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Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, Oct. 25—There have been three strange explosions here since our arrival and now a large sized earthquake. All have been featured by front-page banners in the local papers, and the quake by picture layouts with damage estimated at a million dollars. (What is a million dollars these days?)

Well at any rate your correspondent heard none of the front page explosions and never was able to find anyone else in the hotel who had, including the omniscient bell-captain.

The quake was different. Everyone in the hotel and presumably outside awake at 8 p.m. on Sunday experienced that tremor and some were terrified by it—not so much over what had happened as what they feared, with the earthquake and fire of 1906 in mind, might happen. However the danger has passed now and all is serene. In fact your correspondent some years ago spent the night in the lobby of the Barbara Worth hotel in El Centro, Calif., with several hundred other guests—some of them in their pajamas—because of an earthquake shock that was at least five times as long and severe as this one of 49 hours ago. We doubt if the San Francisco papers paid much attention to it, for the most damage was across the Mexican line—but it was not a pleasant experience, far more alarming than the Sunday night affair.

The reaction to earthquakes on the part of the California native sons and the visiting firemen are very different. The visitors are as a whole thrilled by the experience and unless they have been crowned by a falling brick wouldn't have missed it for the world. The San Franciscans are not thrilled, don't like to talk about it, and when comment can't be avoided, play the incident down, as of no consequence, usually ending their remarks with an observation that they greatly prefer these mild quakes to the hurricanes, tornadoes and cyclones that visit the eastern part of the USA once or twice a week! Thus local pride triumphs here as it does in most communities—especially west of the Rockies.

As a matter of fact, while practically all the quake experts agree there will eventually be another "Big Shake" in San Francisco as severe as that of half a century ago, there is almost equal agreement that the extent and destruction of the quake will be far less. A great deal of fun has been made of San Francisco for terming that 1906 quake a "fire," but it is undoubtedly true that the main destruction was caused by the fire, and had the water supply not been destroyed by the shake the disaster would have been a decidedly minor instead of a major one. That tremor lasted only a bit over one minute but was of great intensity. If a similar one should occur today, with the improvement in building and water-system construction, it is practically certain there would be no catastrophe approaching that of 50 years ago. It would be nothing to welcome, however.

Meanwhile we would agree with a certain beer advertising that "It is LUCKY if you live in Oregon."

Football is like war in many respects, none more than the secret of victory is to get there fustiest with the mostest men. That is what the Chicago Bears did against the SF 49'ers here Sunday, coming from behind to win in the final quarter by putting up such a mass of interference on ground plays that the local team—good as it is—just couldn't throw the invaders back. Or at least they didn't—which adds up to the same thing.

Tonight's "News" has a banner lay-out that sounds like a baby (Dear Little Snookums) announcement, to-wit: "Takes first step—first photograph also."

It does not refer to any baby however but to "Ike" Eisenhower, President of the United States, who looks fit as several fiddlers. —R.W.R.

Progress Against Job Bias

The old adage, "you can catch more flies with honey than you can with vinegar," would seem to apply to the administration's attitude on eliminating discrimination in employment. The government's powers of persuasion against job discrimination were to be emphasized at the National Economic Opportunity conference in Washington this week.

The conference had been called by President Eisenhower after a meeting Aug. 27 with Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell. When it became apparent that the President's health would not permit him to meet with the group, those who had been invited said that they wanted to attend anyway. Vice-President Nixon, chairman of the President's Committee on Government Contracts, was to act as host.

BACK in January, 1953, President Truman's Committee on Government Contract Compliance reported that many government agencies were failing to enforce non-discrimination clauses in contracts with private companies. Thereupon, Jess Larson, outgoing General Services Administrator, on Jan. 21, declared that "persuasion or cancellation" of contracts would be used to force companies with government contracts to end racial or religious bias in employment.

President Eisenhower on Aug. 13, 1953, issued Executive Order 10479, creating a 15-member committee to strengthen compliance with the fair-employment-practice provisions of federal contracts. The committee was to make recommendations to contracting agencies and to encourage educational programs. Also it was empowered to receive complaints of violations.

THE committee was greeted at its first meeting on Sept. 14, 1953, by a letter in which the President declared that "on no level of our national existence can inequality be justified." Moreover, "within the government itself, tolerance of inequality would be odious."

The committee on Apr. 20, 1954, revised the fair-employment-practice clause in government contracts so as to define specific work situations to which it applies. These included: "employment, upgrading, demotion, or transfer; recruitment . . . ; layoff or termination; rates of pay, or other forms of compensation; and selection for training (including apprenticeship)." On Oct. 26, 1954, Mitchell announced that thereafter contracts made by the District of Columbia also would bar job discrimination.

