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10 YEARS AGO Dec. 1, 1947 (Sunday) Local residents were asked to-day by postmaster Frank DeSouza to plan their Christmas shopping schedule now to permit early mailing of Christmas cards and gifts.

20 YEARS AGO Dec. 1, 1937 (Tuesday) Medford and Jackson county have been doing their part in helping to solve the unemployment problem and can count on the continued cooperation of the works progress administration.

30 YEARS AGO Dec. 1, 1927 (Thursday) The Palmer music house will throw its door open tomorrow after over six months of extensive remodeling.

40 YEARS AGO Dec. 1, 1917 (Saturday) When the rainfall ceased this morning and the sky cleared up, the sun coming out strongly, the valley presented a beautiful appearance with the foothills and mountains covered with snow.

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

1. Name a slang work meaning "jail." 2. Bible: In which book is the classic passage beginning "Where shall wisdom be found?"

3. Thomas R. Marshall was Vice - President under which President? 4. Are warts caused by hand-ling toads, snakes, or lizards?

5. About how many workers in the U. S. are under Union contract? 6. Which President first refused his birthday to be celebrated by State balls?

7. What is a "colleen"? 8. What mammals are protected, in their breeding grounds, on the Pribilof Islands?

9. Who was the first British Labor Party Prime Minister since World War II? 10. During which war was "John Brown's Body" a famous marching song?

Answers: 1. Housegown. 2. Job (28). 3. Woodrow Wilson. 4. No. 5. About 15,000,000. 6. Thomas Jefferson. 7. Girl (10). 8. Seals. 9. Clement Atlee. 10. The American Civil War.

The Point of No, - Advance

Prime Minister Nehru of India is a good example of Kiplings well known dictum that "East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet."

We believe Nehru understands the United States far better than the United States understands Nehru, but the fact remains neither entirely understands the other.

Which, of course, is unfortunate, for India holds the key to the final fate of Asia.

HOWEVER, we fail to see how any American can follow to understand the Indian Prime Minister's "Thanksgiving Day" appeal to the four major powers: England and France and United States and Soviet Russia.

Here is the appeal in brief: "Halt all nuclear tests and reach a disarmament agreement to save mankind from the pit of disaster. The very existence of the human race is threatened by the weapons of mass-destruction now in the hands of the major powers.

EXCELLENT! And we only wish Jawaharial Nehru were the "Joan of Arc" to lead such a critically-needed world crusade.

But quite obviously he isn't. He is essentially a man of thought, rather than action. He is more the philosopher than the leader.

More important as between Russia and the United States he is an honest neutral. As a result he is not liked by either side. The average American dismisses him as a sort of "fellow traveler"—which, of course, he definitely is NOT—while in the Kremlin his type of "socialism" is no more welcome than Trotsky's.

SO, AS we see it, Nehru is out—at least as a leader of a world-wide crusade for peace. But not his proposal. That is as sound and urgent as the law of gravity or the human instinct of self-preservation.

BUT how about that "instinct of self-preservation"? An instinct which is generally placed at the top of the "genus-homo" imperatives? Just how "IMPERATIVE" is it?

ONCE upon a time we saw a couple of drunken dock workers rolling in the gutter along the San Francisco Embarcadero. They were doing their best to kill each other and each was in constant danger of being killed.

Was the primitive instinct of "self preservation" functioning there? Hardly—is was the primitive instinct of annihilation — of conquest — of what Nietzsche liked to call "the will to power".

And what saved those two bums from mutual destruction? A couple of husky policemen, not at all backward about using their night-sticks.

SO WE return to the point of no-advance which was reached a few days ago. It is easy to see what SHOULD be done, but it is so gul-durned HARD to DO it.

There should be such a conference as Prime Minister Nehru suggests and not held some distant day in the future, but as soon as preliminary arrangements could be made.

But what chance is there of such a meeting being called, and if called, anything constructive or helpful coming out of it?

About as much chance, as we see it, as the well-known snow-ball. For the above mentioned "will-to-power" dominates Ivan Ivanovich as completely, as the determination to halt that power compulsion dominates Uncle Sam.

They are not rolling in the gutter as yet, nor would we—in spite of Nikiti's somewhat shady reputation—suggest that either is intoxicated or could be accurately described as "bums". But no objective observer would deny we think they ARE in a conflict sometimes called a "cold-war", and when nations, like individuals, are in conflict, they are not disposed to be very restrained or think things over very carefully, or rationally if at all.

