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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

June 19, 1946

(It was Tuesday)

"Mr. and Mrs. America," roving reporter couple on tour for the Philadelphia Inquirer, to visit Rogue valley this week, equipped with "durable" car, typewriter, three cameras, nine suitcases of clothes.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Ye Smudge Pot column: An OSC freshman was kidnapped by an armed bandit and forced to drive from Seattle to Port Angeles. Outside of a fine of \$10 for speeding through a town the victim got off with less punishment than usually meted at a fraternity initiation.

20 YEARS AGO

June 19, 1936

(It was Friday)

Active International chooses Olympia, Wash., for next convention; meeting for 12th annual convention today in Hotel Medford.

Visitors invited to make inspection of model home at corner of West Main and Peach sts.; sponsored by Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.

30 YEARS AGO

June 19, 1926

(It was Saturday)

Grand jury indicts 26 in Portland on gambling and vice charges after expose by Congressional minister.

State game board visits Savage Rapids dam on Rogue river; makes plans for V-shaped screens for turbines which will keep out 90 per cent of the fish.

40 YEARS AGO

June 19, 1916

(It was Monday)

Local people see friends and neighbors in action in moving picture made and shot on local streets; plot is chase of a tramp by police chief, which runs through railroad, library, and picnic on library lawn.

What's the Answer?

1. Cultural, scientific, or trade missions from the Soviet bloc to other countries, and from other countries to the Soviet bloc, numbered in the hundreds or thousands last year?

2. In many large northern industrial states Negroes make up more than 5 per cent of all voters; right or wrong?

3. Mushroom poisoning deaths in the U. S. average around (a) 50, (b) 150, (c) 300, or (d) 600 a year?

4. A scrimshaw is a piece of fabric wasted in cutting out a slip cover, a miserly person, or a shell or whale's tooth engraved by a sailor?

5. No steam locomotives have been built in the U. S. in recent years; right or wrong?

6. Jai alai is a city in Indonesia, a popular professional sport in Latin America, or the name of a Moslem prince formerly married to an American movie star?

7. Port Said is at the Mediterranean or Red Sea end of the Suez Canal?

The answers: 1. Thousands 3,104 mission to or from Soviet bloc in 1955. 2. Right. 3. Around 50 a year. 4. Engraved shell, whale's tooth, etc. 5. Wrong, but 50 ordered a year ago for India were the first since 1949. 6. Latin American sport. 7. Mediterranean end.

Alsop Pessimism

We frequently hear complaints that the Alsop Brothers are incurable pessimists and should lighten up their column with a little sunshine now and then, or quit.

We grant the Alsop Brothers are inclined to take a rather dim view of the future as far as the democratic world is concerned.

But if we had to choose between undue pessimism and undue optimism at this time we would prefer the former.

FOR WE believe the danger of complacency as a result of apathy and a refusal to face facts realistically, is far greater than any harm that could come from being a bit of a bear on Uncle Sam's present prospects particularly in the cold war with Russia.

Moreover if anyone wishes to do some extensive research and check the Alsop Brothers predictions with later developments, we believe they will find their batting average considerably over the 300 mark.

Joseph Alsop after his recent trip to the Near East and western Europe sees a hard row ahead for NATO with France practically out of it, and Britain seriously concerned about the financial strain of remaining in it.

WITHOUT these two countries Uncle Sam would be holding the sack and in all likelihood NATO would soon go "where the woodbine twineth" for keeps.

Something may come up to prevent such a disaster. But we regard it as a credit rather than discredit for the Alsops to recognize the seriousness of the situation, and come out with it, instead of trying to solve the problem by ignoring it. — R.W.R.

"Coat Tails" NOT the Issue

In my opinion, there is no more liberal-minded Member of this body today than Wayne Morse. There is no greater student of constitutional law. No man has concerned himself more fully, or with greater effectiveness, with legislative procedures and legislative traditions, than has Wayne Morse.

No man has fought harder or more continuously and constructively for human liberty, for equality and justice for all men and women, regardless of race, color, or creed, and for the dignity of the individual, than has Wayne Morse.

I am very glad indeed that Wayne Morse will be here for the next 6 years, as I have no doubt of his reelection to the United States Senate. He will continue to serve his State and the Nation with great devotion, and with unusual effectiveness, as he has served for the past many years in the United States Senate.

