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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 May 6, 1946 (It was Monday)

A warmer month with more sunshine and fewer April showers recorded last month by the weather bureau here.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The city park grass, barbed by Thomas (Hungry) Higgins is now on a par with the Baptist church. There is no truth in the rumor, this is due to Thomas attending the Baptist Sunday school.

30 YEARS AGO May 6, 1936 (It was Wednesday)

Sale of part of the old city market property on South Riverside ave. to P. T. Young for \$5,500 authorized by city council.

Federal regulations received by Postmaster Frank DeSouza emphasize that World War veterans service bonds and checks may be delivered only to addresses listed at post office.

30 YEARS AGO May 6, 1926 (It was Thursday)

Bicycle day next Saturday will be a big event according to enthusiasm and interest by majority of cyclists in the city.

The Pageant association calls first meeting of those wishing to take part in this year's production.

40 YEARS AGO May 6, 1916 (It was Saturday)

Children within walking and riding distance of Page theater see "Let Katy Do It," the Giffith contribution on the Triangle program.

Petitions in circulation in Jackson county by German-Americans, protesting to congress against the United States declaring war with any country.

What's the Answer?

Can You Get 4 of the 77 Copr. 1955. Editorial Research Report

- 1. Pulitzer Prizes were founded by a U.S. newspaper publisher, Swedish explosives maker, U.S. copper magnate, or British capitalist in South Africa?
2. U.S. corporations as a whole are paying out about 25 percent, 50 percent, or 75 percent of their profits in dividends to stockholders these days?
3. Harry S. Truman has come out for Adlai E. Stevenson as 1956 Democratic presidential nominee: right or wrong?
4. The word "eagle" is used in what game?
5. On an average day the U.S. Patent Office gets (a) 13, (b) 30, (c) 130, (d) 300, or (e) 1,300 applications for patents?
6. Turkey is or isn't a member of the Arab League?
7. James O. Eastland is a Democratic U.S. Senator from Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, Missouri, or South Carolina?
The Answers: 1. U.S. publisher Joseph Pulitzer. 2. About 50 percent. 3. Wrong. 4. Golf. 5. 300. 6. Isn't. 7. Mississippi.

ON HUNGER STRIKE Madison, Wis. — (UPI) — Six Quakers Saturday started the second and final day of their 48-hour hunger strike in protest of the U.S. H-bomb tests being conducted in the Pacific. The six plan to live on liquids until breakfast this morning.

How About "Give Aways?"

That was a wonderful line delivered by Adlai Stevenson on his recent visit when he said Senator Wayne Morse is one of Oregon's great natural assets. "Don't let the GOP give HIM away," was his warning.

As is often the case with the former Governor of Illinois, that remark hit the bull's eye with a smack, but also with a smile.

And that quality is rare in Big League politics at the present time. So few have a sense of humor, so many are full of pomposity and platitudes and take themselves with so much more seriousness than anyone else does.

Adlai, in short, is—win, lose or draw—rare and refreshing.

BUT HOW ABOUT Secretary of the Interior McKay and his "give away" policies? We believe many voters would like to have the facts free from double-talk or partisan prejudices on either side.

We would suggest such people read the leading article in this month's "Harper's" by the veteran Washington correspondent Warren Unna entitled "Republican Give Aways, the Charges and the Facts."

Harper's certainly has no partisan axe to grind, is one of America's leading monthly magazines and one of the oldest with the highest reputation for integrity and accuracy. Yet its indictment of the McKay administration from the "give away" standpoint is, in our judgment, overwhelming and unanswerable.

THAT former Secretary McKay might not deny this is indicated by the fact when asked about his "give aways" program the other day in Corvallis he made no explicit answer, but flew into a rage, accused the inquirer of being a "New Dealer," then denied "give away" charges in toto. They added up, he said, to phoney political claptrap, conjured up by his enemies with no regard for the record or the truth.

Harper's magazine and correspondent Warren Unna don't seem to agree with him.

WE REGRET space doesn't permit reproducing the article in full but here are some of the main counts in condensed form—quote:

"By March of this year in six major instances pieces of Federal property or national rights have been passed, sold or surrendered to private hands. Here they are:

(1) "The National Wildlife refuges heretofore sacrosanct have been opened to the oil drilling rigs of the oil industry." In August 1953, not long after coming into office Secretary McKay issued a stop-order on further leasing. Then began some of the choicest bits of double-talk heard in Washington for some time. Interior now concedes it granted some 274 leases between the time the stop-order began and last December 2nd when it was revoked!"

