

**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**

April 24, 1948 (Sunday)  
The measure to exceed the 6 per cent levy limitation in the combined budget of Jackson county rural school districts passed by a majority of six to one.

Padgham Glass and Millwork company's new sash and door plant at Camp White has started operation.

**20 YEARS AGO**

April 24, 1928 (Sunday)  
A Chinese peasant flew into the windshield of an automobile on the Pacific highway near Central Point early Saturday evening, smashed the glass and sent the driver to the hospital.  
From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "Lilacs and butterflies came out the past week."

**30 YEARS AGO**

April 24, 1928 (Tuesday)  
The grand jury this afternoon at 3 p.m. returned 10 new indictments against District Attorney Newton C. Chaney, charging larceny of public money.  
From local and personal column: "Only men who have been discharged from the army less than three months are now eligible to join the United States army, according to Sgt. Grover Owen."

**40 YEARS AGO**

April 24, 1918 (Wednesday)  
The sum now needed to make up the guarantee of the banks in the Liberty Loan drive is \$20,000.  
From local and personal column: "The A. W. Walker Automobile company will move into its new quarters on West Main st., and the Power Auto company will occupy the vacated quarters."

**What's Your I.Q.?**

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Does a cubic foot of water weigh more than, less than, or the same as a cubic foot of ice?
  2. How long did it take Noah to build the Ark?
  3. What does the word poll tax mean?
  4. What is the principal agricultural crop of Egypt?
  5. How many ciphers added to the figure one produce the cardinal number quintillion?
  6. Which State of the Union was once known as the Territory of Orleans?
  7. On which famous document is John Hancock's signature the boldest?
  8. Which animal can sleep suspended upside down?
  9. Which day of the week is named for Thor, the Norse God of Thunder?
  10. Which sign of the Zodiac is for persons born between June 21 and July 23?
- Answers: 1. More; 2. 100 years; 3. Head tax; 4. Cotton; 5. Eighteen; 6. Louisiana; 7. Declaration of Independence; 8. The sloth; 9. Thursday; 10. Cancer the Crab.

**RAILROADER DIES**

Washington—Ernest E. Norris, 76, former president of the Southern Railway system, died Tuesday night in bed, after a long illness.

**The Race for Survival**

For several years we have received thousands of words from a Mr. Alfred Kohlberg of New York City, who at one time was a sort of press agent for the Chinese lobby.

But recently he ventured into the area of atomic warfare and took on Bertrand Russell, the elderly but extremely acute and knowledgeable British writer and philosopher, on the issue of disarmament in the nuclear field.

The epistolary interchanges have been very interesting and characteristic. Mr. Kohlberg in general adopting the conventional "Joe McCarthy" line, considering all who disagree with him as communists; and Lord Russell being content with a few brief comments, sharply and tellingly phrased, eschewing the conventional and realistically facing the facts—he sees them at least.

IN ONE of his recent letters the polemical and pugnacious Mr. Kohlberg, took a brief paragraph from one of these Russell letters and proceeded to tear it to bits and cast the remnants into his "100% American" incinerator.

Here is the Russell declaration, quote:  
"I am in favor of Britain disarming unilaterally if negotiations for general nuclear disarmament prove futile. If it can be secured that only the US and USSR have nuclear weapons I favor negotiations between them for abolition of nuclear weapons by both sides. I do hold, however, that if all negotiations prove futile and no alternatives remain except Communist domination, or extinction of the human race, the former alternative is the lesser of two evils. You, I gather, do not hold this view."

NEEDLESS to say Lobbyist Kohlberg didn't here he decided was an opening big enough for a truck to run through, and crying "Give me liberty or give me death," he consigned the venerable British iconoclast to the hades of spineless appeasers, cowards and red-tinted Pacifists.

WELL—while waiting for the applause to die down—might we suggest that this rejoinder, however melodramatic and heroic it may sound, failed to answer Mr. Russell's very "if-y" question. His Lordship did not declare the alternative is between Russian domination and Mr. Kohlberg's willingness to die, but between Russian domination, and not only Mr. Kohlberg's willingness to die, but his willingness to be responsible for the execution of his family, his children, his grandchildren, his friends, in fact the entire human race—and this without their consent.

THAT we believe is a different kettle of fish and a pretty big order! There are literally millions of Americans who would rather die than be slaves of the Kremlin, and would gladly grab a musket to prove it. But to agree to die when such a sacrifice would mean the extinction of the human race, we believe even the combative Mr. Kohlberg would hesitate to sanction.

