

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION

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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 April 29, 1946 (It was Monday) Presentation of awards to volunteer workers will be main feature of closing program of Riverside USO.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A shortage of hay baling wire prevails in the valley. Hereafter, huge government loans to foreign lands should be shipped lose.

20 YEARS AGO April 29, 1936 (It was Wednesday) The Unique Cleaners and the City Cleaning and Dyeing will be consolidated soon, it was learned today.

Dr. Robert E. Lee today received an appointment from Governor Charles H. Martin to the state board of examiners in optometry.

30 YEARS AGO April 29, 1926 (It was Thursday) Organization of the Southern Oregon Sales, Inc., was effected at a meeting of the stockholders last night.

The rim of Crater Lake is not slipping into the lake, according to Richard W. Price, who operates the inn at the lake.

40 YEARS AGO April 29, 1916 (It was Saturday) "Pep," the new Medford drink, combination of apple and loganberry juice, was placed on the market today by the Rogue River Canning company.

The Women's Congregational union's special car passed through Medford this morning.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copt. 1955. Editorial Research Report

- 1. General level of retail prices as a whole has been going up recently, or going down, or staying about the same?
2. The United States is or isn't a member of the International Labor Organization, a U.N. agency?
3. Average age at which present old-age annuitants retired in order to get annuities was (a) 65 (the minimum), (b) 67, (c) 68 1/2, (d) 70, or (e) 71 1/2?
4. The state of Israel does or doesn't maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union?
5. An attempt was made in Miami, Fla., to assassinate a President-elect, T. Roosevelt, Harding, Hoover, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman or Eisenhower?
6. The Prohibition party candidate for president in 1952 polled over 100,000 votes; right or wrong?
7. A toxophilite is interested in poisons, archery, snakes, stamps, coins or allergies?
The answers: 1. Staying about the same. 2. Is. 3. 68 1/2 was the average. 4. Does. 5. F. D. Roosevelt. 6. Wrong. 7. Archery.

Subscribers

To report improper or non-delivery of the Mail Tribune phone 2-6141 before 6:45 p.m. daily and 10:30 a.m. Sunday.

Another "Ify" Question

To the Editor: It would be interesting to know which way Senator Morse and "R.W.R." would have voted on the tidelands oil "give-away" if Oregon had as much off-shore oil as some of the Gulf states.

John O. Rector, 214 W. Jackson.

It would be, wouldn't it? It is always so "interesting" to speculate on what would have happened, if what did happen, had not happened.

Where would General Eisenhower be, for example, had he decided to join the Democratic party instead of the Republican?

Perhaps right where he is only under a different banner. Then again perhaps not. He was, not so long ago, a confirmed non-voter, and undecided as to which party he preferred.

ONE CAN NEVER tell for sure of course.

What would have happened to the General for example, if Hitler had won the "battle of the bulge" instead of losing it?

Right where he is today perhaps. But again, one can't be certain. A decisive victory by the Germans at that particular time might have changed the entire course of events abroad and yielded an entirely different crop of war heroes. Then again it might not. It is all necessarily conjecture.

We agree with our correspondent, however, it would be "interesting" to know what, by the nature of things, can't be KNOWN.

IN THIS direction, we have often wondered what would have happened if that cash offering to Vice President Nixon (then Senator) had never been paid by that choice group of California patriots and oil promoters, and accepted.

Mr. Nixon maintained, if we recall correctly, that the only difference would have been a reduction in his correspondence, his close contact with his constituents. For it was all spent for postage stamps, envelopes, with perhaps a few erasers and a shoe shine thrown in.

Well, perhaps so. But there might have been other differences. Who can tell for sure? The entire incident and its consequences—or lack of them—has always been a mystery to this department.

What would have happened, for example, if Mr. Nixon had failed to deliver that "tear-jerker" over the air about his beautiful family life and the appealing qualities of his pet poodle "Checkers"?

If Mr. Nixon had made no such dramatic and clever radio appeal, but frankly admitted his indiscretion, and faced the music with only the family pup out of it, would General Eisenhower have given him the "French salute," called him "my dear boy" and agreed with Chairman Leonard Hall that Dick Nixon is "the greatest vice president ever to take the oath of office in American history"? (This is a bit tough on Vice Presidents John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Teddy Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge and Harry Truman, but we doubt if the chairman of the GOP national committee is well up on his U.S. history, or if he has a very high regard for any of the vice presidents—particularly the last named.)