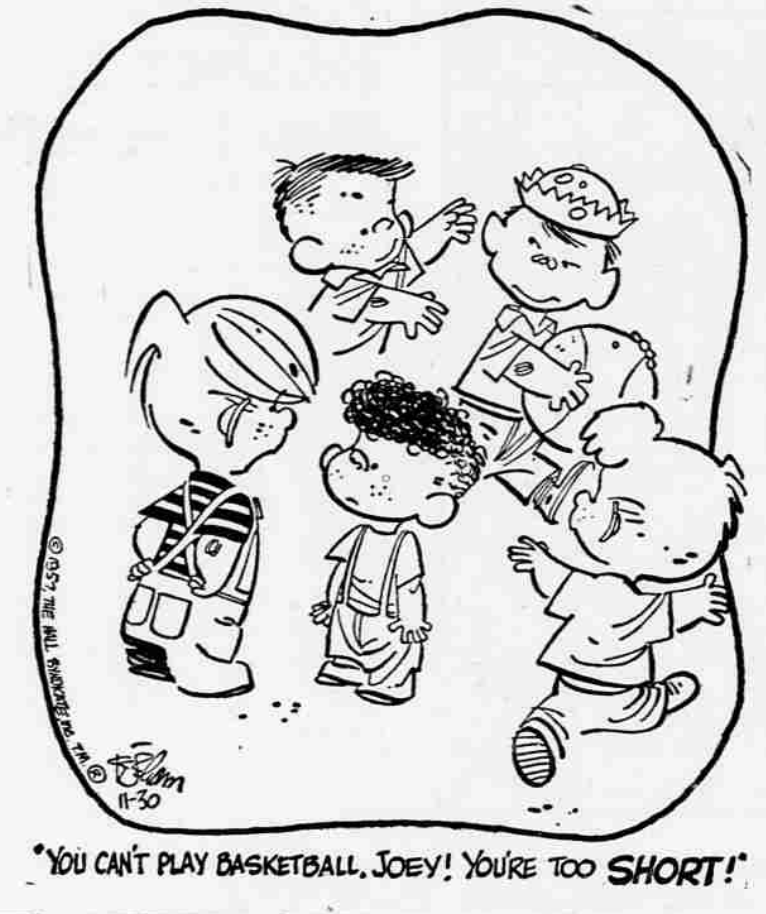
SO WHAT? Well rather clearly we believe, the \$64 question as of now is "where, oh WHERE are the cops?" That is the rub—there is none. (Or "are" if you prefer.)

The United Nations were supposed to act in that capacity—that is a police force to prevent war and keep the peace. But while that organization is no doubt doing what it can in that direction, it can't without the international equivalent of night-sticks (with a six-gun and the army and navy in reserve) DO much about it.

SO WE return to another point of no advance. It is easy to see what should be done. To wit—arm the United Nations just as we arm our police, and disarm the individual nations of the world except in so far as force may be needed to maintain domestic law and order.

Ok? But it isn't so easy—not easy at all—to see how, facing the world and the facts of life as they are, this can possibly be done.

Whereupon for the third time we return . . . to the final front of "no advance". The \$75,000 question is where to find a Joan of Arc—or a JOHN of Arc—who refuses to be neutral regarding war and peace, a fearless, dynamic leader who is willing to fight, and if need be die, for the latter, and who in the face of the almost universal cry that "it can't be done" to proceed, go out through the highways and the by-ways of this country and the world— AND DO IT!—R.W.R.



Vermont Said 'Full of Baloney' by Writer

New York—Vermont is "more full of assorted baloney, hokum about unspoiled Vermont, snobbery about ancestry, guff about noble Vermonters, maple syrup, and Calvin Coolidge" than any other state with the possible exception of Virginia.

This is the opinion of Miss Miriam Chapin, a sixth-generation Vermonter who says in the December issue of Harper's magazine that the Vermont of legend—"and there never was much of it"—has been conquered by the cities.

"Its present citizens use the slogan of quaintness as tourist bait, and collaborate with the conquerors," she writes. "Vermont is a fief of Boston and New York. It is about time Vermonters came out from behind the maple sugar bush, out from under the covered bridge, took off their patchwork quilts and looked themselves in the eye."

