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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
Dec. 4, 1950 (Monday)

Heavy rains and rising waters in the Rogue river caused the Pacific highway between Rogue River and Grants Pass to be temporarily closed to traffic yesterday afternoon.

Medford High school's Black Tornado basketball squad will open its season here Friday evening against Corvallis High school.

20 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1940 (Wednesday)

Last night, for the second time in three weeks, the Club cigar store, 128 West Main st., was burglarized, and an undetermined amount of money taken.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The lack of national emergencies since the votes were counted, has been eclipsed by the sad news from Britain, and victory tidings from Greece."

30 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1930 (Friday)

Twenty persons attended a Jackson County Medical society crab feed yesterday.

Burglars left a tap open on a cider vat at the Rogue River cannery last night, causing a loss of 7,000 gallons of cider.

40 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1920 (Sunday)

Jackson county's assessed valuation decreased this year from last, to \$180,000.

A scarcity of mistletoe in the Rogue valley said to be due to a "hard freeze" last winter.

50 YEARS AGO
Dec. 4, 1910 (Sunday)

Jackson county's population according to the official census is 25,756, an increase of 85 per cent over 1900's total; Oregon's population is 672,765.

Circuit Judge F. M. Calkins has authorized receipt of the Gold Ditch Mining company to issue receiver bonds in order to gain funds for the repair of the Ament dam and power plant.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. What game birds of favored varieties are distinctively marked by a green head, a ringed neck?

2. What was paper made from before wood pulp was used?

3. Brisket is meat from what part of the animal?

4. According to an old quotation, what belongs to the victor?

5. Rearrange REOPY to spell a word meaning lobby?

6. What is the staff carried by a Bishop called?

7. For what popular commercial product are peeler logs used?

8. Is the toe in the boot of Italy on the east or west side of the foot?

9. What is the widest river in the world?

10. In which city in the United States was the first gas station, then known as automobile spirit station, started?

Answers: 1. Mallard duck and Chinese peahen. 2. Mostly rags and straw. 3. Breast. 4. The spoils. 5. Foyer. 6. Crosier. 7. Plywood. 8. West side. 9. Amazon. 10. Seattle, Wash.

Highways Under Scrutiny

The federal-state highway program appears destined to get a good working-over at the 1961 session of Congress. Scandals in Oklahoma and Indiana, allegations of chicanery in Florida, Massachusetts, and other states, and charges against the Bureau of Public Roads of lax supervision are going to be aired by Rep. John A. Blatnik's special House subcommittee starting tomorrow.

At the same time new legislation appears to be in order. The one-cent increase in the federal gasoline tax which Congress voted in October, 1959, expires next June 30, and new revenue will have to be found to replace it.

Rep. George H. Fallon (D-Md.), House Public Roads subcommittee chairman, on Nov. 29 said he was considering proposals to combine public tax money and private investment funds to build new parts of the 41,000-mile interstate system as toll roads.

The Department of Commerce is under Congressional mandate to bring in early next year two reports, one presenting a revised estimate of the cost of building the interstate road system and the other analyzing the direct and indirect benefits that various groups may expect to receive from the new highways. The latter study could serve as the basis for new highway-user taxation.

RISE in the federal tax on gasoline would be extremely unpopular. Byrd in fact insists that the 1959 boost "must not be allowed to become permanent."

Motorists already have to pay an average state tax of 6 cents a gallon, plus the present federal tax of 4 cents, or a total of 10 cents a gallon. The federal fuel tax alone costs every car-owning American household an estimated \$15 a year.

Increasing the federal tax rate might be self-defeating, too. As it is, economists estimate that if the trend toward compact cars continues, federal gas sales tax revenues will fall by \$217 million to meet current expectations by 1964.

THE highway picture is not all dark, however. For all Byrd's charges of waste and inefficiency—and the known scandals in right-of-way procurement and substandard construction in Indiana and Oklahoma—the Department of Commerce's new cost estimate could reverse the upward trend. The federal government contributes 90 per cent of all interstate road costs.

It's true enough that the original price tag of \$23 billion has been marked up to just under \$40 billion, an increase, as Byrd points out, of more than 73 per cent "in just five years."

But in a recent survey of the program in 22 states, "The Wall Street Journal" discovered that in two out of three states highway construction costs have dropped over the past two years. The answer is partly economic conditions. The trend also reflects automation and improvement in earth-moving techniques.

A Bureau of Public Roads study shows that roads constructed in 1960 cost 134.9 per cent of the 1946 average, as against the record high of 142.9 per cent in 1957. The Maryland State Roads Commission on Nov. 4 reported that bids are running 8 to 10 per cent below comparable offers of a year ago.—E.R.R.

