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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 22, 1946 (It was Wednesday) Robert Pitts, 16, Sunday killed a four-foot rattlesnake while hunting on a hill north of Eagle Point, relatives report.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: A couple of Black Tornado aces in 1963 showed up this week at the igloos of C. Winetrou, Jr., and Bill Bowerman.

20 YEARS AGO May 22, 1936 (It was Friday) Peter Dana, 20-year-old aviator of Holderness, N.H., who is trying to lower the Canada-to-Mexico 125 horsepower airplane record, sighted over Medford airport this morning.

Nine cases involving traffic regulations were before Justice of the Peace William R. Coleman yesterday or listed for hearing today.

30 YEARS AGO May 22, 1926 (It was Saturday) Figures compiled by the Mail Tribune from unofficial returns from 48 precincts, out of 55 in the county gave Representative Ralph P. Cowgill 1,220 votes, and Senator George Dunn of Ashland, 1,215.

J. R. Ellison and Elda May Hayes of the Ellison-White company of Portland, have returned home after completing arrangements for the Medford Chautauqua.

40 YEARS AGO May 22, 1916 (It was Monday) A group of Medford Grizzlies yesterday made the ascent of Baldy, east of Phoenix.

What's the Answer?

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

- 1. Bell Telephone System assets are larger than those of Standard Oil of New Jersey and General Motors combined; right or wrong? 2. The District of Columbia has a voice in nominating a President but none in electing him; right or wrong? 3. House Speaker Sam Rayburn has been awarded the decoration of the Order of Sikatuna by the government of Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Philippines, or Thailand? 4. The name of the second largest city in Massachusetts is spelled Wooster, Worcester, Worcester, or Wuster? 5. Visitors to U. S. national park this year will total at least (a) 13 million, (b) 25 million, (c) 37 million, (d) 40 million, or (e) 53 million? 6. A U. S. Senator named Bible does or doesn't represent a state in the so-called "Bible Belt"? 7. Monaco's army numbers 69 men, 609 men, 690 men, or 6,900 men?

The answers: 1. Right. 2. Right (D. C. sends voting delegates to convention, but its citizens can't vote in general election). 3. Republic of the Philippines. 4. Worcester. 5. 53 million, according to National Park Service. 6. Does not; Sen. Alan Bible is from Nevada. 7. 69 men.

Primary Results

As far as the Primary went Jackson County "done noble." We hoped Adlai Stevenson would beat Kefauver but didn't expect him to do so. Adlai not only won but going away, 3657 to 1909—nearly two to one. He carried the state also and via the write-in route, a medium in which he has not, heretofore, excelled.

THIS does not change our belief, however, that a dark horse will win at Chicago. But it does give Stevenson a chance at the brass-ring, which he would not have had had he lost this state. Now if he should win the California primary the chance of his repeating his victory of four years ago would be no worse than 50-50. That adds up to a sensational change in Adlai's national standing and Oregon can take some credit for it.

THE victory of Phil Hitchcock for the senatorial nomination was also a pleasant surprise. We expected Hitchcock to make a good showing here but we didn't give him a Chinaman's chance of beating the candidate with the blessing and endorsement of the "high exalted ruler" of the GOP, while the Republican leaders and their well-oiled machine were 100 per cent against him.

The Clackamas County "amateur" however carried Jackson county against "Dear Doug" unofficially 5160 to 4517—a marvelous showing for any "unknown" contender.

THAT stalwart and unswerving supporter and often spokesman for the Republican party in this state, the Oregonian, didn't like this, but it did like the vote for Woody Smith of Hood River against Senator Wayne Morse of around 40,000 to nearly 200,000. (Again unofficial and approximate.) This the Oregonian solemnly proclaimed supports the contention there is substantial opposition to our Senior Senator within the Democratic party.

MESBE so. But applying the same reasoning to the vote in Jackson County we have about 4500 in favor of ex-Governor McKay for U.S. Senator to nearly 6000 against him. Using the same formula for the state and we have the following: For McKay 117,000. Against McKay 119,000. Or to express the situation in another way as far as the Primary is concerned, and considering only the votes for McKay and those for his opponent in November, Wayne Morse, we have in round numbers the following: For McKay 117,000. For Morse 190,000.

