

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

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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 20, 1946 (It was Monday)

Sale of the Oregon Orchards by John Tomlin to a corporation composed of six Medford orchardists and business men announced.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The first post-war social lynching reverberated Saturday eve on the leading traffic lanes and residential areas. It was a seven car affair.

20 YEARS AGO May 20, 1936 (It was Wednesday)

Building permits totaling \$50,710 issued in first four months of year, according to Frank H. Rogers, city inspector.

Three petitions asking repair of Medford streets received by the council.

30 YEARS AGO May 20, 1926 (It was Thursday)

Charles K. Williams and Mr. and Mrs. Close starting operating Riverside garage here.

Work of constructing new \$55,000 building of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph at Bartlett st. and Fifth st. starts.

40 YEARS AGO May 20, 1916 (It was Saturday)

The Medford Chorus society is to make its bow to the public of the Rogue river valley on Monday evening, May 29.

No dissenting vote seen in \$300,000 bond issue which is asked for by enterprising citizens of Medford.

What's the Answer? Can You Get 4 of the 7? Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. U.S. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson's victory in the Texas primary increased or decreased chances that southern Democrats will bolt to a third party in 1956? 2. In a two-for-one stock split the stockholder gets two shares or one share for each share he owns? 3. The United States is or isn't represented on the committee that administers the internationalized zone of Tangier, adjacent to Spanish Morocco? 4. West Virginia voted for Eisenhower or Stevenson in 1952? 5. U.S. Army scientists have found the circumference of the earth at the equator a half-mile longer or shorter than previously believed? 6. A man named Cotton represents in the U.S. Senate a Southern, New England, Middle Western, Southwestern or Far Western state? 7. Russian vodka is usually distilled from rye, hops, potatoes, or turnips? The answers: 1. Decreased chances of third party. 2. One share. 3. U.S. is one of nine administering countries. 4. For Stevenson. 5. Half-mile shorter. 6. New England (N.H.). 7. Rye.

Medford Jaycees Hear Convention Reports Ron James, 30, former president of the Medford Junior

Who Is a "Liar" Now?

If Wayne Morse had said the senatorial committee investigating the Al Sarena case would make no report, no doubt former Governor McKay would call him a "liar." For that statement would not have been true. Senator Neuberger, chairman of the subcommittee making the investigation, has announced that the report will be made public about June 1st, it has been in preparation for about six weeks, and the delay he ascribes to time allowed members who may wish to make a minority report to do so.

WE HAVE no knowledge of what the report will be. But in several of his speeches Secretary McKay in defending the Al Sarena deal, did cite as evidence of the legal and lily-white character of the transaction, that a committee, hand-picked, he claimed, for its hostility to himself and the present administration after weeks of investigation, had found it all so completely on the "up-and-up" that no report had been made and he expected none would be.

WELL a report will be made, and our guess is that the contention of this department that the sale of this timber was "within the law" but was a "give away" as far as the government securing the remuneration to which it was entitled is concerned, will be upheld.

As so frequently stated it was a question of policy, not of morals. The denial of the patent by the former administration of the Department of the Interior and upheld by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land management should have been upheld also by the McKay regime, and a proper law passed that would have rendered this "shady" business of "mining for timber at \$5 an acre" illegal.

WE HAVE yet to hear of any convincing explanation of why Secretary of the Interior McKay did not do this, or why his predecessor didn't for that matter.

We are sure it will be done eventually.—R.W.R.

\$2,600 Will Support the Working Girl!

A working girl in New York City needs to earn \$2,615 a year, or \$50.30 a week, to "keep up her appearance, morale, and self-respect, and to compete for and hold her job." This is one of the conclusions of a new study made by the New York State Department of Labor for the guidance of minimum wage boards. In Rochester, her earnings must be slightly higher (\$2,666); in Jamestown they may be lower (\$2,422). The average for the state is \$2,593.

The estimated cost of living for a single woman employed in the state of Washington the Pacific Coast, as last determined in 1954, was \$2,664. In the City of Washington in 1952, it was \$2,219. The consumers price index has not risen appreciably since those determinations were made.

