

MEMPHIS TRIBUNE

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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: Aug. 17, 1949 (Wednesday). The Medford city council approves a 10-year agreement with Central Point for joint use of the Camp White sewage disposal plant.

20 YEARS AGO: Aug. 17, 1939 (Thursday). Justice of the Peace John A. Chisholm, Gold Hill, appears before Justice of the Peace William R. Coleman, Medford, pays the usual fee and is married to Miss Dorothy Harris, Gold Hill.

30 YEARS AGO: Aug. 17, 1909 (Saturday). L. A. Banks buys the Illi-see orchard. A brick yard is to be established at Jacksonville.

40 YEARS AGO: Aug. 17, 1919 (Sunday). Stephen T. Mather hints he may close Crater Lake because of poor roads and lodge service.

50 YEARS AGO: Aug. 17, 1909 (Tuesday). The prices of Bartlett's soar in the east, and with them, the spirits of local growers.

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

1. Who made the final decision to drop the atomic bomb in World War II? 2. The Scottish nickname "Sandy" is a familiar form of what name? 3. On a three-masted sailing vessel, what are the names of the three masts? 4. What newspaper did Horace Greeley edit? 5. With what street do you associate the famous elopement of the Brownings? 6. Arranging the names of the months of the year in alphabetical order, which would come last? 7. Is Yellowstone National Park in Wyoming, Montana, or Idaho? 8. Where in the Bible are found these words: "Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over?" 9. Which amendment to the U. S. Constitution is sometimes called the "lame duck" amendment? 10. Complete the proverb: "Good fences make good neighbors."

Answers: 1. President Truman. 2. Alexander. 3. Fore, main and mizen. 4. New York Tribune. 5. Wimpole Street. 6. September. 7. All three. 8. 23rd Psalm. 9. 20th. 10. "Neighbors."

Our Other Bases

Perhaps Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev is playing hard-to-get on visiting U. S. bomber and missile bases, or perhaps it's just that we haven't offered entree to the bases he's really interested in.

President Eisenhower on Aug. 12 in effect repeated an invitation previously extended by Defense Secretary Neil H. McElroy to the Communist party boss, although the Chief Executive made it clear he wasn't going to "push" and press it. But the bases on which the Soviet Union has concentrated its attention—over the years it's been almost a fixation—are our bases overseas.

Liquidation of foreign bases has been a fixture of virtually every Soviet proposal to end the cold war. The propaganda was stepped up after Russia returned its naval base at Port Arthur, Manchuria, to Red China in May, 1955, and its naval base at Porkkala, Finland, in September of the same year.

KHRUSHCHEV has returned to the theme with a persistence that indicates real distress. On Jan. 26—declaring that "Khrushchev is more frightened of war than anyone else"—he pulled out all the stops. The United States, he charged had "created bases all around" the USSR. "Their planes are flying," he said, "... with atomic bombs. Someone may lose his head, anything can happen... We, too, have plenty of rockets in position."

SOCIALIST editors of West Germany were told on May 5 that Russia could destroy their land with eight hydrogen bombs. Khrushchev made it clear that "the countries first to suffer will be those in which the Americans are setting up their rocket bases."

Khrushchev contended that though the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries really possessed a large air force, that force was technically outdated and it could be shot down by ordinary anti-aircraft artillery, even by ordinary fighters. "Why, then," he went on, "do the Western military leaders base themselves on bomber aviation and talk a lot about it? Because their rocket technology is weak... Therefore it appears that talk about a large number of bombers is being indulged in for purposes of deceit."

Referring to this colloquy in a little-reported speech at the National War College, Allen W. Dulles, director of the Central Intelligence Agency, on July 24 conceded that it was undoubtedly good propaganda if Khrushchev could make it stick "since the USSR today is in a position of inferiority vis-a-vis the U. S. with regard to manned bombers."

While counseling more strenuous efforts for defense rather than any sort of complacency, Dulles made a further telling point which does as much as anything to explain Khrushchev's anxiety neurosis: "The tremendous effort which we see the Soviets putting into advanced radar, ground-to-air missiles, and other defenses against aircraft would seem to belie the deprecatory statements of Khrushchev about them."—E.R.R.