WE grant this is not an accurate gauge of the sentiment in the state as of now. For many—perhaps most—of those who voted for Hitchcock didn't vote for HIM so much as they voted AGAINST Senator Morse—choosing him as did many Republican newspapers in the state, as the man best qualified to defeat our senior Senator in November, a defeat which was and promises to continue to be the GOP's over-riding objective in the 1956 election.

But it does follow the Oregonian line, and reveals its basic fallacy. That fallacy rests upon the assumption that those who voted against a certain party candidate on May 18 will necessarily refuse to vote FOR him in November. That does not necessarily follow.

But even so there is nothing in the results of the Oregon Primary which warranted the broad self-satisfied grin of triumph presented in the Portland press, on the visage of our former Secretary of the Interior, as he was assured of his victory for the senatorial nomination on the Republican ticket.

TO RETURN to the results in Jackson County. The most surprising feature was the victory of a candidate who was not a candidate, and announced his retirement many weeks ago.

If anything like this ever happened before we can't recall it. But there it is: Lew Wallace of Portland, well known Democratic "war-horse" who filed for the nomination of Governor against Robert Holmes of Astoria on the Democratic ticket but retired because of ill health, received 4087 votes while Holmes, the only candidate in the running, was several yards behind with 3356.

We can't agree with those who consider this a deliberate and conscious determination to throw a vote away on a candidate who had retired to show love and affection for "a grand old man of the party." That would be too much to swallow. The only reasonable explanation, we can conjure up, is that those over 4000 Democrats who voted for Wallace—or at least a major portion of them—did not know the score. They had failed to note the "no-contest" sign printed in this paper and having never seen or heard of "Bob" Holmes they voted accordingly, for the familiar name.

THIS was not the only case of misapprehension on the part of local voters.

On the non-partisan judiciary ballot, District Judge Rawles Moore, with both parties of course participating, rolled up a handsome total of about 11,000 votes to 5000 for his opponent. But the fly in the ointment was the fact that the opponent O. H. Bengtson like Lew Wallace had long since withdrawn so actually Judge Moore had no opposition—or should have had none except by the "write-in" route.

It is of course too late to do anything about it, but if there is no legal way in which the name of a candidate who has filed and then withdrawn can be stricken from the printed ballot, then some public notice should be required a few days before election, sufficiently conspicuous to attract widespread attention and inform the electorate that the ballot they will get will be imperfect, for in certain cases where con-

New Crisis for Britain May Be Result of Singapore Discussion

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The next few days may tell whether Great Britain is going to face a new crisis in Singapore.



Independence negotiations for the crown colony broke down in London last week. David Marshall, Singapore's chief minister and leader of the delegation which went to London to negotiate, has started for home. He left behind him a wake of angry statements predicting dire developments because the British government refused to accept his demands. He says he is going to resign when he arrives. This, he says, will open the way for the extremists in Singapore to take over.

Lee doesn't want Communists to get control of Singapore or any other area in his neighborhood. Nehru might advise Marshall, as a gesture of moderation, to withhold his resignation for a while.

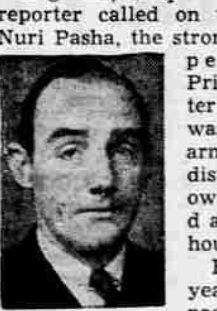
That might bring a cooling-off period. And Marshall certainly needs cooling off. Made Unacceptable Demands A wealthy lawyer, whose Jewish ancestors fled Spain centuries ago to avoid persecution, Marshall is a man of temperament. He files off the handle frequently and makes statements which he later regrets. The London negotiations failed because he thought he was in a "position of strength," as they call it in the cold war. He made demands which no British government could accept, especially the early control of internal security. This security Marshall could safeguard only with the aid of British troops. But he wanted to be able to decide just what constituted a security situation in event of an outbreak of violence. Marshall was surprised, as well as angry, when the negotiations broke down. He tried to make some new proposals. But it developed that he lacked the support of his own delegation. Marshall's own position in Singapore has now been weakened. If he keeps on nursing his anger, he may be one of the chief losers.

