

**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**  
Sept. 18, 1948 (Saturday)  
Southern Oregon college inducts more than 200 freshmen today.

The Oregon Medical society convention ends today.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Sept. 18, 1938 (Sunday)  
Lester L. Lewis, government hunter, trapped a huge timber wolf on Red Mountain, the first in Jackson county in several years.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "Fall overcoats showed up in display windows last week, and the mercury promptly soared to 99 and 100. Popcorn wagons have also started winter operations."

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Sept. 18, 1928 (Tuesday)  
A local Red Cross drive has begun to aid hurricane victims in Florida, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Medford Business college opens fall term.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Sept. 18, 1918 (Wednesday)  
People in Medford and Jacksonville are up in arms against S. S. Bullis' proposal to halt operations of the railroad between the two cities.

The Jackson county Red Cross chapter has been designated a collection center to receive fruit pits and nut shells which are used in the manufacture of gas masks.

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

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

- 1. What is a drone airplane?
- 2. The names of eight States of the U.S. begin with the letter M; name them.
- 3. In which country was gunpowder invented?
- 4. On what river is Stalingrad?
- 5. Who wrote: "Oh, East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet?"
- 6. Into which ocean does India extend?
- 7. What was the real name of Stonewall Jackson?
- 8. Polio is an abbreviated name for what disease?
- 9. The Audubon Society was organized for what purpose?
- 10. Van Dyck was a portrait painter, genre, or historical painter?

Answers: 1. One flown by radio control. 2. Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, Minnesota, Montana, Michigan. 3. China. 4. Volga. 5. Rudyard Kipling. 6. Indian Ocean. 7. Thomas Jonathan. 8. Poliomyelitis. 9. Protection of bird life. 10. Portrait painter.

**Nixon Will Speak**

**In Portland Oct. 3**  
Portland (AP)—Vice President Richard M. Nixon will speak at a \$49.50 plate dinner at the Masonic Ballroom here Friday Oct. 3.  
Alan Green, Jr., chairman of the Multnomah County Republican Central Committee, said the balcony of the ballroom will be reserved for high school and college students who will hear the vice president but not have to pay for the dinner.

**Generalist vs. Specialist**

"The world is so full of a number of things I'm sure we should all be as happy as kings."

So goes the old rhyme. It IS full of things—so many things it is impossible to keep up with them. No man, sadly, can pretend any more to be fully informed about all the significant happenings in the world.

All he can do is struggle to keep abreast, if he cares at all; or to just go limp and try to keep up with those in which he is particularly interested.

THOUGHTS of this nature are constantly in the back of the mind of a conscientious newspaperman, for it is his job to try to bring as much of the world to his readers as he can.

It is impossible to do the entire job. The best that can be done in the field of daily newspaperdom is to "skim the cream" off the top of the news, hoping and trying to make sure that it is the most significant, the most interesting, the most immediate that is obtained and selected for publication.

To complicate the job, the interests of more of his readers are broadening.

THERE was a day—and not too long ago, either—when a daily newspaper which chronicled the political happenings of the day, the accidents, and some of the more spectacular activities of mankind, could be said to have been doing its job. Today that is not enough.

Today people are interested in art, in science, in the humanities. They want to know the whys and wherefores of the news, as well as the whats, whens and whens.

This is all to the good. It bespeaks a more literate and more thoughtful readership and citizenry.

But it complicates the job of being, as a newspaper tries to be, "all things to all men."

It makes it, in fact, an impossible job.

SOME papers come closer to it than others. A few of the really big metropolitan papers, and the Christian Science Monitor, which is in a class by itself, devote much space to drama, art, music, literature, science, education, government, religion, sports, travel, homemaking and cooking, business and finance, movies and television—virtually every facet of human endeavor.

A smaller newspaper cannot hope to equal this although it strives for a balanced coverage of the important news in each field. But even the big ones do not cover the field completely. Nor can the "general" news magazines, even with more time to select, condense and interpret.