St. Lawrence Shutdown

The American section of the St. Lawrence Seaway closed for the winter Nov. 30, five days earlier than last year's closing. The Welland Canal shuts down on Dec. 15. The second year of operation was a second year of disappointment—even though President Eisenhower had declared that the first season "proved (the seaway's) economic value." Cargo tonnage through October this year fell slightly below last year's total. Sluggishness in the steel industry was blamed—movement of iron ore was slack.

The seaway thus in its two years of operation has failed to come up to shipping industry expectations. Meanwhile, the Great Lakes Waterways Development association is seeking the removal of tolls in the Welland Canal. A spokesman for that group predicted a month ago that tonnage through the Canal this season would be about 30 per cent below estimates. Actually, the record for the Welland Canal through October showed a 10 per cent increase over 1959.—E.R.R.

Inflationary Times

Back in 1945, when there were 64,600 known Communists in the country, the House Committee on Un-American Activities got by on a budget of \$50,000. Representative James Roosevelt points out that for this year, when the Communist count has fallen below 10,000, the committee is spending \$327,000.

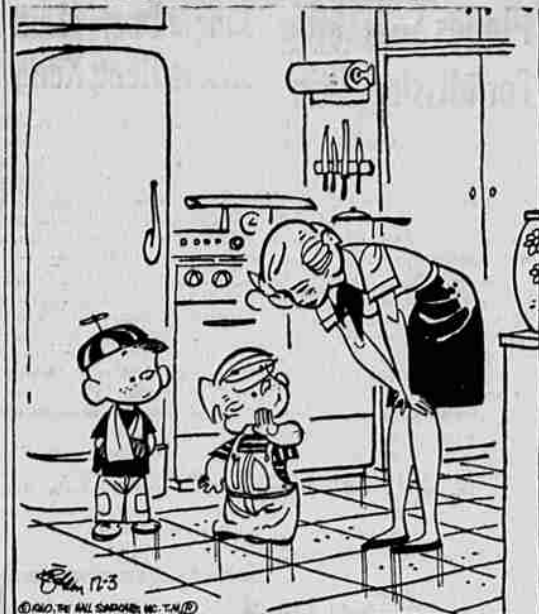
This would seem to mean that the amount of money Congress sees fit to spend per Communist has risen in 15 years from 78 cents to \$32.70. These are indeed inflationary times.—The Reporter, New York.

Medical Education

The White House is becoming quite a factor in the medical education of the nation.

We learned about polio and cerebral hemorrhages with FDR, about heart attacks and intestinal surgery and "little" strokes with Ike. And now we're getting a quick course in obstetrics (caesarean section variety) with the Kennedys.—E.A.

Dennis the Menace



THE POOR KID'S HAD A TOUGH WEEK. LET'S ALL HAVE A ROOTBEER TO CHEER HIM UP. OKAY?

Today & Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

BRAZIL AND THE UNITED STATES

In our short visit to Brazil I often found myself having to explain why I had never been to South America before and why it was that I had come now. I had not come before, I said, because during the two World Wars the critical issues had their center in our relations with Europe and Russia, and a man cannot hope to know everything and to go everywhere.

I had come now to South America because I was curious, and because we had realized in the United States that with Western Europe recovered, one of the great historic dramas of the future was being prepared in this hemisphere. The theme of the drama was how the Latin American nations would rise out of their colonial past into the modern age.

There is no better place to observe this drama than in Brazil, and having only a limited time to travel we spent it all in four Brazilian cities—in the new capital of Brasilia, and in the ancient Portuguese colonial capital of Bahia, in Rio de Janeiro, and in the great industrial center of Sao Paulo.

What happens in Brazil, infinitely more than what happens in Cuba or Guatemala, is likely to be decisive for Latin America. For the territory of Brazil is as big as all the rest of Latin America, and there probably are at least as many, perhaps more, people who speak Portuguese as speak Spanish.

THE MAIN reason why what happens in Brazil is likely to be decisive is that although Brazil is an "underdeveloped country," it is far from being a primitive and backward country. Though it has great social problems—poverty, disease, illiteracy, it has also an impressive capacity to govern itself, a core of cultivated and confident leaders, and a capacity to learn the modern technologies.

I had no feeling in Brazil, as I have had in certain countries in other parts of the world, that the problem was insoluble within the existing order of things. There could be failure and catastrophe in Brazil, but there is no reason why there should be. The essential human and natural resources, the social tradition and the social order are favorable to success.