The above figures contrast sharply with various budgets prepared in the mid-1930s by the Works Progress Administration. The WPA "maintenance" budget for the family of a worker with two children added up to only \$1,261 a year; the "subsistence" budget to only \$903. One item in the New York working girl's budget that did not appear in the WPA budgets is \$727 for income taxes, insurance, and savings. —E. R. R.

Powell Amendment

The Powell amendment still hangs heavy over the bill to grant federal aid for school construction. Virtually all other differences were ironed out last year and Speaker Rayburn announced in December that the bill would be acted upon by the House as the first important business of the 1956 session. He now says it may be taken up on the floor in June.

The delay results from the fact that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Democratic member from Harlem, has not been dissuaded from offering an amendment that would deny federal money to any school district still resisting racial desegregation. He was not moved by a personal letter from President Eisenhower last June which pointed out that no bill carrying a desegregation rider could get by the barrier of unlimited debate in the Senate; that his amendment would merely block badly needed legislation without advancing the cause of race equality.

THE NEGRO congressman now charges that the school bill is being withheld until the Democratic leadership can be sure his amendment will not get to a yea-and-nay vote. He has no doubt that it would be adopted by a substantial majority if members were forced to go on record in this election year.

The process of avoiding a record vote on matters of high controversy is illustrated by what happened to an anti-discrimination amendment offered by Rep. Marcantonio in the election year 1948. On a non-record vote, it was swamped 119 to 40, and when the yeas and nays were demanded there were not enough seconds.

Demands in the House for a record vote on an amendment defeated by a teller vote must be seconded by one-fifth of the members present. If enough of its lukewarm supporters can be persuaded to keep their seats, the previous showing stands and the amendment is dead. —E. R. R.

Chamber of Commerce, was elected vice-president of District 6 at the Oregon State Jaycee convention at Astoria recently. In his capacity as vice-president, James will be adviser for Jaycee clubs in the district, which includes most of southern Oregon. He will visit the clubs and keep them informed on state and national Jaycee activities.

At the Tuesday night meeting of the Medford Jaycees reports were given on the state convention by the 15 local delegates. Following the business meeting, members saw two Air Force films on development and operation of the B-47 Jet Bomber and on aeronautical research. The films were shown in connection with Armed Forces day.

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

TWO SIMPLE FACTS Washington — Sen. Stuart Symington's armed forces subcommittee on air power is in the process of demonstrating two simple facts. Fact one is that the Soviet Union is even today markedly ahead of the United States in the development of the intercontinental ballistic missile. Fact one has already been largely established, in the testimony of Gen. Curtis LeMay, chief of the Strategic Air Command. But it will certainly be hammered home in future testimony. So will fact two.

THE method of hammering home these two facts was astutely worked out in advance by Symington and his able subcommittee counsel, Fowler Hamilton. Other than the President himself, the real key figures in air power policy are Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson, Adm. Arthur Radford, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Secretary of the Air Force Donald Quarles, and Air Force Chief of Staff Nathan Twining. But these men have not yet been called. Their turn will come at the end of the inquiry. By that time, Symington and Hamilton will have constructed a solid groundwork of fact by questioning, largely in secret session, the men with operational rather than policy-making responsibilities — LeMay; intelligence chief Allen Dulles (who gave the committee the agreed national estimates of Soviet air-atomic capabilities); the air defense chief, Gen. Earle Partridge (whose still unreleased testimony is in some ways more disturbing than LeMay's); The Air Research and Development chief, Lt. Gen. Donald Putt; and others.

THUS when the turn of the policy-makers comes, the subcommittee will be in a position to ask them, not for opinions, but for facts. And, unless the policy-makers wish to question the honesty of the official national estimates, or the veracity of such estimates as those listed above, facts one and two will be publicly admitted and established. One would have thought that a public acknowledgment that the Soviets had surpassed us in ballistic missile development, and were soon to surpass us in strategic air power, would have an explosive effect. Actually, certain factors are operating to

reduce almost to the vanishing point the impact of the fact being established by the Symington sub-committee. For one thing, this is an election year, and Symington is an often-mentioned possibility for the Democratic nomination. Thus it will be easy for the defenders of the Administration's air power policy to brush off the whole issue as "just politics."

