

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

May 15, 1948 (Sunday)

Petitions naming Frank C.

Bash a candidate for a five-

year term as director of the

Medford school board are

filed.

The new total of the Med-

ford band festival fund Satur-

day was \$1,809.78.

20 YEARS AGO

May 15, 1938 (Sunday)

The water commission is

asking cooperation of water

users in observing rules vital

to the water system.

From Arthur Perry's Ye

Smudge Pot column: "Haying

has started. Showers, and a

shortage of hay-hands are pre-

dicted."

30 YEARS AGO

May 15, 1928 (Tuesday)

Mayor O. O. Alenderfer re-

ceives word that the final al-

lotment of a 77 millimeter

gun and carriage captured

during the World War has

been made by the government

for Medford.

For 50 years, Mrs. S. J.

Hessler, 327 North Grape st.,

pioneer of Jackson county,

has carried the same purse.

40 YEARS AGO

May 15, 1918 (Wednesday)

Medford's home guard com-

pany, comprising 100 citizens,

will be mustered into the

state militia tonight.

From local and personal

column: "The list of delin-

quents in the Red Cross cam-

M. T. JUDICIAL SELECTIONS

JUDGES, SUPREME COURT

GORDON SLOAN, No. 37
GEORGE ROSSMAN, No. 39

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES

JAMES M. MAIN, No. 42
EDWARD C. KELLY, No. 43

DISTRICT JUDGE

E. ROY BASHAW

The Tumult Dies

The 1958 primary ends today and this is for sure,—the "letter-box editor" will be glad of it. Never before have there been so many communications of a political nature received at this office, and never before so many lengthy ones which had to be cut down; or so many heated ones which had to be cooled off a bit to come within police regulations.

It meant a lot of extra work. We are not complaining. The soundness of this paper's policy regarding FREE expression of opinions in its columns during a political campaign, regardless of party, we believe, was never more clearly demonstrated than during the closing weeks of the present free-for-all. Practically every one had a chance to be heard, and no favors were granted or special restrictions imposed on either side.

BUT it will be a relief tomorrow to return to normalcy. And we believe few in the community will not feel similarly, including most of the candidates.

But all this is what is commonly termed "democracy in action." And in this direction we would like to pin an orchid on radio station "KYJC" for supplementing the Mail Tribune's free service to the voters by giving many hours of time to the candidates over the air, without charge.

We can extend this tribute with proper modesty, for while KYJC is owned by the Mail Tribune, we had nothing to do with this excellent extension of its activities in the important realm of the air and public service. (Manager MacLeod take a bow!)

AND now with all this information—and some misinformation of course—the electorate in the county should be better posted than usual, on what various candidates have to offer; also something about their records, their respective dispositions, and how well they are fitted—or unfitted—for the jobs to which they aspire.

As usual, except in the judiciary race we make no specific recommendations as to the various and sundry candidates. Such selections will be reserved for the election in the Fall.

WE HAVE only one final suggestion—and hope—to wit: We hope when the voters go to the polls tomorrow they will "stop, look and listen" sufficiently long to disregard any vague rumors or insinuating whispers they may have heard in the final moments, make up their own minds on what they KNOW rather than what someone else has said, and vote for the man—or woman—they consider best fitted for the job, regardless of all other considerations.

In that way, and only in that way—assuming there is a representative vote—can there be any assurance the candidates next November will represent the considered and best judgment of the members of the two major parties concerned. —R.W.R.

"What Have I Done?"

"One stands in awe before the unfolding scroll of human destiny."

The above was uttered by Sir Winston Churchill at the "zero hour" in British history when a channel invasion by Hitler's hordes was threatened.

We believe many people reading the headlines from Venezuela, Lebanon, Algeria and Paris, yesterday and the day before, experienced a similar emotional reaction.