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Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE STRONG MAN



Baghdad, Iraq — When this reporter called on the famous Nuri Pasha, the strong man and perennial Prime Minister of Iraq, it was rather alarmingly like disturbing an owl in the daylight hours. Forty odd years have passed since this remarkable man became one of the founders of the Arab independence movement as a young officer in the Turkish Imperial Army. He has lived hard through all the subsequent decades. He is 67. That morning, moreover, his blood pressure was troubling him. He was waiting impatiently for his doctor. And meanwhile he sat huddled in his dressing gown, his piercing eyes hooded as though against the light, and really looking remarkably owlish. One sensed at once, too, that Nuri Pasha was quite justifiably embittered by the fantastic choppings and changings of American policy towards the Baghdad Pact, on which he has gambled Iraq's future. Hence he was cynical about the usefulness of any message he might address to the United States. So he came to life only once, when he was asked about the venomous propaganda aimed at him and his government by Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, who is Nuri's presently successful rival for leadership of the Arab world.

THE impulse towards Arab unity is only one of these emotions, but it is particularly strong here because so many Iraqis blame the Western-sponsored Baghdad Pact for Iraq's isolation. The truth is, further, that in these nations which are making the enormous transition from an ancient form to a modern form of society the normal tests of reason and self-interest often do not work very well in shaping events. Pure emotion is often more decisive.

IN THESE circumstances, if present trends continue, one can predict rather positively that the theory of Iraq's magnetism will never become valid. If present trends continue, in truth, one can predict eventual bad internal trouble here in Iraq—and if Iraq abandons her present pro-Western orientation, nothing but naked force will cure the situation in the Middle East.

The point is, however, that present trends do not need to continue unless the American government is permanently wedded to its present line of blandly hoping for the best and blindly refusing to prepare for the worst. In the Middle East as in the Far East, strength is respected and nothing succeeds like success. What is needed to reverse present trends is simply a firm, clear and united Anglo-American policy, better adjusted to Middle Eastern realities than the present British policy, and immeasurably more positive and determined than the curious mixture of aimless drift and ad-man's slogans that now passes for a Middle Eastern policy in Washington. Copyright 1956. New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

Sen. Johnson To Take 160 Or More Votes To National Convention

Washington (CQ) — Astute Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas will take a conservatively estimated 160 votes into the Aug. 13 Democratic National convention to back his hand in keeping warring party factions at peace. And while fending off queries about the ultimate aim of his "favorite son" candidacy, Johnson continues to receive offers and pledges of more support from delegations and political leaders in the South and Far West.

This support may be great enough in the next six weeks to send Johnson into the convention with close to 250 votes—a sizeable chunk of the 1,372 votes in the convention and the 687 needed to win. Center of Strength Democratic leader of the Senate since 1953 and a Senator since 1948, Johnson has placed himself in the center of the struggle between northern liberals and southern conservatives in his party. In the Senate, he bridges their divergent views, manages to keep a majority of them on the same side of a legislative issue without alienating those who stray from the flock.

Johnson's current strength stems primarily from the same areas that four years ago backed Sen. Ricardo B. Russell (D-Ga.) for the Democratic presidential nomination until Adlai E. Stevenson won on the third ballot. Russell's top convention vote was 294 on the second ballot.

But Johnson's aim seems less to be the party's candidate than to see a candidate nominated who will keep the party together by being acceptable to all sides. Thus, as the rallying point for most of the uncommitted southern delegates and as a repository for undecided delegates from other areas, Johnson can use his candidacy to line up the so-called "moderates" behind an approved candidate.

May Aid Stevenson Should Stevenson win the May 29 Florida and June 5 California primaries, thereby moving him closer to an early ballot victory, Johnson is expected to support Stevenson in the crucial voting. If Stevenson falters—either in the upcoming primaries or at the convention—and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) picks up strength, Johnson's own candidacy may develop full strength in an effort to halt Kefauver and the expected drive of New York's Gov. Averell Harriman. Kefauver could enter the convention with close to 200 votes. Harriman is assured of at least 100. Johnson also appears likely to be the recipient of ex-President Harry S. Truman's blessing.

