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Flight 'o Time
Medford and Jackson County history on file at The Mail Tribune, 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Dec. 11, 1949 (Sunday)
Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek lands on Formosa after fleeing Chinese mainland.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 11, 1939 (Monday)
Ashland woman dies after being struck by bicycle.

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 11, 1929 (Wednesday)
Jacksonville takes steps to procure new water system.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 11, 1919 (Friday)
Mercury drops to 9.5 degrees in city, following foot of snow, dozens of autos stalled in streets; storm worst in Medford history.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 11, 1909 (Saturday)
Marines are poised to land on Nicaraguan soil.

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

1. How long a residence is required in Nevada in order that one may bring a divorce action in that State?

2. During the administration of which President was the pay-as-you-go income tax law enacted?

3. How do the constitutional qualifications for vice president and president differ?

4. What Viennese writer popularized such terms as libido, repression and sublimation?

5. Complete the following: "A soft answer..."

6. Is an astute man dull, shrewd, or lazy?

7. A bivalve is an intake valve of a submarine; true or false?

8. Who was President of the U. S. during "the era of good feeling"?

9. Does the Hudson River have its source in Hudson Bay?

10. Could a naturalized American citizen hold the office of Secretary of State?

Answers: 1. Six weeks. 2. F. D. Roosevelt (1943). 3. Qualifications are the same. 4. Sigmund Freud. 5. "Turneth away wrath." 6. Shrewd. 7. False. (A mollusk.) 8. James Monroe. 9. No. 10. Yes.

GREAT-GRANDPARENTS
Buffalo, N. Y. - (UPI) - They're both only 55 years old, but Mr. and Mrs. Glenn Altman already are great-grandparents.

New-Old Event

It could be said that something new has been added to Oregon politics. But it would be more accurate to say that something old has been revived.

The Democrats of Douglas county held a convention the other day. And it's beginning to appear that more of these political conclaves will be held in the future. Even the Republicans might get into the swing. It has its advantages.

ABOUT 170 of the party faithful gathered for the Roseburg get-together. They heard speeches by Democratic leaders (including Medford's Bob Duncan, whose record as speaker of the house has a lot of Democrats talking about him as a potential candidate for governor); discussed party matters, and voted on a "platform."

There is much to be said in favor of such a gathering of party members. It tends to clarify their thinking, solidify their unity, and get them primed for a lively and interesting time during election year.

So long as it goes thus far, and no farther, it can be a Good Thing.

BUT we would hate to see Oregon even consider returning to the bad old days before the initiative, referendum and recall, when party policies were hammered out, and candidates chosen, in the traditional smoke-filled rooms, and then confirmed by whooping and hollering delegates to a convention which is pretty much rigged from the start.

Oregon has a remarkably "open" political system — meaning that the individual voter is an important guy, as he should be.

It is the voter who can decide whether or not he wants to run for office (and none can prevent him); it is the voter who chooses his party's candidates in the primary election; and it is the voter who chooses between the candidates of the two parties in the general election.

SOME people cry that there is not enough "party discipline," and that the party organizations have not sufficient control over the candidates who run under the party label.

There may be a small truth in this, but it's pretty small, and it fades in comparison to the importance of giving the voter the widest possible latitude in his choice of his own public servants.

There is little enough danger that this experiment in political conventions will ever lead to a resumption of control by bosses and behind-the-scenes string-pullers. But it is a possibility which should be considered — and watched with care. —E.A.

Party Platform

Meanwhile, back at the convention . . . The Democrats approved a list of resolutions which leans toward the liberal side.

Here are the convention's actions which were thought sufficiently important to be listed as a platform:

- 1. Federal aid to education, and expansion of the basic school support program, were endorsed.
2. A raise in the state minimum hourly wage rate from 75 cents to \$1.25 was endorsed, as was continuation of the workmen's compensation law guaranteeing injured workmen the right of a trial by jury in appeal cases.
3. The taxation principle of "ability to pay" was endorsed, and a sales tax was opposed.
4. A "crash program" of water conservation and water resource utilization was urged.
5. The death penalty was opposed.
6. A state power authority was endorsed.
7. An expanded housing program for the elderly, additional funds for urban renewal, public housing and college housing and academic facilities, were recommended.