That is an extract from a tribute to Oregon's senior Senator by his friend and colleague Senator Lehman of New York.

The occasion was the news of Senator Morse's victory in the recent primary.

Similar tributes extolling more specifically Senator Morse's outstanding legal ability, tireless energy and devotion to basic democratic principles were given by Senators Douglas of Illinois, Anderson of New Mexico, and Humphrey of Minnesota. One might add the tributes were well deserved.

IN FACT we think it would be a pious idea if Douglas McKay instead of trying so desperately to ride into the Senate on the President's coat-tails would devote some of his time to the record of the man he hopes to replace. That in the past has been the usual procedure.

That record is plain. The important thing is not that Senator Morse changed his party label or dared to criticize his former leader when he believed him wrong but what principles and policies he supported during his 2 terms, so the voters of the state, regardless of partisanship, may decide whether they wish such a record sustained or repudiated.

The more they know about the Morse principles and policies, the more carefully they analyze them, this department is certain the more determined they will be to oppose their abandonment. — R.W.R.

No "Give Away?"

The Bend Bulletin can see nothing to criticize in the Tidelands Oil bill. In fact instead of it being a "give away" it was a most profitable investment for the United States, the government having received \$200,000,000 in royalties in 3 years or slightly less than \$70,000,000 per year.

Before the Bulletin celebrates the demise of the "give away" charge and the liquidation of the national debt via oil royalties it might be wise to figure out how many millions the four states of California, Texas, Louisiana and Florida received through the passage of this measure which nullified the decision of the Supreme Court that the government had a paramount interest in the tidelands oil.

MOREOVER as far as the political angle is concerned it should be noted that but for an amendment to the bill brought forward and passed by the Democrats even these royalties from oil found beyond the 3 mile limit would have been denied the government.

The point in this particular controversy is not what the government now gets thanks to the last minute amendment of the tidelands oil bill but what the American people—including the people of Oregon—would have received had the Supreme Court been upheld and the "give-away" measure had never been passed. — R.W.R.

N.Y. GROUP MEETS

New York — (U.P.) — The 300-member New York Democratic state committee meets at noon today to name 24 half-vote delegates at large to the Democratic national convention, elect its own officers and select a time and place for the state Democratic convention.

GUARDSMEN SHAVE

Camp McCoy, Wis. — (U.P.) — Weeks of faithful beard-growing fell victim to the razor today when the army ordered Wood county, Wis., guardsmen in summer training here to shave. The men had been saving their whiskers for the county's centennial celebration next August.

Civil Strife Marks Southeast Asian Nations' Growing Pains

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Correspondent

Internal disorders ranging from riotous demonstrations to small-scale wars are plaguing South Asia's neutralist leaders.

In India, up by the Tibetan border, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's army is fighting the primitive Naga hill tribesmen who demand an independent state.

More than 200 persons have been killed in recent months in demonstrations in big Indian cities against Nehru's plan to reorganize the country's system of states.

In partial control

In Indonesia, rebels control parts of Java, the main island; Sumatra, and the Molucca and Celebes island groups.

In Burma, the government has been trying unsuccessfully for eight years to suppress organized rebels who are operating within a few miles of Rangoon, the capital.

In Ceylon, 12 persons were reported killed last week in riots called to protest Premier Solomon Bandaranaike's plan to make Sinhalese the country's sole official language.

The disturbances all stem from World War II and the

surge of nationalism which brought independence to the four countries concerned.

Some Represent Resentment

Ironically, some of them at least represent resentment by large sections of the people against "colonialism" by the same neutralist leaders who denounce colonialism by the West-ern powers.

Nehru's Naga hillmen, for instance, want a state of their own. The hillmen are a backward people, and proud of it. They like to fight, usually with bow and arrow. They go out on head-hunting expeditions and spend their leisure time drinking.

Nehru put the hillmen under the Assam state government, which tried to ban head-hunting and drinking.

A rebellion resulted. Nehru sent the Indian army against the tribesmen in mid-April after Assam state forces failed to suppress them.

Raiding Persists

The army seems to have had little success. More than 100 tribesmen have been killed. But they still sweep down on villages and ambush military columns. They are now armed with automatic weapons, which they found in depots abandoned by British forces at the end of the war.