The revolution of which Castro is a symptom exists under the surface in Brazil as it does everywhere in this hemisphere. But it is far under the surface. It is kept far under the surface because under both President Kubitschek and his successor, Janio Quadros, there exists a very strong sense of national and social purpose. Although Brazil is a very free country with free elections and a high level of human tolerance, the Brazilians are strongly led.

They have brought their economic development to the point where, as a leading Brazilian economist put it to me, "we have started down the runway but we have not yet gotten up enough speed to achieve the takeoff."

ON THE question of our relations with Brazil I talked with many people, members of Congress, high administration officials, reporters, editors and publishers, businessmen, bankers and diplomats. At first I was much troubled. For it seemed to me

that in their rejoicing, which was general, over Kennedy's election they were building up false hopes and expecting too much. The fear haunted me that they had not understood the consequences of the changed international position of the United States, and that they were hoping we could do in South America what we had done in Europe in the days of the Marshall Plan and the dollar gap.

But I came to see that this was a superficial first impression. Although I did not have a chance to talk with the President-elect, who was in London, I did see men close to him who had worked with him and knew him well. The truth, I venture to think, is that the Brazilian government is quite well aware of the situation of the dollar and of the political consequences in the relative power and position of Europe and North America. I believe that they are adjusting themselves to this new international situation, and that the problem of Brazilian-American relations is wrapped up within this adaptation. That is so, say, what they will expect of us is help in achieving the take-off but the help they will expect will not involve deeply the international monetary exchanges.

To plan and organize this kind of help will require ingenuity and resourcefulness, qualities that have been notably lacking in recent years, and they may require minor changes in our laws. In one way or another we shall have to give aid by sending wheat and oil and coal, of which we have a surplus, and they have a deficit, and we shall have to assist them in funding their external debts.

GRADUALLY I began to see what has gone wrong in our relations with Brazil. Inattention and mediocrity are the causes of the trouble. The rulers and leaders of Brazil since the death of Franklin Roosevelt there has been nobody for them to talk to who had power and who cared about them. Since his death they have had no access to the key people in this country and they have not had contact with the best minds devoted to political and financial international affairs.

The deterioration began under President Truman, and the story is generally believed of a leading Latin American diplomat that he was not interested in South America, and that the Latin Americans could talk to one of his subordinates.

Whether the story is true or false, what it signifies is the nub of the matter. It is generally believed in Brazil that when President Kubitschek visited Washington, President Eisenhower went through the ceremonies for him but told him to talk about business to subordinate officials.

When the Brazilians have come in contact with the second and third level, they have found, so they say, that whether under order from above or by their own preconception these officials did not understand or sympathize with the problems of an underdeveloped country.

WHAT kind of understanding have the Brazilians not found in Washington during the past ten years? The point is crucial but it is complex, and I am compelled to simplify, perhaps to oversimplify. In Washington, the Brazilians say, they have been confronted with men in the Treasury, the State Department, and the World Bank who have looked upon the

Brazilians inflation through the eyes of the classical economists of a highly developed country like the United States or Great Britain. That is to say, they have thought that inflation meant that production was at a maximum and that the government and the people were trying to buy more goods than existed. The remedy for inflation in the classical economics of advanced countries is to spend less and to save more.

This may be true for the United States, say the Brazilians, but it is not true for Brazil. There is inflation in Brazil although there is much unemployment and there is no full use of the productive resources. Inflation occurs because the economy is strangled by its own backwardness, by the lack of electric power and of fuel, of roads and transportation, of education, of public health—of those underlying facilities which are essential to the expansion of a free industrial economy.

A country in Brazil's stage of development cannot cure its inflation by retrenchment alone, however desirable and necessary it is to do away with the marginal waste and corruption. In order to make its economy work, it must build what the Brazilians like to call the infrastructure—that is to say the public facilities without which a free economy cannot exist and expand.

The Brazilians believe that Sen. Kennedy and his economic advisors understand what the conservative Eisenhower economists do not understand—the role of the public sector in a free economy. They expect under the new administration to meet much more sophisticated men when they come to Washington.

I do not think that they think that a Kennedy administration can or will or should pay their international deficits. On the contrary, there is a deep moral revolution against financial dependence on the United States, and the reasons for this arise not from their being anti-American but from their own growing sense of self-respect. They are within sight of economic independence, and more and more they feel and act like an independent nation.