At this point, Johnson's forte—delicate political negotiation tests appear, there will be no contest for the opposition has withdrawn. If this procedure, or something similar, is not adopted then one of these fine days some candidate for office and unopposed will be beaten in the final count by some opponent who has not only quit the race, but who has refused to go to the polls and instead has gone fishing!

That would be a nice kettle of fish!—R.W.R.

—will become a necessity. With his strength at its peak, Johnson would be able to start in operation the selection of a compromise candidate such as Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri. Johnson already has indicated his high regard for Symington. In a March 29 Senate announcement of Symington's assignment to the Agriculture committee, Johnson took the unusual step of elaborating on and praising Symington's record. He told the Senate he was announcing the assignment with a "great feeling of pride and satisfaction."

Strengthening Johnson's hand as much or even more than his bloc of votes will be the support of House Speaker Sam Rayburn, another Texan. Rayburn will be permanent chairman of the national convention. It was Rayburn who put forth the idea of Johnson being Texas' "favorite son," and then helped Johnson defeat Gov. Allan Shivers for control of the 56-vote Texas convention delegation.

Johnson May 7 said: "I shall go to Chicago with only one preconceived notion about the nominee, that it won't be me." But his statements have not closed the door completely on the possibility of taking the nomination himself. To do so would reduce his negotiating position.

An indication of Johnson's pre-convention strength will come in the platform writing sessions before the balloting gets under way. If Johnson and other party moderates can come up with a civil rights and segregation section agreeable to both northern and southern Democrats, Johnson's stock will shoot higher.

Johnson's stock will shoot higher. In the 13-point "program with a heart" Johnson announced Nov. 21, 1955, his only mention of civil rights was in urging a constitutional amendment to outlaw the poll tax, a requisite for voting in five states. Banning the poll tax by a constitutional amendment has been advocated by southern Democrats, while northern Democrats say a similar bill would do the job as well and sooner. While a Representative, Johnson voted against such a bill in 1947.

But the biggest apparent stumbling block to any attempt by the 47-year-old Johnson to obtain the nomination for himself is the heart attack he suffered last summer. Some Democrats contend Johnson's nomination would eliminate the issue of President Eisenhower's health.

Significantly, however, Sen. John J. Sparkman (D-Ala.) Stevenson's 1952 running mate, May 14 said he did not see the President's health as a 1956 issue.

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Editorial Comment

DO-IT-YOURSELF PEARS

What producers of foodstuffs can do on their own to increase consumption of their product and obtain a fair price for it has been demonstrated by the Oregon-Washington-California Pear Bureau which will observe its 25th anniversary beginning with a banquet at the Multnomah hotel Wednesday night.

A quarter century ago production of winter pears in the three coast states was only 1,250,000 boxes. Last year 4,547,210 boxes were produced in this area and they returned more than \$21,000,000. Since about 40 per cent of the production is in Oregon, it can be seen that quadrupling the consumption has meant a great deal to this state's economy. More than 5,000,000 boxes will be harvested this year, barring a late frost.

Pear growers in the late 1920s found themselves in a situation which is common in agriculture and horticulture: Production threatened to exceed demand. After World War I there had been a heavy planting of pear trees in Oregon and Washington which meant that many more pears would be pushed on the then limited market.

At that time 40 per cent of the pears were exported, as against a record post-World War I export of 10 per cent last year. The rest of the winter pears were sold chiefly in New York, mostly to European-born persons who cooked them. The growers were at the mercy of the vagaries of these extremely limited markets.

The obvious answer was to enlarge the demand for pears, and this the pear bureau, which was organized in Portland on May 9, 1931, set out to do. Professor Henry Hartman of Oregon State college was "borrowed" and sent to New York to study the market. He discovered how pears should be handled so that they would be ripe and uniform in quality when offered for sale. Formerly there had been no uniformity and pears were often hard and green when the consumer purchased them. Professor Hartman also developed an oil-preventer treated wrap which preserves storage diseases.