Trouble in the Communes?

For the second time in less than a year, Red China's leaders appear to be back-pedaling on their plan to regiment the countryside into a collection of ant colonies. Reports reaching the Western listening post at Hong Kong say that the incentive system has been reintroduced in agriculture, that some of the communes in the Swatow area of Kwangtung province in south-west China have been disbanded and that various concessions have been made to other communes in Kiangsi, Honan, Hunan and Kangsu provinces.

Some of the information sources are suspect and it may be that the situation isn't as desperate as pictured. But the Reds have publicly retreated to the extent of allowing families to dine together instead of eating in communal mess halls. Vice Premier Teng Tsu-hui in a recent directive said that "future development of socialization of rural housekeeping" would depend on the "voluntary principle."

IT IS clear that the commune system has not performed as well as Mao & Co. had expected, at least partly because of last year's catastrophic floods. Peking admitted in June that agricultural production during the first six months of the year lagged behind the 1958 pace. The Reds had hoped to expand grain production from 375 million to 525 million tons. Western sources believe the expansion was needed to finance imports of industrial machinery and materials for China's "great leap forward."

To make matters worse, the commune system is under doctrinal fire from Marxian coreligionists. Khrushchev reportedly described the Chinese experiment as "reactionary" during his celebrated session with Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey. Though the remark was later denied, Khrushchev came very near saying the same thing during his visit to Poland in July, Russia, he said, had tried the same tack after the civil war and found that it was not "what communism is (or) how it ought to be built."

However, the communes cannot be written off at this point as a total flop. Mao and the others in the Peking hierarchy have invested their prestige and power too heavily to withdraw with ease; in fact, some observers think it might jeopardize their hold on the party. Moreover, doctrinaire though they may be, the Communists have always been pragmatic enough to take a step to the rear for every two steps along their determined course.—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"Does anybody have to go someplace, besides me?"

Washington Report

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

DEFEATING PARTY

Washington—The extremists among the Congressional Democrats are well on the road to defeating their own party in next year's Presidential election. This they are doing with that happy inability to understand reality, which is their invariable characteristic.

The prospects for the Republican nominee, whether he be Vice President Richard Nixon or Governor Nelson Rockefeller of New York, are far better than a month ago. The most able Democrats here, whether sensibly liberal or moderate or conservative, know it, too.

It is not that the Republican party has suddenly gathered great new strength by its own actions. It is simply that the Democratic fringes on left and right—but mainly on the left because of the special destructiveness of the ultra liberals to any common-sense politics—are progressively putting an impression of theatrical futility over their party's record.

Ultra-liberal pressure groups, notably the labor lobby, are wholly in control of the ultra liberals in Congress—in both parties, if it comes to that. If they go on as they are now going on, the Democratic ultra liberals and their pressure-group masters will elect a Republican President in 1960—with some considerable help from those they dislike the most, the Democrats from the Deep South.

THE latest and best illustration of this spectacular incompetence of this curious coalition of left and right-wingers is in the labor reform issue. They have succeeded in defeating in the House of Representatives a moderate Democratic reform bill in favor of a "tougher," and essentially Republican, measure.

The winners are several; the Republican party generally, President Eisenhower—and possibly, for the short run only, the labor leaders themselves, since the net result is likely to be no final Congressional action at all in this session. The undoubted loser is the Democratic party generally. The probable losers, if in a less sure and measurable way, are all the rationally liberal Democratic Presidential aspirants, like Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, who with a good Congressional record might have the most general public appeal.

THE position is this: every politician, Democratic or Republican, save a handful of frantic and outright labor stooges, knows perfectly well that the public is demanding some reform. At least 90 per cent of the Democratic members of both houses know that this Democratically-controlled Congress can adjourn without acting at all only at its great peril. (If this should in fact be the outcome, the Republicans would not be heartbroken; after all, the Democrats would be responsible.)

The Senate has long since passed a reasonable bill, largely the work of Senator Kennedy. But the House has now adopted a bill which, though perhaps academically not too severe, is entirely too severe to win Senate acceptance.