She continues: "Vermont has problems of power development, rural slums, city ones too, low wages, uneven taxation burdens, management-labor relations in marble and granite which it has not yet begun to look at squarely."

"Part of the reason is that they are screened behind the cloud of 'unspoiled Vermont' vapors. Too many Vermonters

are bemused by their own publicity, flattered into complacency. Poems about the pure clear air of Vermont, read into the Congressional Record, printed in the papers, vials of said air sniffed by Vice President Nixon for the newspapermen, don't do a thing for the little matter of sewage disposal. Many a Vermont stream is a stinking, filthy, open sewer, and the air above is not clear or fresh."

Miss Chapin also criticizes one of Vermont's most cherished institutions, the Town Meeting, "celebrated as the epitome of democracy." The fact is, she says, town meetings "are always rigged, to the best of my memory going back 50 years."

Another target for her barbs is Vermont's poll tax. "Because Vermont has a poll tax which may run as high in some towns as eight or nine dollars—and what was all that hula-baloo we were hearing about the inequities of the poll tax in the South?—those residents who can't or won't pay are disfranchised in any election. About 1 per cent come under this ban. They can't get a license to drive a car either. Not in this cradle of democracy they can't. Before issuing a new card in some public libraries, the librarian will inquire softly, 'May I see your poll-tax receipt?'"

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS Most unhappily, the President has been stricken again, and this time at a very grave moment indeed in the fortunes of this country and of the whole Western world. It is a time which tries men's souls. It is one when the demands upon the President of the United States are exceptionally severe. Even the most robust President would find them a fearful strain, and for one who is an invalid they must be just about intolerable.

To all his other burdens, there has now been added the burden of deciding what is his duty, given the stark fact that for some time to come he must be spared hard work and that he will not be able in fact to do what is demanded of him. In a formal and narrow sense of the words it is no doubt true, as Mr. Nixon said at the White House on Tuesday, that the President is fully capable of making necessary decisions. But that is a long way short of being capable of formulating the policies which come up for decision, and of the leadership which is needed to carry them out.

At the best, we are told that the President "will require a period of rest and substantially decreased activities estimated at several weeks." These are the very weeks when the policies must be formed and the budgetary decisions taken which will constitute the response of this country and of the Western alliance to the challenge of the Soviet Union's technological achievements. How is this to be done while the President is resting and when his activity is substantially diminished?

THIS is the most necessary of all the decisions that must be made. There are three choices. One is to let the powers of the President be exercised in fact, though not in name, by the White House staff, by some of the more powerful members of the Cabinet, the military chiefs and the Vice President. This is what was done during the President's two previous illnesses. It is government by a committee which in effect means that the heads of the depart-

ments are subject only to a veto, exercised in the President's name, by the insiders at the White House. This can be made to work at times when nothing much needs to be done. But it is most certainly not a system which can form new policies and meet the demands of the critical time in which we are living.

THE second course open to the President is to resign, basing his decision on his pledge at the press conference of March 7, 1956, that unless he "felt absolutely up to the duties of the Presidency," he "would no longer be there in the job." This would be an avoidable decision, were it not that there is a third and much less drastic and tragic course open to him. That is to pass to the Vice President—temporarily and only for the period of his convalescence—the powers and duties of his office, but not the office itself. Mr. Eisenhower would remain the President of the United States. But for a period, and at his own discretion, the Vice President would be the Acting President.

IF MR. Eisenhower does this, he will be putting into effect the relevant part of the plan, which Attorney General Brownell with his approval, laid before Congress last April. Section 2 of the Eisenhower-Brownell plan meets the present situation exactly. It reads as follows: "If a President declares in writing that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President. This section authorizes a President to announce his own inability and allows him to do so, knowing that his powers and duties will be restored to him when he recovers."

I know of only one serious objection to this procedure. It is that the Vice President would be in a hard position, not knowing how long he was to act as President and therefore compelled to guess whether the President, when he recovered, would approve of what he was doing. This might be particularly difficult in case he had to make appointments to the senior Cabinet posts.

THOUGH there is weight in this objection, the question is

In the Day's News

Message from Washington: "The President had another good night's sleep and is in fine spirits this (Thanksgiving Day) morning. His progress continues to be excellent." The report (issued by White House Secretary James Hagerty) added: "The President stayed up until 10:30 last night to watch a television show and arose shortly before 8 this morning to have breakfast."