Dietetic research undertaken by Dr. Ira G. Manville of the University of Oregon Medical School in 1938 uncovered facts which made it possible for the bureau to advertise the vitamin and mineral qualities of the fruit.

The pear bureau is a voluntary organization whose work is financed by a small payment on each box of winter pears marketed. About 3000 growers in the three Pacific coast states, or approximately 85 per cent of the production, support the work. Now winter pears are sold everywhere, not just in the

THEN the deep eyes flashed, and Nuri Pasha declared firmly that he had been risking his life for the cause of Arab independence before Gamal Abdel Nasser was out of swaddling clothes. For the rest, no, he was not troubled by the weakening link between Iraq and Jordan; no, he was not disturbed by Syria's closeness to Egypt; no, he was not disturbed either because Iraq was the only Arab state in the Baghdad Pact.

In a way, the situation here in Iraq rather resembled this curious meeting, so reassuring on the surface, yet not without its disquieting side if you thought about it a little. On the surface all is well in Iraq. Nuri Pasha's government is strong, and Communist and Egyptian agitators are sternly controlled by an efficient police. The magnificently conceived Iraqi Development program is already bringing a bustling new prosperity. Later, it should make Iraq the economic showplace of the Arab world.

Even today, moreover, the dictatorship here is far less severe than in Egypt. From the social welfare standpoint, this is Utopia compared to Egypt's strange ally, Saudi Arabia, whose oil dollars finance Egypt's policy. Outwardly, therefore, it seems perfectly reasonable to hope that pro-Western Iraq will serve as an example and a magnet, to attract the other Arab states towards a policy less hostile to the West.

THIS theory of Iraq's magnetism is important, because it is held in many quarters in Washington and is the declared basis of British Middle Eastern policy. But as of today, the theory is not working out in practice. Iraq's isolation from the rest of the Arab world is in truth increasing, at this moment, with every passing week.

Furthermore, the failure of the theory is having serious effects within Iraq. Nuri Pasha may tell a casual interviewer that he does not mind being isolated from his Arab brothers, so long as he is doing the right thing. But in fact he told the British government that it was absolutely essential for his government to have at least one other Arab state in the Baghdad Pact. The British attempt to meet this plea from Nuri in turn led to the disastrous mission to Jordan of Gen. Sir Gerald Templer, which ended by making matters a great deal worse.

The truth is that all the nationalist emotions that have gripped the rest of the Arab world are powerfully surging beneath the surface here in East and for export, and they are bought to eat as fresh fruit, not chiefly to cook. How much better such a program is than dependence on government support. —Portland Oregonian.

Equality of Rights For Women Favored In Amendment Plan

Washington — The women's equal rights amendment, sought by American feminists for more than a quarter century, has again been reported to the Senate with a committee recommendation that it be sent to the state legislatures for ratification as part of the Constitution.

The amendment says that equality under the law shall not be denied by the United States or any state on account of sex. Labor organizations have successfully resisted its adoption to date on grounds that it would wipe out all protective legislation for women.

See Restrictions Feminists have no objection to protective legislation for workers in industry, whether enacted by Congress or the state legislatures, but they want it to apply equally to men and women. They say laws which restrict night work for women or forbid their employment in certain hazardous occupations restrict their job opportunities and limit their earning power.

When the amendment was last up in 1953, the Senate added a section declaring that the grant of legal equality should not be construed as impairing benefits granted to women by law. That was regarded by the National Women's party and other feminist organizations as completely nullifying the purpose of the amendment so far as equality in industry is concerned. They will fight hard to keep a similar section out when the amendment is brought up for floor action this year.

—(Editorial Research Reports)

Brazilian 'Forced' To Become Fake Doctor

Rio De Janeiro (U.P.) — Alves De Sousa, arrested for practicing medicine without formal training or a license, said Monday he just had to become a fake doctor.

He said that as a city-employed window washer, he stole so many drugs and supplies from hospitals where he picked his trade that "I was compelled to open a medical office in order to sell them to my patients before they spoiled by being kept so long."

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