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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
October 17, 1948 (Sunday)
A Chicago couple staying at
the Utopia motel reports mis-
placing their auto, which
bears California plates, and
has enlisted local authorities
in the search.

Forty-three members of
Mrs. Eve Prentice's accordion
band performed recently in
Ashland.

20 YEARS AGO
October 17, 1938 (Monday)
A "sparkling and brilliant"
concert series is anticipated
here this winter under the
sponsorship of a new music
association.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "S.
Morris the T.R.K. tiller reports
everything with wings on his
place, but the north wing of
the barn, has been peppered
for a pheasant."

30 YEARS AGO
October 17, 1928 (Wednesday)
A 247.6-acre area on Biddle
lane has been selected as the
site for Medford's proposed
airport.

Copco has completed a 27
by 30 foot map of Medford,
and city officials are looking
desperately for a place big
enough to display it.

40 YEARS AGO
October 17, 1918 (Thursday)
Two "hardy and intrepid"
19-year-old ladies from Seat-
tle spent last night here on
their hiking (and hitch-hik-
ing) tour to Los Angeles.

"Just one more shove by
a few patriots" and Medford
will have filled its quota for
the liberty loan drive.

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

1. Name the canal that con-
nects Lake Erie and the Hud-
son River.

2. Who, in a play by Shake-
speare, offered his kingdom
for a horse?

3. How many strings has a
violin?

4. Fish oils are richest in
Vitamin B, C, or D?

5. Give the next line to the
familiar lines from Elizabeth
Akers Allen's, "Rock me to
Sleep, Mother," which fol-
lows: "Backward, turn back-
ward, O Time in your flight."

6. Our present-day calendar
was devised by Pope Gregory
XI, XII, or XIII?

7. The earth is divided into
how many climatic zones?

8. Is air pressure greater at
sea level, or on a mountain
top?

9. On the average is the
area around the North Pole
colder, or warmer, than the
area surrounding the South
Pole?

10. When does the U.S. gov-
ernment's fiscal year end?

Answers: 1. Erie Canal. 2.
King Richard III. 3. Four. 4.
Vitamin D. 5. "Make me a
child again just for tonight."
6. Gregory XIII. 7. Five. 8.
Sea level. 9. Warmer. 10.
June 30.

What Is 'Equal'?

Is a Negro a human being? The answer, obvi-
ously, is yes.

Is, then, a Negro who is a life-long resident
of the United States a U.S. citizen? It cannot be
otherwise.

Are all U.S. citizens equal before the law?
The U.S. Constitution says they are, in the
Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments.

If any person denies any of these three propo-
sitions, he is either mixed up beyond redemption,
or rejects the Constitution as our basic charter—
and therefore brands himself as "Un-American."

THE affirmative answers to these three ques-
tions are recognized throughout the nation,
even in the south, by all except the lunatic fringe.

The current dispute over the desegregation
of southern schools stems not from these. It
stems from a 1954 ruling of the U.S. Supreme
Court which held that separate education is not
equal education.

Southern segregationists, on the other hand,
maintain that the "separate but equal" doctrine,
enunciated by the Supreme Court many years
ago, is still a valid ruling.

They attack the 1954 decision as one of
"sociology" rather than one of law.

THAT is the sum and substance of the dispute.
It does not involve "states' rights" (as one
is told in the south)—it is a matter of individual
rights. States' rights enter only insofar as states
have been guilty of depriving individuals of
their rights, which they cannot do under the
Constitution.

The dispute has, of course, many ramifica-
tions. It has motivated millions of words, much
unhappiness on both sides, and desperate action
by the fools, hoodlums and hate-mongers who
have dragged the name of the United States of
America through the mud before the whole
world.

Because of this, it may be worthwhile to
ponder a moment on the court's ruling.

Can, in truth, "separate" education be "equal"
education?

JAMES BALDWIN, a Negro writer, recently
visited the south. He stopped at the home of
a Negro family, where the teen age son was the
only Negro attending a previously all-white high
school, after having transferred from an all-
Negro high school.

The following is quoted from Baldwin's arti-
cle in the current Harper's magazine. The boy's
mother is speaking:

"You see that boy? Well, he's always been a
straight-A student. He didn't hardly have to work at
it. You see the way he's so quiet now on the sofa,
with his books? Well, when he was going to
(the Negro) High School, he didn't have no homework
if he did, he could get it done in five minutes.
Then, there he was, out in the streets, getting into
mischief, and all he did all day in school was just
keep clowning to make the other boys laugh. He
wasn't learning nothing and didn't nobody care if
he never learned nothing and I could just see what
was going to happen to him if he kept on like that."