Nice work if the oil companies can get it, and thanks to Secretary of the Interior McKay they got it. No Give Away?

(2) "A sizeable parcel of National Forest timber in Oregon is now being cut over by a private company under the legalistic guise of complying with the Federal mineral laws." "Previous administrations, aware that high lumber prices induce 'timber mining,' kept a wary eye out for applications on these forest lands—eight of the (Al Sarena) claims were granted. But 15 others, totalling 30s acres were denied after the Bureau of Land Management, the Forest Service and several private assay firms had failed to find sufficient evidence to justify putting the mine back in operation; also failed to find sufficient evidence of gold or silver ore to justify either Al Sarena in the digging or the government in ceding its land for the nominal price of \$5 an acre."

IT HAD BEEN an established custom in the past, to grant no such mining claims unless they were authorized by either the Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management, or both, but in this case by going to Mobile, Alabama for assays, and to the Bureau of Mines for an OK, on mineral content, these two agencies were successfully by-passed, and the private firm got the timber at a profit of over \$100,000.

Again, nice work if you can get it, and THEY got it!

(3) "At least one parcel of the National Forest in Minnesota has gone into private hands through a secret long-term lease.

"International Nickel Company asked the Democratic administration for a 99-year lease on 12,000 acres. It got nowhere. Once the Republicans came in the company confronted the Forest Service with an Office of Defense Mobilization letter, declaring the national welfare would be endangered if the (International Nickel company) request were not granted. Interior's Assistant Undersecretary Lewis told the company officials: 'If you gentlemen draft the kind of lease you want we will be glad to look it over.'"

THE "LOOKING OVER" process resulted in a 50-year irrevocable lease on this acreage of national forest land and when the details of this transaction were requested the same was denied by an official of the Interior Department, who declared the "memorandum of conversations with Assistant Secretary Lewis were in the secret files of Secretary McKay."

(4) "The Federal Power Act has been rewritten through a sort of administrative fiat as the public-power advocates call it."

This refers to Secretary McKay's withdrawal of his predecessor's objections to private development of the Hells Canyon project and his telling the Federal Power Commission "it would be nice if the Idaho Power company applications were approved."

(5) "The government's \$35,000,000 synthetic fuel plant has gone to the Hercules Powder Company for \$5,000,000. Here the so-called give away ratio is 14 cents to the dollar. No give away?"

(6) "The traditional 'wheeling' regulation which required private power companies using federal power to transmit some of this power over their own lines to such preference groups as cooperatives and public power companies has been abrogated."

HERE IS, in our judgment, the most serious charge in the Harper's indictment for the changes made in the "code" were not dictated by the Interior Department but by the Pacific Gas and Electric Co. Thirteen of this company's recommendations were copied verbatim, two were adopted in substance, and all found their way to the desk of Under Secre-

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

By STEWART ALSOP FEELING THE PEOPLE'S PULSE II

Chicago, Ill.—The rather exhausting experience of interviewing at some length 75 American voters of all shapes, sizes and shades of political opinion leaves you with a curious jumble of recollections.



Stewart Alsop

You remember how nice and friendly people are, even when their privacy is invaded by total strangers. You remember how uninformed many are ("Harriman? Well, I can't rightly say who that is") and how inarticulate ("Why do I like Ike? Well, he just seems like an awful nice sort of person"). You remember the shameful squalor of the Negro slums here in Chicago (worse than anything in Moscow), and the sense of modest prosperity elsewhere, with an underlayer of nervousness about the future ("Why, there isn't a house or a car on this street that's paid for").

YOU remember also certain totally unscientific, purely personal, but nevertheless very vivid political impressions. This reporter has brought away with him two such impressions. One is that President Eisenhower is stronger with the voters—at least outside the farm areas—than in 1952. The other is that something sad and mysterious has happened to tarnish the public image of Adlai E. Stevenson.

This reporter embarked on the pulse-taking expedition suspecting that President Eisenhower's

popularity might be thin and brittle, an artificial product of political propaganda. The suspicion was totally unfounded. The President's popularity is genuine and deep-rooted, and it will be extraordinarily difficult for the Democrats to counteract it.

