

MEDFORD TRIBUNE
"Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"
Published Daily except Saturdays by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
33 North Fl. St. Ph. SP 2-6141

ROBERT W. RUIHL, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GEPALD LATHAM, Business Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Manager

Subscription Rates
By Mail—In Advance: Copy 10c
Daily and Sunday—Year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. \$8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. \$4.25

Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
Official Paper of Union Pacific

Advertising Representative:
WEST HOLLAND CO. INC.
2000 N. 1st St., Portland, Ore.

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. 25, 1949 (Thursday)
Central Point approves a
contract with Medford for
joint use of the Camp White
sewage treatment plant.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 25, 1939 (Friday)
Construction of the Pacific
Telephone and Telegraph
company's addition to house
new dial central office equip-
ment for Medford is scheduled
to begin next week.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 25, 1929 (Sunday)
The horse racing program
for this year's county fair is
completed.
Scores of Medford residents
journey to the Applegate to
pick wild blackberries.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 25, 1919 (Monday)
A score of Eagle Point resi-
dents make a trip to Union
Creek for huckleberries.
E. C. Faber of Central Point
returns from a trip to San
Francisco.

50 YEARS AGO
Aug. 25, 1909 (Wednesday)
Prof. C. H. Gilbert of Stan-
ford university arrives to sort
out and classify Rogue river's
pine population.
Talent is hailed as the future
peach center of the north-
west.

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

- 1. Which two South American
countries have no sea-
coast?
2. Is pure water always soft
water?
3. In Spanish countries is a
midday nap called a siesta, or
a fiesta?
4. What have the following
in common: clove hitch, bow-
line, sheepshank?
5. Is the Balkan peninsula
in Europe or in Asia?
6. Of what country was
King Farouk the reigning
monarch?
7. What is the largest desert
in the world?
8. Which of these is largest
in area: Australia, Green-
land, New Guinea?
9. What Carthaginian military
leader crossed the Alps
with elephants in his army?
10. Complete the saying:
"A word to the wise . . ."

APPROVES PAYMENTS
Washington—(UPI)—President
Eisenhower Monday signed
into law a bill authorizing the
payment of \$5,387,98 to the
government of Iceland in full
settlement of claims arising
from accidental damages
while U. S. troops were station-
ed there.

The Frightened Magazine

The American Mercury is the most frightened
magazine we know.
It is afraid of communists, mostly.
It is frightened of almost anything appertaining
to communists in any form.
Its current sweat is raised by the program of
"cultural exchanges" under way between this
country and the U.S.S.R. In an "advance proof"
of a story prepared for the November issue of
the magazine, we are warned to beware of this
danger.

THE danger, it appears, is generated because
easy-going Americans, in viewing the artists
sent here by Russia, are apt to be hornswoggled
into forgetting the threat that international com-
munist poses to this country.

The theory, it seems, is that if one watches
the Bolshoi ballet, for instance, one becomes en-
tranced by the performers, decides that they may
be human beings after all, instead of genuine
communists with horns and tails, and thus auto-
matically thinks that all communists must be
hunky-dory.

We rejoice that the frightened men of the
American Mercury are not the policy-makers for
the United States.

THEY display the most appalling lack of con-
fidence in this country, in its people, and in
their ability to do a little constructive thinking
for themselves.

Because we might like the music of a Russian
composer, does it follow that we are to be taken
in by the propaganda of a Khrushchev? The Mer-
cury appears to think so.

It's the same sort of head-in-the-sand non-
sense that led us, in World War I, to label
sauerkraut "liberty cabbage" and to look upon
a performance of the works of Beethoven or
Wagner as somehow un-American.

It is not only asinine, but it is craven, uncer-
tain and unimaginative thinking.

LET us grant the obvious to the Mercury, that
communism is dangerous. It is dangerous to us
in the form of manpower, submarines, new land-
based weapons, and, most dangerous of all, in
H-bombs and the missiles to deliver them.

It is dangerous in its sometimes-successful at-
tempts to infiltrate and take over other countries.
And it is dangerous if we get so afraid of it
that we run to the nearest hidy-hole whenever
it is mentioned.

Aren't Americans made of a little sterner
stuff than the Mercury gives them credit for?
Aren't they able to distinguish between the naked
threat of force or subversion, and the alternative
of peaceful (or non-hot-war) competition?

