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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The
Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40
and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1949 (Sunday)
Medford police arrest three bad
check artists with the aid of a
new telephonic check flash
system.

Medford's KYJC radio station
plans ceremonies for beginning
ABC network programs under a
new affiliation.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1939 (Monday)
A new grand jury is drawn
from the jury list at the
courthouse, but the list is so
depleted by excuses that a
special venire is called to provide
a jury for a pending criminal
trial.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge Pot" column: "The
legislature now plans to quit
and come home, the end of the
week if they dare."

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1929 (Wednesday)
The county court prevents a
petition to the government to
build a park atop Roxy Ann.

Pussywillows are in bloom
along Bear creek.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1919 (Thursday)
Dry agents are barred from
boarding SP trains and searching
for passengers' rum.

A bill in the California legislature
provides for the annexation of
Klamath county to that state.

50 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1909 (Saturday)
Gov. Chamberlain resigns at
Salem, and packs his bags for
the journey to Washington
where he will take up the
duties of U. S. senator.

George Putnam, Medford
Tribune editor, is appointed to
the state highway commission
to study whether the state
should construct a railroad
across central Oregon.

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

1. Turtles do, or do not,
possess teeth?
2. Who painted the Mona
Lisa?

3. Are Concord grapes
white, dark blue, or green?
4. Harry L. Hopkins was a
personal adviser and confidant
of which President of the
U. S.?

5. In the account of creation
in Genesis, on what day was
land created?
6. Name the woman who
had the "face that launched
a thousand ships."

7. By what device were the
details of how Soviet fighters
shot down a U. S. plane on
Sept. 2, 1958, learned?
8. At the present time, is
the U. S. Navy more interested
in building battleships or
aircraft-carriers?

9. On what river did Huck-
leberry Finn's adventures
take place?
10. Name the capital of
Missouri.

Answers: 1. Do not. 2. Leonardo
da Vinci. 3. Dark blue. 4. F. D.
Roosevelt. 5. Third day. 6. Helen
of Troy. 7. Tape recording of
Soviet pilots' radio conversation. 8.
Aircraft-carriers. 9. Mississippi.
10. Jefferson City.

The "Car" Problem

"I have come to the conclusion that if suddenly we had no more automobiles in the hands of teen agers from 15 to 18 our juvenile delinquency problem would decrease in a very short time almost 75 per cent."

These are the words of Circuit Judge Charles H. Foster of Lakeview, in a letter published in the Klamath Falls Herald and News.

Judge Foster has been handling juvenile court work in both Klamath and Lake counties for the past year.

His conclusions are based on his observations during his juvenile court work.

THE judge makes these eight points:

1. The great majority of theft cases among juveniles over 14 is for theft of gasoline, auto parts, hub-caps, or cars.
2. In many cases juveniles committing other larcenies readily admit they needed money to maintain their cars.
3. A great majority of the stealing has been made possible only by the use of an automobile.
4. I find that the rather widespread drinking among some juveniles is made possible only because of the automobile and the privacy it offers.
5. I feel we would have greatly reduced sexual delinquencies if these teenagers did not have the unchaperoned privacy of the automobile to encourage it.
6. I find that increasing truancy from the high school actually is made desirable to those doing it principally because of the automobile and what they can do and where they can go when not in school.
7. Statistics taken by some high schools show an amazing correlation between low grades, lower grades, or failures, and the great use of the automobile.
8. I have found a great number of parents telling us that they never had any trouble with their child until he or she started running around in automobiles a great deal. It was then that the trouble started.

JUDGE Foster's findings are corroborated by the observations of police officers, school authorities and juvenile workers throughout the nation. The automobile is the basis for their No. 1 problem.

What's the answer? Raise the legal driving age to 18? This has been proposed, and a bill now being studied by the legislature would go half-way toward this, making the legal full-license age 17.

Such action might help solve some of the problems involved, but it would be at a cost of depriving the decent, hard-working, law-abiding majority of young people of the privilege of using automobiles at all.

And, let it be known, it is a minority of youngsters who get into trouble, cars or no cars.

JUDGE Foster's letter was largely an appeal to parents. He said:

"If some way the parents as a whole could be made to realize this great danger, and as a group clamp down on this increasing, unrestricted use of automobiles by so many juveniles, then the pressure generally on the juvenile to have or own a car would be taken off."

