

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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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
Feb. 20, 1948 (Friday)
Little change in the county welfare picture is indicated by reports submitted at meeting of welfare commission.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 20, 1938 (Sunday)
Three classes of high school students and one class of adults were organized at the first meeting of Medford's safe driving school.

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 20, 1928 (Monday)
Public invited to attend dinner and reception for the governor's intra-state good will caravan tonight.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 20, 1918 (Wednesday)
Jackson county has not only gone over the top in the government crop and labor survey, but tops all Oregon counties in the number of questionnaires turned in by farmers.

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

1. What is the birthstone for June?
2. Bible: Was Moses a member of the tribe of Levi, Judah, or Benjamin?

3. Is Bolivia on the Atlantic or Pacific coast?
4. Which nation was formerly nicknamed "Land of the Rising Sun"?

5. What type of Navy vessel is nicknamed "pigboat"?
6. "Blitzkrieg" means what?

7. Is Alcatraz, the Federal prison, located in San Francisco or San Pedro?
8. What is the singular form of the word "criteria"?

9. How many fluid ounces are in a liquid quart?
10. When a convention is held quadrennially, how many many years apart are the conventions?

Answers: 1. Moonstone (although some prefer the Pearl); 2. Levi; 3. Neither (it is a landlocked republic); 4. Japan; 5. Submarine; 6. "Lightning war"; 7. Neither. On an island near San Francisco; 8. Criterion; 9. 32 fluid ounces; 10. Every four years.

FRENCH PAPERS BANNED
Tunis — Tunisian authorities have clamped a nationwide ban on the sale of four conservative Paris newspapers. The government order issued Wednesday applied to France Soir, Paris Presse, Aurore, and Parisien Libre. Also banned was the weekly publication, Jour de France.

Jumbo Has a Tummy Ache

Some weeks ago we asked that someone explain the entrance of Secretary of State Hatfield into the Republican gubernatorial primary against his fellow member and friend on the Board of Control—State Treasurer Sig Unander.

It seemed a reasonable request and we thought some nice Republican—preferably a newspaper editor—would answer it.

But we have waited in vain for any answer. Now just to make confusion worse confounded State Senator Warren Gill, another highly ranked G.O.P., throws his hat into the ring against his fellow party members Messers Hatfield and Unander.

What is all the internecine shooting about? OUR only explanation of the Hatfield launching was that certain well-financed interests in the Portland G.O.P. wanting above all else, no second term for Governor Holmes—or any other Democrat—decided that the chances of Mr. Unander beating the Governor were slim, and the chances of our personable and energetic Secy of State were considerably better.

So they decided they would go "all-out" for Hatfield.

WELL that made sense—to us at least. And the entrance of the combative and congenitally recalcitrant "Lion of Lebanon" tends to sustain it.

For the veteran of Salerno, irked by the Oregonian's dictum, that a man without "money-bags behind him" can't be Governor of Oregon, issues a sizzling manifesto that Portland's highly regarded morning daily is talking through its hat.

The Oregonian, he declares, is sore because he filed for the nomination without securing the OK of that "eastern-owned" newspaper, and with fire in his embattled eyes he concludes in part as follows, quote:

"I challenge the cliques of money-bags in Portland who have been calling the tune in Oregon politics too long. . . . Thank God we can depend on the news services and our own local home-owned newspapers and radio stations throughout the state to tell us the truth as they see it unshaded by prejudice and unaffected by slights to a Big-Shot clique."

So there we have one prominent Oregon Republican telling the Oregonian—and the state—that two other well-known Oregon Republicans and gubernatorial candidates represent not the people of Oregon, but the "Big Shots" in Portland, who have been sitting on their money-bags, he thinks, all too long and telling the people of the state where they must head in as far as politics is concerned.

IF THAT searing blast had come from Governor Holmes—or any other Democrat—it would, of course, be dismissed as the same old Democratic line of demagoguery and inciting class-against-class, so dear, it has been claimed, to the ears of the donkey, ever since the days of tobacco-chewing Andrew Jackson.

But coming from a Republican in good standing, a member of the state House of Representatives as well as the Senate, a veteran of World War II, a respected member of the Oregon bar and it is said an all-around "good egg," we fear the Republicans throughout the state will find it a bit hard to successfully combat such a militant offensive—at least along their traditional party lines.

SO AGAIN what is all the shooting about? What does it add up to anyway? Well, we have at least a clearer view of the situation than we had before Senator Gill's manifesto. Our guess now is history, in Oregon at least, is repeating itself. There is a revolt against Big Business domination of the GOP, not only within the Democratic party, but within the Grand Old Party itself.