The committee on Jan. 13 last was able to announce an anti-bias agreement covering jobs on Washington streetcars and buses. And on Oct. 1, Nixon called the committee's work "one of the most exciting stories of this administration . . . that without fanfare or ballyhoo, working quietly and persuasively, literally thousands of job opportunities have been opened up to Americans who previously were not able to obtain positions in these fields."—E.R.R.

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE HERTER CANDIDACY

Washington—The hard-headed political professionals are taking more and more interest in the embryo Republican candidacy of Governor Christian Herter, of Massachusetts.

The Herter candidacy is in the embryo stage, in the sense that the extremely able Massachusetts governor has not yet indicated his decision to run even to those closest to him.

It is also a strictly regional affair, thus far, with few if any repercussions outside New England.

But it is a real candidacy, in the sense that Governor Herter can almost certainly be expected to run if President Eisenhower neither runs himself nor designates his successor.

And in the future this Herter candidacy can have the most far-reaching national repercussions if only because of its possible effects on the fortunes of other Republican hopefuls, such as Vice-President Richard Nixon in particular.

To dispose first of the reasons for thinking that the Herter candidacy is a real thing under the conditions named, they are of an extremely practical nature. A man who wants to have a try for high office always thinks first of removing any possible disqualifications.

Governor Herter suffers from two potential disqualifications—the doubts about his health, caused by partly crippling arthritis; and the doubts about his eligibility for the Presidency, caused by his having been born in Paris.

Action has been taken already to remove one of these disqualifications. Governor Herter's doctors have advised him that his arthritis is not progressive; that his condition is actually improving somewhat; and that it constitutes no bar to any political effort he may wish to make.

HIS BIRTH in Paris would appear to pose a more serious problem. In fact, however, both Herter's parents were American citizens and he was registered at the U.S. consulate immediately after birth. Thus the lawyers have no doubt at all that Herter is one of the "natural born" Americans who are alone eligible, according to the Constitution, to enter the White House. The problem, really, is not whether Herter is eligible, but how to remove the slight cloud of doubt by having his eligibility legally declared.

Various ways of getting the necessary legal judgment have already been explored in the Herter camp. One of them is to have the Governor enter the New Hampshire primary next March; and then to have the Secretary of State of New Hampshire question his eligibility, so that the matter can be referred to the Federal District Court.

Other devices are also being discussed, by all of them—and here is the significant point—revolve around a test of the Governor's right to run in the Presidential primary in New Hampshire.

Right here, of course, is where the professional polls see the Herter candidacy assuming great national meaning. The New Hampshire primary is the first and therefore the most closely watched of the whole long series of Presidential primaries.

In the present instance, New Hampshire has particular interest for Republicans, in view of the state's close White House connection with former Governor Sherman Adams. If President Eisenhower means to indicate his preferred successor, but wishes to avoid any formal, public statement, Governor Adams can do the job for him in New Hampshire.

As has been stated, Governor Herter's candidacy will not materialize if the President chooses to run again or wishes to designate the Republican nominee, directly or indirectly. Herter was one of the original Eisenhower Republicans, and he is an Eisenhower man through and through. But if the race is open, Herter will enter the New Hampshire primary. A New Hampshire race between Governor Herter and Vice-President Nixon will then be a strong possibility.

IN SUCH a test, Nixon would presumably be supported by the New Hampshire faction of Senator Styles Bridges. Herter would have two assets—his own great and deserved popularity in New England, and the backing of the anti-Bridges faction. In similar tests in the past, the Bridges faction in New Hampshire has been repeatedly trounced. In short, if the test occurs, a Herter victory is by no means impossible.

This single possibility is of course enough to arouse the interest of the political professionals in the Herter candidacy. With Massachusetts, New Hampshire and a considerable number of delegates from the other New England states, Herter

would be an extremely important regional candidate. Although still regional, his candidacy would automatically and importantly affect the standings of all of the other candidates.

The real question for Herter himself, meanwhile is whether he can raise himself from the regional into the national class. As an excellent governor of a big state who is also a 100 per cent Eisenhower man, he meets two thirds of the Republican specifications. But whether he can put himself over nationally remains to be seen.

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There will be a market in California for every additional acre of good land that can be brought under irrigation in Southern Oregon. Let's keep that fact clearly in mind in our plans

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Business News note: In the January to September period of this year, General Motors had an average of 622,000 employees. Its payrolls in that period came to a total of two and one-third billion dollars.

These figures were made public today in Detroit in a statement preceding the corporation's third quarter report to its stockholders.

When you think of General Motors, I suppose you think of its owners as a small group of portly gentlemen, very well dressed, each driving a Cadillac (with perhaps two or three more in the garage at home) and each owning a private yacht.