WHAT about their foreign policy? I must warn the reader that what I have to say here is based not on information but on inference. For what it may be worth, I believe that the Brazilian leaders know that the post-war period has ended, that the kind of action represented by the Marshall Plan is no longer possible. But they need capital from abroad, and to get it they will have to go to the sentimental capital markets of the world, and they will have to become eligible for loans by playing according to the more orthodox rules of the game.

To do this they will have to take measures at home to eliminate the more obvious forms of unproductive spending—principally the subsidies to keep down the cost of living. These measures will, of course, be unpopular. Unless all the signs fail, the new Quadros administration will be determined to make it perfectly clear that its financial orthodoxy is not directed by the United States. For that reason, and also for other reasons, we should not be surprised to see the government strike out rather boldly and spectacularly

away from the established line of United States foreign policy.

ALMOST certainly the Quadros administration will recognize the Soviet Union and probably also Red China. It may well align itself frequently in the United Nations and elsewhere with countries like India, Egypt, and Yugoslavia. If this happens, it will be no reason for going into hysterics. Brazil will remain our friend, bound to us by long tradition, by economic and strategic ties. The new Quadros administration derives from the state of Sao Paulo which is the greatest industrial complex and the largest monument to free enterprise in South America. Quadros has been elected President because he has done some great things in Sao Paulo and, whether or not he recognizes Peiping or works with the nationalists, he has had and will have the support, not only of large masses of the people but, of the financial and industrial communities of Brazil.

Under him Brazil with its own energy and purpose, and with our understanding and aid, can and should acquire the momentum to achieve the take-off towards economic independence.

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These rebirth pangs are severe, for they mean the final abandonment of illusions, the most painful process the human psyche can go through. The price to be paid includes giving up the illusions that the class struggle is the central driving force of history; that some special, peace-loving virtue inhabits the breasts of "the workers"; that in a workers' party the voice of the majority is the voice of infallibility; that workers organized can somehow avoid the human evils of other big class organizations; that socialists in power will have an inherently better chance of reaching an over-all "settlement" with the Soviet Union; that giving up atomic arms in the west will somehow cause the Soviets to give up their drive for world Communism.

The evils of social injustice are plentiful in Germany and British society, as they are in our own, and as long as this is true there will always be a left-wing party—call it Socialist, Labor or Democratic. But two immense changes have destroyed the old philosophical basis of European socialism. One is that the dominant characteristic of the Soviet spectacle is no longer egalitarian social transformation but aggressive nationalism. The other is the scientific revolution, more fundamentally affecting man's life than the industrial revolution to which

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

BEHIND THE ROW IN MOSCOW

Paris—Fairly solid information is at last available about the real cause of the vicious, unending row between the Soviets and the Chinese Communists.

The cause is Nikita Khrushchev's desire to renew serious negotiations with the U.S. government, in the presumptuous manner.

Many other causes have been suggested since the row burst into the open after the meeting of Communist bosses in Bucharest early last summer. Speculation has ranged as far as a Khrushchev veto in intended Chinese military operations in the Formosa Strait.

All the Western demagogues have naturally been eager to identify the true origin of the Sino-Soviet row, if only because of the grandiose character of the row itself. Its most recent manifestation is the monster Moscow rally of Communist leaders from all over the world which has gone on for weeks without producing a meeting of minds.

The rally's failure is already clear, even although most of the party bosses are still in Moscow and still, apparently, carrying on their long debate. The proof of the failure was the renewal, some days ago, of the angry slanging match between the Soviet and Chinese press.

"Pravda" is once again furiously condemning "Marxist dogmatists"—which means the Chinese—while the Peking "Peoples Daily" is once again frothing at the mouth about "revisionists"—which means the Soviets.

SECRECY surrounds most of the reasons for believing that the real cause of all

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Karl Marx was reacting. No spectacle in Britain is more embarrassingly sad than the spectacle of many socialist who came of age in the thirties still trying to equate "socialist" Russia with peace and "capitalist" America with war. This is true of some, like Anthony Greenwood, a now challenging Gaitskell, who are by no means Communists or conscious fellow travelers. They are simply "true believers," and to their historical facts that interfere with their emotions are non-facts, to be ignored.

Einstein is superseding Lenin. The scientific revolution means, as every day's evidence shows, that almost no matter what kind of political system a nation enjoys or endures, material abundance can be available to all, given sufficient resources and technical know-how. The resulting drive of affluence forces the enlargement of a prosperous middle class—after all, the goods must be consumed. It forces the shrinking of the laboring class, as research and capital (in the form, for example, of automation) outweigh the ingredient of direct labor in the total value of goods.

Brandt and Gaitskell know what time it is, and they know that the prewar—that is, pre-scientific revolution—social structure is torn apart, never to be restored.