"What were you learning in High?" I
asked him.

"Nothing," he exploded, with a very un-boyish
laugh. I asked him to tell me about it.

"Well, the teacher comes in," he said, "and she
gives you something to read and she goes out. She
leaves some other student in charge. . . ." (You can
just imagine how much reading gets done.) Mrs. R.
interposed. "At the end of the period," G. continued,
"she comes back and tells you something to read for
the next day."

"So, having nothing else to do, G. began amusing
his classmates and his mother began to be afraid. G.
is just about the age when boys begin dropping out
of school. Perhaps they get a girl into trouble; she
also drops out; the boy gets work for a time or gets
into trouble for a long time. I was told that 45 girls
had left school for the maternity ward the year before.
A week or ten days before I arrived in the city 18
boys from G.'s former high school had been sentenced
to the chain gang.

"My boy's a good boy," said Mrs. R., "and I wanted
to see him have a chance."

"Don't the teachers care about the students?" I
asked. This brought forth more laughter. How could
they care? How much could they do if they did care?
There were too many children, from shabby homes and
worn-out parents, in aging, inadequate plants. They
could be considered, most of them, as already doomed.
Besides, the teachers' jobs were safe. They were
responsible only to the Principal, an appointed official,
whose judgment, apparently, was never questioned
by his (white) superiors or conferees.

"The Principal of G.'s former high school was
about 75 when he was finally retired and his idea
of discipline was to have two boys beat each other
—under his supervision—with leather belts. This once
happened with G., with no other results than his par-
ents gave the Principal a tongue-lashing. It happened
with two boys of G.'s acquaintance with the result
that, after school, one boy beat the other so badly
that he had to be sent to the hospital. The teachers
have themselves arrived at a dead end, for in a
segregated school system they cannot rise any higher,
and the students are aware of this. Both students and
teachers soon cease to struggle."

SO "separate" is "equal"?

Not a chance—particularly in the South,
and despite all their pious talk of the "good
schools" they are building for "the Nigras."

The Supreme Court may have taken sociology
into account, but the decision was based on fact
—the fact that under the circumstances in the
south (and elsewhere, for that matter), schools
segregated on a color basis are not equal schools.
Negroes are human beings, they are United
States citizens, United States citizens are equal
before the law, and no state has a right to provide
unequal schooling by law.

And that is the logic which must be followed
if the United States of America is going to live
up to its boast of all men being created equal.

—E.A.



"How 'bout a ride? I'm just killin' time anyway."

'People's Communes' in Red China Seen Military Threat

By HAROLD GUARD
UPI Correspondent

London—UPI—British trade
reports from Peiping over the
past month have underlined
the importance of the drive
for formation of "people's
communes" in Red China
which was being stimulated
by the Quemoys affair.

"The military significance
of this development is of tre-
mendous consequence," one
authoritative report said.

All reports were agreed
that the Quemoys situation
was being used as an incen-
tive to keep enthusiasm at
fever heat under the slogan
"resist U.S. aggression."

"To make sure the position
is appreciated throughout the
whole of the country, spon-
taneous demonstrations have
been arranged in which 300,
000,000 people are reported
to have taken part. They still
continue," the reports said.

They described the drive
for "people's communes" as
being of "more far-reaching
and long term importance"
than the Quemoys affair.

British traders said the
"people's commune" system
was being planned on military
lines.

Individual communes would
initially consist of 50 to 100,
000 persons in specific areas
corresponding roughly to
Western rural districts.

The communes' tasks would
be to "manage all industrial
and agricultural productions,
exchange, cultural and educa-
tional work and political af-
fairs within its own sphere."

"A system of citizen sol-
diers will operate throughout

the whole commune and in
course of time all private own-
ership of the means of pro-
duction, including dwellings,
will cease, and all labor will
be paid on a wage basis," the
report said.

This would mean that all
forms of labor would be un-
der the direct control of the
commune and could be moved
at will from one task to an-
other.

"On Military Lines"
"The whole organization
would be planned on military
lines and it is recognized that
the communes can be of mili-
tary significance although
that was said not to be the
primary objective," one re-
port said.

Success for the "commune"
system would strengthen poli-
tical control and, the British
traders said, would insure con-
trol of the developing small
scale industry by covering

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Washington Writer Discusses 'Government by Press Release'

By A. ROBERT SMITH
Mail Tribune Correspondent

Washington — it is perhaps
good for Gov. Robert D.
Holmes that he is not running
for a federal office in
Washington, D. C., after
his press release about
Mark Hatfield's relig-
ious activities became a
cause celebre.