If this theory is correct, then we were mistaken when we assumed a well-heeled group in Portland persuaded Secretary Hatfield to run against Secretary Unander. It is more likely the former and a few of his closest political friends, made the decision themselves.

This decision, we believe, comes under the general heading of "Modern Republicanism" opposing Ancient Republicanism. The Hatfield group regarded Secretary Unander as too conservative, too closely linked to the same old "Portland crowd," they wanted and they believed the people wanted, a more liberal and progressive leader of the party in the state and particularly in the state house in Salem.

IN OTHER words, historically, the revolt of Mark Hatfield followed in a general and limited way, the nation-wide revolt of Teddy Roosevelt against William Howard Taft to the tune of "Onward Christian Soldiers" over 40 years ago. "T.R." did not want the Republican party handed over lock-stock-and-barrel to "Big Business" which he repeatedly stated would be the case if President Taft were given a second term in the White House.

So he ran himself on the Bull Moose-Progressive ticket. Unfortunately for him Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey led the Democrats on a very similar anti-conservative and progressive platform, with the result that with the Republicans split, Woodrow Wilson became the 28th president of the United States.

But that did not end the progressive revolt WITHIN the Republican party. "T.R." returned to the fold, but Senator Robert La Follette did not



"SURE I'M A GOOD BOY! I'M ALWAYS A GOOD BOY. OH, I DON'T SAY I'M PERFECT, BUT..."

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

SOVIET POLICY

After a diligent reading of the recent speeches and letters from Russia and China, together with some inquiries among those who might know what they are talking about, it is reasonably clear to me what is the guiding principle of their current foreign policy. It is that as between East and West, the tide is now running in their favor, that what is wanted is not an attempt to settle the substantive issues but, on the contrary, relaxation of the tension and of any serious effort to interfere with the course of events.

Thus, while they want to talk at the summit, they look upon such a meeting as useful to quiet the emotions and to allay resistance and anxiety about what, if nobody interferes, is going to happen. What is going to happen, they confidently believe, is that the Western system of alliances will disintegrate before the Communist alliances disintegrate.

As Marxists, they are, of course, determinists and therefore disposed to believe that history is with them. But though their current foreign policy suits their Marxist ways of thinking, Khrushchev and company are practical men who remain very close to the earth.

WHEN Khrushchev says that peace can best be preserved by recognizing the status quo, he means more than that a divided Germany is better than a united Germany, and that the satellite empire is better than a neutral belt. No doubt he believes, as do so many in the West, that the reunification of Germany and the liberation of the Eastern nations on any conceivable terms would be far more dangerous than the situation as it now is. But that is not all that he believes. He believes, too, that the Warsaw Pact is more durable than NATO because it is not only the stronger power but the more resolute. It follows, he must believe, that the Western system will be the first to come apart.

There is no evidence, so far as I can see, that he is toying with the notion of using overt military intervention, or even that he is counting upon achieving a decisive military superiority. His policy assumes a continuing military stalemate, such a balance of power that neither side can compel the other. What he counts upon is the durability of his system in comparison with the instability of the Western democracies and their internal complications arising from the diseased

remnants of the old European empire. . . . If this is correct, then the fundamental question for the Western democracies is whether they can afford to base their policy, like Khrushchev's, on the principle of the status quo. In fact, though not in name, the maintenance of the status quo is what we stand for in Germany, in Algeria, in Cyprus, in the Middle East, in Southeast Asia, in Formosa, in Korea. The difference between us and Khrushchev is that we stand for the status quo because we are afraid of the risks of disturbing it; Khrushchev stands for the status quo because he is confident that it will evolve in his favor.

If, by chance, Khrushchev is right in what he expects, how convenient it must be for him to find Mr. Dulles, Dr. Adenauer, and Mr. Macmillan working to prevent the West from taking any serious initiative aimed to alter the status quo. How convenient for him, since he does not want to take the Red Army out of Eastern Germany and Poland, to have so many elegant advocates in the Western world arguing against any initiative that might disturb his occupation of German and Polish territory.

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Poland Pushing Surprisingly Hard for European Atom Ban

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Communist Poland is pushing its plan for a ban on nuclear weapons in Central Europe with surprising persistence.

The United States and other allied countries have frowned on the plan under which nuclear weapons would be barred from Poland, Germany and Czechoslovakia.

They realize it would weaken the defense of Western Europe because of Soviet Russia's enormous superiority in conventional weapons.

But Polish Foreign Minister Adm Rapacki, sponsor of the plan which now bears his name, shows no sign of discouragement.