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POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

A wintery note from a contributor:
It's quite an ordinary sight to see fleecy clouds sitting placidly atop Mt. McLaughlin, Mt. Pitt to old timers, more mindful of the Pitt River Indians than Hudson Bay's Dr. McLaughlin and his goodness to early land seekers of the west.

But the display there of Tuesday last was something spectacularly different. Nor was it a pluming cloud leeward drift.

Jackson county road-building and mending crews, so privileged to observe such local phenomena, were witness to a real mountain blizzard that has been a white shroud of death knell to many an avid mountain climber.

For the 60 to 65-mile-an-hour wind as reported by the local weather bureau for Nov. 29 lifted portions of the new coverlet of snow terminating low on the south-southwest slope and thickening rapidly to an estimated 100 feet or more another depth at the top of the high mountain.

From this high vantage point, the wind-borne snow plumed northeastward a full half mile to curve down in a gargantuan size horse-tail whiteness.

A lone traveler, musing his weary way, not known of the strange, but most natural occurrence, would marvel at the suddenly increasing depth of snow. And we flatlanders of the valley, enjoying the windy spring-like sunshine, could scarce believe that had the lone one been high on the mountain side, might have been perishing in the cold and another of that gale whipped snow. It lasted much of the day.

A wintery note from a staff member at the Southwest district office of a state department of forestry: "A fire-prevention conscious and they accept the recent heavy rains with a feeling of much relief."

But they felt it was carrying fire prevention just a little bit too far when the headquarters developed a leaky roof.

From the Hoover HI-Lite comes this note on a trip to the weather bureau: "On Thursday our class and Mr. Rupp's class took an excursion trip to the weather bureau. We saw some very good things, such as a cello-meter that measures clouds, a vane that tells which way the wind is blowing, and a meteorologist. A meteorologist is a person who can explain some of these words."

Bonnie Robinson added: "I think the trip was very nice."

From the tidbit department: Friday was Pan American Health Day by Presidential proclamation. Channuka was observed or held somewhere Saturday.

And today is Bodhi Day in Hawaii.

between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The vagie of a further enormous effort to reach agreement is also doubtful. In short, identification of the Sino-Soviet row's true cause raises more questions than it answers.

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Knowing the time of day, they also know what another revolution, the revolution in the understanding of human psychology, has taught us. They know that human nature is identical in all economic classes; that, for example, the "organizational man's" sense of imprisonment and ego castration pertains also to those men whose organization is the trade union. The present plague of almost daily wildcat strikes in Britain reflects exactly this. How Gaitskell, the victim of the union's block vote in favor of British neutrality, must have envied Brandt's freedom in boldly telling the German trade unions that they were not going to boss either himself or the party!

Altogether, the signs are good for a return to reality in the European Left. Brandt seems firmly in charge and Gaitskell, I increasingly believe, will regain mastery in his own house, partly when the time is ripe by outright expulsion from the party of the Silvermans, Mikardos and Ziliacuses.

All this is vastly important to the worldwide cold war. A year from now, the Kremlin should be encountering in the European Left a hard crust, not the soft dough it has been kneading and molding so hopefully.

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Brandt To Be Remembered in History

By ERIC SEVARIED

Herr Willy Brandt, the big shouldered Mayor of Berlin, may very well be remembered in history, not as the practical organizer who defied the armed Communists surrounding his city, but as the political thinker who led European socialists through the agonies of their final break with Marxism and showed the way for reconstructing European politics in the American pattern of two parties agreed in aim, disagreeing only in method.

He has an excellent chance to do with the German Left what the beleaguered Hugh Gaitskell is desperately trying to do with the British Left. This is the importance of Brandt's extraordinary speech accepting the Social Democratic nomination for the Chancellorship—not his dramatic, head-on admission of the truth in the rumors about his illegitimate birth.

If Brandt succeeds, Gaitskell will have a better chance of succeeding, and before 1961 is out we should see the two leading European socialist movements at long, lingering last, on all four with the realities of the mid-20th century.

These rebirth pangs are severe, for they mean the final abandonment of illusions, the most painful process the human psyche can go through. The price to be paid includes giving up the illusions that the class struggle is the central driving force of history; that some special, peace-loving virtue inhabits the breasts of "the workers"; that in a workers' party the voice of the majority is the voice of infallibility; that workers organized can somehow avoid the human evils of other big class organizations; that socialists in power will have an inherently better chance of reaching an over-all "settlement" with the Soviet Union; that giving up atomic arms in the west will somehow cause the Soviets to give up their drive for world Communism.

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