

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Published Daily except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
53 North First St. Ph. SP 2-6141.
ROBERT W. RUIH, Editor
HERB GREY, Advertising Manager
GEO. LATHAM, Business Mgr.
ERIC W. ALLEN, Jr., Manager
EARL E. ADAMS, City Editor
HARRY CHIPMAN, Teleg. Editor
RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor
OLIVE STANTON, Women's Ed.
DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Mgr.
An Independent Newspaper
Entered as second class matter at
Medford Oregon under Act of
March 3, 1879.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance Copy 10c.
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$15.00
Daily and Sunday—6 mos. 8.00
Daily and Sunday—3 mos. 4.25
Sunday Only—One year \$4.25
By Carrier—In Advance—Medford
Ashland Central Point Eagle
Point Jacksonville Gold Hill
Phoenix Shady Grove Rogue River
Talent and on motor routes
Daily and Sunday—1 year \$18.00
Daily and Sunday—1 mo. 1.50
Carrier and Dealers—copy 10c
All Terms in Advance
Official Paper of City of Medford
Official Paper of Jackson County
United Press International
MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION
Advertising Representatives:
WEST HOLLYDAY CO. INC. Of-
fices in New York Chicago De-
troit San Francisco Los Angeles
Seattle Portland St. Louis, At-
lan's Vancouver B.C.

1959 PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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
Oct. 27, 1949 (Thursday)
West Coast Airlines back in
service after colliding with a
northbound duck in the fog
over Trail. Collision proved
fatal to the duck, plane re-
ceived broken windshield.
Chamber of Commerce en-
dorses TB X-ray program in
county.

20 YEARS AGO
Oct. 27, 1939 (Friday)
Jackson county's budget is
approved in amount of \$370,
715.13.
From Arthur Perry's "Ye
Smudge, Pot" column: "The
rain freshened up the pastures
and gave a rough wash to
6,345 autos."

30 YEARS AGO
Oct. 27, 1929 (Saturday)
Budget committee discusses
construction of a new road to
Lake of the Woods.
Griffin Creek farmer robbed
by two young thugs who
takes his car and cash.

40 YEARS AGO
Oct. 27, 1919 (Monday)
President Wilson vetoes
prohibition bill.
Lark Evans paroled con-
vict, arrested in Klamath
Falls as Jacksonville murder
suspect.

50 YEARS AGO
Oct. 27, 1909 (Wednesday)
Rogue River orchards yield
\$1,000 an acre annually.
Medford Commercial club
to print 50,000 pamphlets on
Medford with all new pictures
and data.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior;
seven or eight is excellent; five or
six is good.

1. Does an octopus have six, eight, or 12 legs.
2. What three ingredients are used in making nylon?
3. Was Will Hays once the "czar" of baseball, motion pictures, or the motor car industry?
4. What scientist advanced the Theory of Relativity?
5. What sculptor fell in love with a statue he had made, and which came to life?
6. How many men signed the Declaration of Independence?
7. Name the Secretary of State who negotiated the purchase of Alaska.
8. What character in "The Tale of Two Cities" was an inveterate knitter?
9. What quality in a wine is described by the adjective "dry"?
10. In mythology, the food of the gods was ambrosia; what was the drink of the gods?

Answers:
1. Eight, 2. Air, water, and coal, 3. Motion pictures, 4. Albert Einstein, 5. Pygmalion, 6. Fifty-six, 7. William H. Seward, 8. Madame Defarge, 9. Not sweet, 10. Nectar.

REPORT ALL WET
Carson City, Nev.—Carson City authorities rushed into action when they received a report that two carloads of teenagers were involved in a running "gun battle" on city streets.
The guns were water pistols.

Uses of a Bill

One popular misconception—about the purpose of newly-introduced legislation—is responsible for a lot of misunderstanding.

Most people think a bill entered into Congress or the Legislature is a proposal for a law. This, of course, is true. But a new bill is far more than that. It can have purposes other than the ultimate one of producing legislation. This is the fact which, because it is not widely acknowledged, causes misunderstanding.

TAKE, for instance, Congressman Charles Porter's Rogue River basin 5.11. In the popular eye it probably is regarded as a hard and fast and unchangeable proposal for legislation.

Nothing could be more wrong. It is a proposal, all right, but it is tentative, and subject to change as circumstances warrant. It was not intended to be passed in the form it was introduced.

THEN, it could be asked, why was it introduced? For one thing, it was introduced to stimulate discussion and thought about the long-neglected basin development program. This it accomplished.

