

The Oregon Statesman

"No Favor Sways Us. No Fear Shall Awe"

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Eisenhower and Grant

Arthur Krock, the very able Washington correspondent of the New York Times, has it figured out that the campaign strategy of the Democrats for 1956 is to draw a parallel between the Eisenhower and Grant administrations. Senator Morse already has done this, attributing to the former some of the pettiness that marked the Grant administration. Senator Kefauver labored to locate skulduggery or corruption in the Dixon-Yates deal and did a run-down from TVA through AEC to SEC and even the White House. The Senate committee on government operations has had Harold Talbot, secretary of the Air Force, on a slow grill over his activity as business partner of an industrial engineer.

We think that President Eisenhower has been imposed upon in some of his appointments to office. Unacquainted with figures in political life, he has had to rely on his advisers, and sometimes the advice has not been good. There are too many McCarthys on the FCC—it was a mistake not to reappoint Frieda B. Hennock to this commission. He has drawn too freely from business circles in selecting persons for regulatory bodies.

Nevertheless the general tone of the administration is much higher than it was during the Truman administration. The President has no inclination to cover up on corruption. It is stretching history grievously to compare the temper of the Eisenhower rule with that of President Grant. Criticism, though, is healthy because it puts advisers and politicians on notice that misdeeds will be ferreted out. Talbot's usefulness seems to be ended. His straining for private business, even employing the services of the Air Force counsel and seeking an opinion from the Attorney General show at least an ethical blind spot. It is hardly enough for him to surrender his lucrative partnership. He ought to leave government service and go back to private business.

Births Among College Graduates

For ten years the Population Reference Bureau has studied, among other population questions, the fertility of college graduates in the United States. It has sought factual determination of the rate of reproduction among the country's better educated class. Its 1955 report is at hand which states:

"College graduates continue to hold their own in the nation's baby boom."

It goes on to say that fertility among college graduates based on statistics from those who graduated ten and 25 years ago, continues upward: "Graduates of more recent classes have families almost as large as those of a generation ago." It attributes the consistent increase shown from year to year to improved economic conditions but adds: "Perhaps a real change in attitude toward children and family is also involved." There are other reasons too: better prenatal and obstetrical care, labor-saving home appliances which lighten the load of mothers.

Male college graduates have been fathering more children than female graduates have been bearing children. Men of the class of '45 average 1.73 children per graduate which shows a gain of 70 per cent over men of '36 whose average was 1.02 ten years after college. Women of '45 have borne an average of 1.43 children, a 51 per cent gain over

their '36 predecessors whose average was only .95.

In the 1955 survey Brigham Young university grads rank first in number of children per graduate, but the alumnae of Pacific University, Class of '45 are first among the ten-year women graduates.

Previous studies showed that the fertility among college graduates was considerably lower than among non-college persons. The late studies show that the gap has been narrowing, though the non-college group is still in the lead. The Bulletin of the Bureau gives its reasons why it is important for college graduates to reproduce themselves:

Why is it important for college graduates to reproduce themselves? In any society, this group makes an important contribution. In a highly complex industrial society such as ours, there is an ever-growing demand for highly trained specialists in the arts, professions and sciences. So the nation needs ever more children with the heredity, the training and the cultural background which college graduates can provide.

What will promote fertility among college graduates however is the same instinct as among all people, chiefly love of children.

The Southern Oregon folk are going to dramatize their resentment at the railroad passenger service they have been getting, which will be cut off unless the PUC orders its continuance and can make the order stick, by staging a pony express race between horses and the "Nightcrawler," Rogue river train. The race will be between Eugene and Roseburg. The train takes three hours and 20 minutes for the trip, and the pony express is expected to beat that time easily, with change of horses each mile. If speed is the object an auto should be used, or an airplane. With these available in regular service neither train nor pony express is necessary.

Organization of Stevenson-for-President clubs will start in California in a few weeks. A national chairman of the movement has been named, Edward J. Preston, who had the same job in 1952. If Ike's popularity holds Adlai may have to take the nomination in 1956 whether he wants it or not.

Editorial Comment

DROP IN BIRTH RATE

Oregon showed the greatest percentage drop in birth rate during 1954 of the entire 48 states, according to Health Bulletin, published by the State Board of Health.

The decline was 5.7 per cent, compared with an increase, nation-wide, of 1.2 per cent.

Seven counties, including Josephine, showed increases over 1953. The others were Curry, Jefferson, Sherman, Umatilla, Walla and Wheeler.

As might be expected in a period when juvenile delinquency is sharply increasing, the illegitimate birth rate showed a 17.7 per cent increase in Oregon.

The number of such births in 1954 was 909. The 15-19 age group accounted for 369 births out of wedlock, more than a third of the total. The 20-24 group followed with 277.

