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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**  
Dec. 11, 1948 (Saturday)  
Prof. F. C. Reimer is awarded the much coveted Marshall T. Wilder medal in pomology.

**20 YEARS AGO**  
Dec. 11, 1938 (Sunday)  
The Medford 20-30 club undertakes a fingerprinting project.

**30 YEARS AGO**  
Dec. 11, 1928 (Tuesday)  
The Retail Merchants association declares war on peddlers.

**40 YEARS AGO**  
Dec. 11, 1918 (Wednesday)  
An Army aviator is visible over Eagle Point again, his plane reportedly appearing "about the size of a chicken hawk."

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

1. What river do the Cat-skill mountains overlook?  
2. A "laughing jackass" is a fish, a bird, or a mammal?  
3. Paul Revere was a silver-smith; true or false?  
4. What is the derivation of the state name Dakota?  
5. The famed Folger Shake-speare library is located in which U.S. city?  
6. With what colony was Roger Williams connected?  
7. Name the capital of Northern Ireland.  
8. Of what is an olive branch a symbol?  
9. Is the diameter of the moon about 2,100, 5,100, or 10,100 miles?  
10. Which character in Shakespeare speaks the lines: "To be or not to be, that is the question?"

Answers: 1. Hudson. 2. Bird. 3. True. 4. Indian tribal name. 5. Washington, D.C. 6. Rhode Island. 7. Belfast. 8. Peace, or amity. 9. 2,100 miles. 10. Hamlet.

**SENTENCED**  
Bonn—(UPI)—Robert Schneider, former chief psychologist of West Germany's armed forces, was sentenced to three years and ten months in prison on Wednesday. He was found guilty of forgery and fraud in representing himself as a doctor of psychology, psychiatry and medicine. Schneider, 38, spent nearly two years in jail awaiting trial and this time will be deducted from his sentence.

## Hard Winters & Palm Trees

The Bend Bulletin speculates as to whether this is going to be an especially hard winter. The central Oregon newspaper takes note of some unnamed local prognosticators who are predicting the 1958-59 winter will be a tough one, weatherwise. They base their predictions on the law of averages—citing the fact that Oregon is long overdue for a hard winter, that the last one, the "winter of the blue snow," was some 40 years ago.

Snow was 48 inches deep on Bend streets then, they recall, traffic stalled on roads, and tunnels were dug from houses to woodsheds.

THE Bend editorial writer also recalls that the winter of 1883-84 was another tough one, with stock dying on the ranges, and ranchers digging tunnels under the drifts between house, barn and haystack.

The editor has his doubts about a recurrence. And even if it proves out, he declares that modern snow-removal methods and other appurtenances of modern civilization will take the hardship out of it.

Further south, in Klamath Falls, Herald and News Managing Editor Bill Jenkins is convinced that the time of hard winters is passing, and that Oregon is turning into a Banana Belt. For the past couple of years, he points out, it's been difficult to get decently chilled while sitting in a duck blind.

BE THAT as it may, our worries in the Rogue valley are not those of the high desert country shared by Bend and Klamath Falls.

We seldom have enough snow to cause more than temporary inconvenience, and if Jenkins and some rather more scientific observers are correct about the climate changing for the warmer, we'll have few if any winter weather worries—except, probably, the fog.

Indeed, the chief complaint of some winter sports enthusiasts even now is that one must go some distance to find enough snow to make decent sport.

**SPEAKING** of the Rogue Valley Banana Belt, it is interesting to note that a few palm trees are growing in this area.

A Sacramento man, in a letter to the Salem Capital Journal, takes note of a recent editorial in that paper which makes the claim that no palm trees grow in Oregon.

He says: "For many years there have been quite a few palms growing in the Medford-Grants Pass area in Southern Oregon. In fact the first palm set out there was at Jacksonville in 1871..."

He also cites others in the state, including, he says, a couple on the Capitol grounds in Salem.