SO, YOU see, there IS something to be thankful for on this Thanksgiving Day of 1957, the Year of the Sputniks.

BULLETIN from London: Elder Statesman Sir Winston Churchill has sent a get-well message to President Eisenhower. The message is interesting because in June of 1953 Churchill suffered a serious stroke—and today is WORKING HARD AT THE AGE OF 83.

LET'S take a look at another oldster—Konrad Adenauer. Although he is well past the Biblical mark of three score years and ten, he is working like a horse at his job of bringing Germany back from defeat and destruction and putting her on her feet again. From time to time, we hear reports of Adenauer illnesses, but he comes out of them and goes on with his labors.

There's our own Herbert Hoover, now in his mid-eighties. His mind (MINDS are what really count in this world) is clear and sharp and accurate. Don't write the old men off.

AT HIS news conference White House Secretary Hagerty declined to comment on a published report that a substantial number of top Republicans believe Mr. Eisenhower should RESIGN.

Vice-President Nixon, taking note of the same tale, tells Washington reporters he wants to "scotch" all such reports. No one in the President's official family, he adds, is even considering such a possibility.

SHOULD Ike resign? Let's take a poll. How do YOU feel about it?

IF YOU want my vote, let's leave it to Ike. I think everyone in the world TRUSTS President Eisenhower's integrity and his dedicated devotion to the welfare of his country and mankind at large.

If he feels that he should resign, so be it. He knows his condition better than anyone else. But if he feels that he can carry on, the deep faith and trust and personal confidence in which he is held throughout the world will make him a leader of PRICELESS value to his country—even if there should be days when he would be unable to sign every paper that comes to his desk.

permanent semi-invalid. But if—as everyone hopes, and as now seems far more likely—the President's stroke is mild and he recovers fairly rapidly, there will still remain a question in some minds, and quite possibly in the President's own, about what he ought to do. It is always painful to speak frankly about the physical misfortunes of a well-loved human being. But in some circumstances it is better to be blunt.

THE President is approaching seventy. He has suffered three diseases in the last two and a half years, all extremely serious, all capable of recurring. Can a man in such circumstances be expected in fairness to bring to the terribly burdensome task of the Presidency all the needed vigor and vitality, through the three long hard years which stretch ahead?

No President in American history has ever resigned his office. For President Eisenhower to do so would instantly create political and constitutional problems so numerous that there is no space to list them here. It would also mean, of course, at last the partial loss of the President's domestic unifying influence and world prestige, which are still major national assets.

Yet there are also reasons why the question should at least be asked. Some of the reasons become apparent if you examine the difference between the situation today and the situation which existed after the President's heart attack in September 1955.

TO START at the lowest, or political, level, there is one obvious difference between the situation then and now. In 1955, Dwight D. Eisenhower represented the Republican Party's major hope of holding the White House in 1956. Now, Vice President Nixon represents the Republican Party's major hope of holding the White House in 1960. Nixon's chances will obviously be enormously enhanced if he is then the incumbent President, with the solid record of achievement behind him.

This political element in the equation is, as a practical matter, an important one. But there are also far more important differences between 1955 and 1957. In the weeks that followed the

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contribution)

"If I'm killed on the way home, telephone my husband and tell him the turkey's in the washing machine," one woman was heard to remark to a co-worker the day before Thanksgiving.

(The explanation: It was a frozen bird, and she wanted it to thaw, but not too fast, and the washing machine on the back porch seemed the most logical place.)

An observer standing in the lobby of a Medford theater the other evening saw a girl aged about 14 go up to the bigger-than-life picture of Elvis Presley and slowly rub his cheek lovingly several times. The observer couldn't quite decide whether this was affection or affliction.

A publication entitled "The Papoose" is put out by students at the Forks School, in Forks of Salmon, Calif. (Medford people will remember a few years ago when a group of the youngsters visited here, the first time for many of them to come to a "big city," and were wide-eyed at such innovations as elevators, police cars, fire trucks, ice cream sodas, and so on.)