If so, you're wrong. According to the latest figures available at the moment (which are several months old) General Motors has a total of 459,099 stockholders. That is to say: For every three General Motors employees, there are two General Motors stockholders.

Putting it another way, the Owners of G.M. are almost as numerous as the WORKERS for G.M.

WHAT the demagogues want us to believe is that America's great corporations are owned by a few fat and happy individuals who have the world by the tail with a downhill pull.

Nothing could be farther from the truth. Our great business corporations are owned by HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS of people who are investing their money in these large enterprises. American Telephone and Telegraph has 1,300,000 stockholders. Standard Oil of New Jersey has 297,000. General Electric has 295,060. United States Steel (known as Big Steel) has 225,000.

And so on. IN HIS annual message, President Petrus Peterson tells delegates to the 1955 session of the National Reclamation association, which is meeting this week at Lincoln, Neb., that despite present agricultural surpluses reclamation development is essential to help meet the nation's food and fiber demands of the future.

He pointed out that industries are laying plans now to meet the demands of a population growth of 45,000,000 persons in the next 20 years, but critics of reclamation say the reclamation program should be STOPPED.

He added: "Our critics seem to assume that a project planned in 1955 will add to the food surplus in 1956. They seem oblivious to the FACT that urban development, industrial plants, airports, highways and other enterprises are annually TAKING OUT MORE ACRES OF GOOD AGRICULTURAL LANDS THAN WE CAN HOPE TO OFFSET BY RECLAMATION."

WHAT the president of the National Reclamation association is telling us is that the bulk of the GOOD land in the United States has already been developed. About all that remains open for development is the arid and semi-arid land of the West.

Good land is being covered up faster by industrial and housing developments, highways, airports, etc., than the remaining good land can be brought into production by reclamation.

At the same time, our nation is facing a population increase of 45,000,000 persons in the next 20 years. Which is to say that all the remaining irrigable land in the West will be NEEDED by the time it can be brought into production.

SO DON'T KILL OFF IRRIGATION. If that is done, our nation will regret it.

WHAT he is telling us is peculiarly true of southern Oregon. California is the nation's most rapidly growing state. It is already and will continue to be the West's dominant market.

Southern Oregon lies close to this dominant California market. California is covering up good land faster than any other state.

So—There will be a market in California for every additional acre of good land that can be brought under irrigation in Southern Oregon. Let's keep that fact clearly in mind in our plans

German Reunification May Be Hindered by Referendum in Saar

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Correspondent

The Allied bid for the reunification of Germany is not likely to be helped by the result of the Saar referendum.

Germany's future is the key issue to be discussed at the Big Four foreign ministers conference which opened today in Geneva.

There is no indication, of course, that Russia is going to change its policy. That policy is to keep Germany divided.

Aside from that, France may be somewhat lukewarm in its support of the United States-British argument for reunification.

France hardly can be blamed if it thinks it detects, in the Saar vote and related developments, a sort of "Here we go again" warning against the revival of a powerful, armed Germany.

Saarlanders, their nationalistic spirit whipped up by a former Nazi, rejected the proposal that they accept "European" status by a vote of 67.71 per cent to 32.29 per cent.

The former Nazi is Heinrich Schneider. He has made himself a hero to nationalists throughout Germany.

Von Papan Returns: France must have noted that when Baron Franz Von Papan, master of intrigue, returned to the Saar to vote against the proposed European statute, he was serenaded.

Papan is the slippery diplomat who knifed the pre-war German Weimar Republic to help Adolf Hitler get into power.

There is also the fact that Sepp Dietrich, the former commander of Hitler's elite bodyguard—the "Leibstandarte Adolf Hitler"—was released from a United States government prison last Saturday.

Dietrich was one of Hitler's pioneer strong armed men. He was sentenced to life imprisonment in 1946 for the slaughter of American prisoners in the Battle of the Bulge, among other crimes.

In France, they are still sentencing German war criminals. France endured occupation by German Nationalists in World War II. It can not be expected to draw nice distinctions between Nationalists and Nazis.

Adenauer's Health: Finally, there is the fact that Chancellor Konrad Adenauer is not making too good a recovery from his recent attack of pneumonia. He will be 80 years old next January 5.

With Germany rearming, France—and the Western world generally—would have grave reason to worry if Adenauer died or was incapacitated.

Papan's brief emergence from obscurity was interesting. Hitler sent him to the Saar in 1934 as a hatchet man, to help build up the 1935 plebiscite vote which resulted in the Saar's return to Germany after it had been under League of Nations administration.

It could be that Papan would like to get back into politics, even though he is 77. He has sounded off a couple of times about his views. He would like to see Germany a rearmored country, "neutral" as between East and West. If that happened, he or men like him would be able to betray either side.