It would be interesting to know. But as remarked, one can't KNOW. One can only guess.

IT IS EASY to guess what our correspondent's belief is, namely: were Oregon an oil state beyond the three-mile limit, like Texas, Florida or Louisiana, our Senior Senator would have led the fight FOR this "give-away" instead of against it.

Would he? There is nothing in his public record or his character to indicate it. We believe anyone who read Senator Morse's hard-hitting speech against the Tidelands Oil measure, would agree, regardless of party sympathies, of the soundness of his logic and the depth of his sincerity.

He believed with the U. S. Supreme Court, that this off-shore oil did not belong exclusively to the three or four states whose shores were adjoining, but like the waters of the oceans beyond the three-mile limit, to the nation as a whole. Instead of California, Texas, Louisiana and eventually a few large oil operators getting all the millions—or billions—involved, he favored distributing this natural wealth to all states including Oregon, partly as a federal aid to better schools and better education.

WE ARE QUITE SURE, had an oil gusher erupted off the Oregon coast following his remarks, the Senator would not have changed his opinions.

As Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt remarked the other night in her talk to the people of Medford, in Wayne Morse, Oregon has a Senator "without fear."

That is true. Senator Morse believes what he says and he says what he believes, and as he has never allowed self-interest to be a guiding principle, so he has never allowed the popularity or unpopularity of his beliefs, deter him from expressing them, when he believed them to be right.

IN FACT—again this is entirely speculation—we have a pious idea that the stand of the two parties on this Tidelands Oil issue had more to do with Morse's support of Adlai Stevenson four years ago and his opposition to General Eisenhower and the GOP, than any other one consideration. Mebbe not, but that's our guess.

It was Adlai Stevenson who not only opposed this billion dollar "give-away," but fought it from the platform in Texas when he was told that if he took such a stand he would lose the state. But the Democratic candidate believed the issue an extremely important and basic one, bringing into sharp relief the line of cleavage between the two major parties—support of the general welfare clause of the Constitution or violation of it in favor of profits to private inter-

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop



THE HOUSE ARAMCO BUILT Jeddah, Saudi Arabia — The cloister of King Saud's new palace at Jeddah, where his guests assemble for state dinners, is about 100 yards long by 80 wide — a gigantic rendering of an Alhambra courtyard by the latest French-trained Cairo architect with a swimming pool complete with copper exit ladder where, in the Alhambra, you would find a small, lightly splashing fountain. Yet the swimming pool beautifully reflects the star studded brilliance of the night sky above.

The Arab dignitaries—no lean men of the desert these — are plump, prosperous and dignified in their flowing robes and corded head-dresses. Wisely, they sit quietly, gossiping with their next door neighbors, in long rows of chairs. But in their nervous way, the foreigners, the diplomats, mill about exchanging greetings in a rapid fire of "excellences."

Instead of cocktails, glasses of orange pop are offered with paper napkins, which blow about in the night wind off the desert and send the white robed servants on an anxious chase. Suddenly, through the long windows that open on the vast Arabo-Louis XIV reception room, some glimpse the procession of the Negro guards. The King inherited them from his father, the great Ibn Saud. So the guards are rather fat and elderly and unimposing now, despite the gilded scimitars they wear beneath their black and gold embroidered jackets.

THE guests spring to attention and watch the rest of the procession through the windows — a troop of the Saudi Arabian Army MPs in helmets brightly painted in the American style to strike a modern note; then a large troop of soldiers from the Yemen, scrawny little men, turbaned, tunicked, exotically scarved and heavily be-scimitarred but wearing cheap Czechoslovakian shoes; and then a troop of Saudi princes led by the tall, impressive heir to the throne, Feisal, Prince of the Hejaz.

Finally comes the King himself, tall like his brother Feisal and with a superb natural dignity. The short, stout little Imam Ahmed of Yemen, the evening's guest of honor, trotting alongside with his hand in King Saud's reassuring hand. The poor Imam needs reassurance, for he is old and ill and this is his first trip beyond the borders of the least known country in the modern world. Besides the politics of Yemen have been sadly troubled and intermittently sanguinary since the death of the Imam Yaya. It is even rumored that the Imam Ahmed has had to bring his crown prince along to insure against trouble in his absence; and the young crown prince is certainly frowning rather somberly, as though at a missed opportunity.

But these are dark thoughts, inappropriate to the occasion. The guests file, bowing, past the benevolently smiling King and the little Imam who waggles his big, richly turbaned head like a teetotum in a sort of passion of politeness. Then comes the second march, into the enormous state dining room where the tables could accommodate the 400 guests at least twice over.