And that is the premise Mr. Russell makes, and the alternative he posed.

ALSO as in his other "if-y" question "B.R." only favors Britain disarming unilaterally IF general nuclear disarmament proves futile. The futility of such an effort has not yet been demonstrated.

WELL, this has been the general pattern of this long-distance debate and as we see it his Lordship has made rather mince-meat of Mr. Kohlberg's thesis. The main reason being Bertrand Russell digs deep, and the gentleman from New York merely skims the surface.

HOWEVER, we do not wish to give the impression we go along with Lord Russell 100 per cent. We don't.

We don't believe, for example, the fundamental issue lies between Russian world domination or racial extinction. Not yet at least.

It lies as we see it between, mass-intelligence and mass - stupidity, between civilization and chaos; between international self-interest and international self-destruction.

The main issue we think is as simple as that. And finally we have a strong belief, that the people of the world including the people of Russia, will soon, if they don't already, realize the issue IS as simple as that. With this realization the strongest instinct of the genus homo should be released and start to function—and that, the instinct of self preservation should save the world from the fate Bertrand Russell fears, and Mr. Kohlberg ignores.—R.W.R.

**Who Missed the Point?**

Unless an important principle is involved we don't believe the people are much interested in what one newspaper thinks of another.

So we shall try to be brief in our comment on the fact the Oregon Journal thinks this paper "missed the point" in our comment upon the striking contrast between the way the Republican press treated Senator Morse's deviation from the Republican party line some years ago, and the recent deviation of Senator Neuberger from the Democratic.

The Journal we fear has, unconsciously perhaps, adopted the Russian technique of charging an opponent with a crime, that it has itself committed or intends to.

For the Journal in its editorial DID completely miss the point.

**Dennis the Menace**



"MAMM, WOULD YOU GIVE ME YOUR—DON'T TOUCH THE CORD, SONNY—YOUR NAME, PLEASE? LET GO KID! WHAT? DENNIS? OKAY, DENNIS, I'LL REMEMBER THAT. NOW, MAMM—LET GO, KID!...."

**Today & Tomorrow**

By Walter Lippmann

ON THE RECESSION  
Washington—There is as yet no very general popular pressure for stronger measures to reflate the economy than the measures which the Administration is taking. It does not follow, however, that stronger measures such as a tax cut and larger public works, should not be prepared and made ready for early adoption. For the critical fact is that in the business cycle remedies do not work quickly. The sooner they are adopted—whether on the upswing or on the downswing—the less strong do they need to be.

It is evident enough today, for example, that in the upswing between 1955 and 1957, the authorities waited too long to check the inflationary rise of consumer credit and capital expenditure and wage and price increases. In reverse, it is probable that we have already waited too long before acting against the recession which began last summer. In fact, during the autumn when the slump was already evident, the Administration was actually cutting down expenditures in the Defense Department.

The moral of it is that public opinion is not a sound guide in the management of the business cycle. When the inflation of 1955-57 was underway, the politicians and the public resisted measures to restrain credit and the rise of the wage-price structure. When the cycle turned after the middle of 1957, the politicians and the public were demanding retrenchment which would have been very suitable 18 months earlier. Indeed it may be regarded as a working rule that for the successful management of the business cycle, the responsible authorities must be ahead of public opinion and prepared to take measures which cannot be popular until their delayed results are experienced. The authorities must not wait to be pushed but they must lead the way, be it to deflate a boom or to reflate a slump.

THERE are reasons for thinking, so it seems to me, that we are at a point where a turn for the worse is so distinct a possibility that it is the part of wisdom and prudence to anticipate it. It may, of course, be true, as Secretary Weeks and the President hope and believe, that we have reached the bottom and that in a few months the recovery will be under way. But it could be true that we have not reached the bottom of the recession and that if our policy is to wait and see, we may be depressed to a deeper bottom from which it will be still harder to rise. Is this alarmist talk which undermines confidence? In the old days when banks were often in trouble and faced with a run by their depositors, the best way to stop the run was by such a powerful guarantee of the bank's solvency that nobody wanted to draw out his money. The same principle is applicable, it seems to me, to the current phase of the recession. To say that prosperity is just around the corner is less likely to restore confidence than it would be if the Administration and the Congress set in motion such strong measures that confidence in the maintenance of employment and of profits is restored.