This has been done by the House for two reasons: 1. Because the rubber-stamp ultra liberals, under nakedly arrogant orders from the labor lobbyists, refused at every step to give any assistance to the sensible liberals who wanted to clean up but not to punish labor. 2. Because many of the moderate Southern Democrats, under less arrogant but nevertheless very real orders from business lobbyists, likewise refused assistance to any compromise that was rational from the Democratic viewpoint. These simply went over to the Republicans and the Deep South-erners.

Red Desire to Establish Beachhead in Latin America Underscored by Herter

By SAM FOGG

United Press International Washington—(UPI)—Communist desire to establish a beachhead on this country's Latin American doorstep has been underscored by Secretary of State Christian A. Herter's warning that "bristling tensions in the Caribbean are playing into Red hands."

Herter told the Conference of Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers at Santiago, Chile, that the ferment of disorder, dispute, hostility and threat in the Caribbean countries provide "just the opportunity international Communists are always seeking" to undermine Democracy in the Americas.

Ominous evidence that Communist leaders in the Kremlin and Red China are seeking to exploit Latin American unrest has been accumulating steadily this year.

Latin Americans are being given the "Red-Carpet" treatment in Moscow and Peking. Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev and Red China strong man Mao Tse-Tung have lent their personal prestige to the drive.

Significant Signposts: Here are some of the significant signposts that have marked the Red campaign in the trouble-torn Caribbean as well as other Latin American countries beset by political hostilities and economic distress:

—During the 21st Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union in Moscow this year, delegates of 18 Communist parties in Latin America their problems were accorded

ed an emphatic Red spotlight. Eleven of these delegates delivered addresses to the congress. Reports from various sources indicate that their problems were accorded "preferential consideration." Khrushchev himself hailed what he called Latin America's "struggle against U.S. imperialism."

—Twelve of the Latin American delegates went from Moscow to Communist China where Mao Tse-Tung received them with assurances of "continued fraternal support."

—Since the visit by the delegates in March, Spanish language broadcasts from Peking have approximately doubled. There has been a substantial increase of visitors from Latin America to China. Non-Communists as well as

known Communists have been given the "Red Carpet" treatment.

—In one five-day period in July Communist China entertained student delegations from 10 Latin American countries, plus a medical delegation from Bolivia, and a former vice president of Chile. The welcome mat is out particularly for women's groups, youth organizations, trade unionists and former government officials.

—A delegation of Communist Chinese journalists has toured Latin America. Their visit developed into a subtle campaign to hire local reporters in those countries to assist in preparing propaganda broadcasts to Latin America. The delegation arrived in Cuba July 8 and was welcomed by a number of prominent Cuban officials.

Political Battle For Control Of Sicily Starts, Writer Says

By WILLIAM J. FOX

United Press International The Communists scored last week with their machiavellian masterpiece when they joined to elect a regional government of "Christian Socials" and right wing turncoats under Silvia Milazzo. In return, Milazzo gave the Communists and left wing Socialists the support they needed to pack the seven legislative committees of the regional assembly.

The catch is that Milazzo's government has only a one-vote margin in the assembly and can be overthrown by the Communists at any time. The Communists and Socialists, on the other hand, cannot be dislodged from the legislative committees which are elected for five-year terms, and thus control the real law-making power of Sicily.

Japan and the Republic of Korea, two of the United States' principal allies in Asia, still are deadlocked over resumption of diplomatic relations—and no early conclusion of current negotiations on that point appears in sight. Korea is angered over Tokyo's decision to repatriate Korean residents from Japan to Communist-run North Korea. And Japan feels just as strongly about Korea's establishment of President Syngman Rhee's fishery line.

Korea is delaying lifting its ban on trade with Japan as a negotiating weapon, but observers feel this kind of pressure is likely to have little influence on Tokyo.

Flood Aid: Diplomatic sources in Taipei are wondering what the Nationalist Chinese would do if Communist China should offer relief supplies to Formosa's flood and earthquake victims. Red China, also stricken with floods, rejects just such an offer from the Nationalists. This estimating the invading force is difficult, but it is believed to be somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 men.

