

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

Toll TV Coming

Toll Television—or "subscription TV," as Madison Avenue types prefer to call it—is rapidly getting out of the experimental stage.

The situation is this. Three groups have applied to the Los Angeles City council for a franchise to operate home-toll television within the city area.

One of these groups, combining in a joint application, is composed of Fox West Coast Theatres Corporation and International Telemeter Corporation.

ODDLY enough, International Telemeter is a wholly owned subsidiary of Paramount Pictures Corporation, one of the major producers and distributors of movies.

All three groups in Los Angeles scrambling for a franchise—the others are Skiatron TV, Inc., and Harriscope, Inc.—plan to use closed-circuit, wired systems.

THE FCC, meantime, is expected shortly to authorize widespread tests of toll-television, probably on conventional—i.e. telecast in space—television.

In a letter to Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) of the House Judiciary committee, Doerfer noted that the commission's pay-TV proceedings had been initiated more than two years ago.

CELLER, chairman as well of an Antitrust subcommittee that has kept a watchful eye on the television industry, is sponsoring a bill to prohibit any TV station from imposing "a toll, fee, subscription or other charge" for programs received in the home.

In this connection, movie theatre owners presenting their own form of pay-as-you see TV in the form of closed-circuit telecasts of big fights now find it embarrassing to argue that home-toll TV would deprive the set owner of programs ordinarily telecast free.

Opportunity for Youth

With all due respect to the oldster who gives the high-school graduate the benefit of his experience—especially as it relates to jobs, future and security— he sometimes mistakes his added years for wisdom.

Frequently, parents forget the kinds of work available these days—jobs that didn't exist when they were teen-agers. A case in point is that of the x-ray technician.

X-rays were only discovered 61 years ago. Today a boy or girl high school graduate can prepare himself for this highly-specialized job in two years at any one of 500 approved x-ray training schools.

From here on in, he is prepared for a professional position of both respect and security in medicine, in industry (where health examinations and x-ray inspections in industrial processes are being increasingly used) in government and in public health agencies.



Walter Lippmann

Governors Consulted About Turning Back Functions to States

Editor's note: Lyle C. Wilson is on vacation. During his absence special Washington dispatches are being written by other members of the UP Washington staff. Today's is by the head of the UP Senate staff.

By RAYMOND LAHR, United Press Correspondent
Washington—President Eisenhower has a committee consulting with governors about ways for the federal government to turn back some of its functions and tax levies to the states.

And Senator Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) is proposing that Congress consult governors before it launches any new programs of federal aid to the states or expands old ones.

These two efforts point up an old issue about which there has been much talk but little action. Eisenhower's committee and a committee representing the governors stuck a toe in the water at a meeting last week end at Hershey, Pa.

He proposed meeting
The meeting was an outgrowth of a proposal made by the President when he addressed the annual governors' conference at Williamsburg, Va., two months ago. In effect he asked the governors to put up or shut up if they believe the federal government should have fewer functions and the states more.

Goldwater cited the joint move to realign government functions in a Senate speech Tuesday night. He also introduced a resolution to require Senate committees to poll the governors whenever they consider bills that would put another tap on the federal treasury for aid to states.

He felt it would be a tough job to halt the trend toward more federal aid which he said had doubled in the past four years. He said pressure from special interest groups and federal bureaus would make it tough.

Some of the governors have thought of other problems, particularly on the sensitive issue of raising state taxes to pay for some of the functions they would take over. Economic competition between states in an effort to attract and retain industry is a factor in framing their tax laws.

At the Hershey meeting a tentative agreement was reached on taxes which would not have much effect on the location of industry. It was proposed that

Russia Closes Big Water Area

Washington—Russia has closed the wide area of Peter the Great bay off Vladivostok in order to screen military activities, experts said today.

Vladivostok is the chief Pacific naval base for the Soviet Union. Many of Russia's 500 submarines are reported to be operating out of it in Pacific waters.

Experts said there are indications the Russians are building up their Pacific naval forces headquartered at Vladivostok and are taking measures to protect the area from observation.

The United States made public Tuesday a strong protest to Moscow against what it called the "unlawful" Soviet Action closing the 115-mile-wide, 55-mile-long to navigation by foreign ships and foreign planes.

The Soviet Council of Ministers on July 20 said Soviet permission would have to be obtained prior to any future sea-air entry into the area.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE STALEMATE

There is increasing evidence, it seems to me, that the stalemate in the cold war has become so deep that neither side has much hope or much fear that it will soon be broken.

