

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

"Everybody in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune"

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.

27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

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An Independent Newspaper

Entered as second class matter at Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1879

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

By Mail—In Advance: Per Copy 10c.

Daily and Sunday—One year \$12.00

Daily and Sunday—Six months 6.50

Daily and Sunday—Three mos. 3.50

Sunday Only—One year \$3.50

By Carrier — In Advance — Medford, Ashland, Central Point, Eagle Point, Jacksonville, Gold Hill, Phoenix, Shady Cove, Rogue River, Talent, and on motor routes

Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00

Daily and Sunday—Six months 8.25

Carrier and Dealers—3c per copy.

All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford

Official Paper of Jackson County

United Press—Full Leased Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative: WEST-HOLIDAY COMPANY INC.

Offices in New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, St. Louis, Atlanta, Vancouver, B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

APPLIANT MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

1956

Flight o' Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1946

(It was Tuesday)

J. R. Cochran of Astoria purchases M M Department store here, according to Charles S. Adair, former owner.

From Arthur Perry's 'Ye Smudge Pot' column: The first June peas have shown up in the grocery stores. Still people make fun of Sunday papers that go on sale Wednesday.

20 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1936

(It was Thursday)

County spends total of \$5,757 on relief during February, according to monthly report.

Almost 100 persons die in floods which sweep eastern state, no relief in sight.

30 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1926

(It was Friday)

Teachers' local institute scheduled at Eagle Point tomorrow.

General smudging in valley for second consecutive morning.

40 YEARS AGO

March 19, 1916

(It was Sunday)

Department of agriculture officials urge unity in fruit industry in northwest.

Orchards of valley two weeks advanced beyond the blooming period of last year.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get a of the 77

Apr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

1. President Eisenhower when in Washington usually holds a press conference twice or once a week, or twice or once a month?

2. Lt. Gen. John B. Glubb was until recently a leader in the British, Israeli, Egyptian, U. S., Jordanian or Indian army?

3. Almost every beginning teacher now in city public schools has a college degree; right or wrong?

4. Bobby Jones is the only American to win the British open golf championship; right or wrong?

5. The Government's motor vehicles begin to need major repairs on the average at about (a) 25,000, (b) 50,000, (c) 75,000 or (d) 100,000 miles?

6. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt is or isn't a member of the U. S. delegation to U.N.?

7. An odometer measures smells, wind velocity, rainfall, atmospheric pressure or mileage?

The Answers: 1. Usually once a week; 2. Jordanian; 3. Right; 4. Wrong; 5. about 50,000; 6. Isn't now; 7. Mileage.

Italian City Cuts Power for Lack of Snow

Trento, Italy —(U.P.)— Nearly everyone in Italy got more than his share of snow this winter. Only the city of Trento complained it got too little.

Authorities in this Alpine city ordered street lighting cut in half and switched off floodlights around city monuments when water ran low in the artificial lakes of hydro-electric plants. They blamed the lack of water on an exceptionally light snowfall during a winter that was the worst in memory for the rest of Italy.

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Population Threat

A headline in the Mail Tribune the other evening said "Overpopulation is World's Big Problem."

It is, too. The story quoted Sir Charles Darwin, grandson of the famed biologist, and himself a scientist of note, to the effect that population of the world is increasing by 90,000 souls daily, and that there "won't even be standing room" in the world in another 20 centuries.

THE threat of overpopulation has long been a pre-occupation with us, a threat which long seemed to be getting too little attention. But there are signs that it is getting attention from many people — scientists, governmental officials in several countries, church leaders.

What the solutions will be, if there is any other than mass starvation, is not so clear.

T. R. Malthus, the English clergyman who first started worrying about the problem early in the last century, saw no solutions except starvation, war and plagues.

His gloomy philosophy was largely discredited as new agricultural areas and methods vastly increased the supplies of food. But the problem, while delayed in some areas, was not solved. It is still with us, more in some areas than others, but important and challenging in its implications everywhere.