The force is small. But in view of the terrain and the natural advantage always enjoyed by guerilla fighters, even this small force constitutes an extremely difficult problem for the Laotian Army of 25,000 men. Hence it is too early to form any idea of the probable outcome of the campaign against the invaders.

MEANWHILE, exceedingly arrogant statements, brandishing all sorts of threats, have been made in the Vietnam capital at Hanoi, and by the Communist Chinese government in Peking. Finally, it should be noted that the Vietnam chieftain, Ho Chih Minh, has just been the guest of President Eisenhower's future guest, Nikita S. Khrushchev. Hence it must be assumed that Khrushchev was privy to Ho Chih Minh's plans for Laos.

Just this fact makes the attack on Laos an ugly business, even if it is successfully repelled. After all, this barefaced Communist aggression was launched when Khrushchev was already packing his bags for a White House visit. In other times Khrushchev, if invited, would now be disinclined.

Furthermore, there are indications that the Vietnam government has additional battalions of alleged patriots to send across the Laos border. If the aggression is thus expanded, the situation can quite easily get out of hand. And if this happens, and nothing is done about it, the results will not be confined to Laos. In fact the partition of Indochina sponsored by the American government in 1954 will finally turn out to be just what it looked at the time—a delayed action Munich in Asia.

(c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc. Grand Manitoulin, an island in Lake Huron, is almost as large as Rhode Island.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE NEW COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

Washington—Maybe it just proves that the country has been tranquilized, or even anesthetized, in recent years. At any rate, a new Communist aggression in a remote but acutely sensitive area would have caused a nationwide stir in the old days; and now it hardly interrupts the arguments about what to show Nikita S. Khrushchev.

The scene of the new aggression is Laos, the mountainous little country that divides Thailand from the two Vietnams. This is about as far away as possible. But Dien Bien Phu also seemed inconceivably remote when the French forces were trapped there by the Communist Army of the Vietnam. And Dien Bien Phu opened a wholly new chapter in the history of Asia, after having caused the use of nuclear weapons to be seriously discussed in the National Security Council.

The situation in Laos is viewed as potentially very grave indeed in the inner circles of the government, and with good reason. But since so little attention has been paid to this situation to date, it may be well to summarize the main facts.

IN BRIEF Laos acquired a relatively strong government about a year ago, with the appointment of a new Premier, Phouy Sananikone. As soon as he took office, Phouy Sananikone then set to work to put the Laotian house in order. In particular, he began to reorganize and strengthen the Army, and to root out the surviving elements of the Pathet Lao.

The Pathet Lao is simply an extension of the Communist Vietnamese movement. It actually ruled two border provinces, Phong Saly and Samneua, for some time after Indochina was partitioned in 1954. Yet the anti-Pathet Lao campaign of the new Prime Minister went rather well, as long as Laos was left to itself.

Probably the simple fact that the Premiere Sananikone was making too much progress decided the Communists to act. Their announced pretext was the arrival of a 130-man American training mission for the Laotian Army. In any case, the Communists acted about three weeks ago, using just the same device they used to use against the French.

IN FORMER times, the Vietnam set to their recruits across the border into Communist China, to be safely trained and formed into fighting units there. This time, the

force moved in small outfits, probably none larger than company size. The two provinces attacked, the old Pathet Lao stronghold, Phong Saly and Samneua, are located in communications mountainous, and heavily jungled. Thus estimating the invading force is difficult, but it is believed to be somewhere between 1,500 and 2,000 men.

De Gaulle and Morocco: After President Charles de Gaulle visits Algeria on Aug. 27, the French are expected to make new efforts to arrange a meeting between "le grand Charlie" and King Mohammed V of Morocco in an effort to arrange some kind of Algerian settlement. Such a meeting appeared imminent less than a month ago when Mohammed was in Paris for medical treatment. But he left for home suddenly without seeing De Gaulle.

Philippine-U.S. Relations: Agreement with The Philippines over the long-tangled issue of U.S. military bases now seems farther away than ever. U.S. Ambassador Charles Bohlen reportedly does not expect to reach any kind of agreement. And certain influential Filipinos apparently are determined to prevent agreement at all costs so the issue can be kept alive for future troublesome use.

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