**COUNTY** Horticulturalist Cliff Cordy reports there are a few palms in Medford and Ashland, and we've also seen them in the Coos Bay area. A former resident of Ashland says he remembers a few there which succumbed to a cold winter some years ago. We don't know of any in Jacksonville.

All of which proves nothing except that we have a generally wonderful climate, that the weather is an ever-intriguing topic of conversation and speculation, and that the only way to determine if the climate really is changing is to wait and see.—E.A.

## Thermoelectricity

Long-neglected discoveries in the actions of electric current are being studied these days, and ultimately may well produce practicable thermoelectric devices.

Thermoelectricity is a phenomenon of certain semi-conductors which converts heat directly into electric current without moving parts and without the loss involved in using a steam-activated generator. It also will use electric current directly, without the use of special gases, to remove heat—in other words, to refrigerate.

**POTENTIAL** practical applications of these principles are widespread, and some manufacturers are already looking to the day that simple, low-powered and mobile contrivances can be operated electrically from, say, a kerosene lantern, or that containers can be devised to either heat or chill foods, at the turn of a dial.

These are still in the future, but at present development rates, they could actually be on the market within a few years.

Most of the recent studies of thermoelectricity have been done in Russia, and progress in the field is described by Soviet physicist Abram F. Joffe in a recent issue of the Scientific American.

**EFFICIENCY** of the devices so far is low, about 10 per cent, but that will be improved, and the fact that they are relatively inexpensive, that they have no moving parts, and are lightweight and mobile, makes them almost immediately practicable, particularly in isolated areas where electrification has not yet reached.

Joffe says: "Many citizens of the U.S.S.R. now make electricity to power their radios simply by lighting a small kerosene lamp. The lamp is part of a small electrical generator which has no moving parts. It converts heat directly into electricity and could use a wood fire or the concentrated rays of the sun as readily as the heat of the lamp. Russian citizens are soon to be furnished with a refrigerator which utilizes the same principle to produce the opposite effect..."

He also predicts that thermoelectricity, virtually ignored for 100 years, is now "unfolding before our eyes. Let us see what will happen in the next three to five years."—E.A.

## Dennis the Menace



"YA BIG APPLE POLISHER!"

## Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

### BEFORE CONGRESS MEETS

Since the elections, the same issue, though in different forms, has risen in both of the two parties. It is the perennial and fundamental issue of who shall predominate—Congressional leaders or the leaders who represent the State Houses and the parties in the big pivotal states. The political interests of the two sorts of politicians are not identical, and personal interests play a very big part in political alignments.

Owing to the rule of seniority and the one-party system in the Southern states and in some Northern states, the prime interest of the Congressional leaders is to hold their places in Congress. If possible, they would, of course, like to control Congress. But in any event their main object must be to keep their own seats. Winning the Presidency and with it the big pivotal states is for the senior Congressional leaders not a paramount and vital interest.

On the other hand, in the pivotal states the Governors and the candidates for the Senate and the House have a prime interest in winning the Presidential election. It can happen, as in New York this year, that a state election runs contrary to the tide of the national elections. But that is the exception rather than the rule.

**IN THE** Democratic party, the conflict of interest is centered on the rules of Congress, on the right to filibuster in the Senate and in the House on the ability of the committee, especially the Rules Committee, to suffocate legislation which, if it came to a vote, might command a majority. The Congressional leaders have more power if the rules restrain the majorities which might otherwise prevail, not only on questions of civil rights but also on welfare measures.

The leaders who are based on the states want to loosen

the rules in order to win the votes of the big urban and suburban masses in the pivotal states. They are interested in the White House and in the candidate for President, and the national leaders of the parties work with them.

**THE** same conflict exists in the Republican Party, and it takes the form of an issue between the "savers" and the "spenders." Broadly speaking, the spenders comprise the Republicans who hope to carry their own states and to elect another Republican President. They are strongly disposed to rally to Mr. Rockefeller. The savers have their present champion in President Eisenhower, though on the record he is no saver—as compared with former Secretary Humphrey. Mr. Nixon is in a quandary. He knows that the next President is almost certain to be cast in the image of a progressive spender. He himself is deeply involved with the professional politicians who are known as unprogressive.