JULIAN Huxley, another noted scientist who recently completed a trip around the world, brings the situation into focus in an article in the current issue of Scientific American. He gives, in some detail, facts and figures on population in the critical parts of the world.

And at the end he says:

Everything points to one conclusion. While every effort must be made to increase food production, to facilitate distribution, to conserve all conservable resources and to share the "have" nations into a fairer sharing of the good things of the world with the "have-nots," this alone cannot prevent disaster. Birth control also is necessary on a world scale and as soon as possible.

He adds:

Though I may seem to have painted the picture in gloomy colors, I would like to end on a key of hope. Just as the portentous threat of atomic warfare has brought humanity to its senses and seems likely to lead to the abandonment of all-out war as an instrument of national policy, so I would predict that the threat of overpopulation will prompt a reconsideration of values and lead eventually to a new value system for human living. But time presses. This year will add more than 34 million people to humanity's total, and certainly for two or three decades to come each successive year will add more. If nothing is done soon, world overpopulation will be a fact well before the end of the century, bringing with it an explosive cargo of misery and self-struggle, frustration and increasingly desperate problems.

THE realities of overpopulation are not the gloomy imaginings of dreaming pessimists. They are facts. These facts have a dreadful import for every family, every individual in the world, including those in relatively happy, prosperous and well-fed Jackson county.

Starvation on the other side of the world is not so far away. Giant surpluses of food do not last forever. We would hate to think that our children and our children's children will face misery and death because we of this generation would not look facts, however unpleasant, in the face.—E.A.

"Great Decisions"

Jackson county residents will have an unequalled opportunity during the next two months to get into the debate on foreign policy—and on a highly personal basis.

The opportunity is being furnished through a "Great Decisions" program, which has been highly successful in other areas. It starts here next Sunday. The program is informal and loosely-organized and maximum voluntary participation is encouraged by the temporary committee which is sponsoring the program here in cooperation with the Foreign Policy association.

THERE will be eight topics of discussion, one each week. Background material on each of the topics, prepared by experts in their own fields, will be made available to anyone interested, through this newspaper, over the radio stations, the television station, and in the form of fact sheets.

It is hoped that a number of discussion groups will be formed to follow the topics as they are presented.

At the end of each week, the groups will be encouraged to use ballots, which are being provided, to let our representatives in congress, and the state department, know of the conclusions which the discussion groups reach.

THAT'S all there is to it.

The value of the program has been acknowledged by leaders in government (including the President and the Secretary of State), in labor, business and other fields. It is to be hoped many people will take advantage of the chance being offered.—E.A.

Oregon Reserve Wing To Be Based at Chico

Portland—(U.P.)—Chico, Calif., will be the home base for some 700 officers and men of Oregon's 403rd troop carrier reserve wing taking part in two-week active duty training this summer. Col. R. W. Sheets, wing commander, announced yesterday.

The move to Chico will be a test of the Oregon unit's ability to transport itself to a distant field, Col. Sheets said.

The Chico facilities are owned by the city but have been leased for reserve training programs during the summer months.

The wing's 16 C-46s will transport tactical crews while C-124 Globemasters of the 18th

air force will transport the support units.

The Oregon group is scheduled to hold its active training Aug. 12 through 26.

CANADIAN STATION OPENS

Went, Germany —(U.P.)— The first Canadian radio station in Europe will open Wednesday for the 6,000 Canadian NATO soldiers and their 4,000 dependents stationed in Germany. The 250-kilowatt station will broadcast Canadian news, ice hockey games and women's programs in both English and French.

Dead line Sunday Classified is at noon Saturday; 10 a.m. Monday for Monday; other days 5:30 previous day.

Lobby Investigation May Show Activities of Ex-Congressmen

Washington — (CQ)—Senators investigating pressures on Congress may find themselves checking into the activities of former Congressional colleagues.