For another, it was designed to make possible more rapid and more detailed studies of the basin by the federal agencies involved. This it has also accomplished.

For still another, it was to serve as the vehicle for hearings on the basin proposals, which would provide the federal agencies and the Congressional committees with information they must have about public response, and both the degree of support or opposition there may be to the proposal as a whole, or to its component parts.

THESE hearings have not yet been held, but they will be when the studies are further along.

Thus it can be seen that the bill, simply through the act of being introduced, has stimulated a great deal of activity, all of it designed to help formulate, eventually, a new bill, or an amended bill, which will be responsive to the facts of the situation, and to the desires and needs of the people involved.

This was explained at the time the measure was introduced, but in many minds it still represents a flat and unalterable proposal—which it is not.

THERE is a similar misconception about the various bills calling for the creation of an Oregon Dunes National Seashore. Some people have gone so far as to declare that one or another of these bills is designed to "crum down the throats of the people of Oregon" an unwanted Dunes park.

This simply isn't true—and it is a misconception based on a lack of understanding of the legislative process, and all the ramifications involved in the introduction of a piece of legislation. It is a rare bill, indeed, which is passed in just the form in which it is introduced. They all are subject to revision and amendment.—E.A.

Slums and Farms

The magazine Architectural Forum reports that there are more people in America living in slums than on farms.

This is another sign of the tremendous revolution in society which has taken place in this country in the past 30 to 40 years. It no longer is an agricultural nation, as such—despite the fact that its per capita food production is probably the highest in the world.

One other wry note from the magazine—the federal government spends more on farm aid than it does to improve the conditions of those living in the nation's slums.

In one case it is a natural resource which is being aided to the extent of glutted markets. In the other, it is human resources which are, too often, going to waste. Which is more valuable?—E.A.

Ha, A Vest

Thumbing through a magazine that advertises clothes for men we spied a picture, in color at that, displaying a man wearing a vest. That was not surprising to one who has often contended that fashion was a circular affair and that which was most out of style would soon be the reigning fashion. But it was a delight.

A vest is the handiest piece of clothing a man can wear; it is so full of pockets. A man can stuff his upper vest pockets with cigarettes or cigars and enhance his chest measurement by two inches giving him an unearned weight-lifter status whereas if he carries them in his coat pocket he appears heavy about the middle which is definitely out of style.

A VEST is warm and snugly and the wind doesn't blow up it to chill the backbone as it does a coat. A well fitted vest looks neater than a shirt that has been worn a few hours and becomes wrinkled or blackened by ashes.

Man discarded the vest some years ago because he wanted to let his abdomen stretch and expand without restraint. Unfortunately an unrestrained tummy does not meet the modern demand for beauty and we judge we are going back to the vest. It will not work if the vest is used as a corset. Even a vest looks better if it is not overextended.

Welcome, old friend.—Sherman County Journal, Moro.

Dennis the Menace



"I GUESS IT WAS PARTLY MY FAULT. HE DID SAY 'LOOK OUT!'"

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

(Editor's note: The following article comprises excerpts from a speech by Walter Lippmann before the Foreign Policy Association last week.)

I would like to say a few words about our common task, which is to report and interpret the world as it is today. In doing that it is a delusion to suppose that we can or should observe events with an open and empty mind. Like anyone who does research, be it in the natural sciences or in the history of mankind, the raw facts are what William James used to call a blooming, buzzing confusion until we approach them with an hypothesis, with a conceptual framework into which they fit.

What I should like to note is how in my own experience the hypothesis has changed with which we interpret our relations with the rest of the world. Until very recently, very recently indeed, our views of American foreign policy were controlled by the underlying conception of the 19th century—the conception that this is one world whose political center is in the North Atlantic region of the globe. This conception has underlain our thinking in foreign affairs not only throughout the 19th century but down through both of the world wars of this century.

THUS in the first World War we were drawn in when Britain and her ally France were threatened with defeat. We were no longer to remain isolated from Europe and entangled in the wars of Europe, as we had been able during the 19th century. But how were we drawn into the first World War? We were drawn in to reinforce Great Britain. We were the auxiliaries and the reserves. We called ourselves an associated power and our troops fought in Europe under a supreme commander who was a French general, while our Navy was under the over-all command of the British Admiralty.

When the war ended in 1918, we hoped and believed that we had won a victory for the idea that the principles and ideals of our Western society are universal. Woodrow Wilson proclaimed a world order. But it was a world order based on our Western principles and ideals. Moreover, it was to be an order in which the nations of the North Atlantic region would continue to be the political leaders of mankind.