8. It was suggested that the Democratic party should endorse candidates and ballot measures, and that candidates be required to use a party label on all campaign political advertising.
9. It urged a national health insurance plan and an amendment to the Social Security laws for health and hospital insurance for beneficiaries.

IT MUST have taken a certain amount of courage for party delegates to adopt all of these, particularly when it is noted that at least two of them (death penalty repealer and state power authority) were turned down by the voters at the last general election.

Of the others, several are highly controversial. Those with which we agree whole-heartedly are Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7 and 9.

The only one with which we feel, at the moment, disposed to quarrel, is No. 8, which in our view would be destructive of the present "openness" of Oregon's political processes, and to place an undue amount of importance on the party as such.

IT IS interesting to note that Duncan, in a speech to the convention, pointed out that Democrats "cannot enjoy the luxury of a purge"—which indicates that he, too, apparently takes a dim view of too-strong party "discipline."

He praised the convention idea as a forum where "the least of us" can be heard, and emphasized that one of the strengths of the Democratic party is the variety and divergence of views which its members can encompass, and still remain in the party.

We disagree with Bob on some things, but not on that one. And it goes (or should go) for the Republicans, too.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace

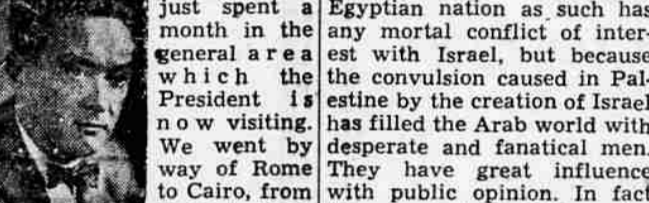


"THEY'RE NOT ALL MUD PIES. SOME ARE FILLED WITH THE STRAWBERRIES YOU BOUGHT THIS MORNING."

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

A VISIT TO EGYPT
By chance, and not because I had any foreknowledge of the President's plans, my wife and I have just spent a month in the general area which the President is now visiting.



Walter Lippmann
Delhi, and then on to Teheran, returning home by way of London.

Deciding where to go and where not to go, our time and energy being limited, was not easy. But it seemed to me that for the purpose of trying to understand what is what, the three key countries in the region were Egypt, India, and Iran.

I chose Egypt because it is the most powerful of the Arab states, and because it is the moral and intellectual center of the Arab community; India because it is by common consent the supreme testing ground of whether in Asia it is possible by persuasion and in freedom to achieve for large masses of people a tolerable standard of life; and Iran because it is so sensitive a spot in the Cold War.

IN Egypt the question to which I tried to find the answer was where in the Nasser regime is the center of its interest. Is it the conflict with Israel? Is it the leadership of the Arab movement, and the realization of the idea of Pan-Arab unity extending from Morocco to the Persian Gulf? Or is it the internal development of Egypt?

We were in Egypt for about ten days and we talked at some length with President Nasser, with the leading members of his government who deal with foreign policy and with the internal economy. We talked also with Egyptian newspapermen and with some of the foreign diplomats. We paid a visit to the Suez Canal and to the site of the High Dam which the Russians are going to build at Aswan.

At the end I felt reasonably certain that the center of political gravity is the internal condition of Egypt. Everything else, Israel, Pan-Arabism, the Soviet Union, though related, is subordinate to what President Nasser can do and what he cannot do to achieve his goal which, as stated officially, is to double the standard of life of the Egyptian people in the course of ten years.

If this is true, it is of great practical importance in the shaping of Western policy towards Egypt and the Middle East. For it means the difference, treating Nasser as a menace and hoping to keep him weak and, on the other hand, a policy of helping him in the interests of peace and stability.

I SHALL now say what led me to this conclusion. And I shall begin with the relations between Egypt and Israel. This is the topic which everyone wanted to talk about. But I always kept the subject for the end of our interviews, having learned early in the day that with some exceptions, Israel is a subject which, if you want realities and not stereotyped rhetoric, must be approached indirectly by way of other subjects and interests.