We are talking to the West Germans and the Russians are talking to the East Germans. Each of us is laying down terms which presuppose that the other side has made an unconditional surrender.

The Russians would like us to give up our great advantage, which is that we have bases within striking distance of the heart of the Soviet Union.

These are some of the marks of the stalemate. For the time being, the balance of power is such that there is no prospect of a general war, and there is no compulsion to settle the issue.

The real concern of both coalitions—the NATO powers and the Warsaw powers—is inside their own spheres of interest and influence. Khrushchev is making a determined effort to lead the satellite empire in line.

We are greatly concerned at the turmoil and the hostility in the Arab lands on our side of the iron curtain.

SINCE change is in the nature of things, we know that this stalemate will not persist forever. The overriding question is how the stalemate may come to an end.

There are two main possibilities. One is by what is known as a technological breakthrough which would give one side or the other undoubted military superiority.

The other is by that erosion and dissolution of alliances and allegiances which is going on within the two coalitions. There is erosion in eastern Europe, which is obviously a great worry to the Kremlin.

There is erosion in French North Africa, in the British Middle East, and in the American sphere of interest from Formosa and Okinawa to Japan.

ON the whole, the probabilities seem to be that if the stalemate dissolves, it will be because of the great political changes that are taking place within the two coalitions. It is not, of course, for a layman to say there will not be a decisive technological breakthrough that will radically alter the military balance of power.

But that I want to speak in this piece. It is the people who run it that make it interesting. There are three of them. Two work in the kitchen. The other waits on the tables. She works at high speed, almost running most of the time. She not only waits on the tables, taking the orders and passing them on to the kitchen crew and bringing the food out to the customers when it is ready.

She has her hands full. The members of the kitchen crew must have their hands full also. They turn out the food as fast as the waitress can deliver it. They are good cooks. The food is excellent. Preparing excellent food requires skill, and preparing it on time, so that the customers will be kept happy, calls for speed and efficiency.

OVER the highway from the little restaurant is a motel. There are many motels along this great highway. Here in mid-summer of the year 1957, there are many vacancy signs. Tourists are not quite as numerous this year as they had been expected to be.

But there is seldom a vacancy sign at this particular motel. If you are going to arrive later than mid-afternoon and want to get in, you'd better phone ahead for a reservation.

Why? Well, it's nice. It is relatively new, and it has been well kept up. The service is good, and the people who give the service are pleasant and friendly.

It can be accurately described as the kind of place people like. WHY speak of this situation as a note on American business in this year when the boom isn't quite as wild as it has been for some time past?

Here's why: When asked how their business is going, the hard-working proprietors of the little restaurant smile happily and reply: "We never had it so good."

The motel owners give the same answer. THERE must be something to this crack about building a better mousetrap and finding that customers will beat a path to your door.

When it could be supposed in Washington that there should be no neutrals, that every nation not under direct Communist domination was in duty bound to sign up with us.

As power declines, the problems of diplomacy become more difficult, requiring more knowledge, more insight, more sympathy, and more delicacy. That is one reason why it is worse today than it used to be to send out to the Embassies the well-meaning, but the ignorant.

But there is little pretense that they are serious in the sense that they are steps in a genuine negotiation. What we are now saying to the Russians and what they are now saying to us about Germany, China, the Middle East, and disarmaments is said without any expectation that it may lead to an agreement.

We are talking to the West Germans and the Russians are talking to the East Germans. Each of us is laying down terms which presuppose that the other side has made an unconditional surrender.

On disarmament we would like the Russians to give up their great advantage—their capacity to conceal their intentions and to spring a surprise. The Russians would like us to give up our great advantage, which is that we have bases within striking distance of the heart of the Soviet Union.

These are some of the marks of the stalemate. For the time being, the balance of power is such that there is no prospect of a general war, and there is no compulsion to settle the issue.

The real concern of both coalitions—the NATO powers and the Warsaw powers—is inside their own spheres of interest and influence. Khrushchev is making a determined effort to lead the satellite empire in line.

We are greatly concerned at the turmoil and the hostility in the Arab lands on our side of the iron curtain.

SINCE change is in the nature of things, we know that this stalemate will not persist forever. The overriding question is how the stalemate may come to an end.

There are two main possibilities. One is by what is known as a technological breakthrough which would give one side or the other undoubted military superiority.

The other is by that erosion and dissolution of alliances and allegiances which is going on within the two coalitions. There is erosion in eastern Europe, which is obviously a great worry to the Kremlin.