In 1918 there was much on the surface to justify this optimistic view. The North Atlantic community had won a smashing military victory, and the United States had emerged as a new and powerful member of the Western society. Russia was still a primitive and backward country in the throes of a deep social revolution. China was a feeble and backward country, divided up among foreign powers. India was still under British rule; North Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia were under British or French imperial dominion. On the surface, in Woodrow Wilson's time, it looked as if Britain and France, reinforced by the United States and Canada, would prolong indefinitely the world order that had existed in the 19th century.

WE NOW know that this was a brilliant illusion. Both France and Britain were profoundly weakened by their fearful losses in the first World War. As representatives of the Western philosophy, they were challenged as imperialists over all of Asia and of Africa. We did not know this in 1918. We took it for granted that with American military and financial help the world-wide predominance of the Atlantic Community would continue.

In the Second World War, the role played by the United States was no longer that of an associated power bringing up the reinforcements and the reserves. But before Pearl Harbor and before we actually entered the Second World War, we still thought of ourselves in terms of the first World War. We used to talk, you will remember, about aiding the Allies to defend America. In fact, however, it was soon plain that we must take up the whole burden of the war in the Pacific, including the defense of Australia and of New Zealand. In Europe the French army had been defeated and Great Britain was under violent assault and strained to the limit. We had not only to supply the weapons and the other economic necessities but we had to raise a great army ourselves.

The difference between the two world wars is marked by the fact that in the second, as distinguished from the first, the supreme commanders on sea and on land were American. In fact, however, until World War II ended, we could still believe—perhaps I should say we still tried to believe—that as when Britain and France and Western Europe recovered from the damages of the war, the North Atlantic community would still be the political center of the world.

I VENTURE to believe that in the last analysis this was the underlying assumption in the minds of both Churchill and Roosevelt at the close of the war. They believed it is the Atlantic community, with the British-American partnership at its core, was no longer the paramount power in the world.

Since the war, we have found ourselves in a position different from anything in our whole previous experience. We are no longer members of the world order which is accepted by mankind as being universal. There are other world orders which challenge ours and which compete with it. What is more, throughout our history as a nation the center of world power has been in the North Atlantic region of the globe and the fundamental decisions of our foreign policy have had to do with our relations in the North Atlantic, particularly with our relations with Great Britain.

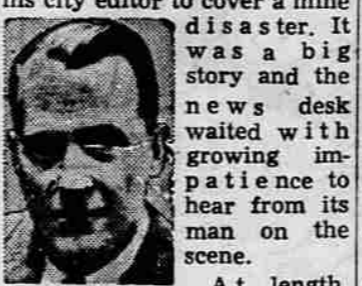
WE achieved our independence amidst the rivalry in the 18th century of the North Atlantic powers. We developed the continent in security behind the supremacy of the British power. We fought the first World War as an auxiliary of the Atlantic powers. We fought the second World War as the leading power of the Atlantic community.

Now this situation is fundamentally altered. The great powers with which we have to concern ourselves are no longer in the North Atlantic region. They are in Eastern Europe and in Asia. While the welfare of the Atlantic community is a close and vital interest of the United States, the Atlantic community is no longer the political center of the world. We are living in the midst of the decline of Britain as one of the leading powers of the world and we find ourselves without a powerful ally in the face of the new powers of Eastern Europe and of Asia and of Africa.

Washington Report

By William S. White

PERSUASION WON'T DO
Washington—A favorite anecdote of old newspapermen deals with the cub reporter who was dispatched by his city editor to cover a mine disaster. It was a big story and the news desk waited with growing impatience to hear from its man on the scene.



At length, long after the early editions had all gone to press, the cub filed this sole and poignant message to his paper: "All is confusion; can send nothing."

To almost every Congressional faction on the issue of labor legislation, President Eisenhower, however unintentionally, has just sent about the same kind of message.

In his last press conference he has hit a hard, sudden blow at the hopes of the great bulk of his own party for a "tougher" labor bill at the next session of Congress. By indicating that he didn't think much of the Taft-Hartley Act he has, in a single, casual sentence, thrown down the most significant single legislative achievement of the GOP in the postwar years.

AND, in the eyes of the orthodox Republicans, he has dropped a curious and undesired slur upon the late "Mr. Republican," Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio, the father of that legislation.