ONE does stand in awe, as mobs over a large section of the world attack not only official representatives of the United States on a peaceful tour of good will; but burn US libraries and consulates in many parts of the Near East, while other street mobs curse the U.S.A., desecrate its flag, accuse it of being pro-Israel on one hand, and pro-Arab on the other! It is an extraordinary and awesome spectacle.

And in all this vicious violence and confusion, not an official word, as far as noted, of condemnation, or more than perfunctory and half-hearted efforts to prevent what comes close to being an outrage on an international scale against decency and a proper regard for civilized behaviour.

WHAT IS the answer?

Why should the United States be so unpopular, so despised and hated, not only by the governments, as in the case of Soviet Russia and Red China, which is understandable, but by the masses of the people, apparently throughout South and Central America, the Near East, and parts of North Africa and Southern Asia? In fact, we might as well face it, pretty much all over the world.

We don't know. In fact, we feel a certain

Dennis the Menace



HER NAME IS GINA. SHE'S BEEN LEARNIN' ME TO MAKE MUD PIZZAS

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Pressure vs. Relaxation
Washington—The latest Soviet note, which arrived on Sunday, seems to show that Mr. Khrushchev has not missed the point of the NATO communique, which was published on Wednesday. It is that for the time being at least there is no compelling demand on either side for a meeting at the summit, both sides

of the iron curtain. It is feared on our side on the ground that it will diminish the support of NATO and encourage the democracies to follow their natural bent toward isolation. It is feared on the other side of the iron curtain for what at bottom is the same reason—that with peace rather than war on the horizon, it will be necessary to relax the internal pressure of the Communist system which compels the Russian and Chinese people, and the satellite nations, to work, to save, and to obey.

The temporary relaxation of the tension after the summit meeting in Geneva had its unfortunate and inconvenient consequences in the West, but we must not forget that the Geneva meeting was followed by what happened a year later both in Hungary and in Poland.

AS between the two lines of a policy, it seems to me that our true interest is in a policy of relaxation, given an effective and astute management of our foreign affairs. I realize that there is a strong tendency in Congress and the other NATO legislatures to retrench in military and foreign affairs, once the fear of more or less imminent war is removed. But this is a risk that good leaders and a vigilant press could mitigate and overcome. On the other hand, I do not believe that Western democracies can be frightened enough to cause them to support an indefinite and cumulative race of armaments.

The policy of pressure is, as regards the NATO democracies, subject to the law of diminishing returns. The reason why the military objectives of NATO are not being met is that the European democracies are not really very much afraid that war is imminent. Frighten them enough to make them want to arm more heavily, and the chances are very great indeed that neutralism will be the result.

On the other hand, it seems to me likely that the Communist orbit would be profoundly affected if the world's main tensions were reduced. It is, no doubt, a gamble to say so. But—on the assumption armed and that its diplomacy is alert and realistic—we have more to gain than we have to lose by going forward, as and when we can, towards little and limited agreements.

The most likely agreement would be an agreement to suspend nuclear tests once the present series of tests are concluded. (Copyright 1958 New York Herald Tribune Inc.)

THESE questions, which are crucial, are extremely difficult on both sides of the iron curtain. Thus it is careless and untrue to suppose that the policy of relaxation is a Soviet device, calculated to divide and disarm the West while Moscow and Peiping advance to the domination of the world. The truth is that the policy of relaxation is feared by many leaders on both sides

kinship for Mr. Alec Guinness in the "Bridge on the River Kwai," when he discovered those hidden wires on the river bank, leading to the bridge and in despair and anguish, sensing the complete defeat of all his efforts and hopes raised his hands in desperation to inquire—as Uncle Sam might do today—

"WHAT did I do SO wrong?"—R.W.R.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

HOW MUCH BLOOD?

Washington—The strange, grim churning in the Kremlin is beginning to show a clearer pattern.