The editorial in the current issue is worthy of reproduction here. It follows: "Again, we hear from our dear old friends, the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce. It was through their efforts and generosity that our first school trip to Medford was such a grand success. Then came Eureka and then Sacramento, but we firmly believe that Medford city threw her arms open just a bit wider to welcome us than did the others. We are very grateful to them, as both Somers Bar School and Sawyers Bar School followed suit in making trips. So to the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce goes the good will of the people on the Salmon River for having opened the door of adventure and different experiences to our Forks School children, and indirectly to two other Salmon River schools, Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, we thank you!"

With the advent of cold weather, a couple of dog-owners we know got to discussing the best way to keep their pets warm enough at night in their dog houses. They finally decided that a light bulb would give off sufficient heat to do so. But how can the pup sleep with all that light all night?

Our farm editor is a great one for boosting local agricultural products. And in the few months he's lived in Medford, he's become a strong advocate of more and better near salesmanship, and more and better merchandising of all sorts of local crops, including turkeys.

He has one big complaint, though—that local products aren't purchased in adequate amounts for local use. "Like charity," he declares, "salesmanship should start at home."

A young man had some work to do at the office Thanksgiving morning, and arrived home in early afternoon to a confusion of sensations—the smell of turkey roasting in the oven, and the sound of Elvis Presley singing Christmas songs.

City police recently received a teletype bulletin about a man wanted in California for theft. It took 1½ hours to complete sending the item, and used up about seven feet of teletype roll paper.

Our city hall reporter said it wouldn't take the A.P. or U.P. machines that long to send such an item. But he said all the officers would reply was some sort of mumble about how long it took to send the message and how much paper it used up.

We are told of the teen-ager who thought the movie, "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," was about an injured football player.

President's heart attack, the government was run by an informal regency. But the regency's task was not an impossibly difficult one. For in these days, the smiles of Geneva lingered on, and there was an eye-of-the-hurricane calm in the international storm. The policies of the government had already been established, and it was only necessary to continue to do what was already being done.

The President's third illness, by contrast, has occurred at a moment of major crisis, when the basic foreign and defense policies of the government are in a state of flux. The crisis, moreover, is not a temporary one, to be rather quickly resolved, like the Suez crisis of last year. It is an underlying crisis, caused by the imbalance in the world power balance of which the Sputniks have served as a symbol. According to the authoritative Gaither Report, the balance cannot be restored, and the crisis abated, until 1960 at the earliest.

IN THE three hard years that loom ahead, finally, even assuming a rapid recovery from his stroke, the President must be doubly careful to avoid extra effort or fatigue. Even before his stroke, the "periods of rest and recreation" which the President warned the country he must have, had become longer than ever. And those who surround him, and have over-protected him in the past, will be more zealous than ever in their efforts to wrap him in cotton wool.

Despite all this, it is probably better that the President, short of a permanent impairment, remain on the job to which the country elected him. But in the wake of this third illness, the President can hardly be fairly expected to be more than a part-time President. And that, in a time of great and continuing danger, is not a happy prospect, and there is no use pretending that it is.

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Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

SHOULD IKE RESIGN? Washington—"When I believe I am not capable, I will not be there, and that is all there is to it."

The speaker, of course, was President Eisenhower, and the occasion was a press conference a year and a half ago. The statement is worth recalling in the light of the President's latest misfortune. As far as any serious and permanent impairment of the President's health is concerned, meaning is clear.

In that case, the President will take advantage of the constitutional provision permitting him to resign and hand over his "powers and duties" to the Vice President. For the President is of course aware that the chief of state these days cannot be a

whether the third course is, nevertheless, not preferable, on the one hand, to government by a kind of self-constituted and anonymous regency, and, on the other hand, to the momentous and irrevocable act of resignation. I think it would be the best choice among choices of which none is anything but unpleasant. For Vice-President Nixon, who has been maturing successfully, has in the past year shown that he has the vigor and the boldness to go in the direction that Mr. Eisenhower himself would go—if he had the necessary vigor of mind and body.

There is another reason why it would be a good thing for the President to take this course. It would establish a necessary and useful precedent as to what can be done under the Constitution when the President, though disabled, is still capable of judging that he is disabled.

This, to be sure, solves only part of the problem of Presidential disability. There would remain the problem of what to do if the President is unconscious or irrational. But it would meet the most likely situation, and in fact it would have met all the situations—of Garfield, of Wilson, and of Eisenhower himself—which have in fact presented themselves.

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