Of the 75 people this reporter and the expert professional pollster, Louis Harris, have interviewed in this area, only one showed any signs of defecting. Eight previous Stevenson voters had gone over to Eisenhower, or moved into the "don't know" category. But these meager statistics are unimpressive. What was impressive was the way people talked.

"PRESIDENT EISENHOWER is a man of peace." We heard that phrase, or something like it, again and again. Moreover, distasteful as it is for this reporter to admit, there was virtually no feeling that the Eisenhower peace was insecurely defended. One big, jovial woman on a middle class street said she had her doubts about the Administration's defense policies, as a result of listening to Arthur Godfrey. But that was all. "Why, that's the first thing I've ever thought of," another lady said, and she spoke for the vast majority.

Prosperity, unlike peace, is a negative Eisenhower asset. Not many people feel better off than they did in 1952. But they do not feel worse off, and it is clear when you talk to them that many expected to, under a Republican administration.

THE President has a third, and rather astonishing, political asset—his heart attack. A good many people apparently intended

Today and Tomorrow By Walter Lippmann

By Walter Lippmann

NATO The spring meeting in Paris of the NATO powers has been preceded by considerable headshaking about the prospects of alliance.



Walter Lippmann

The Iceland parliament would like the American troops to go home. The French have moved large parts of their army from the central front in Germany to North Africa. The Germans are putting off a conscription law because military service is unpopular and because business is booming. Just below the official surface in Germany there is a strong disposition to treat the German membership in NATO, not as vital to German security but, as a bargaining point in dealing with the Soviets about reunification.

As Germany and France are the two big countries most vulnerable to the Red army, the way they are behaving has made many ask themselves whether NATO is disintegrating. I should like to argue that what is disintegrating is not the foundation of NATO but a superstructure that is obsolescent.

WHAT are the foundations of NATO? They consist, to speak plainly, of a North American guarantee to go to war if there is a Soviet military aggression across the frontiers of the members of the NATO alliance. The fundamental idea is that if the United States, assisted by its NATO allies, has adequate military forces in being, the commitment to act at once will deter aggression.

This was the original conception of the North Atlantic alliance, and there is not the slightest reason for thinking that this fundamental guarantee is any less firm today than it ever was before. There is no doubt at all that the United States would go immediately to war if an aggressive attack against the NATO territory were launched.

UPON this fundamental guarantee there has been erected a superstructure not originally contemplated when the alliance was formed, consisting of an international army. The superstructure was added on the assumption that if the Soviet Union decided for a war of aggression, it would use the Red army to invade and conquer Western

Germany, the Low Countries, Scandinavia and France. This assumption was adopted before the Soviet Union had developed serious nuclear power of its own. It was adopted in the days when the main military instrument of the Soviet Union was its infantry.

On this assumption, which was most strongly held in the bad days of the Korean war, the NATO powers decided to build up a large European army which was to include strong West German forces. The troubles of NATO have been almost wholly concerned with this army superstructure.

Insofar as there are signs of disintegration in NATO, it is a disintegration of the plans for this superstructure. Neither the French nor the Germans, the nations presumably most interested in the NATO army, seem to be taking it very seriously.

IT IS often said that their lack of interest is due to the wiles and guiles of the new softer Soviet tactics. This is, I think, a superficial explanation. The real explanation is that there are few people left in France and in West Germany, or indeed anywhere, who think that World War III could take the form of an attempt to invade Western Europe. It is not that the Western nations have been lulled into thinking that there is no danger of war. They are very much afraid of war. But they are afraid of a different kind of war. They do not think that the war they are afraid of will be begun or will be decided on the ground in the middle of Europe.

This view is not confined to the masses of the people, who, it is often supposed, are beguiled by the new Soviet propaganda. The view is general, though not universal, that invasion by the Red army is not the real military problem—given the abundance of nuclear weapons on both sides and the nuclear stalemate. Insofar as there is a lack of interest in NATO, it comes from the top down and derives from the feeling that the strategic planning in respect to the ground forces may be out of date.

If this is correct, then what NATO needs first of all is a reappraisal of its strategic concepts. Such a reappraisal will not impair, indeed it would reinforce, the fundamental guarantee which is the heart of the matter.

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tary of the Interior Davis and, according to author Unna, were "promptly promulgated."

In other words here we have the private power companies telling the government what to do and what not to do regarding their OWN regulation, instead of the government laying down the law to the private power companies. That surpasses a "give away," it is abject surrender, reminiscent of the days of Samuel Insull!