Although the conflict can be described in terms of spenders and savers, it would be misleading, I think, to suppose that, as between Rockefeller and Nixon for example, the issue is between the Left and the Right. Even now, there are already signs that a movement is building up behind Rockefeller which is essentially like that which brought about the nomination of Willie, Dewey, and Eisenhower, and defeated Taft who was the great representative of the Congressional Republicans. A movement of this kind gets its momentum from very powerful corporations and financial institutions centered in the big cities of the pivotal states. It is a movement designed to elect, not merely to nominate, a Republican. We shall be hearing a lot more of it.

**WHAT** goes on in the coming session of Congress will, of course, deeply affect each of the two parties. If the Eisenhower budget and his legislative program are vulnerable on the question of defense and if they look reactionary to the mass of the people in the pivotal states, Mr. Nixon's quandary will become even more acute. Mr. Rockefeller's position will grow stronger.

On the Democratic side an inert Eisenhower budget may well precipitate a serious conflict between the national politicians and the established Congressional leaders. For there will be a majority in the Congress who, as a reaction against the Eisenhower administration, will be greatly tempted to try to govern this country from the floor of Congress.

The problem of Speaker Rayburn and of Sen. Johnson is to distinguish between the evil of Congressional government with its wild majority, and the evil of standpatism, which is quite out of date in these times.

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### Bid Invitation on

**John Day Dam Issued**  
Walla Walla—(UPI)—Army engineers said today invitations to bid on initial excavation for John Day dam navigation lock and approach channel have been issued. Invitations also were issued for the north shore abutment embankment of the dam. Work will include construction of a permanent railway embankment on the north shore. Bids will be opened Jan. 14.

## Russian Rocket Pads Ring High Tibetan Mountains; Give Missiles Blast-Off Aid

Editor's note: Donald Wise of the London Daily Express has spent some time on the border of Tibet interviewing travelers and businessmen from that remote kingdom. In the following dispatch he reports on Soviet military activities in Tibet.

**By DONALD WISE**  
London Daily Express  
Staff Reporter  
Distributed by UPI  
On the Tibetan Border—(UPI)—A quarter of a million Chinese, working under the direction of Russian rocket experts, are carpeting the roof

of the world in Tibet with the deadliest pattern of missile launching pads facing the free world.

The two dozen or more pads stretch from the north-eastern frontier of India opposite Bhutan along the Himalayas to the Karakoram mountain range against the Indian and Pakistani frontiers of Kashmir.

In terms of what the West already knows of the 6,000 mile Russian intercontinental

ballistic missile, H-bomb warheads could be fired off the Tibetan Plateau to hit accurately anything in the world except maybe for parts of Africa and America.

**Altitude Makes Difference**  
What makes these launching pads so deadly is their altitude. Anywhere in this icy windswept area the Reds have a 15,000 to 20,000 foot start over the West at launching. What this means in terms of added flight range of an ICBM is not accurately known. But it must certainly be prodigious, since missile men's greatest struggle is the initial surge off the pad and here the Reds will blast off with a three mile start over anything lifting off, say, Cape Canaveral.

The rocket pad building plan which is being pressed ahead at breakneck speed is the third stage of Red Chinese military planning in Tibet. The green light from Moscow for technicians to come in with their know-how and missiles was given by Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev, when he flew to Peking with an outside military advisory group shortly before Mao Tse-tung's gunners started shelling Quemoy in August.

**Adjusted to Standards**  
Mao's "liberators" started infiltrating into Tibet early in the 1950's. They spoke the language, drank Tibetan tea with salt and yak butter in it, and dressed in long coats, high soft leather boots and round fur hats.