THERE are at least two reasons for thinking that we may not be at the bottom of the recession. For one, there is no good reason to suppose that there will soon be a rise, instead of the present decline, of what business men invest in plant and equipment. Unless, however, there is a reasonably prompt and substantial rise in private capital expenditure, there is no good prospect of a recovery without compensating outlays of public capital in defense and public works and subsidized housing and other facilities. The second reason for being vigilant and alert is that there are many signs that, as regards the depressed durable goods, the consuming public are in a mood to save their money and to make do with what they have, to scale down their debts, to buy at second hand, and to keep their affairs as liquid as possible. Why? Because they are afraid of unemployment, of part-time employment, of declines in retail purchases and profits. There is a danger here, psychologically not unlike the state of mind which used to lead to runs on a bank. "A decision," said Prof. Slichter recently, "of consumers to cut their debts rapidly could be dangerously deflationary."

This is a very vulnerable point, and a policy of wait and see is dangerous. There is no use preaching confidence, there is no use expecting a man to buy an automobile he does not have to have, if he is worrying about whether he may lose his job. What he needs to restore his confidence is the sight of the government preparing to do as much as is needed, to reflate the economy.

The point—and the only point—was that the Republican press as a whole consigned Senator Morse to dishonor, disgrace and obliquity, for his wandering party eye and has been extravagant in its praise of our junior senator for the same deviation, only in favor of the GOP.

We fail to see how anyone could deny the inconsistency here, and a perfect example of, to what absurd lengths 100 per cent partisanship can go.

THE Journal seems to think because it never condemned Wayne Morse for deserting the GOP and only opposed him for being a grandstander and making "outlandish personal attacks on President Eisenhower," the charge of extreme and inconsistent partisanship fails.

What Senator Morse's parliamentary manners, or his opinions of President Eisenhower may be have nothing whatever to do with the case. In fact the barrage against Morse for his lack of party regularity by GOP Higher-Ups started before General Eisenhower was inaugurated.

THE plain fact is—and the only fact we attempted to make clear was—that in politics it depends so much upon whose ox is gored. We noted the treatment accorded our senior Senator when he refused to follow the straight and narrow Republican line in favor of the Democratic and when our junior Senator, did precisely the same thing, only against the Democratic party and in favor of the Republican.

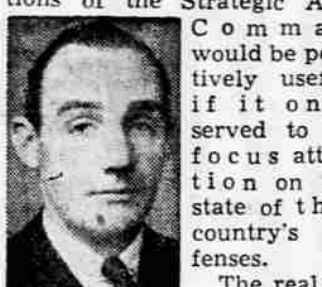
It ISN'T a matter of world-shattering importance, it is essentially a theme for Gilbert and Sullivan, just another example of what fools we mortals in politics can be!—R.W.R.

**Matter of Fact**

By Joseph Alsop

**GRIM CALCULATIONS**

Washington—United Nations debate about the operations of the Strategic Air Command would be positively useful, if it only served to refocus attention on the state of this country's defenses.



Joseph Alsop

The real effect of Sputnik, just to begin at the beginning, was quite different from what the country has been carefully misled into supposing. Pre-Sputnik, President Eisenhower was actually planning to cut another five billion dollars from the defense budget; post-Sputnik, it did not seem wise to leave the country with no more than the hollow pretense of a serious defense. So the planned cuts were not made after all. That was the real result of the Sputnik.

The grave warnings of the Johns Hopkins, Gaither and Rockefeller reports were still ignored. A little more was done, but not a great deal more. The proof is clear if you look at the very heart of the American defense structure, at the program for the nuclear deterrent.

THIS program has to be judged in the light of two different but related developments abroad. One is the massive growth of Soviet nuclear power. The other is the constantly increasing unreliability of our overseas bases, largely due to the political effect of the Sputnik on our allies abroad. In one sense, the second development is more significant than the first.

An air force's striking power is measured by its sortie rate—that is, the number of sorties it can throw at the enemy at a given moment. A great deal more than half of the aircraft in our Strategic Air Command are medium range B-47 bombers. The B-47s are designed to fly from overseas bases, and this characteristic can only be partly overcome, even by the fullest use of air-refueling. In truth, the denial of the overseas bases will automatically cut S. A. C.'s sortie rate, and therefore S. A. C.'s striking power, by at least one-half.