ANOTHER factor is the security system, which makes it possible to muffle or suppress entirely much of the solid, supporting evidence. A third factor is the boom. Politicians of both parties attest that the American people, in these pleasant, prosperous times, just do not want to hear about such unhappy, far-off things as Soviet bombers and missiles and nuclear weapons. But the most important factor of all is, of course, the military reputation of Dwight D. Eisenhower. It is not difficult to imagine the almost earth-shaking effect of testimony by a LeMay that Soviet strategic air power would soon surpass our own, if a Harry S. Truman or an Adlai Stevenson had been President.

Yet the LeMay testimony caused hardly a ripple, largely because the country has an almost unassailable confidence in the President's leadership where defense is concerned. Even so, if only for the history books, it would be interesting to know just how it was decided to permit the Soviets to overtake this country in air-atomic power, the one field in which we have heretofore enjoyed superiority.

WAS the issue squarely faced by the President, and debated at length in the National Security Council? Were the agreed intelligence estimates of future Soviet progress placed side by side with our own production schedules in the missile and strategic air fields? Did the President himself decide after prayerful consideration, that permitting the United States Strategic Air Command to become second best was a justified calculated risk?

Or was the future level of our air-atomic power determined more or less higger-mugger, without careful debate, in the face of the pressures for a balanced budget in an election year? The evidence clearly suggests that this is what really happened—including the remarkable fact that the Air Force has never even been asked to estimate the cost of matching or surpassing the Soviet air-atomic effort. Copyright, 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Today and Tomorrow By Walter Lippmann

Paris—It is a bold man who, coming from the outside, presumes to talk about the French problem in North Africa. For myself I cannot see far into this problem, for which there is not, so far as I know, a ny example anywhere else of a successful solution.

Yet it is plain enough that a crucial test is about to begin. In about four weeks the French government in Paris will have deployed in Algeria the military forces — about 400,000 men — that it judges to be necessary to pacify the country and to contain the active rebels in their mountain fastnesses. When that has been done as now planned, Paris plans to hold elections. From them there are to emerge Arab leaders willing and able to negotiate a peace. The terms of that peace are not published but they are based on the concept of autonomy for the Algerian Arabs within the framework of the French state.

There are some, as good judges as any, who believe that this official policy will have been tested by the autumn.

A VISITOR soon learns to realize that he must not think of Algeria as another in that series of countries to be evacuated—in the series which began with Lebanon and Syria, went on to Indochina and has recently come to include Tunisia and Morocco. In a sense that these other countries never were, the French think of Algeria as a national interest. That is because at least one-seventh of the people of Algeria and Frenchmen. Algeria is not an economic asset. Indeed it is a liability. It is to the large community of Frenchmen that the French at home feel themselves bound. There are signs of a mounting popular will to stand by them and not to let them be a helpless minority in a sovereign Arab state.

In the months to come there will be put to the test two questions: Can the rebellion be subdued by a dense concentration of troops in the main populated areas? If they are subdued, can the Arabs be induced to participate in elections and, shutting their ears to Cairo, to negotiate

for something less than sovereign independence?

THE prospects of a negotiated settlement on the French terms are, it may be said, not very bright. At the least, assuming there is no overwhelming and crushing defeat of the rebellion, the Paris government would have to offer extraordinary concessions at the expense of the vested privileges of the French community in Algeria. One can doubt whether the Paris government is strong enough to impose a military victory on the Arabs and at the same time a political settlement on the French community. It is this weakness of the government, by the way, which accounts for the growing amount of talk about drastic constitutional reforms. But, though the prospects are not bright, it would be a mistake to suppose that the success of the present policy would lead to abandonment and evacuation. So at least it seems to me here in Paris.

THE French interest is real. The French army might fail to pacify all of Algeria but it cannot be defeated. There is not now an organized army opposing it, as there was in Indochina. If the official policy does not succeed, the issue might well become one of holding more firmly the coastal region where the French community is predominant, rather than of pacifying the Arab hinterland.