Once again soda pop replaces wine, so the conversation is perhaps even more pallid than is usual on such occasions. One of the foreigners whispers that "this is the house Aramco built," and it is indisputable oil money paid for the new palace. Another says, a little peevishly, that he has learned to be "for American for everything, even coke, but why oh why does the King have to have an American chef?" and again it is true that King Saud's foreign cook, who has come out to survey the feast, looks suspiciously like a mess sergeant of the old U.S. Army.

COURSE succeeds course. A military band plays Arabic music, high and haunting, in a curtained alcove. A court bard descended straight from the poetic line that sang before Agamemnon at Mycenae and in Harald Fairhair's Hall in Norway, recites a long poem in praise of the King and Imam into a deafening loudspeaker system. And then the dinner is over; the servants perfume the guests with the smoke of burning sandalwood; and the King strides off to his private room, eagerly followed by half a dozen of his youngest sons, bright eyed irrepressible children in white garments and gold skull caps, who chatter delightedly among themselves.

In King Saud's anti-room, there is the inner circle of the court—the master of ceremonies who controls access to his Majesty; the tall, coal dark, brilliant intelligent Finance Minister, grandson of a slave, briskly giving orders into a telephone; and one of the King's three refugee advisors, Jamal Bey Hussein, nephew of the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, who distills venom against Palestine's invaders and all the West in a beautifully educated English voice.

There is no smoking in the King's palace—there has been no smoking for more than three hours—so the foreign visitor is a little nervous for want of a cigarette when the call comes to the audience. But King Saud is graciously welcoming, and so the audience begins.

As is customary on these occasions, nothing very startling is said, the King shows a generous forbearance towards the British over the Buraimi dispute, which arouses violent feelings here. One remembers that this meeting with the Imam and Egypt's Col. Nasser is likely to mean bad future trouble for the British in their Aden protectorate. Yet the King's words of friendship for America are obviously sincere.

The conversation does not make one quite forget the scene itself — the King somehow a grand figure, sitting impassive at his desk and gently smiling when he is not speaking, and then, between the King and his visitor, the young interpreter, last seen in Washington in a fairly sensational convertible, but now a figure out of the Arabian Nights as he kneels on the floor by his master's chair, translating his master's words with downcast eyes.

THEN, as the talk continues, one gets a sense of the King's character and of his predicament, a sense of a good man, born into old ways, attached to all that is customary and familiar, yet required by fate to carry his country through the baffling transition from the past into the present. But the little prince are already hampering at the door, for their father. No more can be ventured except a compliment on the discovery of plentiful fresh water at the King's second capital of Riyadh, which causes the King's whole face to light up as he remarks that this was better news than the new oil field Aramco told him about the other day.

And so the audience ends, with the interpreter kneeling again to kiss the King's hand, and the little prince pouring into the room in a desperate hurry to be first at the King's knee. Somehow, although social notes do not generally appear in this space, the contrasts of the evening seemed to tell a great deal about this remarkably interesting and increasingly critical country.

Remember the far-famed "bermuda shorts" picture—the one which was printed in many parts of this country and elsewhere after it appeared in the Mail Tribune? Well, two more reports have come in. It was also printed in an English-language newspaper in Rome, Italy, and in a paper in Auckland, New Zealand.

Mrs. J. E. Russell, 204 North Holly st., is acquainted with Dr. D. Kirkland West, minister of the First Presbyterian church, and has heard him preach on a number of occasions.

In Portland last week she was visiting her daughter, Viola Mae, a freshman at Lewis and Clark college, and on Thursday attended chapel with her.

The speaker? Dr. West, of course, to Mrs. Russell's surprise and pleasure.

A new post office is under construction in Jacksonville, and is being watched carefully by post office patrons. For a week, now, the postmaster has been getting complaints that the foundation of the new office is smaller than the present post office. He became worried, and began having visions of working in quarters smaller than those in use at present, and finally took a tape measure to the new site.

He proved to himself, as well as for purposes of argument, that the new building will too be bigger than the old one.

Tall bearded iris growers are not all tall people with beards, it was explained in the news room last week.

Some of them, anyway, are people that grow tall bearded irises.

A representative of the Southern Pacific company, in town last week for the PUC hearing on the SP's non-defunct passenger service, seemed to sense that the general attitude was not wholly one of sympathy. He claimed to be wearing a coat of mail, under his business suit, and explained he wasn't sure whether or not the county had yet doubled the bounty on SP men.