Any military plan that is 50 per cent dependent on bases which are highly unvigilant and alert is that there are many signs that, as regards the depressed durable goods, the consuming public are in a mood to save their money and to make do with what they have, to scale down their debts, to buy at second hand, and to keep their affairs as liquid as possible. Why? Because they are afraid of unemployment, of part-time employment, of declines in retail purchases and profits. There is a danger here, psychologically not unlike the state of mind which used to lead to runs on a bank. "A decision," said Prof. Slichter recently, "of consumers to cut their debts rapidly could be dangerously deflationary."

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IN the debate about these matters there is an underlying issue of economic philosophy. There are those who believe with the classical economists that a recession is a necessary readjustment after an inflation of prices, wages, and debts. It is a painful readjustment. But it is necessary to the ultimate health of the economy.

On the other side, there are those who believe, as does for example Mr. Mariner Eccles, that humanly and politically it is impossible for a modern democratic society to endure and to tolerate the severe depression which would really "readjust" wages, prices and debts. They are, I believe, right, and that it is better, as Mr. Eccles said, "to accept the present price, wage and debt structure," to support it by a reflation, than to take the enormous risks of a "readjustment" by a depression.

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FINE NAMES FOR FINING Birmingham, Ala.—Fines for speeding were paid here by James R. Quick, Col. L. Hasty and Harold P. Early.

**Eight Free African Countries Form Anti-Colonialist Bloc**

By CHARLES M. McCANN  
United Press Correspondent

Eight African countries have formed a bloc which may cause some new trouble for France and other colonialist powers.



Charles M. McCann

The countries involved are Tunisia, Morocco, Ghana, Liberia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Sudan and Libya. They are the only independent African nations except South Africa.

The participants met for eight days in Accra, capital of the former British Gold Coast colony. In a resolution adopted at their final session Tuesday, the eight countries proclaimed themselves "the vanguard of the complete emancipation of Africa."

Aid to Algeria They pledged specifically to devote "all possible efforts to hasten Algerian independence."

In pursuit of that aim, they formally recognized the rebel Algerian liberation front as representing the people of Algeria. The resolution proclaimed "the right of the African people to independence and self-determination" and promised "appropriate steps to hasten the realization of this right."

It also pledged the participants to seek to "uproot forever the evil of racial discrimination in all its forms wherever it may be found." It looks as if the first result of the conference will be increased aid to the Algerian rebels who have bogged France down in a costly war for 3 1/2 years.

All Africa Affected But if the participating countries follow up their declaration, it will mean active encouragement for any move toward independence in all French, British, Belgian and Portuguese colonial possessions in Africa.

The declaration on racial discrimination was aimed chiefly against South Africa and its drastic segregation laws. How well the new bloc will work out remains to be seen. Five of its countries—Egypt, Sudan, Libya, Tunisia and Morocco—are Arab. Ghana, Ethiopia and Liberia are Negro.

At least, they have one thing in common—they are all "anti-colonialist" and would like to see white rule in Africa ended. Egypt, Tunisia and Ghana may be expected to stir up any trouble they can in British, French and other colonial territory.

Nkrumah Host Prime Minister Kwame Nkrumah of Ghana was sponsor

and host for the conference. Since his little country was freed, he has lost no opportunity to air his personality. Among other things, he has had his own portrait instead of that of Queen Elizabeth II put on Ghana's postage stamps and coins.

Nkrumah was somewhat disappointed at the delegations which attended the meeting. He had issued invitations for a "summit" conference of the leaders of all eight countries. Only President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia and Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia showed up. Foreign ministers led the delegations of other countries.

But whether of "summit" level or not, the conference is likely to increase the pressure of all African colonial possessions for independence.

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**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 initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

**Reviving McCarthyism**

To the Editor: This letter is a result of a letter to the editor in last Sunday's paper which was signed by Ann J. Lynch. Her letter was both unjustified and frightening. I certainly hope the supporters of Mr. Porter's opponent are not going to adopt the Nixon-McCarthy approach in this campaign. Blanket accusations of "filiations with communist groups" is an approach exactly like Joe McCarthy used.

A congressman not only has the right but also the duty to question any military strategy he feels is a threat to world peace. Shortly after Mr. Porter pointed out the danger of carrying atom bombs, and was scoffed at, an atom bomb was accidentally dropped on a small South Carolina town. Thank God it didn't explode us into World War III!

Mark Norton, Phoenix, Oregon

**Vote for James M. MAIN**

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Signed Ben Day Gold Hill

(Note, ask anyone who has appeared before Judge Main as a juror, witness, litigant or attorney, about his qualification.)

Ben Day, Chmn., Gold Hill

Pd. Pol. Adv.

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