Sixty-six ex-Senators and Representatives are among the 4,216 individuals and organizations registered as lobbyists since the 1946 enactment of the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act, a Congressional Quarterly study shows.

Not all 66 are active now—the lobby law makes no provision for the withdrawing of a registration once it's filed—but many are earning a living as influencers of the type of legislation they once helped enact. Full-Time Heads

Two former Congressmen are full-time heads of major lobby groups. Ex-Rep. Jerry Voorhis (D-Calif., 1937-47) has been executive director of the Co-operative League of the U.S.A. since he lost his seat to Vice-President Richard M. Nixon. Ex-Rep. Clyde T. Ellis (D-Ark., 1939-43) is general manager of the National Rural Electric Co-operative Association, which he joined as soon as he left Congress.

Most of the retired lawmakers are free-lance lobbyists, combining their activity with a law practice or other occupations. One of the busiest in this group is ex-Rep. Wesley E. Disney (D-Okla., 1931-45), who has registered for 48 groups since 1947. Most of his clients are mining and oil interests.

Others with more than 10 registrations are: ex-Rep. James M. Barnes (D-Ill., 1939-43); ex-Sen. James P. Kem (R-Mo., 1947-53); ex-Sen. Scott W. Lucas (D-Ill., 1939-51); ex-Rep. J. Hardin Peterson (D-Fla., 1933-51); and ex-Rep. Albert L. Reeves Jr. (R-Mo., 1947-49).

Most End Public Life

For most former Congressmen, the start of their lobbying is the end of their public life, but a few have made the tricky transition from legislator to lobbyist and back into public office.

Federal Judge John A. Dan-

aher of Connecticut (R) and Gov. Ernest W. McFarland of Arizona (D) registered as lobbyists after their Senate terms ended and before their new jobs began.

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo., 1934-53, 1955) lobbied for the Upper Missouri Development Association and North American Airlines during the two-year gap in his legislative career.

Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N.C.), who was in the House during 1946-47, registered as an agent of the Southern Railway Co. before entering the Senate in 1954. Ervin says he made but a single appearance for the railway and received no compensation for his work. He was also employed as the company's trial lawyer. O'Mahoney reported receiving \$1,000 for two months' work for the Upper Missouri group and had a \$5,000 retainer plus pay "on a merit basis" from North American Airlines.

Pay Records Sketchy

The official records are too sketchy to give any indication of how much the average ex-Congressman can make as a lobbyist. But ex-Rep. Howard M. Baldridge (R-Neb., 1931-33) signed on with the U.S. Cane Sugar Refiners Association at \$2,200 a month and ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D-Wis., 1945-47, 1949-51) reported a \$10,000 annual salary from the AFL-CIO.

Do lobbyists hire men who have aided their cause as Congressmen? In some cases, yes. Thomas H. Burke, who now works for the United Auto Workers, had a strong pro-labor record as a one-term Democratic Representative from Ohio. But the American Finance Conference hired ex-Senator Lucas in 1951 and he testified against consumer credit controls, even though he had voted for them the previous year.

In most cases, ex-legislators are attracted to pressure groups, not because of their specific opinions, but because of their close acquaintance and presumed influence with their former col-

leagues. And the ex-Congressmen have one marketable advantage over their competitors in the lobby ranks: the privilege of going into the cloakrooms and onto the floor of the House and Senate to buttonhole legislators.

Rankles Some

Use of this right rankles some Congressmen and many non-privileged lobbyists. Some legislators complain abusively of feeling trapped and abused when a favor-seeking former colleague corners them in the cloakroom before a vote. George J. Burger, vice-president of the National Federation of Independent Business, urged publicly last December that "no special consideration should be extended to a former Member of Congress" who has registered as a lobbyist.

But with or without this advantage, it seems clear that in years to come many more Congressmen will follow the 66 who already have found that defeat at the polls or retirement from public office does not necessarily close a Capitol Hill career.