He has handed the allied ambassadors in Warsaw a formal note urging discussion of his plan, with the note, he presented an "aide memoire" or "memoire" or memorandum outlining it fully.

In his latest move, Rapacki also has launched an attempt to draw the West German government into discussions of the plan.

Has No Relations West Germany has no diplomatic relations with Poland. So Rapacki asked the Swedish ambassador to relay the note to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and proposed, in making the request, that Poland and West Germany start direct talks on it.

Whether Adenauer will agree to this is uncertain. The probability seems to be against it.

But the Rapacki proposal has roused considerable interest in West Germany.

It also is interesting that the allied governments, as well as the West German government, have made it known that they will "study" Rapacki's latest note and memorandum. Previously the tendency had been to dismiss the plan outright as unacceptable.

The feeling now seems to be that the Rapacki plan, while unacceptable in itself, might aid in breaking the present deadlock between the Western Allies and Russia on disarmament talks.

Russia Favors Plan Russia naturally enthusiastically favors the Rapacki plan. There seems to be little doubt that Rapacki is working closely with the Soviet

government on it. But it has been reported that the plan really is Rapacki's own brain-child.

While Rapacki tries to draw West Germany into negotiations, Russia and the East German Communists still are actively trying to soften up Adenauer's refusal to recognize East Germany in any way.

In a new move, East German Communist Leader Walter Ulbricht proposed in a newspaper interview last week that as a first step toward possible eventual reunification, East and West Germany enter into a sort of federal agreement. In this, the two German regimes would organize a cooperative council in which each would have equal membership.

It is too early to tell whether anything can come out of the Rapacki plan. In its present form, it is obviously loaded against the Western Allies. But, as suggested, there seems to be a possibility that it could be made the basis for some kind of East-West negotiations.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

ROOM ON A RIVER London—The room is colorfully comfortable, without character except for the superb view of the Thames through the side windows.

The room's inhabitant suggests a particularly spry bird. The nose is beak like; the shock of white hair is a superb crest, and even the voice, high, dry and sometimes a little harsh, is decidedly avian.

Such is Lord Russell, at the age of 85 and in the midst of his inexhaustible career of new phase as a most powerful influence on British and world opinion.

No one with any sense of history can first encounter Bertrand Russell without a spasm of downright incredulity. There he still is, you say to yourself, yet he said his ABCs to the man who moved Britain's reform bill of 1832 and reached the Prime Ministership before Palmerston.

The grandfather, Lord John Russell, bore the largest single share of the responsibility for ushering England into the new democratic age; and in order to do so, he helped drive from office the men who beat Napoleon. The grandson has been a dozen things—great philosopher, great logician, First World War pacifist, Second World War anti-Nazi, and always a passionate libertarian and a passionate anti-Communist.

But now his life and work are dedicated to a vigorous crusade to ban the nuclear weapons at all costs.

AGE has not dimmed the power of his mind or incensed his appetite for self-delusion, either. What sets Bertrand Russell altogether apart from the vast majority

of his fellow crusaders is mainly his honesty in facing hard facts and hard choices.

"I am for controlled nuclear disarmament," he says briskly, fixing his caller with an eye that is almost hypnotically sharp. "I am for any negotiations, any first steps, any efforts that may promote understanding—anything, in short, that may bring controlled disarmament a little nearer. What is at stake is simply the survival of the human race; for if we go on as we are going, we risk a nuclear war, and the human race; will not survive such a war."

There is something in him—something perhaps of those "ancestral voice prophesying war" that Coleridge heard in his dream—that makes one reluctant to interrupt the flow of his explanation. But the question has to be asked: "What if the Soviets cannot be induced, by any imaginable effort, to agree to controlled nuclear disarmament?"

"Then," he says, with sharp emphasis, "I personally am for unilateral nuclear disarmament. It is a bitter choice. I have thought much about it, and I do not think I deceive myself about its nature. Unilateral disarmament is likely to mean, for a while, Communist domination of this world of ours."

"As you know very well how I feel about the Communist system, my choice may surprise you—and mind you, I speak only for myself, not for anyone I am working with, and with little hope of persuading others. But if the alternatives are the eventual extinction of mankind and a temporary Communist conquest, I prefer the latter. It would be inexpressibly horrible, but it would not endure, anymore than Genghis Khan's altogether horrible empire endured. And the end

of the human race on earth is, after all, an absolutely irreversible event."

He mused for a while after stating his ultimate choice. Then he began to set forth his arguments that "sane men among the Soviets must be just as disturbed as sane men on our side to find themselves in this prison of the balance of terror."