There is erosion in French North Africa, in the British Middle East, and in the American sphere of interest from Formosa and Okinawa to Japan.

ON the whole, the probabilities seem to be that if the stalemate dissolves, it will be because of the great political changes that are taking place within the two coalitions. It is not, of course, for a layman to say there will not be a decisive technological breakthrough that will radically alter the military balance of power.

But that I want to speak in this piece. It is the people who run it that make it interesting. There are three of them. Two work in the kitchen. The other waits on the tables. She works at high speed, almost running most of the time. She not only waits on the tables, taking the orders and passing them on to the kitchen crew and bringing the food out to the customers when it is ready.

She has her hands full. The members of the kitchen crew must have their hands full also. They turn out the food as fast as the waitress can deliver it. They are good cooks. The food is excellent. Preparing excellent food requires skill, and preparing it on time, so that the customers will be kept happy, calls for speed and efficiency.

OVER the highway from the little restaurant is a motel. There are many motels along this great highway. Here in mid-summer of the year 1957, there are many vacancy signs. Tourists are not quite as numerous this year as they had been expected to be.

But there is seldom a vacancy sign at this particular motel. If you are going to arrive later than mid-afternoon and want to get in, you'd better phone ahead for a reservation.

Why? Well, it's nice. It is relatively new, and it has been well kept up. The service is good, and the people who give the service are pleasant and friendly.

It can be accurately described as the kind of place people like. WHY speak of this situation as a note on American business in this year when the boom isn't quite as wild as it has been for some time past?

Here's why: When asked how their business is going, the hard-working proprietors of the little restaurant smile happily and reply: "We never had it so good."

The motel owners give the same answer. THERE must be something to this crack about building a better mousetrap and finding that customers will beat a path to your door.

Unique Fishing Craft Seen in Columbia

Astoria—The Coast Guard today reported a new type of fishing craft seen in the Columbia river here.

Guardmen found a young Portlander fishing from an inner tub about 100 feet off the north jetty at the mouth of the river. Only a piece of light fishing line which ran to shore was holding him.

Officers said a strong ebb tide would have swept him to sea if the line had broken.

Coast Guardsmen stood by as the youth worked his way to the jetty and safety.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

EISENHOWER-MACMILLAN

Paris—In a month and half spent shuttling back and forth across the English Channel on various errands and occasions, this reporter has formed some rather vivid and not always agreeable impressions of the present state of the Western Alliance.

Before taking to the road again it seems worth while to try to sort these impressions out.

Beginning, then, with the second Western ally, the most striking feature of the new British Government of Harold Macmillan is the completeness of its break with the past.

In this, the Macmillan government strongly resembles the Eisenhower administration. As one looks back, the two Truman administrations seem more and more like continuations of the war period in America.

The ideas, attitudes, allied relationships and standards of national effort established during the second World War continued to dominate the American scene while Truman was in the White House. Many of the same old faces were seen at the Truman policy tables.

There was the same continuity of personalities and viewpoints in London, too, during Britain's Attlee, Churchill and Eden governments.

But in London today, as in Washington four years ago, the wartime ideas and attitudes, relationships and standards, have been brusquely jettisoned at last.

Some of the resulting American-British echoes are really ironically exact. For example, former Minister of Defense Anthony Head was dropped from the Macmillan cabinet, not because of Suez as is widely supposed, but simply because he refused to adopt the slogan, "Bunnet first, defense second"—which has so long been familiar in the Eisenhower administration.

By the same token the program of Head's successor, Defense Minister Duncan Sandys, is nothing but the famous Radford plan of American defense revived and adapted for British requirements.

Again, with Lord Salisbury, Sir Anthony Eden and Antony Head, the last men who have the old wartime feeling about the Anglo-American partnership have now left the British Government, just as the last such men left the American Government in 1953.

Today, Prime Minister Macmillan is one real link with the past partnership in London, as is the President in Washington.

On top of this, there has been that occurred when Dean G. Acheson, who cared a great deal more about the atmosphere in the Western Alliance than the atmosphere on Capitol Hill, was replaced by John Foster Dulles, who put Senatorial sensitivities so far ahead of Allied sensitivities. In the British case, the same Foreign Secretary, Selwyn Lloyd, has remained on the job, but the priorities have been altered none the less.

The new system of priorities was revealed, for example, in the Macmillan government's decision to defy the State Department in the matter of trade with China. The Government's own experts were unanimous that Britain would not make any great economic gain by changing

the China trade rules. But being publicly rude to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was bound to delight the entire House of Commons; and so the deed was done.