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Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

KINDNESS OF MR. FINLEY Washington — The National Gallery of Art is only incidentally located on Constitution Avenue; it is not local but national, as its name implies. The true address of this vast pink marble treasure house is really not Washington, D.C., but simply the United States of America.

These fairly obvious facts are worth pointing out at the moment because David Finley is now retiring from the National Gallery Directorship. The almighty made the Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon. The Capitol, the White House and our other man-made landscape features are owed to scores of hands and minds. But David Finley, the real creator of the National Gallery, has added a new and major feature to the American landscape almost single-handed.

There is a good deal of confusion on this point, no doubt. The National Gallery is often called the Mellon Gallery; and it is certainly true that Andrew W. Mellon generously spent something like fifty million dollars buying pictures for and endowing and building the great gallery. But where Mellon gave money, Finley gave himself, which was rather more important in the long run.

ON FIRST acquaintance, to be sure, you would not suppose that David Finley is the sort of man who could matter quite a lot more, all by himself, than fifty million dollars. He is a short, slender fellow of decidedly avian appearance, with the almost exhaustingly good manners of an old-fashioned South Carolinian. He never speaks an unkind word or does an unkind thing. He is an enthusiastic gardener, but you feel he is even polite to the weeds as he uproots them. He goes to church, sits on the vestry, and is loyal to old friends. Altogether, you would say, a complete epitome of all the milder virtues.

But David Finley's beautiful manners and mild appearance mask a steely determination and a happy ruthlessness that would not be entirely out of place in the Kremlin. He has never wanted much, rather luckily, for himself. But when Finley wants something for the National Gallery, iron men are twisted into knots; strong men blanch and stand aside; and obstinate men do not know what has hit them.

THERE was the occasion, for example, when the Pennsylvanians were being small-minded about keeping Joseph A. Widener's incomparable pictures at

home in Philadelphia. The Pennsylvania legislature passed a special estate-tax bill designed to prevent Widener from giving his pictures to Finley. Finley got President Roosevelt to ask Congress for another special bill to allow the U.S. Treasury to pay the tax. The entire Pennsylvania Congressional delegation was alerted to defeat Finley's bill. There were 30 of them. There was only one Finley. But Finley managed to whisk through his bill by unanimous consent when all 30 Pennsylvanians were absent-mindedly looking the other way.

Or there was the other occasion when David Finley arranged to kidnap a Michelangelo out of Italy. That story cannot quite be told, even today. But it can be said that the Finley kidnaping, or rather picture-napping, scheme would surely have worked, if a key American participant had not been too fearful of being stoned in the street by enraged Italian art-lovers. To this day, Finley shakes his head over such poltroonery and wand of patriotism.

But while the Finley drama has had its iron scenes, the sympathetic scenes have been far more common. Finley has an unusual gift of sympathy (except for anyone who wants something the National Gallery ought to have); and it was this special gift of his, one suspects, that made Andrew Mellon, aging, a little chilly and isolated by his fantastic wealth, choose out David Finley for his man Friday among all the young officials of the Treasury who might have filled the post.

MELLON is who was first conceived the notion of giving an art gallery to the nation. But it was Finley, very certainly, who decided that the gallery must be fit to stand comparison with the Louvre and the Prado, the National Gallery of London, the Hermitage in Moscow and Pitti in Florence. And it was Finley who made the great scheme for a national treasure house into the dominating interest of Mellon's later years.

How the Soviets sold the Gallery the masterpieces of art they inherited from Catherine the Great; how the magnificent Kress collection, the splendid pictures of Chester Dale, and many more came to the Gallery—all this should of course be told.

But the truth is that except for J. P. Morgan's lovely Ghirlandajo portrait that went to Switzerland, almost nothing that the gallery should have had and could have had failed to find its way there somehow.

"Mr. Morgan," says Finley, still visibly distressed after 20 years, "was in much too much of a hurry to sell to Baron Thyssen." But this one defeat can surely be forgiven in David Finley's long record of splendid triumph on our behalf.