In the Senate press gal-
lery at the Capitol, a long
table bears each day's stacks
of mimeographed releases from
senators who want to get
their names and point of view
in the papers. Most senators,
like federal agencies, employ
skilled writers. Sen. Foghorn
may be traveling in Timbuktu,
but if his office sends a re-
lease to the gallery, tomor-

row's papers may carry the
story which starts: "Sen. Fog-
horn today said . . ."

No one cares much whether
the senator actually voiced
these convictions, in Timbuktu
or elsewhere, so long as he
stands behind what his press
release said he said. So a
press release is like currency.
It's not worth the paper it
is printed on if he who issues
it doesn't stand squarely behind it.

Since press releases are
self-serving devices, they
suffer, like our currency,
from an inflationary tenden-
cy. Newsmen, therefore, are
careful to examine them for
what they are really worth
and try to give the unsuspect-
ing reader as complete and ac-
curate a picture of what is
behind, under and back of
that innocent looking instru-
mentality of public affairs.

Foreign affairs: Secretary
Dulles tells a new conference
this country has no plans to
urge Nationalist Generalissimo
Chiang Kai-shek to reduce his
troops on the islands hugging
the Red China mainland (primarily
Quemoys and Matsui) but he
indicated it MIGHT BE WISE
militarily for Chiang to do so.

This was generally taken as
a stiffening of the U. S. po-
sition since Dulles had indicated
two weeks earlier this govern-
ment would PRESS Chiang to
cut his Quemoys and Matsui
garrisons if the Reds agreed to
a "dependable" truce in the
area.

DOUBLE talk, maybe?
It doesn't make sense—
maybe?
Wait a minute.

DID you ever listen to the
A talk that goes on around
a poker table?
Remember that in the tight
spots diplomacy is a poker
game with IMMENSE stakes.

So, in the pinches, diplo-
mats tend to talk like poker
players. You can't know what
their talk means if you
can't see their hands.

And—
They dare not let anybody
see the cards they hold.

BUSINESS affairs: AFL-CIO
President George Meany says in a
statement in Washington that
"America may have a boom
on Wall Street but what it
really needs is a boom on
Main Street." This is needed,
he added, to end still critical
unemployment in America.

FIGHT TO FINISH
Cairo—UPI—Premier Fer-
hat Abbas of the Algerian
government-in-exile says the
rebellion will go on until Al-
geria wins its independence
from France.

How Come Nixon Avoids N.Y. Election Battle? Rockefeller Doesn't Want Him

By LYLE C. WILSON
UPI Correspondent

Washington—UPI—How come
Vice President Richard M.
Nixon has not done any cam-
paign speaking in New
York state where so
much is at stake for the
Republican party this
year?

The answer to that
question comes in two
versions, as follows:
The smartly edited "Na-
tional Review," a very con-
servative or extreme right
wing weekly, reports bluntly
that Nelson A. Rockefeller
will not have the vice pre-
sident in the state. Rockefeller
is the Republican nominee for
governor in a contest with
Democratic Gov. Averell Har-

rison who seeks reelection.
The other version adds up
to about the same thing, but
more gently. In response to
a United Press International
inquiry to Rockefeller cam-
paign headquarters in New
York City, it was explained
that:

Rockefeller would welcome
Nixon as a campaign speaker
in New York but only on be-
half of Republican congress-
ional candidates. Rockefeller
also would welcome Nixon
on his personal support for his
gubernatorial candidacy. He
feels, however, that he (Rocke-
feller) is campaigning on
state issues and thus Nixon's
support, while welcome,
would be more pertinent to
New York's congressional
candidates.

This is a very fine line of
reasoning, almost as fine as
the line of reasoning by which
President Eisenhower bucks
the tradition of American poli-
tics by insisting that a Pres-
ident or a presidential nomi-
nee must not attempt to in-
fluence the nomination of a
vice presidential candidate to
share the party ticket with him.

It was that Eisenhower line
of reasoning in 1956 so dis-
tressed Nixon that he all but
withdrew from the contest for
the vice presidential nomina-
tion some weeks before the
Republican National Conven-
tion met in San Francisco. Ei-
senhower is taking the same
position with respect to the
1960 Republican presidential
nomination.

There is no reason, how-
ever, to suspect that Nixon in
1960 will be so frustrated or
disturbed by that situation as
he was in 1956.

Running Scared
The decision by Rockefeller
or his strategists against
bringing Nixon wholly into
the New York state campaign
this year could worry the vice
president considerably more
than Eisenhower's coy atti-
tude is likely to disturb him.
Rockefeller is running scared
as befits a political novice.