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McKay Declares Giveaway Charges 'Pure Politics'

Corvallis, Ore. — (U.P.) — Interior Secretary Douglas McKay

said today that Democratic charges that the Eisenhower administration has been giving away national resources are "pure politics."

McKay made a detailed defense of the administration's conservation policies in a speech prepared for a Republican Club lunch here.

"Perhaps you have heard the claims by some people that our conservation and parks programs have been going to pieces, that we've been giving away things with both hands," he said. "Such charges are pure politics. There is nothing to them."

Accused 'Giveaway' King: The Democratic Digest, published by the Democratic National Administration Committee, accused McKay in this month's issue of being the administration's "giveaway" king.

McKay conceded that the Interior Department "has disposed of, and not given away, seven small wildlife refuges which totaled 6226 acres." He said the refuges had declined so much "we just could no longer justify the cost of administration."

But he said the Migratory Bird Commission, of which he is chairman, has approved the purchase of 30,189 acres in wildlife refuges at a cost of \$645,000. He said the administration has added eight wildlife refuges and acquired 79,946 additional acres for preservation.

Preserves Protected: McKay said President Eisenhower had signed into law last July a new program to protect wildlife preserves. Under the old law, he said, "a mining claim could be used as an excuse for grabbing timber stands, sites for summer homes or hunting camps."

The interior secretary also said the administration now is developing a 10-year plan to equip the national parks to receive 80,000,000 visitors a year by 1966.

Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

How Democrats See the Issues: Washington—What do the Democrats think are the major issues which can be used effectively against the Eisenhower administration and the Republican record in Congress?

The Democratic National Committee has its own answers to this question, but right now it is in the process of taking a survey of 5,000 party workers across the country from Governors and National Committeesmen to county and district leaders to find out what they think are the most exploitable political issues.

The purposes of the poll are these: It is designed, as National Chairman Paul M. Butler said in his letter accompanying the confidential questionnaire, "to play a vital role in shaping our strategy in the months ahead."

It is designed to provide the substance and the feeling of participation in policy-making throughout the party and to begin to limber up the machinery for the Presidential campaign.

It is designed to be a guide to the Democratic leadership in the upcoming session of Congress and to provide useful material for all of the Democratic Presidential aspirants.

THE survey was started before Mr. Eisenhower was stricken, but the officials of the Democratic National Committee are convinced that the results will be even more valuable now that it is probable that the President will not run.

Here are the twenty "leading issues for 1956" for which the Democratic National Committee asked fellow Democrats to select the ten "most significant" from the standpoint of public opinion in their community—or to add others if they wished:

- 1. Tax favoritism for rich.
2. Falling farm income.
3. Lack of Presidential leadership.
4. Small business failures.
5. G.O.P. anti-labor policy.
6. Hot-and-cold foreign policy.
7. Misconduct in government (Talbot, Dixon-Yates, etc.)
8. Cutting armed forces.
9. School crisis.
10. Ike's failure to lead own party.
11. Public power giveaways.
12. Growth of monopolies.
13. Favoritism for big business.
14. Phony government security program.
15. Slowdown in air power.
16. Undermining civil service.
17. Ike's vacationing.
18. Human rights.
19. Bankers' highway program.
20. Rising cost of living.

Obviously the phrasing of these issues is weighted with partisan words. The first question could have been objectively asked: "Did the Administration's tax reductions benefit the rich primarily or did they benefit the whole economy?" Or, to take another example, it could have been more fairly worded to have asked: "Has the Eisenhower administration strengthened or weakened the Civil Service?" But most politicians in both par-

Recordings Used To Promote Area

Tape recordings developed in Medford by the tourist and convention committee of the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, with the cooperation of radio station KMED, are being used to publicize Rogue valley vacations in all parts of the United States.

The 15 minute record, featuring the voices of Angus Bowmer, Jennings Pierce, and Russ Jamison, tells of points of interest including Jacksonville, Crater Lake National park, the House of Mystery, and the Shakespearean festival at Ashland.

The recording has been played by stations in Tucson, Ariz.; Duluth, Minn.; Seattle, Wash.; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Bernardino, Calif.; Santa Barbara, Calif.; Cedar City, Utah; Reno, Nev.; Boise, Idaho; Sioux City, Ia., and North Bend, Eugene and Portland, Ore.

Oregon Journal Changes Type Face: Portland — (U.P.) — The Oregon Journal today announced it will change its body type magazine Monday to give readers a new type face in its news pages.

The newspaper said the new type, larger than its present faces and would make the Journal one of the world's easiest newspapers to read.

The new type is called nine-point Intertype Imperial on a nine-point base.

The newspaper said change-over would cost thousands of dollars.

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