That is the crux of the matter. How does one go about persuading a proud parent that junior's use of the car should be both supervised and restricted?

There might be possibilities in some plan whereby drivers' licenses for those aged 16 to 18 would be probationary, revokable for any driving or criminal offense, or when grade levels fall below a certain point, or even when parents feel they have lost control of a situation.

In such a plan, the majority of "good" youngsters would not be made to suffer for the derelictions of the few.—E.A.

Beneficial Grouch

William Ewald is an old grouch. The United Press International television critic, whose reviews of TV shows appear in the Mail Tribune when they discuss programs which are seen in this area, is a hard man to please.

He minces no words when taking typewriter in hand to assess a show. He flails away, curtly but eruditely, at those he doesn't like (which seem to be an overwhelming majority), and occasionally has a few kinds words to say about a show or part of one.

THE TV people should thank him. (Some of them do. One network official last week said, "Ewald does an excellent job, even though he sometimes murders us.")

Despite his acid and often rancorous views, he undoubtedly does stimulate TV viewing, and, by his continued carping, might even tend to stimulate producers to try a little harder to put out shows which are superior to the pretty sad average seen these days.

Ewald is a super-critical critic, a thorn in the flesh, a caustic reminder that all is not well in the nebulous world of the little black box.

SOMETIMES we agree with his comments; other times we disagree; always we find them interesting and provocative.

For instance, earlier this week he tore apart the "Show of the Month" presentation of the Old Vic company's "Hamlet," a play we saw and considered one of the finest things we've ever seen on the tiny screen.

We went along with some few of his criticisms, but felt others were unduly labored or ill-founded. But we read it, and by doing so found ourselves more interested in the play than we had been before.

One may disagree with Ewald's acidulous remarks, but he is at least a reminder that literate people can, and do, disagree. Which is a good thing.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



"How can you be mad already? I just got here!"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

THE GUARDSMAN

Washington — Until the entrance of the United States into World War II the British for a hundred years had called the tune and provided the leadership for the Atlantic community of nations. During most of that century it was the British fleet that shielded the Anglo-American alliance in every ocean.

But in the 15 years from Pearl Harbor until the other day, when British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan flew off from London to Moscow, the American voice had been decisive. The British voice had fallen to a mere echo of Washington. For the great shield from the end of World War II has been the American strategic air arm, and no longer the Royal Navy.

Now, however, Macmillan's mission to Moscow has quietly turned upside down the diplomacy of the Allied world. Today at least, and possibly for a fairly lengthy tomorrow, it is British leadership that holds the initiative on the Western side.

A series of unrelated but powerful historical circumstances has put the London government and not the Washington government dominantly into the world's eyes. One circumstance is the illness of our Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles. Long and resolutely he had piped the air to which the British and all others on our side had danced.

Another factor is the irresistible growth in England of a belief that the United States has been too committed to a rigid policy in talking to the Russians. Somebody in the West, it has been felt, had to break the ice of the cold war.

And a third reason why Macmillan is in Moscow is plain, down-to-earth domestic British politics. Mr. Macmillan, as head of Britain's Conservative government, is going to call an election one of these days to determine whether he can stay in power or whether the Labor party is to come back to control.

He is not compelled to go to bat with the voters until 1960. It is practically certain, however, that he really intends to call an earlier election. Any Prime Minister in the British system can do this at any time, before the formal end of his term, which he believes most favorable to his side.

AND when Macmillan does call his election, he wants it to be impossible for Labor to say that he neglected any opportunity to come to honorable terms with the Russians.

The United States Government takes this position; we have no objection to Macmillan's trip; but we are not in any way participating in it. The British Government, on its side, says the Prime Minister is not "negotiating" anything with the Kremlin, but is only feeling out the ground.

He intends, when he has finished in Moscow, to go to Germany and France to talk to our mutual friends there. And it can safely be predicted that he will be in Washington talking to President Eisenhower before two more months have gone.