Speaking of the lack of passenger service, one additional reason for the trains was given at the hearing Thursday by a grandmotherly-looking lady, who said youngsters should not be deprived of the opportunity of seeing what a real train looks like—and riding on one.

Her complaint is a perfectly valid and good one, and we agree with her. But coming as it did during the midst of rising tension and argument as the hearing progressed, it furnished a welcome break in the parade of dead-serious witness.

Birthday parties are nice things. We know of one last week to which 11 children were invited, but more kept showing up and by the time it was over, there were 20 youngsters there.

A member of the Zonta club last week was observed sneaking into a nearby coffee shop, just after finishing a \$1.25 Zonta club luncheon. She ordered a piece of her favorite custard pie, recommended by the waitress.

A friend, also fresh from the luncheon, teased the Zontan about ordering the pie (much to the Zontan's discomfort) and then ordered a hamburger "to go."

A staff member has been plagued for some time by a loose connection in the telephone instrument he uses. And one day last week, when he just happened to be talking to Jack Creager, PT&T manager here, the difficulty seemed to get worse. Creager inquired as to what the heck was the matter. Upon being told, he called the service department, and a repairman came around — in no time at all, it seemed.

There's a farm we know about where, in addition to three small children and assorted livestock, there is a small bantam hen.

The hen, for no good reason at all, disdains a nest, and lays her eggs on top of a pear lug. When this happens, the egg invariably rolls off and down onto a concrete floor—much to the dismay of the farmer's wife.

In a Medford residential neighborhood there are four youngsters in the 10-year-old category who play together. America being what it is, they have formed a club. Ten-year-olds being what they are, the club's four members are all officers. The offices they hold are: "President," "secretary-treasurer," "boss," and "food picker and passer."

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

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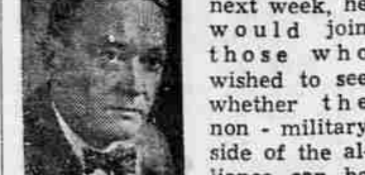
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Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

NATO—Next Step

On Tuesday Mr. Dulles announced that at the spring conference of the 15 NATO powers which is meeting in Paris next week, he would join those who wished to see whether the non-military side of the alliance can be developed.



There is a widespread feeling in Europe and in Canada that NATO can be given a new lease of life only if it ceases to be exclusively a military alliance.

Mr. Lester Pearson has been saying this for a long time. Gen. Gruenther said recently that the time has come to "move ahead into other fields" under Article II of the NATO treaty. President Gronchi of Italy and the Prime Minister of France, M. Mollet, are both ardent advocates of this view. So, too, is the German government.

THE QUESTION is what can and what should NATO do on the civilian side? When we ask ourselves this question, the first thing we note is that there is no obvious answer. This is a warning not to try to invent something for NATO to do, not to look about for some kind of made work, a kind of boondoggle, to keep the NATO organization busy.

What, we must ask ourselves, is there that very much needs to be done that NATO alone can do? The answer, I venture to think, is that the NATO powers very much need to find means of forming common policies with the world that is outside of NATO. Another way to put this would be to say that NATO, having become a military power, needs to be able to form and conduct a foreign policy.

THE principal military powers on which the military force of NATO rests are today the United States, Great Britain and France. All three are deeply involved outside the European territory of NATO—the French in Africa, the British in the Middle East, the United States in the Far East. If they are involved in war outside of the NATO what can they expect of their allies in NATO? And what can their allies in NATO expect of them?

THERE are problems here which very much need to be clarified. NATO is theoretically a regional alliance, involving no obligations outside its own carefully defined boundaries. Yet the leading military nations in NATO have great interests and obligations beyond those boundaries. As NATO is certain to be involved in what happens outside of NATO, how is NATO to have some say in what is done outside of NATO? This, one might say, the great constitutional problem of NATO, and it very much needs to be studied and dealt with.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initials for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Look Over Candidates

To the Editor: Some questions I would like answered: After listening and watching a TV program on "what goes with our tax dollar," I thought it might be wise to look over my county tax bill which had increased in one year some \$60.

Out of that increase, will I get a road over which I can continue my broiler business in case of another flood (the route has already been surveyed) or will I have to take a chance on a temporary log bridge which was constructed when the Netherlands bridge went out?

