE. And who was Christ. He was the 2nd Person of the God-head—God the Son—living here on earth at the time and by many a miracle, proving Himself to be the living and true God. Finally, He died for our sins and the third day, He arose from the grave. Receive Him as clearing your page of all sin and count eternal life to be yours. And by daily Bible reading and prayer, grow up.

Harold Macmillan Increasingly Strong in British Premiership

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

It looks as if British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan is going to be around for quite a while. Macmillan took office on Jan. 10, in succession to Sir Anthony Eden, at a critical time.

Britain was still feeling the effects of the breach in relations with the United States from the Anglo-French invasion of the Suez Canal Zone.

On Feb. 14, his Conservative Party lost a seat in the House of Commons to the Labor Party in a by-election. It was the first such loss in 12 years.

In succeeding by-elections, conservatives held their seats only by drastically reduced majorities.

The Laborites clamored with increasing insistence for a general parliamentary election, certain that they would win it. Resignation Threatens Split

On March 28 the Marquess of Salisbury, one of the most influential men in the Conservative Party, abruptly resigned against Macmillan's release from internment of Archbishop Makarios, leader of the Greek-Cypriote fight for union with Greece. A party split seemed to be threatened.

At that time, independent and some Conservative elements shared the Labor view that the Laborites would win a general election.

Now, a little less than one month later, Macmillan is in an increasingly strong position. Lord Salisbury's resignation proved to be but a brief sensation. Macmillan has held the party together. And today he is being hailed as an outstanding success in his job.

The Laborites have stopped demanding an election—for the very good reason that the experts now predict Macmillan would win.

This surprising turn has come about partly because of the restoration of relations with the United States, partly because Macmillan has started boldly to put Britain on a new course.

Notably, in recognition of Britain's reduced position in world affairs, he has radically altered defense policy by slashing spending, reducing military commitments all over the world, and putting reliance in nuclear weapons strategy.

In Commons, Macmillan has maneuvered the Laborites into positions which threaten to cause a new split between its right and left-wings.

At the moment, Macmillan has a majority of 62 seats over Labor in Commons. He can count on seven additional votes on most issues.

He is recognized as a much stronger figure politically than Eden, for years Sir Winston Churchill's political heir, ever was.

It is somewhat surprising that Macmillan, now 63, is half American, as was Winston Churchill. His mother was the former Helen Belles of Spencer, Ind. But also like Churchill, his outlook is completely British.

between the King and the Ambassador there was a pause, or at least an apparent pause. For it seems likely that a stern warning against Israeli intervention in Jordan under any circumstances whatever was rather quickly sent off by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to his old friend, Israeli Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

THEN, as the Jordan crisis entered its present acute phase, public action naturally followed. The recall of the American officials from Jerusalem was very plainly intended to say "we mean business." The movement of the 6th Fleet said the same thing, and so did Mr. Eisenhower's last two moves also had the virtue of saying "we mean business" not to the Israelis only but also to the Kremlin, the Syrian fomenters of Jordanian discontents, and the Egyptian organizers of the Jordanian faction hostile to King Hussein.

Whether King Hussein would have taken the decision he did take, if he had not been liberated from the Israeli threat, is a question no one can answer. But at least the odds were greatly improved by this American contribution; and who does not feel more free to take a gamble when the odds improve?

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THE King intended then, as he still intends, to call the Israeli troops into Jordan if he could not control the situation with his own resources. Besides the Israeli threat, the King also had to think of the foreign troops already in Jordan. And while the Saudi Arabians in the south had been placed by King Saud under King Hussein's personal command, the Syrian troops in the north were another serious danger.

The threat from the Syrians was as nothing, however, to the potential threat from the Israelis. The mere placing of the Israelis on the border, plus the strong warning addressed by Nuri Pasha to Syrian President Shukri al-Kuwatly, could be considered sufficient to keep the Syrians fairly quiet. But nothing more could keep the Israelis out once the Israelis crossed the Jordanian border.

Such was the position, such were the complex risks that King Hussein had to weigh and calculate, when the young King sent for Ambassador Mallory. After the long interview be-

THE sheer grim necessities of the Middle Eastern situation forced the Administration into action. It seems most probable that Hussein was informed of the informal American guaranty of Jordan against Israeli attack towards the beginning of this week, when the King received American Ambassador Lester Mallory for a long afternoon exchange of views.

It can further be stated that at the same time a stern warning was addressed to the Israeli government, in effect indicating that any Jordanian adventure would be much worse than self-defeating.

Everything that has happened since then is to be interpreted, at least primarily, as a series of underlinings of this promise to Hussein and the warning to Jerusalem.