There is no great likelihood of a clear solution and a full settlement. There are too many Frenchmen settled among too many Arabs for that, and in certain ways the basic problems of racial equality, cooperation and co-existence are even more refractory than they are in our own deep south. (C) 1956, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Mail Clerks Indicted By Federal Grand Jury Sacramento, Calif. — (UPI)—Two Santa Rosa, Calif., mail carriers have been indicted by a Federal Grand Jury on charges of stealing from the mails. Glen O. Pickering was charged with the theft of one letter and taking \$1.50 from another letter. Kenneth Hood was accused of stealing \$3 from one letter and \$2 from another.

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.

Great Decisions

To The Editor: We don't feel that any program could have had better publicity than the Great Decisions program of 1956 received at your hands. Although not as much group participation in the program was evident as might be hoped for, it is felt that a substantial majority of the citizens of Jackson county now know what the Great Decisions program is. Most people consulted feel that the program is excellent and should be continued.

Donald Hansen Chairman of Great Decisions Temporary Committee

School Taxes

To The Editor: An election will be held Monday, May 21, from 2 to 8 p.m. in the rural school districts to raise the 6% tax limitation. There is an Oregon law that no higher than a 6% levy can be put on our property unless the people vote it. If this election was held at the time of our regular election, this additional tax would be voted down, but it is slipped through and very few know of this election and go and vote. Our taxes have mushroomed until we cannot pay them with this extravagant school spending.

We have a small piece of property on the South Fork of Little Butte creek. The 1954-55 valuation was \$158; taxes were \$1.87; in 1955-56 the valuation was \$1,640 and the taxes \$24.15, and now we get a post card—the valuation for next year is \$2,160. These taxes will be raised to 13 times as much as they were three years ago. This will raise the school tax accordingly. We spent \$106 for material only on improvement of this place in those three years. Wake up, people, to what is being done to you. Get your neighbors together and vote against raising the 6% tax limitation and our taxes and higher. Stop this waste of tax money.

Dorris Scheble Route 1, Box 413 Medford, Ore.

Reshuffle the World

To The Editor: So-called great decisions are comparatively simple if you look at them from the standpoint of plain justice. But in that case, you yourself might have to give up something. How horrible!

Anyone with half a mind could foresee the results of chasing a million Arabs out of homes that had been theirs for two thousand years and planting Jews in their place. The Jews needed a homeland desperately — but England and the United States of America didn't have to chase out Arabs to give it to them. But that cost England and the U. S. nothing — only the Arabs. England has no room on her island. Let the U.S.A. give the Jews one of our 48 states for their own, independent country — say California or New York. Give Oregon back to the Indians, whom we treated as badly as ever the Jews were treated. Let the Indians have Oregon for their country. Chase out white people — there are still 45 states where they can go. Give Texas back to Mexico from whom we stole it in the first place — remember? We also stole California from Mexico — but might has always meant right to us. As for divided Germany, she — or he (remember Der Vaterland und Deutschland Ueber Alles?) — asked for it. Let Germany stay divided. Maybe next time she — or he — won't be so anxious to start another war.

Let the Deep South secede from the Union if they want — they've been a pain in the neck ever since the Civil War. Let Boers from South Africa trek to the new Confederate States of America and live with their own kind in the Deep South — and keep their White Supremacy; with an all-white population they would have to do their own dirty work. We could settle the maltreated Negroes in northern states. Those who wished could emigrate to land left vacant by Boers.

Australia screams for immigrants — chase Europeans out of Africa, maybe to Australia. Maybe Formosans could go there or to Africa — those whom Chiang hasn't already massacred. Nobody asked Formosans what they wanted when Chiang grabbed their homeland. After native Formosans are safely off, sink Formosa with Chiang and his rabble on it. There won't be any question of which China to seat in the United Nations. If Chiang and his cohorts had been decent they would probably still be bossing China.

Let every country into the U.N. — and make the U.S.A. mind its own business, not everybody else's. Then the rest of us might have peace.

Mr. Edith Ingle, 338 Bessie St., Medford, Ore.