All this, no doubt, was inevitable. The American policymakers, after all, were the first to downgrade the Anglo-American partnership and the Western Alliance. The process reached the explosion-point when Secretary Dulles, having himself precipitated the Suez crisis, then blandly tried to shove his own handiwork under the rug. The result was the desperate British attempt to safeguard Britain's vital Middle Eastern interests by independent action with the French.

The disastrous conclusion of the Suez crisis in turn produced the present situation. The Macmillan government, in a very real sense, is the direct consequence of the British failure of anti-Americanism which has engulfed Britain.

In truth was the real turning-point, when the British break with the past occurred. The break is dangerous, moreover, not because it has produced a tendency to be publicly rude to Secretary Dulles about such matters as China trade. It is dangerous, rather, because post-Suez Britain suffers from a basic schizophrenia.

On the one hand, there is tacit acceptance of the fact that Britain cannot afford to go on acting as a really great power—which was the real reason why Lord Salisbury left the government. On the other hand, there is the determination to be more than ever independent of the United States—which showed itself so strongly in the unsuccessful Buraimi negotiations that led on to the present risky mess in Oman.

It is easy to see that these two British attitudes are fundamentally contradictory and therefore likely to lead to bad trouble in the end. But it is also clear that this British schizophrenia will not be cured without some highly creative thinking about the future of the whole Western Alliance in Washington.

(Copyright 1957 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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
Aug. 14, 1947 (Thursday)
The Benton mine, largest pre-war gold producer in Southern Oregon, is among those listed in a bulletin by the state department of geology and mineral industries.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1937 (Friday)
The city of Medford has a total investment in municipal airport of \$138,807.50, officials announce.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1927 (Sunday)
Population of Medford is 12,128 according to figures compiled for the city directory by the American Legion Post.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 14, 1917 (Tuesday)
Man killed by burning, falling tree is buried by county. All teachers of Josephine county attend training school.

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

1. What word is used to designate a later of women?
2. Is St. Vitus Dance the name of a plant, ballroom dance, or nervous disease?
3. Bible: "Rev. 7" refers to "Juda": Is this the ancestor from whom Jesus was "descended"?
4. How many time zones are there in continental U. S.?
5. Does the Territory of Alaska have a Representative, a Delegate, or a Resident Commissioner in the House of Representatives?
6. What species of bird is known as the "king of birds"?
7. What is a coral?
8. Who was Emilio Aguinaldo?
9. When using the word "despite" should it be followed by "of" or "for"?
10. "Whose that first to mill cometh, first grinds."—Chaucer. What is the more common version of this proverb?

Answers: 1. Mysogynist. 2. Nervous disease. 3. Yes. 4. Four. 5. Delegate. 6. The eagle. 7. A space enclosed for herding livestock. 8. Leader of the Filipino insurrection against U. S. Troops occupying the Philippines in 1899. 9. No. 10. "First come, first served."

Khrushchev's Head Sensitive To Light

Berlin—Soviet Communist Leader Nikita Khrushchev is sensitive about his bald spot, but not like most men. He is sensitive to sunlight. A bare-headed Khrushchev addressed a mass rally for more than an hour in East Berlin Tuesday and whenever the sun came out he reached for his white Panama hat.

When the sun disappeared behind a cloud Khrushchev removed it and smoothed back his remaining hair.

Stops Heart Gas 3 Times Faster
An amazing little black tablet containing the fastest-acting medicine known, it takes the stingy by storm. The famous Bell's Gas tablet for acid indigestion, gas, heartburn, and war stomach ailments. No harmful drugs, laxatives, aspirin or tranquilizers.
Certified laboratory tests prove Bell's Gas tablet neutralizes 3 times as much stomach acidity in one minute as many leading digestive tablets. Get Bell's Gas today for fastest known relief. 25¢

From Far and Near...
Litwiler's are called to serve an ever widening area, covering all borders of Jackson County.

LITWILLER Funeral Home
Mountain View Chapel
Hwy. 66 at Normal Office—88 N. Main
ASHLAND
We Never Close
"It is better to know us and not need us, than to need us and not know us."

HERE'S A TIP!
HAPPY HARRY "Borrow The... American Way" LOANS
\$25 to \$1,500
• AUTO • SALARY • FURNITURE
For Any Worthwhile Purpose Payments To Fit Your Budget!
American Finance Corp.
Phone SPring 2-8886
123 W. Main • Medford