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Big Powers Again Set To Try Frustrating Disarmament Effort

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The big powers are off again on their long frustrating attempt to work out a disarmament agreement.

Delegates of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France and Soviet Russia met in London to try to get going on a program.

This in itself is a minor conference. The delegates met as a subcommittee of the United Nations Commission.

Any agreements they might make would have to be worked out in detail by the governments concerned.

There is no indication that Russia is ready to agree to a system of inspection which would be essential to guard against cheating.

But hope persists that some time, in some way, the path be opened to an agreement that would lessen the increasingly terrible threat of a great war.

New Plan Seen

The path might possibly be opened at last at the London conference.

This time Britain and France are to present a new disarmament plan. Prime Minister Anthony Eden and Premier Guy Mollet agreed on it during their recent talk in London. Their plan may or may not turn out to offer new possibilities of agreement.

But the conference also will take up seriously the question of control of atomic weapons.

The basis for this phase of the conference has been laid down in the last few months, by the exchange of correspondence between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin.

The correspondence stems from the President's proposal at the Geneva "summit" conference last July for "open skies" air inspection of military facilities and an exchange of blueprints of military strength.

In his latest letter to Bulganin, sent last month, the President said:

"In my judgment our efforts must be directed especially to bringing under control the nuclear threat. . . . The United States would be prepared to work out, with other nations, suitable and safeguarded arrangements so that future production of fissionable materials anywhere in the world would no longer be used to increase the stockpiles of explosive weapons."

Czar Called Conference

The attempt to work out a disarmament agreement has been going on now for 57 years. Strangely enough it was Russia, now the greatest threat to world peace, that started it.

To ring in the 20th century, Czar Nicholas II called for a three-point agreement. It was designed to freeze fighting forces for a fixed period, freeze military budgets, and start discussion of arms reduction. Incidentally, this formula is still part of disarmament talks.

The Czar's conference met at the Hague, Holland, on May 18, 1899. Twenty-six nations attended. It Germany balked at attempts to define excessive armaments. The conference collapsed on July 29, 1899.

Also, at the instance of the Czar, a second Hague conference was held in 1907. It, too, ended in failure to bring disarmament.

Some agreements were reached—including one, at the 1899 conference to "prohibit the launching of projectiles and explosives from balloons or by other similar new methods." That agreement just seems to have given people ideas.

But again, there seems to be the feeling that the big powers must agree sometime, or else. . . .

Come As You Are

GEO. N. TAYLOR

God stands with wide open arms to make you his own forever. But you must first lay hold of the blood of Christ as blotting out your every last sin. First turn and receive Christ into your heart as your only Lord and Saviour. At that, God remembers your sins against you no more forever. After that, when you sin, tell God and get back into step, for Christ died for that sin also.

Receive Christ into your heart and you become His new creation. The liar becomes truthful; the drunkard quits drink; the murderer halts. The goodly-goods get saved. Don't wait and die lost. Come now. And to grow, read the Bible.

Sponsored by a dairyman.—adv.

Romania, Hungary May Open Trade With Ceylon

Colombo, Ceylon—(U.P.)—Two Communist satellite countries are expected to open trade negotiations with Ceylon soon, official sources said today.

The sources said a Romanian trade delegation has arrived here to explore trade possibilities and a Hungarian trade team is expected later in the week. Two Czechoslovakian members of a team which signed a trade agreement with Ceylon have returned to sign a payments agreement.

Rogue River Dragged For Body of Riverman

Gold Beach, Ore. — (U.P.) — Curry county sheriff's deputies continued dragging the Rogue river today for the body of Mose Fry, well-known Gold Beach riverman, who fell out of a boat into the water late Friday.

Officers said Fry and two other persons, neither of whom was identified immediately, were taking some diesel oil to a camp up the river when the accident occurred about 20 miles upstream from here.

Sheriff Glen Sabin said an investigation was being made into the apparent drowning.

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