AND are Americans so wishy-washy, so un-
skilled, so inept and fearful, so subject to
propaganda, that by taking one look at a ballet
performance from Moscow, they'll swoon into
the arms of Khrushchev?

Buck up and get ahold of yourself, American
Mercury.

We refuse to believe that Americans are so
stupid and impressionable as you fear.

And we do believe that America can take
pride in its own contributions to the "cultural
exchange"—contributions which might tend to
dispel the Hollywoodish impression of America
far too prevalent abroad.

We can despise communism without being
afraid of it. Stop being so scared.—E.A.

Mercury and McCarthy

Speaking of the American Mercury, that pub-
lication is today a far cry from the day when it
was the vehicle used by H. L. Mencken to slash
at the boobs and stuffed shirts of the American
scene.

It now appears to be the spokesman of the
ultra, ultra far right—the neo-McCarthyites and
the others who would tie up the American genius
for progress and political moderation and com-
promise in red tape, security oaths, security clear-
ances, and all the rest of the spooky folderol of
the police state.

Its heyday, we hope, is past. It no longer is
a much considered organ of opinion, and prob-
ably yields less influence, in its own field, than
The Nation and The New Republic do at the
other end of the political spectrum.

MCCARTHY, of course, is dead. In his case
we find it difficult to heed the admonish-
ment, "De Mortuis Nil Nisi Bonum"—of the dead
speak nothing but good.

He capitalized on the fears and insecurities
of Americans, and came close to turning us into
a nation of cowards—the kind the American
Mercury would apparently have us become.

Much will be written of McCarthy in the years
to come. Much of it will be unbiased and non-
partisan. But it is probably too soon for such ob-
jectivity today, for his memory lingers.

ONE recent book, "Senator Joe McCarthy," by
Richard Rovere, makes no pretense of ob-
jectivity. Nor, indeed, does Charles A. Sprague,
whose column reviewing the book appears else-
where on this page.

Readers of this review should know that Mr.
Sprague is editor and publisher of the respected
Oregon Statesman in Salem, is a Republican, and
is a former governor of the state.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



William S. White

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop
FLOWERS FOR THE HOST
Washington—Nikita S. Khrushchev has now followed his
acceptance of the President's
invitation to the White
House with an open dis-
play of contempt for his
future host.

There is no
other way to
read the new
Communist
aggression in
Laos. The situation there
has become very serious indeed,
touching off another Far
Eastern crisis of Quemy-like
intensity. If the Communist
aggression is not repelled,
moreover, all the neighboring
countries—South Vietnam,
Cambodia and Thailand—will
at once find themselves in
danger.

Nonetheless, the indication
of President Eisenhower and the
nation he leads is probably
the most disturbing feature
of the very disturbing Laotian
trouble. On this point, the
facts speak for themselves.

IN BRIEF, the President's
announcement of the coming
Khrushchev visit was
made on Aug. 3. Very nearly
simultaneously, the attack on
Laos began. The attack took
the form of border-crossings
from Communist North Viet-
nam into Laos by Communist
infiltration units trained and
armed for the purpose by the
North Vietnamese. Such ob-
scure guerrilla movements in
those jungle-clad mountains
can hardly be precisely dated.
Yet the major border cross-
ings quite certainly began af-
ter Khrushchev's mid-July ac-
ceptance of the President's in-
vitation, even if some oc-
curred before the public an-
nouncement.

The timing of this opening
of the attack on Laos is in-
escapably significant. Yet a
good many of the people
around the President who had
pinned their hopes on the
Khrushchev visit, are still
trying to escape the meaning
of this timing of the Laos at-
tack. "It is Peking's enter-
prise, not Moscow's," they ar-
gue.

ON THIS point, too, howev-
er, the facts speak for
themselves. The attack on
Laos was hardly under way,
when Khrushchev received
and the organizer of the attack,
the North Vietnamese Com-
munist boss, Ho Chih Minh,
for an extended state visit in
Moscow.

While Ho was in Moscow,
an obviously planned series
of statements was issued. First
Ho's government in Hanoi
blamed the trouble in Laos
on the presence of a 150-man
American mission to train the
small Laotian army. Then
Mao Tse-tung's government in
Peking virtually threatened
war unless the "U. S. military
bases" in Laos were instanta-
neously abolished. Finally,
Khrushchev's own govern-
ment in Moscow spoke out in
clear terms, refraining from
direct denunciation of the
United States, but strongly
supporting the North Viet-
namese—Chinese Communist
position in Laos.