So much for the background. The net is that Macmillan in the real sense is representing all of us, even if this is not his intention or Washington's intention. What he has to propose upon his return obviously will have vast meaning to us all. So,

TODAY

In Oregon History
(A Centennial Feature)

FEBRUARY 27, 1915:
Oregon ladies are showing much interest in the "pantelet" dress which is already making its appearance and is regarded as the newest thing in high fashion. The dress, which features an abbreviated skirt and long pantelets is daring in the extreme and is raising eyebrows all over the country. Clergymen and others distressed by the deplorable state of public and private morals have warned that the costume, if not suppressed, may encourage

Historian Disputes Monty's Version Of Normandy Fight; Cites Army Records

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign News Editor

Britain's Field Marshal Montgomery has written his memoirs to tell his side of the story of World War II and to keep the record straight.

Like many generals before him, however, Montgomery's version of what went on every contingency in advance.

are at variance.

The result has been some violent disagreement. And, so long as generals insist on fighting their wars over again in print, there'll be donnybrooks.

Montgomery, without question was one of the most brilliant military leaders of the last major conflict. He was a bright star in the Allied ranks. But the most consistent thread running through his story now is the claim to have been aware of nearly every contingency in advance.

Capt. Martin Blumenthal,

writing in a recent issue of The Army magazine, publication of the Association of the U. S. Army, cites chapter and verse to contradict Monty's claim to prescience—particularly in France.

"One of the most controversial aspects of Montgomery's generalship concerns his role in the Normandy breakthrough," Blumenthal writes. "According to his memoirs, Montgomery figured out far in advance what was about to happen and then conceived and unwaveringly followed a

master plan."

Not so, says Blumenthal, a qualified military historian now employed in the office of the U. S. chief of military history in Washington.

Monty's claim was this: "My master plan for the land battle in Normandy was to draw main enemy strength on to the British front on our eastern flank in order that we might the more easily break out on the western flank with the American 1st Army. I never once had cause or reason to alter my master plan. There was never at any time any intention of making the breakthrough on the bridgehead on the eastern flank."

Disagreement Sound

Blumenthal disagrees. "Despite Montgomery's conviction that his way is the way it happened, investigation of the record proves that the actuality was different from—and somewhat more complicated than—he would have posterity believe," he says.

Blumenthal says the basic outline for the Normandy invasion was drawn up by the Overlord Plan, devised by the U. S.-British planning group in 1942 under direction of Gen. Sir Frederick Morgan.

When Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was named supreme commander in December, 1943, he ordered his subordinate land, sea and air headquarters to revise the plan. As Ike's land commander of the initial invasion forces, Monty was responsible for getting the ground forces ashore. The modified plan drawn up by Monty's 21 Army Group staff concentrated on the landings. Beyond that, the overlord concept remained in force.

This plan envisaged that the Allies would overrun and seize a lodgement area bounded by the Seine, Eure and Loire rivers in northwest France. From this, they would prepare a final thrust into the heart of Germany.

Neither the Overlord Plan nor the 21 Army Group plan mentioned a breakout from the beachhead—since no one foresaw the deadlock that developed.

Plans Attack
"It seems clear, then, that Montgomery's master plan was not the same as the one prepared by the 21 Army Group," Blumenthal says.

The British made long preparations for an attack in July, with Monty resorting to his famed tedious "tidying-up" methods. They attacked on July 18, took Caen and had three armored divisions in the open country southeast of Caen. It looked like this might be the breakout.

Montgomery reported to Eisenhower that he was "very well satisfied" to have caught the Germans off balance. There was a general feeling that Monty might be going all the way, and he apparently seemed enamored of the idea himself.

But two days later, he halted the offensive. Eisenhower was disappointed. At Supreme Headquarters there was a feeling that Monty had not tried as hard as he might have.

Finally, on July 25, 1944, the Cobra attack plan devised by Gen. Omar Bradley penetrated the German defense in the Containin. Within a week Bradley exploited the breakthrough into a gain of 30 miles. The Germans crumbled and retreated pell-mell across France to the Siegfried line.

The pattern was generally that indicated by Montgomery. But his claim to not altering his master plan is somewhat overstated. The breakout came on the American part of the front, not the British.

Wilson Dispute's Celler's View of Communist Threat

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington — (UPI) — R. P. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) was in character this week when he objected to an American Bar Association (ABA) policy statement regretting Supreme Court decisions which have relaxed curbs against Communist subversion.

"This," said Celler, "is a maligning of the Supreme Court which is most irresponsible."