As between Egypt and Israel the true situation is, as at so many other points of conflict in the world, one where there can be neither peace nor war. There cannot be peace because no Arab statesman, beginning with President Nasser himself, can afford to make a settlement

which recognizes the existence of Israel. Almost certainly, if he tried to do that, he would be assassinated. Why? Not because the Egyptian nation as such has any mortal conflict of interest with Israel, but because the convulsion caused in Palestine by the creation of Israel has filled the Arab world with desperate and fanatical men. They have great influence with public opinion. In fact they dominate it. It is as impossible for an Arab to be pro-Israel as for a Catholic to be a Communist.

IN Egypt and among Arab states near Israel a permanent state of hostility to Israel is for politicians a necessity. They may think what they like. But in public they must be irreconcilable. AT THE same time, however, it is well understood in Egypt that the re-conquest of Israeli-Palestine is quite impossible. While there can be no thought of accepting and recognizing Israel, in any private and serious discussion it is acknowledged that it would be foolish to toy with the idea of re-conquest by force of arms. The two unhappy wars with Israel have not been forgotten and the military power of Israel is certainly not underrated.

Indeed, I came away convinced that there is a serious fear of military aggression by Israel. I inquired about it among the responsible leaders. They know from the Sinai campaign of 1956 that the Israeli army is greatly superior to that of all the surrounding Arab states combined. In short, Israel is able to commit aggression and expand its territory. The Egyptians do not feel that there exists in fact a balance of power in their region of the world. Remembering the British and French action at Suez in 1956, and being deeply suspicious of the intentions of the United States, the Egyptians do not rule out the possibility that the West might unleash Israel and egg it on.

Combined with this, they watch the immigration into Israel, and they tell themselves that as the population continues to grow, the state of Israel is bound to expand its territory. They cannot imagine how the present territory of Israel can support all the Israelis Mr. Ben-Gurion is calling in.

THIS is significant because they believe it and will, therefore, seek arms from the Soviet Union or from anyone else. It is significant also because of what it reveals about their own ways of thinking. The present regime in Egypt is the product of a revolutionary coup by young officers of the army. When they take it for granted that Israel is bound to commit aggression in order to expand its territory, they regard this as the natural thing for any country to do if it cannot feed and support adequately its population. This is in fact what they would think of doing if they found their own internal condition intolerable. That is why they are looking for opportunities and possibilities for themselves in the oil producing states of the Persian Gulf and in Libya.

I asked why Israel could not support its growing population by intensive cultivation and by industrialization. The answer was that Israel is not a viable state, that it has no great natural sources of wealth, that in fact it is a subsidized state, and that in the long run the support from outside will taper off, and the experiment will fail.

Relying on this analysis, they contend, as I have said, that Israel must contemplate aggression. But they conclude also, when they are in the mood to believe, that the great powers would prevent such aggression, that Israel will find its preponderance in that part of the world, and will become compelled to appease its neighbors by the surrender of some of its territory.

This double conclusion, one that Israel will make war, the other that Israel will fail and wither, reflects the existing stalemate. When the Egyptians think of Israel's power to commit aggression, they are certain that there can be no peace. When they think of their own incapacity to conquer Israel they take consolation in the thoughts that in the long run Israel will be a failure.

THIS stalemate cannot, so far as I can see, be resolved by the Israelis, by the Egyptians, or by the great powers singly or collectively. All that can be done is to make the hostility more or less virulent. It is often said that here the crucial question is the solution, or at least an alleviation, of the problem of the Palestine refugees. Undoubtedly this is true. This is where something must and where something can be done to reduce the tension.

But, for what it is worth, my view is that what can be done for the refugees will depend in the main not only on the money and the energy which the world is willing to invest, but also, primarily, on the internal condition of the Arab states, and particularly of Egypt. The refugee problem depends in the last analysis on the willingness of Egypt and the other Arab states to let it be solved. The willingness to do this will be greatly affected by the progress President Nasser makes in the development of the Egyptian economy.