William S. White
Lyle C. Wilson

has never been strongly ex-
plained or widely propagated
even in this country. So, we
go to Geneva far behind in a
propaganda struggle of the
cold war.

And it is largely our own
fault. True, the world's Ner-
rus would in any case insist
that everybody lay down the
atomic weapon at once. But
India—and others like India—
has a thoroughly honorable
but thoroughly foolish obses-
sion against power itself.

Many, here and abroad, would
not be willing so fearfully to
mortgage their own security
if only they knew the essen-
tial truth. . . .

THEY do not know the truth
because there has been a
great failure of leadership.
And to recover the position is
no job for the generals—for
they are "the brass" and, of
course, not to be trusted. Nor
is it a job for the diplomats,
these know the present score
but not how to win the game.

This is a job for a great
professional politician with
the skill to persuade masses
of people to accept the sweat
in hopes of avoiding the tears.
Here is an opportunity to
head the unpopularity ticket
as of 1958—but perhaps to help
save the world as of 1968.

This is the hour for some
American, or simply Western,
politician to rise and tell the
somber facts as Winston
Churchill told them to Britain
when Hitler was rising.

And it may be too late al-
ready. There is military in-
telligence—not wholly con-
firmed but still chilling—that
already the Russians are sep-
arating their field forces so
that some bear no kind of
atomic arms. This would seem
to indicate that they antici-
pate an atomic arms laydown
and are making ready to ex-
ploit the total power imbal-
ance between West and East
that would then result.

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NEVERTHELESS, any long-
term nuclear cessation
could not possibly be in the
true interests of the West un-
less it were accompanied—as
it will not be—by Russian
agreements for:

1. At least a start toward
disarmament in old-fashioned
weapons like tanks and air-
craft and infantry. These can
still kill people, though it is
often forgotten.

2. A dependable interna-
tional nuclear policing sys-
tem.

For the unpleasant fact is
that in conventional arms the
Russians are far more power-
ful than the West. They have
perhaps 500 divisions of ef-
fective troops as against per-
haps 100 at most for the West.
And they occupy a massive
continental position as against
the dispersed positions of the
West.

Thus the Soviet Union
could enter nuclear disarmament
in good faith and still
wind up with an intolerable
military imbalance on its side.
Many here and in Western
Europe choose not to look at
this harsh reality—but this
averting of heads will not
make it go away.

THIS is a case in which a
six-footer offers to put
down his knife if his five-foot
adversary will do the same.
It is the logic of the old story
about the law that was abso-
lutely even-handed; it allowed
the rich and poor alike to
sleep in the public parks.

This view is held here-
though rarely expressed—by
men who do not really dislike
peace or cherish atomic fall-
out, and do not really see a
Communist under every bed.
Nevertheless, astonishingly, it

A GOOD example of that is
the huge American Tele-
phone & Telegraph Company.
Last year (1957) it had
792,634 employees.

In the same year, it had
1,605,046 share owners.

That is to say:
For each employee of
A.T. & T. in 1957 there were
TWO OWNERS of A.T. & T.
shares.

THAT wasn't true a couple
of generations ago.
It is true now.

American big business is
changing. Its ownership is be-
ing spread among all kinds of
people. No longer can we af-
ford to look at only ONE side
of it. We now have to look at
BOTH sides.

Harriman was political fresh-
man in 1954 when he brought
off a really socko political up-
set by defeating for governor
Republican Sen. Irving M.
Ives.

Harriman squeaked
through by fewer than 12,000
votes but it was an astonish-
ing victory, nevertheless. The
governor is a more formidable
candidate this year than four
years ago. Rockefeller needs
all the help he can get. It is
quite obvious that he believes
Nixon would not help him but,
more likely would hurt him
if the vice president entered
the New York campaign.

Washington — The United
States is about to enter a nu-
clear disarmament negotia-
tion of immense and subtle
danger to the free world at
a very bad time and in
circumstances that could
hardly be worse.

These discus-
sions, William S. White says, mainly
between U.S. Great Britain and
the Soviet Union, open in
Geneva Oct. 31. This will be
on the eve of our Congres-
sional elections, which will
cap a campaign where
"peace" has been almost as
powerful an issue as plenty.

The Eisenhower adminis-
tration has long been under
demands, sometimes from our
allies and always from neu-
tralists such as India, to agree
to some unqualified step to-
ward a permanent halt of nu-
clear tests.

Now these old pressures
will be added the domestic
pressures arising from the
election