THERE IS MUCH more to the article, but the above is all that time and space allow for the present—there will be more later.

We hope all interested in the "give away" issue and the candidacy of former Governor McKay for a seat in the Senate will read it. — R. W. R.

POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Things are still in a normal state of confusion on The Farm. The banty hen, which took pleasure in laying eggs on an upended pear log so they rolled off and smashed, was fixed up by the kids, who used lawn grass to make a nest. But another Bantam hen got in a setting mood last week, after laying eggs in a keg full of nails.

A big new Air Force-Navy base will be built near Woodburn. The Capital-Journal in Salem, not far away, records the reactions of three young women to the news: Wife of a machinist: "It will mean a lot of construction work." Young wife and mother: "I understand the planes make a lot of noise."

Unmarried young woman: "I hear there will be 1,500 airmen assigned here."

Frank Carter, chief of police at Jacksonville, last week was observed chasing an outsider down the streets of Jacksonville, amid the barking of dogs, the jeering of youngsters, and the snickers of adult bystanders. The chief never did catch up with his prey—a white mule which disappeared somewhere in the vicinity of "Mom's Hide-Away."

Long words department: We always thought that antisestablishmentarianism was the longest word in the English language until last year, when a discerning staff member (no longer in

to vote for the President rather as one might send flowers to a sick friend, to cheer him up. We were unable to find a single person who had decided to vote against the President because of his health. And the heart attack has clearly made a real human being of the President, in a way that no other political personality is real and human.

That is what the Stevenson candidacy seems to lack—a sense of the reality and human-ness of the man. Stevenson was quite right when he complained, after the Minnesota primaries, of a "failure to communicate." As one Democrat put it, "Stevenson just doesn't stand for anything any more. He talks with that big vocabulary but it doesn't make any sense any more."

OF COURSE there are plenty of Stevenson supporters and even enthusiasts—particularly among the Negro voters, among whom Stevenson is miles out in front of both President Eisenhower and Senator Estes Kefauver. ("Are you against Kefauver because he's a southerner?" we asked one big, genial Negro lady. "Amen," she replied fervently.)

But outside the Negro areas, even in the heavily Democratic precincts, we repeatedly ran across a curious and inexplicable hostility towards Stevenson. "I just don't go for that Adlai," people would say.

There was some spotty enthusiasm for Kefauver ("He's the only honest one, all the rest are crooks"). But it seemed clear that no Democratic candidate had even begun to light a fire in the land.

If one may be permitted to draw a large conclusion from a tiny sampling of the way the voters talk, it is this: Something big and important and dramatic, either here or abroad, is going to have to happen to change the situation, if the Democrats are to have a ghost of a chance of recapturing the White House in November.

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City councilmen last week were debating whether or not to buy a new rug for the council chambers to replace the present worn carpet. One of them said, "I think we ought to get a new one. Why, we don't even have a decent place for a woman to faint."

P.S.—They ordered the carpet.

There's an M-T staff member who for some years now has gone hatless, except in rainy weather. His wife, however, bought him a hat for Christmas—a real fancy job, of which he is exceedingly proud.

However, long years of not worrying about hats has landed him in trouble a few times recently. Once he left it in the city hall overnight, when he went home and forgot it after a meeting there. Another time he left it in an attorney's office, after another evening meeting.

But he really got disgusted after a trip to Salem recently, when he walked off and left it hanging in a Eugene restaurant en route home. Took two long-distance telephone calls to get it back.

Four-year-old girl to father: "Daddy, what's God's second name?"

NEW YORK is a huge banking, insurance and shipping center. It FINANCES industry throughout the East. It moves a lot of industry's products onto ships. Banking, insurance and shipping employ a lot of people. They're highly important.

WHAT I'm really leading up to here is the seemingly silly statement that the TOURIST industry is probably New York's most important resource.

Tourists come to New York from all over America and from all over the world. They come with WADS of money. And they SPEND it. They spend it far more freely than they spend it at home.

That makes for VELOCITY of money. The dollar that moves fast does more work than the dollar that stands still. Money certainly MOVES in New York. If you doubt that, take note of the money in your pocket the next time you come to the Big Town. It will move out of your pocket FAST.