On the one hand, Nikita Khrushchev is still struggling to consolidate his enormous power. The sign of the struggle is the continuing, increasingly venomous public denunciation of the so-called anti-party group. Apparently Khrushchev is preparing to take stricter disciplinary measures against Malenkov, Molotov and the other men whom he defeated and drove into exile a year ago.

On the other hand, the whole Communist bloc is also passing through an acute crisis. With the enthusiastic support of the Chinese Communists, the Kremlin has again excommunicated Yugoslavia. Moscow and Belgrade are close to open rupture; and this development in turn threatens the limited independence the Poles have won for themselves.

THE pattern of the Kremlin struggle has not been clear, precisely because these two sets of indicators seem to point in opposite directions. Khrushchev was the great renewer of Soviet friendship with Marshal Tito. The excommunication of the Yugoslavs has therefore seemed to suggest a setback for Khrushchev, which is indeed being reported in Warsaw. But if Khrushchev has suffered a severe setback, why are his fallen enemies apparently about to suffer even more than they have suffered already?

Look to the other end of the Soviet empire, and you find a possible answer. In the first place, any Soviet ruler in Khrushchev's shoes must always think first about the Chinese Communists when he adjusts his imperial policies. In the second place, he owes the Chinese a lot. After he visited Peking with Bulganin and Mikoyan, the Chinese supported Khrushchev in the 1955 convulsion in the Kremlin that inaugurated the Khrushchev-Bulganin phase of Soviet politics.

The situation of the Chinese Communists can in turn be rather simply summed up, in a single terrible sentence. They are in fact trying to do what Josef Stalin did, with many fewer assets to facilitate their task.

STALIN'S achievement was the rapid, massive industrialization of his country, financed by a ruthless cut in the Russian standard of living, and enforced by bloody massacres. Yet in Stalin's Russia, the standard of life was far higher than the Chinese standard today. Russia had a wealth of untapped natural resources, both in land and minerals, that China cannot boast. And Russia's population was not growing at the fearful rate of 15,000,000 souls per annum.

Like Stalin himself in the first five-year-plan period, the Chinese have done their best to do without massacres. They have raised their agricultural output and improved their industry in a dramatic manner. Yet the increase of China's national product has not even kept pace with the increase of China's population. The Chinese people are still growing poorer, not richer. This fact has been gloomily admitted by Chinese leaders themselves, to the Yugoslavs among others before Chinese-Yugoslav friendship began to cool.

In this painful situation, the Chinese leaders can modify their ambitious plan so drastically that it will amount to a modification of the system itself. Or they can do what Stalin did in 1932.

IN OTHER words, they can get a standard of life with complete ruthlessness, in order to gain more investment funds. And they can make a starving nation both work and obey by stewing the land with corpses. But the 20,000,000 corpses that were enough in Russia will probably not be half enough, or a quarter enough, in China.

The trend in Peking is clearly indicated by the powerful Stalinist revival that has been going on, by fits and starts, ever since Mao Tse-tung's "hundred flowers" had their heads cut off. Nikita Khrushchev cannot ignore the trend in Peking, which means that he cannot any longer tolerate the degree of freedom enjoyed by the Yugoslavs and Poles. And if Khrushchev adjusts his imperial policy to suit the Chinese, why should not the Chinese help Khrushchev in the unending struggle in the Kremlin?

This is one reading of the

France Weathers Parliamentary Crisis; Instability Continues

By CHARLES M. McCANN
United Press Correspondent

France weathered another parliamentary crisis Wednesday when the National Assembly confirmed Pierre Pflimlin as Premier by a vote of 273 to 124.

While such crises in Parliament have become the rule rather than the exception, this last one raised the distinct question whether the days of the Fourth Republic were numbered. The calls for a regime headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle became louder than ever.

It has been said that France is administered, not ruled. Even at times when there is only a caretaker government in Paris, the routine administrative processes of republican government throughout

the country are not affected. Civil servants carry on their jobs, and the political crisis does not make itself felt in the prefectures which govern each of France's 80 Departments.