Memorial Suggestion

To The Editor: A little over a year ago, the executive commit-

POTLUCK (By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Eight-year-old Michael Bortolozzo, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mario Bortolozzo, Route 1, Jacksonville, went fishing on the Applegate near McKee bridge with his father the other day, despite discouraging reports of "poor fishing" from the river. Mike had never caught a fish before.

The elder Bortolozzo didn't get a bite. But Mike landed a 10-inch trout AND a 27-inch steelhead weighing 5½ pounds. To prove it, here's a picture of Mike and the steelhead. Mike is the one on the right.



Things were in state of confusion around the Mail Tribune office Friday night, as a score or more workers labored to collect, tabulate and broadcast election returns.

At one point, about 11 p.m., a box of hamburgers was brought in for the rapidly tiring and hungry workers. As one of them was polishing off his first sandwich and reaching for another, he was struck by a thought—it was Friday. He was taken aback for a moment, but then announced loudly that he had just switched over to daylight saving time, that it was now

past midnight, and everything was all right.

One team of election returns collectors, venturing forth in the dark and rain equipped with writing pads and flashlights, searched long and hard for one particularly obscure voting place. At last they spied a house with a light in the window, and behind the window a group of women seated around a table, intent and busy. Ah! our workers thought, the counting board! They pounded on the door, only to find they'd broken up a bridge game.

The Southern Pacific railroad is just a teensy bit sensitive these days about references to its non-existent passenger train service on this route. However, they went along with advance publicity about a special excursion train which went through here Saturday morning.

The SP's San Francisco office even went so far as to send out a news story on the event—which proved how big corporations can sometimes get fouled up about their own holdings. The following is quoted, verbatim, so help us, (except for the capitalization) from that news release:

"Saturday, the special train will wind through the colorful Siskiyou on SP's original main line through Ashland, Medford, Grant's (sic) Pass and Roseburg, THEN run down the green Rogue River Valley to an overnight stop at Eugene."

No further comment. Headline in the Journal: "Talent Nine Repeats Again." Again, and again, and again?

We have it on excellent authority that there is a farm in the valley which has a horse which thinks he is an automobile.

He has the run of the place, we are told, including the yard in front of the house, where he is helpful in keeping the grass trimmed.

In the mornings, instead of being in the barn where a good horse should be, he frequently is found standing in the garage.

Three men, a German, a Dutchman and a Scot planned to have a party. Each was to bring something. The German brought the drinks, the Dutchman brought the food, the Scot brought his brother.

A Medford Ambulance service attendant drove his vehicle to Prospect last week on business. While he was up there, someone in Prospect called to Medford for an ambulance because of a logging accident victim, and was assured an ambulance would be sent at once. Meanwhile, someone else in Prospect found the ambulance that was already there, and sent it to the scene of the accident. It arrived about 10 minutes after the first call had been placed.

"Boy," said the man who'd called Medford for an ambulance, "boy, I'm sure glad I didn't ride up here with you."

Congressional Quiz (Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—The predecessor of the postwar foreign aid programs was a project—the Lend Lease Act—under which the United States sent abroad a steady stream of material supplies worth more than \$49 billion. The U.S. entered the war in December, 1941. In what month and year did Congress pass the Lend Lease Act?

A—March, 1941, nine months before the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Q—Total grants and loans made by the U.S. to foreign countries in the postwar decade, 1945-1955, are closest to which figure (a) \$25 billion (b) \$50 billion (c) \$75 billion?

A—(b) \$50 billion. Through Sept. 30, 1955, according to the Department of Commerce, the net total (including repayments) exceeded \$52 billion slightly.

Q—A European Recovery plan of economic aid to help Europe rehabilitate was proposed June 5, 1947, in a famous speech by which of the following: (a) George C. Marshall (b) Dean G. Acheson (c) Harry S. Truman.

A—(a) George C. Marshall, then Secretary of State. ERP was popularly called the Marshall Plan.

Q—Who is the current administrator of the foreign aid program? (a) Harold E. Stassen (b) Paul G. Hoffman (c) John B. Hollister.

A—(c) John B. Hollister. His title is Director of the International Cooperation Administration.