ONE other thing about New York. People here, as elsewhere, live by taking in each other's washing. People here, as elsewhere, DO BUSINESS WITH EACH OTHER. There are millions of them here, and that, in itself, makes a lot of business.

That's one reason why our big cities keep getting bigger. There are so many people in them to do business with each other—to keep sending out their washing for each other to do.

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.

Deets Band-Wagon To the Editor: In these days when we are letting the Reds steadily win here and around the world, it is time we put AMERICANS in power in Washington. Such a man is Elmer Deetz, candidate for the U. S. Senate.

As all Oregon knows, Mr. Deetz is the man who smashed the milk trust in Oregon and lowered the price of milk in a one-man fight that electrified the nation.

There have been some polls taken by party leaders which show Mr. Deetz as the strongest candidate.

It is time that the Party should understand that Mr. Deetz is its only sure vote-winner—that he is the only man whom most of the voters trust.

Mr. Deetz may not talk like a college professor, but he talks a language all people understand—the language of action—the language of AMERICANISM.

He is not a politician bargaining his soul and his country away to little selfish groups for votes. He doesn't have to. He knows the great patriotic majority are for him because he is for them with every ounce of his being.

The masses of the people swear by him, for Deetz is the champion of the common man. And the people know it. They have had a taste of him and they are going for him like a starving man grabbing for a jug of milk.

Mr. Deetz favors acting on the Hoover Commission report to cut out the gigantic waste and inefficiency of the Federal Bureau of Investigation that is taking more and more of our income in taxes.

He knows the farmer has had a raw deal and he proposes to do something about it. He knows that no class and no country can prosper unless the farmer prospers.

He is an AMERICAN of the AMERICANS, with the Constitution as his platform. He has the strong support of more voters of both parties than any other man in Oregon.

Mr. Deetz is already quietly driving the band-wagon, and it is time that everybody climbed on with him. He can't be bought. He can't be scared. He can't be side-tracked or outwaded.

C. R. Weede, 1720 S.E. 39th ave., Portland, Ore.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—The name of the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner (D-N.Y.) was associated with much New Deal legislation. Perhaps the most important act which carries his name dealt with what subject? (a) labor relations; (b) banking; (c) public works; (d) social security.

A—(a) Labor relations. The National Labor Relations Act, passed in 1935 and upheld by the Supreme Court in 1937, is commonly known as the Wagner Act. It was the first guarantee of labor's right to bargain collectively.

Q—Which President used the veto power more often than any other? (a) Franklin D. Roosevelt; (b) Harry S. Truman; (c) Ulysses S. Grant.

A—(a) Franklin D. Roosevelt. He refused to sign 631 bills during 12 years in office. Grover Cleveland, next on the list, vetoed 584 bills.

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In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS Question for today: What makes towns tick?

IN AN effort to answer that question, let's start with Washington, the nation's capital and now one of its BIG cities.

Politics makes Washington tick. It hasn't much else. There is no heavy industry—and very little industry of any kind. It is one of the nation's great railroad centers, but industry has little, if anything, to do with that. For strategic reasons it has always been considered essential to keep Washington in direct rail connection with all the rest of the country.

Much of this thinking, it should be added, got its start in the years immediately preceding the Civil War.

MOST great cities are accurately informed regarding the industries that keep them going. I'd like to go on record here with a personal opinion to the effect that Washington is an exception to this rule.

Politics is Washington's life-blood. But Washington, it seems to me, is completely insulated from the REAL political thinking of our country. The politicians who have their habitat here are so immersed in the business of staying in power that they give little thought to what

the people out in the sticks are THINKING.

The farm issue is an example. The politicians here concede labor to the Democrats. They concede business to the Republicans. It is their conviction that the farm vote will SWING THE ELECTION this fall, and most of them are sure that the way to get the farm vote is to buy it with subsidies.

Nothing else could explain the weird antics accompanying the farm bill discussions in the congress.

NOW for New York. What makes New York tick? YOU'LL be surprised at this statement, but it is substantially true: New York City itself has little heavy industry. That is concentrated in the big industrial centers that surround the city. The garment industry is New York's biggest — and there it really shines. But the garment industry isn't a heavy industry. It isn't carried on in big factories. It carries on for the most part in lofts in the midtown. Its units tend to be small. But they are numerous.

Among other reasons, there isn't room enough in New York, which is so jam-packed with people and buildings that heavy industry wouldn't have space enough to move around.