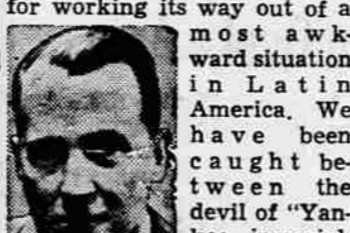
From these facts, it may be
possible to argue that the
prime impulse for the attack
on Laos came from Mao Tse-
tung. But whoever was the
prime mover, it is certainly
not possible to argue that
Khrushchev was anything but
a knowing, willing accomplice
in the Laos enterprise. The
Ho visit to Moscow and the
subsequent Moscow statement
are the clearest proofs of
Khrushchev's active complicity.

Khrushchev's purposes can
be variously interpreted. The
Communist interpretation was
given by a high official who
told this reporter "It's the old
tactic of the carrot and the
stick." (When asked what
was the carrot, he replied,
"why the Khrushchev visit"—
which seems an unattractive
sort of carrot!)

KHRUSHCHEV'S aim per-
haps is to extract from
the President in the White
House new terms for Asia
as well as new terms for Berlin.
In this, it must be added,
Khrushchev is likely to have
the indirect help of the British
and Canadian govern-
ments. Both are not merely
summers-drunk but fixed in
their idea as well that every-
thing in Asia will be rapidly

Washington Report

By William S. White
HOPE IN LATIN AMERICA
Washington—The United
States now has sound hope
for working its way out of a
most awkward situation
in Latin
America. We
have been
caught be-
tween the
devil of "Yan-
kee imperi-
alism" and the
deep sea of
Castroism.



Fidel Castro, the bearded
revolutionary demigod in
Cuba, has stirred up the
whole Caribbean. Plots and
counter-plots for and against
this or that regime in Pan
America has been hatched,
sometimes on U.S. soil. Seem-
ingly comic-opera "invasions,"
involving only handfuls of
men but in areas where
handful are enough to over-
turn a government, have been
popping up in Caribbean
waters.

Basically, our national
interest in all this is simply
the maintenance of order and
responsibility in this hemis-
phere. Ideally, too, we want
to promote democratic re-
gimes—but not if these can
be obtained only through out-
side aggressions by self-ap-
pointed bringers of the true
gospel, of the Castro kind.

MOST OF ALL, we seek to
avoid any wide spreading
of the possibly well-intentioned
irresponsibility of Castroism.
If this unintentionally
assists in maintaining un-
democratic regimes, such as
that of Trujillo in the Domini-
can Republic, this obviously
is part of the price of non-
intervention as a doctrine.

For the United States,
poised on the brink of fateful
cold war negotiations with
Nikita Khrushchev of the
Soviet Union, simply cannot
afford the risk of violent up-
heaval in this hemisphere.

We cannot, now or later,
act baldly and alone to keep
the hemisphere peace, either
with our own troops or
through economic sanctions
against the disorderly ones.
That would be "Yankee im-
perialism," indeed. And all
this sort of thing we dis-

fixed up if we are just a little
nice to Mao Tse-tung.

In any case, the contrast
between this time and last
time is horrifyingly strong.
Last time Khrushchev talked
with the President of the
United States, in 1954, he paid
for his ticket of admission
with the liberation of Austria
and the dramatic though
temporary restoration of nor-
mal relations with Yugoslavia.
This time, crude threats
to Berlin paid the ticket;
and as soon as the ticket was
in Khrushchev's pocket, Laos
was attacked.

No one who is not absolute-
ly flannel-headed can see in
this pattern anything but a
display of the most profound,
unyielded and arrogant con-
tempt. Whatever its sources,
Khrushchev's contempt is a
desperately serious political
phenomenon. The sources
need urgent investigation. But
no search for sources is afoot,
no doubt because careful
search would reveal a distin-
guished soap manufacturer
pouring out soft soap, while
still constricting the Ameri-
can defense efforts two years
after the Sputnik, under string-
ent orders from budget-ob-
sessed higher authority.

(Copyright 1959, New York
Herald Tribune, Inc.)