Instability Inherent
Lack of stability in the National Assembly is due to the lack of a majority. Every premier must depend on a shaky coalition formed from several different parties.

In the confirmation vote for Pflimlin, 135 members abstained. Sixty-four others did not vote. Thus Pflimlin fell far short of getting an absolute majority, and could be thrown out at any time if one or more groups in his coalition government failed to support him on a vote of confidence.

After a ministerial crisis, the new premier forms a shaky coalition cabinet which has been reshuffled largely from the outgoing one. Pflimlin, for instance, has been in 16 different cabinets.

France's entire position as a world power has been weakened by its political instability.

The only solution seems to be between the firm support of a constitutional premier by a majority of the Assembly or the emergence of a dictator who will rule as a strong man.

Demonstrations Cause Alarm
The riots in Paris are one sign that the situation cannot continue. The politicians were horrified when on March 13 thousands of off-duty Paris policemen, supposed to be the guardians of law and order, demonstrated in the center of the city and caused a paralyzing traffic jam.

Thousands of right-wing demonstrators, demanding a firm policy in Algeria, tried to storm the National Assembly Tuesday while it was debating Pflimlin's confirmation.

There have been plain signs for several months that the army was getting tired of the situation. The professional army men, the career officers, want to crush the Algerian revolt by force instead of seeking a compromise that would give Algeria home rule.

Washington Report

By William S. White

Washington—The "military mind" is at its lowest point of public influence in the West since the 1930s—the years that brought wishful pacifism, a refusal to become strong, and then Hitler and all the rest.

Military men do have minds, some of them very good ones. But to some self-elected intellectuals, and currently to many others, the "military mind" means closed, sterile thinking. It is this mind that is supposed to be foolishly standing in the way of happy accommodation with the Russians.

The military mind does indeed reject any such arrangement—or would it if it could. For the idea of nuclear disarmament, without any other kind of disarmament, terrifies many military men.

They have, however, been firmly put in their places by the political leaders here, in Britain, and in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. What the military mind thinks is getting little public attention. The emphasis is all on the burden and danger of continuing nuclear tests and armaments.

PROFESSIONAL officers as a class are never assertive in political matters. Now they are drawing into an anxious and wistful shell more remote than any they have known in two decades.

Their self-expression, never strong, is made apologetic by awareness that in objecting to nuclear disarmament they seem to deny what millions see as man's last hope against holocaust.

The only alternative the military men can offer—and this they have talked about in private—is anything but nice or pleasant. It is toil, sweat and tears, without the blood.

This is what some professional officers with high Allied responsibilities consider to be the best the West could rationally hope for:

1. At least 20 years more of cruel—but unavoidable—cold war stalemate. In this period our side would be fortunate to keep atomic equality with the Russians. It would be mortally endangered by stopping the so-called "atomic armaments race."

2. A real possibility—if mystery, at any rate, which both covers all the known points and makes a kind of grisly sense.
(c) 1958 New York Herald Tribune, Inc.)

our policy follows this harshly Spartan line—that time will produce changes in the Russian people restraining the Kremlin from setting off the ultimate war.

THIS reckoning does not accept the decent, but possibly not sound, notion that our spiritual superiority is itself a measurable military asset. Many men will remember the Nazis as brutally pagan—but brutally effective in battle.

But the military mind—or this sampe of it—does give something to the pro-negotiation people.

Its watchword would be: "To be tough always; to talk tough never." Far from discouraging West-East relations, this approach would foster personal exchanges. It would be friendly to all peaceful efforts to break the Iron Curtain.

What has been reported here represents probably the bulk of Western professional military thinking. Statesmen argue as though the only question were whether a "dependable" atom-hydrogen weapons lay-down could be arranged.

But a respectable military view refuses the idea that any such arrangement, no matter how dependable within itself, could be made without terrible risk to the West.