One man's opinion as to that, perhaps, is as good as another's. Celler, however, deprecated the internal menace of Communism in the United States. He said membership in the Communist Party, USA, had been reduced to fewer than 5,000 persons and that these were

under surveillance by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

That statistics of Communist Party membership probably is erroneous. The latest reliable information on Communist membership in this country is in a statement by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on Jan. 1, 1957. Hoover then estimated Communist membership in this country at 17,360. Membership since has declined.

Celler Underestimates Total
It is fewer than 10,000 today but considerably more than Celler's 5,000. Celler's abrupt brushoff of the internal menace of Communism was to be expected although his home town is New York City where Communist activity and membership usually top those of any other American community.

Celler is among those who have opposed the activities of the house committee on un-American activities. On Feb. 24, 1953, Celler was one of two members of the House to oppose the appropriation to continue that committee's work. The other was Rep. Roy W. Weir (D-Minn.) The vote was 315-2.

The ABA policy statement to which Celler objected contained a direct answer to one phase of his complaint—that Communist membership is negligible and under control. The answer appears under the heading "current fallacies about Communism." The word fallacy means that which deceives the eye or the mind.

In terms of logic, a fallacy is any reasoning failing to satisfy the conditions of logical proof or violating the laws of valid argument. Here is what the ABA policy statement had to say:

"So much misinformation is current about Communism that it is appropriate to expose some of the major fallacies (such as this one) that Communism in the United States is dwindling in power because the party is dwindling in numbers."

"This popular belief shows a complete misunderstanding of Leninism. Lenin's great contribution to Communism was his principle of the dedicated few. He rejected the idea of a popular (numerous) party, and established the principle that no one should be given party membership unless he was under discipline."

"A substantial strength of Communism in the United States is the fact that for every Communist party member there may be 10 non-Communists who will do the work of the Communists."

Hoover's recently published book, "Masters of Deceit," relates that: "When the Communist Party was at its peak in the United States (in 1945; membership 64,600) it was stronger in numbers than the Soviet party was at the time

it seized power in Russia."

That seizure was 1917 when Russian Communists numbered a mere 40,000.

Communications

Technocracy

To the Editor: It is no hushed secret that news from abroad, including all oriental nations, are proclaiming a revolt in the open labor market of full employment. Without a shadow of a doubt the oncoming labor tensions will eventually reach the four corners of all industrial sections, like the momentum of snowball proportions. At least we hope that Technocracy, the supposed great emancipator of human ideologies, will come to the rescue before the cataclysm emerges full speed on an unconcerned, innocent world.

When natural evolution creates great changes, like all ancient history points to from the remote civilizations, mankind must cope with emergencies and adjust his ways also, as modern methods force their conditions.

Teddy Roosevelt once said: "We cannot turn progress of the clock backwards."

Bert Kissingner,
580 Boardman,
Medford

Eagle Point, Too

To the Editor: Perhaps the fact that other schools in the valley, besides those in Medford, took part in the annual high school speech tournament, held at Linfield college, February 19 through 21, has not been called to your attention.

If so, may I please take this opportunity to state that Eagle Point made a very fine showing, with a team of 10, bringing back seven awards.

Does this seem small? It is. However, Eagle Point is a small school; also, the seven who placed were all first year speech students.

As they were judged according to merit, rather than school size, you will realize that these students were competing against students from much larger schools, as David Douglas, Medford, Eugene, Grants Pass, Roseburg and Ashland.

Their outstanding success is due only to their personal ability, and to the excellent coaching of the speech teacher, Mr. Simmons.

As a whole, we of Eagle Point High are very proud of our school, and our speech students.

Thank you for your kind attention.

Miss Jean Messecar,
Eagle Point
High School

Editor's note: Word of Eagle Point High school's speech tournament success reached us several days late. It appeared in the Mail Tribune on Thursday along with a report on the Phoenix High school's results.

the,
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY
of Southern Oregon
presents in concert
The Symphony Orchestra
Soloist
FRANCES THRUN, DRAMATIC SOPRANO
Richard D. Werner, Musical Director and Conductor
Sunday Afternoon at Three p.m., March 1
MEDFORD SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
Adults \$1.50 — Students 50c
Tickets on Sale at
the Box Office