As a result a host of magazines deal with each of these subjects, far more completely than can newspapers or news magazines.

IN THE field of "general" news alone, there is a wide diversity of subject matter.

Take, for example, the front page of last night's Mail Tribune alone. There were stories from Taipei, Formosa, St. Louis, Mo., Salem, San Francisco, United Nations, N.Y., Washington, Portland, Jackson Lake, Wyo., Klamath Falls, Detroit, Little Rock, Ark., and Atlantic City, N.J., as well as 10 stories which originated in Jackson county.

They dealt with such far-separated subjects as the possibility of a U.N. seat for Red China, to the agreement to end a strike by Ford Motor Company workers, to a badly-needed new carpet for the mayor's office in the city hall.

IT IS fun, and a challenge, to sift through the thousands upon thousands of words which flow into a newspaper office each day, to weigh and eliminate, to write and inquire, to check and confirm, to report and discuss.

But in today's world the "number of things" have grown to such staggering proportions, it is a task and a challenge which is never completely fulfilled, nor can it ever be.

The "complete man" of the Renaissance—the expert in all fields of human knowledge—is an impossibility. The scientist, the artist, oftentimes the writer, is bound up and limited by his own specialty, his own compartment of knowledge, in which he may be an expert. But he is only an outsider, a "layman," to the other specialists.

THUS the problem of communication is complicated. Sometimes the nuclear physicist cannot talk to the biologist except in general terms, despite the fact that both are classified as scientists. The artists sometimes fails to communicate with the businessman—and in the case of the abstract expressionist, with the classicist.

Where, then, is the "generalist" as opposed to the "specialist"? Where is the "universal man" in whose ken the world's knowledge lies?

PERHAPS there never again can be such a universal person. But it appears to us to be the job of the educated person, who is aware that the world of ideas is fully as important, perhaps more so, than the physical world, to make an attempt to be a "generalist."

It can't be done fully and effectively, any more than a "small town" paper can hope to bring to its readers the full and exciting story of what is going on in the world.

But the intelligent layman can hope to skim the cream, to keep at least a nodding acquaintance with the world, just as the smallest daily paper contrives to bring to its readers what it conceives to be the most important, significant, immediate and interesting news each day.

Both tasks may be impossible. But, we repeat, it's fun trying.—E.A.

**Dennis the Menace**



"BUT IF I DIDN'T INTERRUPT I'D NEVER GET TO SAY ANYTHING!"

**Matter of Fact** By Joseph Alsop

**CHIANG SPEAKS OUT**  
Taipei, Formosa—Sept. 15  
—Chiang Kai-shek today condemned as "no solution" the convoy system by which the American command here hopes against hope to break the blockade of Quemoy.

The President-Generalissimo promised to be patient. But he added firmly that if the blockade continued, he would soon be forced to order his air force to attack the Chinese Communist artillery positions that are now keeping the Quemoy beaches under heavy fire.

Whether or no this strangest war enters this new and much more inflamed stage, will apparently depend upon the first results of the Warsaw talks. The American policy-makers plan to seek an informal cease-fire at Warsaw. If obtained, a cease-fire will automatically lift the artillery blockade of Quemoy.

The U. S. government has therefore begged the President-Generalissimo to wait and see what happens when the Warsaw talks begin. While Chiang Kai-shek expressed the sharpest distaste for the Warsaw talks themselves, he said he was willing to wait because he "understood how important it was for President Eisenhower to prove to the world that he was sparing no effort to preserve the peace." On the other hand, Chiang indicated that he could not wait very long.

YOUR people and ours are working closely together to improve the convoy system," he said. "The Americans want to help us, and I am grateful. But it is no solution. You cannot supply 130,000 soldiers and civilians by improving the convoy system, when all supplies have to be landed on open beaches under heavy fire. That is the present problem at Quemoy."