FOR, according to the authorities an anonymously quoted here, this is the real power situation up to date:

ATOMIC—The Russians are fast approaching "parity" or equivalent killing ability.

CONVENTIONAL (armies, navies, air)—The Russians are "staggeringly" ahead and will remain so. They have enough divisions to press down any satellite outbreaks at their rear while sending their attack forces across Western Europe.

These forces, against all conventional resistance we have mounted or could mount, would stand at the French shores of the English Channel within six days, some say, or 15 as others estimate, from the hour of their jumpoff.

"NEW" WEAPONS—The submarine-launching missile may be decisive. The Russians have a vast preponderance in U-boats and are approaching the West in the "technical improvements" for missile operations.

If this be the chill and only balance sheet, asks the military mind, is it really wise to consider lowering now the one shield in which the West is not clearly inferior—the nuclear shield? Is it wise, even granting the pain and peril of holding the shield aloft?
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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

This piece is written about mid-morning of the 13th day of May of the year 1948. At the moment of writing, there seems to be nothing particularly unusual about the day.

The communists appear to be as ornery as ever. The chief of the U.S. secret service has just received indirect reports that they will try to shoot Vice-President Nixon when he reaches Caracas, in Venezuela. . . . Nixon takes the report in stride and says he's going there, anyway.

THE politicians are carrying on about as usual. Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler, speaking in Seattle, says President Eisenhower's anti-recession plans are "not only impractical, but CRUEL." He adds that the recession trouble is due to "lack of cash, rather than lack of desire to spend money." That's good, standard POLITICALIAN doctrine. Start the printing presses and give everybody gobs of money and everything will be hunky-dory.

Oh, yes. Portland has just reported something unusual—this morning was the coldest May 13 morning in 82 years—which doesn't mean that tomorrow might not be the hottest May 13 in Portland in 100 years. Nobody knows what the weaver finks.

COME to think of it, May 13 is quite a day in history. It was on May 13, 1607, that three little ships hove off the side of Jamestown in Virginia and prepared to found the first permanent English settlement in the world. The colony was sent out by the London Company, and it was composed largely of adventurers who were greedy for gold and hoped to make their fortunes in America by the always popular process of turning a quick buck.

They didn't find any gold. They had a terrible time. But they stuck it out. Among other things, they discovered that socialism won't work in America. They tried it out and nearly starved to death before changing over to the free enterprise system of everybody for himself, with his own little patch of ground.

IT WAS on May 13, 1940, that another free enterprise Englishman—Winston Churchill—made his forever-to-be-remembered "Blood, Sweat and Tears" speech that will go thundering down through the ages as long as there are English-speaking people on this terrestrial ball.

Sometimes we are inclined to think things are tough now. They were tougher—MUCH tougher—when Sir Winnie made that inspired speech. We came out of it then. We'll come out of it now.

IT WAS on May 13, 1846, that the U.S. Congress declared war on Mexico—an act that alienated a bit of Latin America from us but won for us the Great American Southwest, including California.

In the clear light of hindsight, we know it would have been better to go slower and get the Southwest by the process of peaceful annexation. Isn't hindsight wonderful?

ONE more: On May 13, 1888, Actor Dewolf Hopper first recited "Casey at the Bat" in a new musical comedy in New York.

Try and Stop Me

By BENNETT CERF

WITH ALL THIS bestowing of TV, movie and theatrical awards that's going on, Hal Kanter feels the following pioneers no longer can be neglected decently:

1. Pliny the Younger, proprietor of a mammoth drive-in on Long Island. He increased his attendance 360 per cent in one week by simply not showing any movies.

2. An usher at a new smash Broadway musical. She seated 250 patrons in 136 seats with the aid only of one burned-out flashlight and a few crude remarks.

3. A special award for the outstanding technological advance of the year to Miss B. Overpass, candy counter salesgirl at the Acropolis theater. She now can make 230 gallons of orange juice from a single orange.



ORANGE JUICE

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