Retired Railroad Publicity Man Dies

Oceanside, Ore.—(UPI)—James
L. Hays, 60, retired director
of public relations for the
Union Pacific railroad, died
Monday following a heart at-
tack.

Hays joined the railroad's
advertising department in
1923 and came to Portland
in 1927 as assistant adver-
tising agent. He started his
career as a newspaperman and
worked for the United Press
in Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.

Hays also had served as
publicity director for the
American Legion National
convention, the Pendleton
Round-Up, the Pacific Inter-
national Livestock exposition
and the Oregon Winter Sports
association.

ANY MAIL FROM
BARKER'S?

New Book Sets Out To Prove McCarthy 'Bold Seditious'

"The late Joseph R. Mc-
Carthy, a United States Sen-
ator from Wisconsin, was in
many ways the most gifted
demagogue ever bred on
these shores. No bolder sedi-
tiousist ever moved among us
—nor any politician with a
surfer, swifter access to the
dark places of the American
mind."

That is the first paragraph
in a book "Senator Joe Mc-
Carthy" by Richard H. Rovere
Washington journalist.
He then sets out to prove his
thesis.

Today McCarthyism seems
only a bad dream, but it was
real and intense while it last-
ed. The Wisconsin senator
who terrorized the State de-
partment, held two Presidents
captive, in Rovere's phrase,
"or as nearly captive as any
President of the United
States have been held," and
who claimed and held the
national stage from 1950 to
1954 was a political meteor.
He flashed briefly, but his
eclipse was complete. He is
fast becoming only a memory
—and a bad dream.

McCarthy was an opportu-
nist politician who managed
to defeat Robert LaFollette,
Jr. in the Republican primary
in Wisconsin-LaFollette had
left his Progressive party to
run again as a Republican and
the Wisconsin conservatives,
who had never ceased fighting
him or his deceased father,
compassed his defeat. In 1950,
in the wake of the conviction
of Alger Hiss, McCarthy
rather accidentally stumbled

avowed two decades ago in
the good-neighbor policy
of Franklin D. Roosevelt.
The only solution, there-
fore, lies in the collective ac-
tion of the American repub-
lics themselves in support of
states that will be at least
responsible and, we hope,
pro-democratic in tone.

THIS SOLUTION has been
precisely provided for in
the recent decisions of the
Inter-American Foreign Minis-
ters Conference in Santiago,
Chile. The "Declaration of
Santiago" amounted to a
manifesto against revolution
by export, along with a gen-
eral statement in favor of
democracy as a way of life.

What has been agreed upon
in a nutshell is this: The
Inter-American Peace Commis-
sion is now to be a genuinely
strong agency able to act col-
lectively against any aggres-
sion by one country against
another. It will keep strictly
hands off in cases of truly
local revolution. It is not to
attempt to mix in anybody's
internal affairs, not even to
halt subversion so long as it
is not subversion by way of
outside attack.

This is not an anti-Com-
munist movement as such. It
is simply a pro-responsible,
pro-public order movement. It
is not an anti-Castro move-
ment except in the sense that
anybody who carries irrespon-
sibility around Pan America
will necessarily be a Typhoid
Mary to the new collective
security. Castroism is not re-
garded as communism; it is
only regarded as disorder.

THERE is sober belief in
very high quarters here
that this new arrangement
will really work. Accord-
ingly, there is no present pros-
pect of Administration sup-
port for the establishment of
a new Pan-American peace
army under control of the
Organization of American
States.

Some of long experience in
Latin-American affairs, not-
ably Sen. George Smathers
of Florida, are urging such a
force. Vice-President Richard
Nixon, among others, is un-
derstood to have encouraged
Smathers in this proposal.
The State Department is not
hostile to it in principle. But
the department is aware that
the Latin Americans in gen-
eral are not ready to go quite
that far. There is a Latin
American fear that it might
be pretty much a U.S. show.

So the present intention is
to depend upon the inter-
mediate way involved in the
newly strengthened Inter-
American Peace Commission,
which is a triumph for Sec-
retary of State Christian Her-
ter. Indeed, his first sortie
into inter-American diplo-
macy seems to have been a
considerable success.