"There's only one real solution to the problem—to attack it at the source. It's happened before. The last time the Communists attempted a really big artillery attack on Quemoy was Sept. 3, 1954. When we retaliated by attacking the Communist gun positions with our planes, artillery attack on Quemoy was stopped at once."

"In my opinion, the same thing will happen again. Certainly we are going to have to do the same thing again if the blockade continues. I cannot leave 130,000 of my people blockaded as they now are, without using all my resources to retaliate and to break the blockade."

THUS the President-Generalissimo confirmed his widely suspected intention to take the crucial step which almost all the Chinese leaders wish to take at once. The Communist air force has been immensely strengthened since 1954. The American command here does not agree that Nationalist air attacks on mainland targets will produce the same result as in 1954. An immediately widened and perhaps uncontainable war is the result now forecast.

Yet one got the impression that Chiang Kai-shek would be hard to hold much longer. He received me at one of his unpretentious country retreats, where he goes from time to time to make his decisions in peace. Curiously enough, he seemed younger than he did on the last such occasion, after the evacuation of the Tachen Islands. Then he looked ill, old and defeated. Today, he was all firmness and serenity; the fine head was finely born; the slender figure was graceful and erect; and ones first

thought was, "How kind the years have been to him!" The President - Generalissimo's apparent serenity hardly arose from complete satisfaction with recent American policy-maneuvers. When he was asked about the mounting and increasingly bitter criticism in the Chinese press of the ineffectual convoy system and other American actions, he replied shortly, "Facts are facts." He then added that he did not join the criticism, because he understood the difficulties of President Eisenhower's position better than most people here.

IN THIS matter of just what to say about President Eisenhower, indeed, the President-Generalissimo seemed much at ease than in the more grave matter of what to do about the Quemoy blockade. It was evident that he had been much disturbed by the slight hint in the President's speech of some sort of deal with the Communists concerning the offshore islands and by the subsequent interpretations of this hint in the American press.

"I have read President Eisenhower's speech," he said. "His spirit is firm. It takes a clear and definite stand. I cannot find in it any implication of neutralization or demilitarization of Quemoy and the Matsus. More than once, indeed, the President stated that he would not be a party to any arrangement which might prejudice the interests of his ally. This should leave no room for doubt."

"As to the resumption of talks at Warsaw, it is a loss. Yet I feel that the United States, with due regard for its position, is only trying to find a peaceful settlement. This desire deserves understanding, instead of opposition or objection."

Again, the President-Generalissimo said that anyone who suspected President Eisenhower of desiring neutralization or demilitarization of Quemoy and the Matsus was guilty of "misinterpretation—in fact, malicious conjecture. This is not only slanderous to the President but also an insult to Chinese territorial sovereignty."

THERE were other such strong assertions that the American government cannot possibly be thinking about what several Washington correspondents have said the government is thinking about. They were no doubt intended to serve warning, in a polite way, that any attempt to make a deal about the islands in Warsaw will meet with the most ferocious and determined opposition here.

Yet in the context of the local military situation, this warning was distinctly less important than Chiang Kai-shek's simpler military warning of forthcoming air action to break the Quemoy blockade if the blockade is not soon lifted.

"We can't sit idly by and let the Communists enforce a tight blockade of Quemoy," he said. "We can't abandon our people on the islands. For the time being, we are exercising great self-restraint. We have not attacked their gun positions, supply lines and coastal bases. But when and if the critical moment comes, we'll have no choice except to exercise our right of self-defense. And I firmly believe that once we retaliate in force in this manner, then the Communists will back down as they did before."

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There are 4.5 million two-car families in the United States and the auto industry estimates the number will increase to about 70 per cent within the next 10 years.

**Communications Today & Tomorrow**

By Walter Lippmann

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view 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.

**From Red Cross**  
To the Editor: On behalf of the Board of Directors and the membership of the American Red Cross, we wish to thank you very much for all the help you and your staff gave us in putting out our annual report.