Worse yet, from the viewpoint of the Republicans, he has indicated that while Taft-Hartley isn't adequate, no new legislation might be desirable, either. This is strange, similar to the position of the extremist labor leaders themselves. To them it is the most unexpected support from the most unexpected quarter.

But it is not only the Republicans who have been put in a different position. So has management generally. And so, too, for that matter, has a majority of the Democrats. For, by at least 3 to 1, both parties in Congress are committed to the policy that great labor-management struggles cannot simply be left to work themselves out. Both parties in Congress have long since firmly concluded that, some sort of "compulsory type of action" so deplored by the President is necessary if the government is to continue to govern in strike emergencies.

It may be, of course, that Mr. Eisenhower did not mean literally to imply that the only good solution of big strikes, like the present one mentally altered. The great powers with which we have to concern ourselves are no longer in the North Atlantic region. They are in Eastern Europe and in Asia. While the welfare of the Atlantic community is a close and vital interest of the United States, the Atlantic community is no longer the political center of the world. We are living in the midst of the decline of Britain as one of the leading powers of the world and we find ourselves without a powerful ally in the face of the new powers of Eastern Europe and of Asia and of Africa.

To dramatize the rapid change in the past hundred years, we might say that throughout most of the 19th century the world capital was London. After the first World War the world capitals were London and Washington. After the second World War, the world capitals were Washington, Moscow, and London. Now, as the postwar period comes to an end, the world capitals are Washington, Moscow, London, Peking, New Delhi, and who knows, perhaps eventually, also Cairo.

I SAID earlier and I must say again, that we are in a wholly new situation. It is not a clearly visible situation, with all its landmarks and features well defined. There are no reliable maps. This is in part because so much of the world is hidden by censorship and obscured by propaganda. But there is another reason, and perhaps a more compelling reason why there are no reliable maps. It is that so much of the world is in the midst of revolutionary changes of which we cannot now foresee the outcome.

I am sorry I cannot finish with a neat useful conclusion. The task of reporting and interpreting this changed and changing world is a very difficult one. We have to find our way across rough seas and through uncharted forests. But that is what makes our lives interesting. And that is why, once we have been bitten by the bug, as the best men in our two professions, we never get over it. (c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Red Chinese Threats Aids In Indian-Pakistani Settlement

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

Pakistan believes that Red China will be in a position to attack both Pakistan and India in five years.

Both countries share a common apprehension over the network of roads being built by Soviet Russian engineers in Afghanistan and by the Red Chinese in conquered Tibet. One road newly built by the Red Chinese allegedly with Tibetan slave labor cuts directly across the disputed territory where Indian and Chinese troops already have clashed.

The latter runs from China's Sinkiang Province to Tibet, through the towering Himalaya mountains where any road at all is a major engineering feat.

It, like the Russian-built roads in Afghanistan, points south, toward the heart of Pakistan and India. Red Chinese airfields also dot the area.

The fear uniting the two nations provides the best possibility now that they will settle their own frequently bloody differences in a common defense against a greater enemy.

Settle Border Dispute
One immediate result has been announcement of settlement of a long-standing border dispute between India and East Pakistan. There are indications that a better atmosphere has been established for settlement of the Kashmir dispute between the two nations, each of whom now holds a part of Kashmir territory along a shaky ceasefire line.

The long-standing dispute over use of Indus River waters also seems virtually in steel, would come through "self-discipline" on both sides.

BUT whether or not he so intended, one thing can be said for sure: there is no tough labor union negotiator, no hard-bitten management negotiator, in all the country who can accept without a wry smile so hopeful a view of human nature.

It may be, too, that the President himself will later support additional legislation. At the moment, however, he has thrown the greatest cloud over any early prospect for anything of that kind.

And in all these various uncertainties there is one positive certainty in the incident. This is another of many illustrations of the President's amiable but disturbing lack of grasp of the vital details of the many domestic problems which in any administration just come to rest at last upon the White House doorstep.

Actually, too, it is not so much the opposition Democrats as the Republicans themselves who privately chafe bitterly at this circumstance. For no Republican aware of recent history, can go along with the notion that Mr. Eisenhower has anything approaching the understanding of the labor problem that Taft earned by years of hard and devoted work in this field.

And no one who has ever himself been close to any strike can accept the happy realization that once the disputants realize the harm they are doing they will voluntarily lay down their economic weapons.

It simply does not ever work out that way any more than this kind of moral persuasion was able to stop the big-business trusts a generation ago. At last, there had to be an anti-trust act.