THIS brings me back to the opening thesis of this report—that the center of gravity is the condition of life within Egypt. The officers who overthrew the King in 1952 were in revolt against the corruption and the backwardness of the Egyptian state, against the British occupation, against the humiliating incompetence shown in the first war with Israel. They took over a backward and wretched government, and they had neither the resources nor the know-how to make any substantial improvement in the low standard of life of the mass of the people. Lacking substantial means, they lived politically on the intangibles of Arab fears and Arab resentments against all foreigners, including particularly the British and the Israelis.

In all sorts of ways in my talks in Egypt I was led to believe, in fact several times I was told, that the mechanism of Egyptian politics is at bottom controlled by whether the masses can be fed with real food or must be fed with slogans and ideologies. In fact, there is an unembarrassed acceptance of the classic formula which is to stir up trouble abroad when there is trouble at home.

The young officers who now rule Egypt are led by men who are quite certain that they must succeed in Egypt if they are to stay in power. And they know that in the long run they cannot expect the people to live on slogans and ideologies. They are now entering that period after every revolution when they must produce tangible results. Beginning with President Nasser and the inner circle of his lieutenants, the present regime seems to me attractive, intelligent, and genuinely concerned with the destiny of the country. They will resort unhesitatingly and ruthlessly to the slogans and the ideologies and the war cries if they have to quiet the populace. But their hearts are, I believe, in raising Egypt out of its immemorial poverty and misery.

THIS will not be easy to do, what with the natural poverty of the country, the relentless growth of the population, the shortage of capital, the backwardness of the peasants, and the shortage of trained technicians and administrators. The crucial problem is illustrated by the High Dam at Aswan which the Russians are building for Egypt. It will be one of the greatest engineering works in the world, when it is completed 10 or 15 years hence, it will bring several million acres of desert land into cultivation. But by that time, so I was told, the population of Egypt will have grown by so many millions that the new land will just about feed the new people.

In theory, the way to break this vicious circle is by effective birth control and by very large infusions of capital. But the capital is not available on an adequate scale, and birth control, although approved and promoted by the government, is not effective. There are, therefore, troubled times ahead for Egypt, and neither the Russians nor we

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words. The letters printed in this column do not necessarily represent the views of the paper; in fact the contrary is often the case.

A Plug for KMED
To the Editor: For several days now I have read the offerings in the Communications section regarding the playing of rock and roll music and the expressed desire for a radio station in the area to play "Better Music." I had hoped that some of the many listeners favoring KMED's music programming would have written in on behalf of a policy KMED inaugurated several years ago—to play only the "Better Music."

Now, obviously the writers of these letters with the expressed desire for "Better Music" are among the few who are unfamiliar with the policy at KMED. (As is so often the case, the negative few are those most likely to be expressive.) So, for those few I would like to explain very simply how the music is "programmed" at KMED.

First on the subject of rock and roll, I would like to say that out of 17 1/2 hours on the air, KMED allows only one hour per broadcast day for the programming of rock and roll type music. This between 9-10 at night and for the benefit of a loyal group of young KMED listeners. The balance of the music programmed (not merely played) follows a policy appreciated by KMED listeners for the past two years—a policy which allows the very best of the smooth, enjoyable and very listenable memory music to be played—memory music being the music, the songs, the arrangement, you enjoyed and sang, hummed or whistled to, when you were going to school and growing up.

So, for those who still desire "Better Music" with NO daytime rock and roll, I invite you to join the vast KMED audience currently enjoying "Better Music." And, if after listening you have a comment or question concerning KMED's "Better Music," I would sincerely enjoy hearing from you because KMED is not only the home of "Better Music," but also the station that "listens to people."

Yours for better listening. Terry Nolan, Program Director, KMED, Medford.