Around 1954, with his fifth column of tobacco traders and teachers (all of them soldiers or political commissars) thoroughly spying out the land, the Red dictator sent his blue and khaki-clad soldiers scrambling up the wickered passes and ravines from Langchow on to the Tibetan plateau.

Led by the warlike Kampa tribe, Tibetans lost thousands of dead fighting their "liberators" with British and German weapons until the Dalai Lama, living Buddha and ruler of Tibet, called a halt to all resistance.

The only way of preserving his national entity was to go along with Mao's plans and he knew it.

**Wanted Inter-marriage**  
As Czech trucks ground up roads, which engineers were blasting and building just ahead of them, with cheap gifts of textiles and alcohol to keep the liberated happy, Mao ordered his soldiers to intermarry with the Tibetans.

Stage one of infiltration paved the way for stage two—absorption of the local popu-

ever. Nasser has not yet made up his mind about the right course, even assuming that the worst happens in Baghdad. On the one hand, the long fight with the West has left just as much aching scar tissue in Cairo as it has in London. On the other hand, there is the fear of the "war on two fronts."

Unless Nasser's relations with the West can indeed be "normalized," and not just on a temporary basis, he will cling for a long time to the policy of wait-and-see. But Gamal Abdel Nasser still means what he has always said, the true Arab nationalist must oppose any kind of foreign interference in the Arab lands, from whatever source.

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lation and the erection of military bases.

In New Delhi there is a very worried Prime Minister Nehru.

India's Himalayan frontier is impossible to defend for economic and financial reasons. Nehru's defense is to win big-wig Chinese friends like Mao and influence Chinese people with the non-alignment theory that armies are a thing of the past.

Meanwhile, the little fur-hatted Chinese soldiers at India's borders are trotting over the passes and reducing the wispy no-man's-land of what was never a well-defined frontier into merely yards in some places, a few miles in others.

## 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 initial 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. Letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper, in fact the contrary is often the case.

### Thinks Retirement

**Law Wrong**  
To the Editor: Where is the wisdom of this age? We hire a man to run our schools. We pay him a salary down through the years. He was a good man when he started. Every year he got better. With every year's experience he became more valuable to us. Now we suddenly discover that he will soon be 65 years old and that we cannot use him any more.

Somehow it just doesn't seem right. I am speaking about Mr. H. P. Jewett. Who made the law that men had to retire from school teaching or administration work at the age of 65? What a silly law. Why can't it be repealed? Mr. Jewett is a better man now than he was five years ago or ten or twenty. The next ten years of his life should be the best. Why should the schools of School District 6 be deprived of his services?

We think this law that requires his retirement should be repealed and he should be allowed to continue in the work that he knows best.  
Carroll W. Powell  
Box 621  
Central Point, Ore.

### Irrigation District Discussed at Meeting

Cave Junction—Lee McAllister, engineer with the bureau of reclamation, told the board of directors of the Sucker Creek Irrigation district recently that final plans for the district may not be prepared until after July 1, 1959.

McAllister said the Sucker Creek work probably will require about five months to complete, and the staff now has a backlog of work.

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## HELP US!

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## Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

### NASSER AT THE CROSSROADS

Cairo—Now is the time to normalize relations between my country and the United States, between the United Arab Republic and the Western powers." This remark by the President of the U.A.R. is decidedly not a headline-maker in Gamal Abdel Nasser's old, flamboyant style. Yet it implies, it almost admits, a deep change in Nasser's situation. Formerly, Nasser had no desire at all to "normalize relations." All his energies were mobilized to do battle against the West, until the old Middle Eastern policy of the West was finally decisively defeated by the coup d'etat in Baghdad.

The West's defeat is only half the difference, moreover. Just before President Nasser received me, Cairo got the grim news that stoutly independent Chief of the Iraqi Police, Tahir Yahya, had been abruptly replaced by a pro-Communist. At a stroke, in fact, the Communists' chances of success in their drive for full power in Iraq had been increased from somewhat less than even to much better than even.