New York Man Has \$400,000 to Spend

New York—Eugene F. Suter, Jr. had \$400,000 to spend today but he wouldn't have if he had been permitted to give it away in 1955 as he tried to do.

Suter, 27, petitioned the court Monday to let him handle the legacy from his father, a manufacturer of permanent wave machines. Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg declared him competent to manage his own affairs.

Suter gave away the first \$36,000 in income from the legacy when he was a student at Yale university in 1953. He said that he gave it up on "moral and political" grounds.

He was declared incompetent in August, 1957 after trying to give away the \$350,000 inheritance and the money was saved for him. It grew to \$400,000, which he now can spend.

settled. The Indus has its headquarters in the deep gorges of that part of Kashmir held by India. Thence it flows into Pakistan's Punjab which without it would be a desert.

Both nations have a vital interest in the areas now claimed by China.

No formal demands yet have been made on Pakistan by the Reds but Red Chinese maps claim Pakistan as well as Indian lands.

The Ladakh area where Red Chinese surprised an Indian police patrol, killing two of its members and taking others prisoner, is valuable only strategically.

It has little arable land and is thinly populated by a people who have been the pawns of conquerors for 2,000 years.

Its huge mountain peaks include such famous names as Godwin Austen K-2 and Broad Peak, all noted challenges to ambitious mountain climbers.

The general area long has been known as Indian Tibet. Its people are of Tibetan origin and its forbidding geography also matches that of Tibet. For hundreds of years the people of Ladakh, itself a part of Kashmir, paid tribute to or were under the domination of Tibetan rulers at Lhasa.

Moslem, Chinese and other conquerors have fought through its narrow valleys for hundreds of years, as often as not falling to the murderous weather rather than to the sword.

But it is the gateway to India and it is territory Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru has said he will never give up.

As for Pakistan, a Pakistani leader summed up the Red Chinese-Indian territorial dispute simply. "We share the same fate," he said.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

REALLY HOG-TIED?
Hong Kong—The Chinese Communists have now made their comment on the sad Tibetan debate in the U. S. by all but wiping out a troop of Indian soldiers on the disputed Indian-Tibetan border.

To a great many people, this new brand of Chinese Communist aggression is not merely alarming. It is also totally bewildering. Jawaharlal Nehru himself recently told a visitor that he absolutely sat "on my feet," seeking instruction "as a pupil might seek guidance" from a revered teacher. What on earth, Nehru sadly asked, had caused the terrible change in Chou and his government?

There are analysts here, however, who do not look at the Chinese Communists with Nehru's blinkers. These able men offer a perfectly coherent explanation of the border episodes, which is well worth summarizing.

On the one hand, the hopes that the Chinese Communists cherished when Cou En-Lai used to sit at Nehru's feet have now been severely disappointed. Sweetness and light of the Bandung type have not paid off in the tangible form of important gains by the Asian Communist parties. After long hesitation, Nehru himself liquidated the biggest gain that had been achieved, by suspending the Communist government of the Indian state of Kerala.

ON the other hand, Peking could not continue the policy of sweetness and light, while suppressing the Tibetan rebellion with the necessary ferocity. When they were forced to choose between good public relations in Asia and firm control of Tibet, the Chinese Communists did not hesitate for an instant. "What we have we hold," is their motto.

The Tibetan rebellion, in turn, created the necessity for the border incidents. The two Chinese Communist viceroys there, Generals Chang Kuo-Hua and Chang Ching-Wu, have not crushed the dissidents despite their utter ruthlessness. They have only five Chinese divisions in Tibet. Yet the task of supplying these troops in active operations, across the trackless, fuel-less, food-less border of the world, is a heavy burden for overstrained China. The pressure to get the job finished must therefore be great.

It is also reasonable to expect, however, that the Sino-Soviet partnership will go on puzzling simple people by the seeming conflict between the peaceable Khrushchev and the warlike Mao. In any partnership, after all, it is extremely useful for one partner to show the world a smiling, friendly face, while the other partner plays the hard-nosed role. The outer contrast need not imply inner disagreement, as this reporter can testify, having once belonged to a partnership which sometimes indulged in this no doubt reprehensible practice. (c) 1959 New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Counsel With...
Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan
WHAT KIND OF SENSE?
Incense, horse-sense or nonsense all have their place but if you want to make GOOD CENTS, you'll place your INSURANCE with us.
Fred Brennan
or call
Mr. Friendly
Bill Fish
Phone SP 3-7343
MEDFORD INSURANCE AGENCY
27 NORTH HOLLY ST. Bill Fish