WE HAVE not really tried, he kept repeating; we have not really tried to reach agreement by sensible stages and equal concessions. And so he fell to analyzing, in great detail and with much shrewdness, the various schemes for first disarmament steps, disengagement in Europe, closing the nuclear club, and all the other expedients now so much discussed.

At the close, he was asked another question, whether he did not think that it was better to maintain the "balance of terror" until the Kremlin gave stronger proof it was ready to negotiate. And to this he replied again, "I tell you, if we go on as we are going much longer, we risk the end of the human race."

As one left the simple room, the mind's eye held a vision of the grandfather's rider driving furiously into London with the Waterloo won standards of Napoleon's guards poked out of the carriage window. And to make the contrast in time, the mind's ear held the echo of the dry, precise old voice of the grandson setting forth his alternatives for the H-bomb age as he grimly perceives them.

You may think his advice altogether wrong, as does this reporter; but this was still a voice deserving to be heard and carefully considered in the final judgement.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Business note in the news: The New York Stock Exchange figures it will take an average seven billion dollars per year through 1956 in new stock issues to foot the corporate bill for new plants and equipment.

President Keith Funston says the figure has been revised from a prior prediction of six billion dollars. He says a total of 45 billion dollars will have to be raised between now and 1965 to keep American industry efficient and up to date.

WHERE will the money come from? The answer is plain. It will have to come out of the savings of people who buy shares in American industry. There is nowhere else for it to come from.

IS THAT bad? No! It's good. If it comes to pass, it will be WONDERFUL.

HERE'S how it works: You save up some money—by the process of spending less for things that are less important so that you may have MORE money to put into the things that are MORE important.

When you have saved up enough money (it doesn't take

much to make a start) you invest it in shares (which are also called stocks) in American business enterprises. You then become a PART OWNER of these industries.

As they prosper, you receive your share of the profits.

THIS business of ownership of American industry ought to be better understood. Because it isn't as well understood as it should be, self-seeking demagogues are enabled to MUDDY THE WATER, making people think they are being EXPLOITED by big business. The truth is that modern big business makes it possible for every thrifty person in our country to BECOME A CAPITALIST on his own account.

FOR example: General Motors (America's biggest business corporation and probably the world's biggest) has more stockholders than employees. The day when a few captains of industry wearing plug hats and Prince Albert coats owned American industry all by themselves is GONE.

Where has it gone? It has gone where the dinosaur went when the world changed so that dinosaurs could no longer exist.

A NEW day has dawned. In this new day more money is needed to finance American industry than can be provided by a few tycoons.

The immense sums of money needed to keep American industry GOING FORWARD in these modern days can be provided ONLY by pooling the savings of ALL THE PEOPLE and investing these savings in the buildings and the machinery that modern industry must have if it is to go on expanding to keep pace with modern developments.

ITALIAN AIR SERVICE Milan, Italy — Italy's first regular helicopter passenger service will start April 10 linking Milan, Turin and Genoa, it was announced today.

Portland Ahead of S. F. in Language

Portland — Portland schoolmen today looked on with amused patience as a San Francisco high school drew national attention for instituting a Russian language course in its curriculum.

They pointed out that Portland teen-agers have been familiar with the "da, nyet" lingo since 1944 when the first Russian course was started here by Mrs. Marjorie McDonald at Washington high school. Three schools now offer the course and a fourth will begin March 3.

The first class started when the daughter of a Portland physician said her father was having language difficulties with some of the scores of Russian sailors who were in the city and had come to him for treatment. The first phrase learned by Portland's first Russian class was: "Gdyeh bol?"—where is the pain?

Linfield President To Speak at Portland

Portland — Dr. Harry L. Dillin, president of Linfield College, will be principal speaker Saturday evening here when 600 newly-naturalized citizens will be honored at the Portland Americanization Council's 37th annual reception.

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Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

LONG-SUFFERING HUSBAND of an erratic — to put it mildly—lady driver handed her two loaded bags—one large, one small—just before she set out for a hundred-mile journey. "The big bag," he told her, "contains a hammer. Every time you run into something or somebody, I want you to promise me you'll pull out the hammer and hit yourself on the head."

"What's in the little bag?" demanded the wife. The husband said, "Aspirin."

Choleric business tycoon was having a tough time calling his New York office from a beach resort in Florida, and wasn't helping any by heaping a steady stream of abuse upon the defenseless long-distance operator. Finally he yelled, "Get me the supervisor! What am I around here—a third-class citizen, an idiot, or what?"

"Sorry, sir," purred the operator sweetly, "but we are not allowed to give out that information."

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