Issues and Evidence
To the Editor: In a recent letter your correspondent, Charles S. Porter, called my statements purposely erroneous, inaccurate and distorted. The situations in which the Congressman chooses to involve himself are too serious to discuss personalities. So let us see who genuinely wishes to discuss the issues and the evidence:

(1) Does he deny the statement that the governments for which he has shown such fondness have been anti-American? He does not. I did not say that the Congressman was anti-American, although others have charged this. In fact, in the past some have said his position would indicate his communist sympathies and I have vigorously defended him on this charge. It is unfair and utter nonsense. However, he cannot choke fair questions and comments by misleading the evidence to the editor.

(2) Most American authorities who originally heralded Castro and his regime have ceased to apologize for his government-by-execution; but not Charles Porter, who is sufficiently expert on the problem to state to the Eugene Register-Guard on Nov. 1, "There have been no innocent men executed in Cuba."

(3) He denies he abused the Air Force. As an ex-air force ground officer, the Congressman knows that flights of the distance of the Coos Bay mercy mission are routine and necessary for a state of readiness. The General involved was cleared.

(4) He denies he abused our State Department. Did he deny he told Congress that our State Department created the Iron Curtain in his speech to Congress on Sept. 1? (See Congressional Record, pp 16192-95.) In that he stated: "The State Department has distorted the facts they have given the American public." The theme of the speech is double-dealing by the State Department, and he admits his principal source of information was H. P. Chou, Second Secretary, Red Chinese Delegation in England, who told him the Iron Curtain was of U. S. manufacture. Does he deny this is abusive?

(5) Now we have a new inconsistency: In Eugene about Nov. 18, he said he had modified his views and he accepted the Conlon Report. This calls for recognition of China only after many many gradual steps have been taken. (Page 153) Yet, in Washington on November 24, he urged immediate recognition of China. Joe B. Richards, 2870 Mill St., Eugene, Ore.

Still Inexcusable
To the Editor: For months I have wanted to write on air pollution in our beautiful valley. Realizing the cost of newspaper space and the lack of words to express by sentiment, I have refrained until you, Mr. Editor, wrote the article for me. That one article, "It's Our Choice," if taken to heart by the valley people, is worth to them a full year's subscription. You set forth so many truths, like "it still is man-made and it still is inexcusable," and "Civilization dirties everything it touches." What a judgment pronounced upon the people of this beautiful valley, and all we can do is hide our heads in shame, for we know every word is true. Why should civilization dirty every thing it touches? Have we no pride, no care, no respect for ourselves or those about us?

My son and I moved our families here five years ago. We thought this valley was paradise. As fall came, the people began to rake and burn leaves. Being too wet to burn, they would add oils, tires and other rubbish. Soon the valley was filled with smoke which carries the same irritating cancer-causing irritants as cigarettes. Soon half the people had colds, flu, hayfever, sinus and asthma. My son, being an asthmatic, had to increase his medication and got by the first winter. The second winter the smoke put him in the hospital two months, the third, four months. On doctor's orders, he liquidated his business and went to the desert where they have no leaves to burn.

Why will people burn leaves, making themselves and those about them sick, then go buy leaf mold and other fertilizers to take the place of the leaves they burned. Some 35,000 die each year of lung cancer, 400,000 of heart trouble caused by cigarettes, they say. Yet, the death rate is twice as heavy where air pollution is heavy. Then our air pollution—man-made— "And still inexcusable!" F. E. Beverly, 634 Crater Lake ave., Medford.

Booklets Available To Help Figure Taxes
Washington (UPI) - The government reminded taxpayers today that it prints four booklets to help people figure out how much they owe in income taxes.

The publication is "Your Federal Income Tax," a 16-page booklet for non-farm individuals and families. The publication and one called "Tax Guide For Small Business" are available from local offices of the Internal Revenue Service for 40 cents a copy. "Farmers' Tax Guide" and "Tax Guide for U.S. Citizens Abroad" may be obtained without charge.

Gene Thomas Says: You get extra courtesy and friendliness when you get your loan from an independent local company. We Are Small Enough To Know You, Large Enough To Give Complete Service. Oregon Finance Co. 45 South Central, across 8th St. from Wards Medford's First Personal Finance Company Established 1928 Our Rate is the Same. You Get Personal Attention and Your Money Stays at Home