Your cooperation and patience are much appreciated, and we have received many favorable comments on the newspaper report.

(Mrs.) Helen A. Wilson  
Executive Secretary  
Jackson County Chapter  
American Red Cross

**Duncan's Reply**  
To the Editor: I have written the enclosed letter to the indicated officials of the Republican party. You may consider it worthy of publication in your communications column.

Robert B. Duncan  
State Representative  
Medford

Mrs. Lester Adams, Chairman  
Jackson County Republican  
Womens Club

Mr. Don Stathos, Chairman  
Jackson County Republican  
Central Committee  
Dear Mrs. Adams and  
Mr. Stathos:

I have read with interest the account in Tuesday's Mail Tribune of the recent meeting at which apparently my record as a legislator was the main topic of discussion. I am flattered to receive such attention, and agree that any candidate for reelection must and should run on the record which he has made. I am more than willing to run on mine—as it is and not as it was said to be at your meeting.

I assume that your group is seeking accurate information on which the members can decide which of the candidates will make the best representatives, and not seeking merely to defeat an incumbent at any price, simply because he does not bear your party label. In the interests of fairness, both to myself and to your members, I ask that I be permitted to review my record before your women's club at their next meeting, and that comparable press coverage be provided.

Your favorable consideration of this request and early reply will be appreciated.

Robert B. Duncan

**Speaking Course**  
To the Editor: Men who can think straight, speak fearlessly and listen analytically are needed as leaders in every phase of life.

The Jackson Toastmasters club, seeking to aid in the development of men for service to the nation and to their own communities, takes pleasure in announcing a special course in public speaking, to start Sept. 29 and continue for four weeks.

This is a short, comprehensive course on the fundamentals of speech; designed to give quick help to the inexperienced speaker and to assist the man who has had some training and experience in speech. The instruction will be given by members of the club, who will base their teaching on practical experience, reinforced by careful study.

The club meets at Dad's Hideaway restaurant on Monday morning at 6:30 a.m. You will find in the meeting a group of representative men of the community who will welcome you as a fellow student. You will not be embarrassed by being called upon to speak before you are ready, but you will have a chance to talk when you wish. Your participation as a speaker will depend upon your own wishes.

The cost of the course is only the price of the breakfast.

If further information is desired, call Harold Soballe at SPring 2-9126.

Jack V. Cummings,  
Administrative  
Vice President for  
Jackson Toastmasters

**Volunteers Bureau**  
To the Editor: Why doesn't some organization, group, or individual with the welfare of the community at heart, set up a volunteers bureau for Medford and Jackson County?

Every meeting of every organization I have attended in recent days has stated an urgent need for volunteers to perform various needed duties and services. Without much doubt, considering the number of retired persons and the number of newcomers in this general area, the volunteers exist but what is desperately needed is a clearing house where those willing to donate time, and their individual capacities and preferences for work can be matched with the existing needs.

Seems to me some group

**LEADERSHIP AND LITTLE ROCK**

During the oral arguments before the Supreme Court several of the Justices put searching but friendly questions to Mr. Richard C. Butler, who appeared as attorney for the Little Rock School Board.

In these questions and in Mr. Butler's answers we have for the first time an official definition of the real issue posed by Gov. Faubus. "This conflict," said Mr. Butler, "has resolved itself, as we see it as a School Board, into a head-on collision between the Federal and state governments." The conflict is not, as the President has usually defined it, a collision between mobs and the lawful authorities.

There is no hope of resolving the conflict unless the real issue is correctly defined.

The questioning which defined the issue was begun by Mr. Justice Harlan. He said that he had no reservations about the good faith of the School Board. He pointed out that the School Board had inaugurated "a plan of integration."