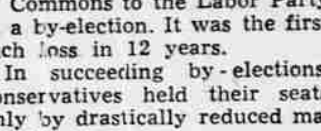
To be sure, this American intervention in the Jordanian crisis differs enormously from the elaborate internal plots and machinations pictured by the Cairo and Moscow radios. But it has been a critically important intervention none the less.

The movement of the 6th Fleet; President Eisenhower's statement on the Jordanian situation; the especially significant recall of American official personnel from the Israeli sector of Jerusalem—these all form parts of the same pattern.

IN ORDER to see the very great importance of this pattern one must first of all understand a little of the tangled local geography and politics.

In brief, Jordan's richest, most populous and most affected province is the region on the west bank of the Jordan River, which formerly belonged to Palestine. All Israelis would like to extend their frontier to the Jordan River line, absorbing this province in the process. Every Jordanian, from the King down, is firmly convinced that the Israelis are actively planning an eventual grab for the west bank.

This universal Jordanian conviction is probably ill-founded. The moral obloquy that would be incurred; the appalling new weight of guilt for Arab refugees that would have to be shouldered; the likelihood that the newly grabbed territory



Charles M. McCann which resulted

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

GUARANTEE AGAINST ISRAEL
Amman, Jordan, April 27. (Uncensored) (Relayed via Beirut). — The great movement of the United States 6th Fleet and all the other puzzling recent events can be very simply explained, even though the State Department has hesitated to offer the true explanation.

In brief, these crisis movements in the Middle East are by-products of an American guaranty to Jordan against Israeli intervention. They are not directed primarily against the Syrians or the Egyptians or even the Russians, as a State Department spokesman has suggested. They are in fact primarily directed against the Israelis.

The object has been to liberate Jordan's young beleaguered King Hussein from the threat of Israeli intervention in his small tormented kingdom. This safeguarding of Hussein from such a threat has in fact been the main American contribution to the Jordanian crisis.

The idea of this American contribution to the Jordanian crisis was apparently first mooted in Washington about ten days ago. A double new departure was involved — to commit the United States to positive action in the Middle East, and to be firm in curbing the rather natural Israeli impulse to stir up trouble among Israel's hostile neighbors.

The Iraqi hole card was even more important to King Hussein in the earlier period than it is today. Even five days ago, when he was taking his decisions and making his plans, no one could be absolutely sure how the Arab Legion would perform in the final test. It had successively lost two commanders-in-chief; it has been riddled with disloyalty; it had been subjected to a nasty purge.

As matters have turned out this far, the Legion has performed in these last days of crisis with great efficiency and unblemished loyalty. But King Hussein could not know this would be the case when he sent for Mr. Mallory at the beginning of this hectic week.

THE King intended then, as he still intends, to call the Israeli troops into Jordan if he could not control the situation with his own resources. Besides the Israeli threat, the King also had to think of the foreign troops already in Jordan. And while the Saudi Arabians in the south had been placed by King Saud under King Hussein's personal command, the Syrian troops in the north were another serious danger.

The threat from the Syrians was as nothing, however, to the potential threat from the Israelis. The mere placing of the Israelis on the border, plus the strong warning addressed by Nuri Pasha to Syrian President Shukri al-Kuwatly, could be considered sufficient to keep the Syrians fairly quiet. But nothing more could keep the Israelis out once the Israelis crossed the Jordanian border.

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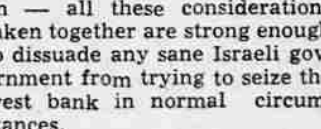
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This universal Jordanian conviction is probably ill-founded. The moral obloquy that would be incurred; the appalling new weight of guilt for Arab refugees that would have to be shouldered; the likelihood that the newly grabbed territory



Joseph Alsop

would have to be disgorged later on — all these considerations taken together are strong enough to dissuade any sane Israeli government from trying to seize the west bank in normal circumstances.

But there is one abnormal circumstance in which the Israeli leaders have always sworn to take action at all costs. Israel has a particular fear of the kind of large Arab state with a potentially strong future that might result from a stronger link between Jordan and Iraq. Hence the Israeli leaders have always warned, with grim meaningfulness, that their Army would enter Jordan whenever Iraqi troops entered Jordan.

THESE Israeli threats in turn assumed a cardinal significance in the present Jordanian crisis for a very simple and obvious reason. The support of the Iraqi government of his cousin King Faisal has been, is today and will remain the great hole card held by young King Hussein.

In order to emphasize the reality of this Iraqi support, Iraq's tough old Premier Nuri Pasha has concentrated the flower of his Army at H3, a pumping station on the pipeline near the Jordanian frontier.

The Iraqi hole card was even more important to King Hussein in the earlier period than it is today. Even five days ago, when he was taking his decisions and making his plans, no one could be absolutely sure how the Arab Legion would perform in the final test. It had successively lost two commanders-in-chief; it has been riddled with disloyalty; it had been subjected to a nasty purge.

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