There were 98 unwed whose child was the fourth or more born to her.

War and economic conditions are known to govern the birth rate. The Health Bulletin article points out that the low birth rate of the depression years has reduced the number of young mothers of early child-bearing age.

That the overall birth rate of recent years has resulted in a huge permanent population increase can be readily understood when one considers the progress in maternity treatment.

During the first three months of the current year, there was only one maternal death. Deaths during the first year of life totaled only 228 during the three-month period.

Today, the child not born in a hospital is a rarity, the exact opposite of a century ago. Not only that, but today nearly all expectant mothers provide themselves with routine pre-natal medical care.

While the medical profession continues to improve the chances for existence of mother and child, experts continue to pore over the statistics to determine their impact upon the future economy of the nation all the way from school needs to the cost of law enforcement.

—FS, Grants Pass Courier.

Northwest Congressmen Differ Sharply Over Minimum Wage Law Effect on Area

By A. Robert Smith
Statesman Correspondent

WASHINGTON—Two Northwest congressmen sharply differ on whether the new minimum wage law of \$1 per hour will have any appreciable effect on the economy of the Pacific Northwest.

Rep. Thor Tollefson (R-Wash.) contends the new law "placed in jeopardy not only the jobs of 600,000 forest-product workers on the Pacific Coast, but the profitable operation of one of the industries of paramount importance to the economy and well-being of our area." Tollefson was referring to the lumber industry.

Rep. Sam Coon (R-Ore.) claims the bill will not adversely affect the lumber industry or any other industry in the region, because the prevailing wage rate in the Northwest is already well above the minimum stipulated in the new act. Coon is a member of the House Labor and Education Committee which handled the bill.

Tollefson based his argument on a section of the bill which exempts from its provisions "any forest-product operation employing 12 or fewer persons."

"Most of the lumber camps and mills in the South employ 12 or fewer persons, thus the operators can pay any wages they wish to tens of thousands of workers, giving the products they make an extremely favorable competitive advantage over those manufactured in our area where a decent wage prevails," Tollefson declared.

Coon said he was convinced listening to testimony of lumber operators from South and the

Northwest that this would not be the case. He said most of the small operators in the South were producing such items as wooden food crates and barrels which are not competitive with Northwest lumber products.

"Our people have been shipping more and more lumber products into the South every year," Coon said, indicating that the South cannot offer great competition to the mills of the Northwest. He said that while wages are lower in the South, Northwest operators find they are getting a higher rate of production from their workers who are paid higher wage scales.

Although Tollefson was critical of this feature of the bill and Coon said it would not disturb the economy of the Northwest, Tollefson supported the

increase in the minimum wage from 75 cents to \$1 and Coon opposed it.

"I think we will probably do more harm to small business and those wage earners we are supposed to be trying to help," Coon said, explaining that many employers told the committee they might still operate profitably at 90 cents but were doubtful if they can do it at \$1.

Coon favored the 90 cents level, as advocated by President Eisenhower; and he supported efforts on the floor to amend the bill to that effect. On the vote for the bill itself, Coon at first voted against it, then changed his vote in support of it.

"After doing all I could to change it to 90 cents," Coon said, "I thought I might as well go along with it (and vote for the \$1 amount in the final bill)."

All 11 congressmen from Pacific Northwest were among the 362 who voted for the bill on the final roll call, against 54 who opposed it.

In another congressional action affecting the lumber industry to a degree, Congress turned down a bid by the domestic hardwood industry for a boost in the tariff on imported hardwood from Canada and the Scandinavian countries.

The tariff increase was attached by the Senate as a rider to a bill allowing servicemen to import gifts duty free. The House had passed the gift bill earlier without the hardwood rider, which was then knocked off in conference.

Ex-Rep. Lowell Stockman (R-Ore.) lobbied here for weeks to get the rider approved, after failing last year to get favorable action on a bill of the same nature. Stockman is now in the hardwood business at Pilot Rock, Ore.

Better English

By D. C. WILLIAMS

1. What is wrong with this sentence? "Edward went back on his promise, and I am anxious to speak to him about it."
2. What is the correct pronunciation of "clematis"?
3. Which one of these words is misspelled? Peddler, reveler, pillar, assessor.
4. What does the word "ratify" mean?
5. What is a word beginning with imp that means "an obstruction"?

ANSWERS

1. Say, "Edward failed to keep his promise, and I am eager to speak with him about it." 2. Pronounce klem-a-tis, e as in men, a as in ah unstressed, i as in kiss, accent first syllable. 3. Assessor. 4. To approve and sanction, especially in a formal manner. "The treaty was ratified by all the countries." 5. Impediment.

GRIN AND BEAR IT By Lichty



"He's a remarkable child physically and mentally... 4 months old and never had trouble with his formula, never had diaper rash and never been to a child psychologist..."