He then asked Mr. Butler whether the conflict had not arisen by "the action of the state . . . designed to frustrate the good faith of the School Board." Mr. Butler agreed, saying that the School Board which is "an arm of the state government," has been "ordered to do one thing by one court, and by its employer . . . the state of Arkansas, is ordered to do something else."

Later on in the questions by Mr. Justice Frankfurter it came out, with Mr. Butler agreeing, that the people of Little Rock would have acquiesced in the School Board's plan of integration, had the authority of the state, meaning Gov. Faubus, not incited and led the movement of resistance and defiance.

A YEAR ago, had Mr. Eisenhower understood the real issue, he would have challenged the use by Gov.

appreciable activity on your part. Could it be that Republican service to the public is limited to "lip service"?

On the tax issue, also mentioned in your letter, you indicate dissatisfaction with Oregon's tax program. Let me point out that Governor Holmes is the first Democratic Governor in 20 years, and the program you attack is a result of 20 years of Republicanism. Governor Holmes has made one substantial change—he has, with the help of a Democratic House and in spite of certain Republican senators, lowered taxes an average 20 per cent from the 1955 (Republican) level. He is the first Governor with the courage to call a special session of the Legislature to dispose of a surplus via a tax cut, and this in spite of Republican politicians who first criticized the idea as "imprudent" and then attempted to embarrass the administration in the special session itself.

Not only do we need Bob Holmes for another four years, but a Democratic House and Senate as well.

But for now—how about your "massive" registration drive?

Jim Redden, Chairman,  
Democratic Party of  
Jackson County

To date, there has been no

Faubus of the Arkansas National Guard to prevent the School Board from observing the law. This act of defiance, backed by armed force, was the real offense of Gov. Faubus—distinguishing it from all the other forms of resistance practiced in the Southern states.

THE country will await with great interest the full opinion of the court. But, as things stand now, there is deep reason for thinking that the national government is not doing its full duty. An honest and law-abiding School Board in Little Rock is prevented by the Governor of Arkansas from admitting a few Negro children to a high school. The Federal courts say that these children should be admitted. But the Federal government does nothing as the school year begins to overcome the resistance of the Governor, the Legislature, and a majority of the white voters. In despair, the School Board asked for a breathing spell, which is denied by the Supreme Court. This leaves the School Board under obligations to admit the Negro children and also under the irresistible power of the state government which forbids their admission.

As Federal troops cannot be used to open and operate the schools that the Governor has closed, the Federal government is left with an unattractive prospect of law suits to get the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the laws just recently enacted by the Arkansas Legislature. What makes this so unattractive is that, having defied the Supreme Court on the original issue, there is no reason to hope that Arkansas will not also defy it on a subsidiary decision.

THE fundamental vice of the situation is that the problem of enforcement, of overcoming the resistance of the Southern states, is not one which can be handled successfully by judicial decrees addressed to local authorities. The problem of the enforcement of a law requiring a great social change belongs not to the courts alone but to the legislative and executive branches of the government as well.

It is not possible for the courts to direct and to preside over the negotiations and the planning which are necessary if the basic decree is to be translated into concrete action in the Southern states. Integration, being a Federal principle, is a Federal responsibility, which cannot be left to the Federal courts alone. The issue posed by the defiance of Gov. Faubus is a challenge to President Eisenhower, and as he cannot crush the defiance with force, he must negotiate for a workable compromise.

That ought not to be impossible. For there are integrated schools in Arkansas, and in principle Arkansas is not one of the states which is opposed to integration as such. At the same time, the integration which was actually proposed by the Little Rock School Board, of some nine Negro children among 2,000 whites, was merely a token integration. There is, therefore, room to negotiate, and what is lacking is serious and resourceful leadership.

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About 70 per cent of the rubber used in the United States today is synthetic, made from crude oil or natural gas.

"We cannot tell the precise moment when friendship is formed. As in filling a vessel drop by drop, there is at last a drop which makes it run over. So in a series of kindnesses there is at last one which makes the heart run over."

—James Boswell.

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