(Copyright, 1959, by United
Feature Syndicate, Inc.)

on the "pay dirt" of "Com-
munists in government," in a
speech in Wheeling, Va., in
February 1950, he asserted
that the State department was
"full of Communists," he used
the figure 205, which later
underwent numerous changes
—81, 57, "a lot." Challenged
in the Senate on his charges
he merely repeated them and
amplified them when he
found he had caught the ear
of the public.

But McCarthy never proved
his case against a single Com-
munist in government employ.
One of the cases he seized on
was Owen Lattimore, a pro-
fessor in Johns Hopkins Uni-
versity who had been consid-
ered something of an expert
on the Far East and Mongolia.
McCarthy carried around with
him bulging briefcases and
shuffled many documents—"I
hold in my hand . . ." but he
never laid out the papers to
prove his charges.

The singular phenomenon
was not just Joe McCarthy
himself but the delusion he
created in the public mind.
The times were ripe for his
performance. Alger Hiss had
been convicted of Commu-
nist espionage and overru-
nners continental China—and Repub-
licans were eager for cam-
paign ammunition to use
against the Democrats. They
found it in the ultra-liberal-
ism of the Roosevelt New
Deal era and McCarthy ex-
ploited it with special refer-
ence to China—we "lost"
China because of "Reds in the
State department."

Charging Truman appoint-
ees with being "soft on Com-
munism" McCarthy soon had
Democrats cringing and many
Republicans applauding, and
political Neanderthals like
Texas millionaires supporting
him financially. Opposing
him became costly business
as Senator Tydings, Benton
Lucas and MacFarland found
out when they ran for
election. He had President
Truman boxed in through his
assaults on Secretary of State
Dean Acheson, President Eis-
enhower avoided any clash
with McCarthy, and in the
pre-election campaign deliv-
ered a passage praising Gen-
eral Marshall from a speech at
the behest of advisers fearful of
offending McCarthy. Sec-
retary of State Dulles virtually
capitulated to McCarthy by
letting Scott McLeod handle
State department personnel
matters. The Army nearly
"surrendered" to the impor-
tunities of McCarthy, but the
latter's crackup came when he
pressed the Army too far.
There followed the famous
Army hearing in 1954 which
provided more drama than
fact, yielding no credit either
to the Army or to McCarthy.
McCarthy survived four com-
mittees but the fifth inquiry
was his undoing. In December,
1954 the Senate, under the
lead of Sen. Arthur Watkins
of Utah voted to condemn
McCarthy for conduct con-
trary to senatorial ethics
which tended to bring the
Senate into dishonor and dis-
repute. That virtually ended
McCarthy.

The McCarthy phenomenon
invites an analysis to find out
how he gained such quick
fame with so little to support
it. A demagogue is not un-
usual even in America. Huey
Long was one, but Long left
a substantial record of
achievement in Louisiana in
improved roads and better
schools. McCarthy had no
program other than exciting
fear of Communism a dread
enough spectre, but a danger
already under control before
he burst on the scene. Rovere
offers this conclusion on Mc-
Carthy:

"His talent as a demagogue
were great, but he lacked the

most necessary and awesome
of demagogic gifts—a belief
in the sacredness of his own
mission."

McCarthy, in Rovere's opin-
ion, lacked conviction in the
cause he exploited so shame-
lessly. But this rates him an
unmitigated demagogue, a
pure political opportunist. As
such he surely has entered the
gallery of political immortals
in American history—and I
hope we may not soon see
his like again.—Charles A.
Sprague, in the Oregon States-
man, Salem.



Get a taste of excitement
in your glass, too . . .
smooth as silk in flavor . . .
no bite—no burn in taste.
How can the price be so low?

SMOOTH AS SILK KESSLER



4/5 QT. \$4.20
2 QT. \$2.70

HOLLIS KESSLER CO., LAWRENCEBURG, IND.—BLENDED
WHISKEY—86 PROOF—72% GRAIN NEUTRAL SPIRITS.

Counsel With . . . Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan



Fred Brennan
or call
Mr. Friendly
Bill Fish
Phone SP 3-7343

THE NAME'S THE SAME—

MEDFORD INSURANCE AGEN-
CY, just as easy to remember
as MEDFORD, OREGON. Con-
fusion caused by an accident
away from home sometimes
makes it difficult to remember
the name of your agent. In our
case the Name's the Same.



MEDFORD
INSURANCE
AGENCY
27 NORTH HOLLY ST.

Bill Fish