**FACED** in this manner with a new, unexpected and menacing foreign intrusion into the Arab lands, from which he has so often vowed to expel all "foreign interference," Gamal Abdel Nasser today stands at a crossroads. The simple, otherwise unimportant fact that he received me at all meant that he felt the great change in his situation; for he has seen only one other American reporter in much more than a year, and until recently he was saying that he would never do it again. He wants "normalization" because he knows that he stands at a crossroads, and he wants room for maneuver and calm choice.

It must be very bitter to him that the West's defeat in Iraq has not also been his own great triumph. After all, the flame of nationalism that Nasser has lit among the Arabs was the real cause of the fall of the old Iraqi regime. But he was not bitter or excited or oratorical in his old manner. He seemed only a little thinner, a little greyer, and a great deal more coolly analytical than when I last saw him, in the same small, document-littered study of his unpretentious Cairo house, where he does much of his day to day work.

**PRECISELY** because he stands at a crossroads, with a great choice remorselessly, almost unavoidably looming ahead, he did not have a great deal that was endously significant to say for the record in the course of a talk that lasted more than two hours. He seemed to have wanted to make the gesture, so to say, of seeing an American reporter again, but to want, too, to avoid discussion of the hard realities of his new situation.

Thus all the first part of the talk was given, first to complain that the Western press was "poisoning" relations between the West and the Arab lands, and second to a long but remarkably succinct and interesting review of his past relations with the West. At length, however, an opening occurred. It was possible to point out that the Kremlin, which had so strong-

ly supported Nasser against the West, had now radically changed its line, with the result that Arab nationalism now faced an attack from a wholly new quarter.

**WHAT** would he do about it, he was asked. He paused as though to consider, and then spoke almost hesitantly: "Really it is not easy to believe that Iraq will finally line up against Arab nationalism. It is my hope that Iraq will always act as one of the Arab countries, supporting Arab nationalist ideas. In the meantime our policy is very simple—to wait and see the developments that events bring.

"We have to organize our actions, or there will be a balance that may destroy us. So in spite of the activities against Arab nationalism of the Communists in Iraq, I cannot take the position that Iraq today is hostile to the Arab nation. I said in my last speech that we shall support Iraq against any danger."

At this point, President Nasser made a curious gesture of frustration and remarked that although there was no more important problem, it was not easy to discuss while he was still following a policy of wait-and-see. So the talk went off the records, into a remarkable analysis of the Iraqi coup d'etat and its consequences to the "Arab nation."

**OF THOSE** things which were said, a few may be noted without breach of propriety. For example, President Nasser spoke highly of Brig. Abdel Karim Kassem, although Kassem has been the rallying point for the Iraqi Communists, and he deplored the "foolishness" of Kassem's defeated rival, the advocate of union now with Egypt, Col. Abdel Salam Aref. Kassem had wanted and Aref had refused to constitute a Free Officers committee, like that here in Egypt. President Nasser said that the committee was the instrument of preserving national unity and protecting the army against the pressure of the political parties in Egypt's crucial period. He implied that if Aref had been wiser about this matter, events in Iraq would have taken a different course.

Again, in a singularly revealing parenthesis of his exposition, President Nasser explained that he made his own policy on the principles of military tactics and strategy that he had learned in staff school. The suggestion that one of these principles was, "the offense is the best defense," made him laugh. But it was clear that the principle he had currently in mind was the strategic rule against fighting a war on two fronts, against both the Soviets and the West in fact.

**THE** general impression conveyed by this conversation was perhaps the most important thing that can be recorded concerning it. In the first place, Gamal Abdel Nasser is under no illusions at all about the meaning to him of the new Communist line in the Middle East. In truth, he regards the sudden Communist attack on the Arab nationalist movement as more dangerous than the old Western blocking effort. He will not be afraid to fight the Communists, because of the aid he has received from the Soviet Union. In fact one can predict an early beginning of the struggle in Nasser's own western province of Syria.

With regard to Iraq, how-

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