Will the tax office send me a notice saying I will get a refund because I had no way to get that income to pay taxes?

This might be a good year to look over our candidates.

Mrs. A. B. Clark Trail, Ore.

Creating Wealth

To the Editor: Here is a condensation of a message by the president of a well known insurance society of America:

Tens of millions of individuals are justifiably concerned over the soaring costs of governments—local, state and national—during recent years. It is a matter of deep concern to nearly everyone because of its impact upon the national economy. It is said on good authority that these governmental units spent 97 billion dollars last year—a gain of 107 per cent or more than 50 billion dollars since 1956.

The statement is made that there are four principal reasons why government finance has reached a critical stage: 1. The demand for tax relief, implying that overall taxation has reached a limit. 2. Dependence of state and local government upon federal aid has grown tremendously. 3. The federal debt has again and again passed the statutory ceiling. 4. Government expenditures are rising faster than the country is producing new wealth.

It appears that the days of "soaking the rich" are gone; that if every cent of income after taxes of those receiving over \$20,000 a year were appropriated the total would be only about \$12,500,000,000 — sufficient to pay the federal government's current bills for about 68 days—By H. R. Ruff in The Modern Woodsman, for April 1956.

So what does it all add up to? What are we wondering in, what creates new wealth? Is it a new product like uranium that will be in demand for the coming use of automation in the near future when mankind will be united in purpose, to end illiteracy, poverty and war, and guaranteed security to all the people of every nation?

Bert Kissinger 520 Boardman, Apt. 1, Medford, Ore.

TO SAY THIS is to differ with

those who think that the new function should be in the economic field. Mr. Dulles is, I think, quite right in holding that NATO is not the best organization for dealing with economic affairs within the Atlantic community. There is a better agency for that, the OEEC, not only because it includes Switzerland and Sweden but because in economic affairs it has an expertise and an experience that NATO does not have.

Mr. Dulles is suggesting that NATO might be used to deal with economic affairs outside of Europe. M. Mollet and others have proposed that economic aid to the under-developed countries be administered through NATO. I wonder. It is not certain that the attempt to use NATO, which is primarily a military alliance, to administer economic aid would encounter the bitter opposition of the unaligned countries of Asia and Africa? Can anyone imagine Burma or Ceylon or Egypt or India or Indonesia allowing NATO to play a leading part in its economic development?

WE COME back then to the political field. Here something new in the way of consultation very much needs to be worked out.

When we look at NATO today, keeping in mind the purpose for which it was organized seven years ago, we find a great change. In 1949 our primary concern was with the defense of Western Europe, which was then in effect disarmed, against invasion and conquest by the Red Army. In 1956 the greatest concern of the Western Powers is not the military defense of NATO territory but the safeguarding of the vital interests of the West in Asia, the Middle East and Africa. Seven years ago our eyes were on the frontiers of the NATO countries. Now our eyes are on countries far outside of NATO and not included in the guarantees of the NATO pact.

The principal military powers on which the military force of NATO rests are today the United States, Great Britain and France. All three are deeply involved outside the European territory of NATO—the French in Africa, the British in the Middle East, the United States in the Far East. If they are involved in war outside of the NATO what can they expect of their allies in NATO? And what can their allies in NATO expect of them?

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Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Two early legislative efforts of the New Deal were declared wholly or partly unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Can you name them?

A—The National Industrial Recovery Act and Agricultural Adjustment Act, both passed in 1933. The Supreme Court declared unconstitutional the entire NIRA in 1935. Production control and other features of AAA were declared unconstitutional in 1936.

Q—The McMahon Act is the basic legislation in what field?

A—Atomic energy. Passed in 1946, the Act created a five-member Atomic Energy Commission to direct atomic development.

Q—The Volstead Act is associated with: (a) sedition; (b) prohibition; (c) immigration; (d) foreign trade.

A—(b) Prohibition. Passed in 1919 over President Woodrow Wilson's veto, the Volstead Act implemented the 18th amendment. The Act was widely disobeyed, but remained in force until 1933 when the 21st Amendment repealed the 18th.

Q—The Battle Act governs what subject? (a) declaration of war; (b) duelling; (c) U.S. contribution to NATO defenses; (d) trade in strategic materials.

A—(d) Trade in strategic materials. Passed in 1951, the Mutual Defense Assistance Control Act, or Battle Act after its sponsor, Rep. Laurie Battle (D-Ala.), provides that no aid should go to countries that trade strategic goods to Iron Curtain countries.