IT SEEMS TO ME

(Continued from page 1.)

the next year too" because the division of opinion on how to finance it would continue. What caused the blowout in the Fallon bill was the penalty imposed on trucks. Truck owners, big and little, showered congressmen with letters of protest. All these tacks in the road punctured the tires

Time Flies

FROM STATESMAN FILES

10 Years Ago

July 29, 1945

Receipt of the staff and remnants of the regimental flag of the Japanese 222nd Infantry regiment, 36th division, which surrendered to the 162nd Infantry (Oregon) 41st division on Biak Island, Dutch New Guinea, was announced by Brig. Gen. Raymond F. Olson.

Three bronze stars for Salem men who gave their lives in the armed services were given to their next of kin. The high awards were in honor of First Lt. Arthur L. Levin, Staff Sgt. Norman C. Fuller and Capt. Mason W. Harris.

Traveling nearly as fast as sound, a jet-propelled P-80 "shooting star" roared in from Dayton, Ohio, and landed at a stop at La Guardia field after covering the 555 miles in one hour and two minutes.

25 Years Ago

July 29, 1920

No decision respecting the solution of the financial problems confronting the Oregon Linen mills was arrived at in the two hour session of the board of directors. Ben Wells, secretary and office manager, was appointed to take temporary charge of the plant.

Medford dedicated its \$120,000 airport with an afternoon and evening celebration that was attended by 10,000 people from all parts of southern Oregon. Governor Norblad was the principal speaker.

The Oregon-Washington Water company was ready to sell its plant here to the City of Salem, irrespective of whether bonds authorized at the city election May 16 were found valid or not. E. C. Elliott, president of the company, brought this statement to Mayor T. A. Livesley.

40 Years Ago

July 29, 1915

Felicitations were reaching Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Roberts upon the birth of a seven and half pound baby girl. Mr. Roberts is the popular Court Street grocer.

The British steamship Clinton, of 3858 tons, was shelled and sunk by a German submarine. One of the life boats was engulfed and fifty-four survivors reach Brest.

Three men were killed and eight injured, when the power plant of the Knickerbocker Cement company at Greenport, near Hudson, N.Y., was submerged in quicksand. Three acres besides the building caved in.

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OSC Worker Reemployment Recommended

The State Civil Service Commission Thursday recommended reemployment of George M. Crooks, 57, dismissed worker at Oregon State College, Commission Director Charles Terry reported.

The college is not required to rehire Crooks, however, because the dismissal was not due to race, religion or political affiliations. Crooks was given a hearing in the Civil Service Commission Wednesday.

College professors, in charge of the college farm operations, charged that Crooks had made errors in keeping the animal husbandry records.

The Civil Service Commission, in its decision, indicated it took into consideration Crooks' 17 years service and the testimony of a psychiatrist that he was capable of continuing work.

The commission suggested that Crooks might fit in better in a job with less exacting bookkeeping demands.

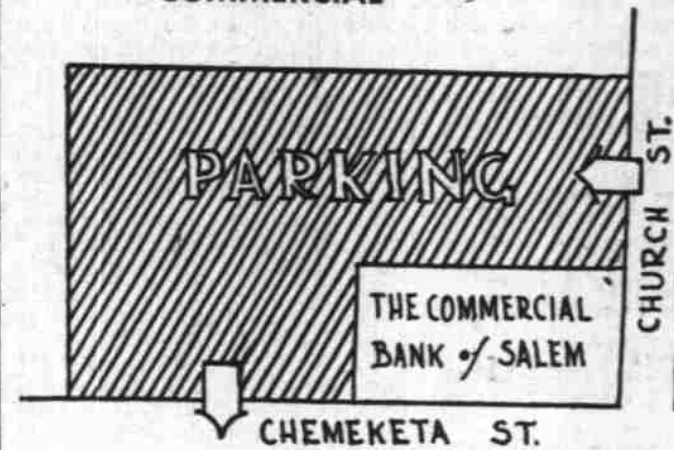
In event the college refused to reemploy Crooks he would be eligible for other state employment.

A representative of the Oregon State Employees Association appeared in behalf of Crooks.

The distance of the planet Mars from the Earth varies from 35 to 63 million miles at the times when its orbit approaches closest to the Earth.

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We have revitalized hundreds of fields with all kinds of crops, in steadily increasing numbers in the past nine years. Through this wide experience we can see very clearly the logic of individual field treatment, as against blanket recommendations. It is very clear to us that great damage has been done to our soil in the past, by guessing at what elements to put on as fertilizers. The proportions and quantities of them, and also the time and methods of application.

If you have a soil problem on your back, we'll be most happy to scratch it off for you, and, as many of you know, we're not bashful about having you scratch ours. Thanks for the many letters and calls and better farming to you with best regards.

"Your Soil Doctor"

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