Occasional reports come from Indonesia of the various rebel movements there. These movements are all aimed against the

central government by groups which want independent states.

In the Moluccas, the rebels long ago set up their own republic.

They maintain a headquarters in New York, seeking United Nations support.

In both Indonesia and Burma, there are strong Communist parties. Communists dominate the Indonesia labor unions. In Burma, the Communists tripled their representation in parliament in the recent elections. They won 42 seats out of 250 in the April 27 election.

All the rebel movements, and the riots, may be attributed to growing pains incident to independence. But it looks as if the pains will persist for a long time.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

If enough signatures are obtained on initiative petitions that are now in circulation the people of Oregon will vote this fall on a proposal to reapportion the Oregon legislature on what is known as the federal plan.

Under this plan, each county would have one senator. Membership in the house of representatives would be apportioned according to population. That follows the pattern of the U.S. congress in which each state has two senators and as many members of the house of representatives as its population entitles it to under the formula established in the constitution.

As of now, membership in both houses of the Oregon legislature is apportioned according to population.

WHY change the present system?

That question was answered in 1789, when the constitutional convention assembled in Philadelphia to write our national constitution. Virginia had a plan under which members of both the houses of congress would have been elected on a population basis.

The smaller colonies objected. They said that would give the larger colonies complete control of the congress. The debate went on for weeks—until Benjamin Franklin eventually produced the compromise that resulted in the present system of equal representation in the senate and representation according to population in the house.

OREGON'S present system could result in exactly the situation that was feared by the smaller colonies. That is to say, its legislature could be dominated by a small number of the larger counties of the state.

The purpose of the proposed "federal system" measure is to prevent such a situation from arising.

LET'S take a look at the West. In general, it has been the U.S. senate that has brought to the West the development it has enjoyed. If the congress of the United States had been apportioned among the states according to its population, it is probable that the West would still be a sagebrush area populated chiefly by jackrabbits. Irrigation and reclamation in the West were at first opposed in the populous Eastern states. It was in the SENATE that they made headway.

Under the federal plan, every state has equal representation in the senate. In every battle for Western development, thinly-settled Nevada's voice in the senate is equal to huge New York's voice.

That fact had helped immensely in bringing development to the West.

LET'S take a close look at the state of Oregon. The situation that exists here is not dissimilar to that which existed in the United States as a whole a couple of generations ago.

Oregon's population is concentrated largely in the Willamette valley. Southern Oregon and Eastern Oregon are as yet relatively thinly populated. In an Oregon legislature whose representation was apportioned in both houses by population only, the Willamette valley could dominate the entire state.

That is what was feared by the smaller colonies when the constitutional convention assembled back in 1789.

I DON'T want of intimate that the Willamette valley would be unfair to the rest of Oregon in a legislature so composed. Willamette valley people have been fair and reasonable. I think they will continue to be fair and reasonable.

But in Oregon a legislature controlled in both houses on a population basis is a lopsided affair. It is to cure this lopsidedness that the so-called federal plan is being proposed.

I hope the petitions, which are being sponsored by the Farm Bureau Federation, get signatures enough to get the measure on the ballot at the general election in November.

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

ELI'S PLACE

El Auja, Palestine — At Eli's place, the landscape is positively littered with the withered stumps of time. And no wonder, for Eli's place has been a strategic key point since history began, because the two roads out of Egypt join here with the southern road into Israel and because here, incomparably precious in this grim, arid Negev Desert, there is a good well.

At the moment, U.N. observers (for here we are in the theoretically demilitarized zone between Israel and Egypt) are housed in the headquarters built for Turkish generals during Jemal Pasha's ill-fated drive on Suez in the 1914 war. But the Turks were a mere episode: Saladin and the Mamelukes, the Romans and Byzantines and Rameses the Great himself have all held and fortified the place.

But despite all the ghosts of the past and the U.N. observers of the present, this is still Eli's place—and by right of conquest, too. Some time ago, the Egyptians were the first to send troops into the demilitarized zone. In a brilliant action, the Israelis drove them out. And again because of the crossroads and the well, and despite heavy U.N. pressure that was recently renewed, the Israelis have stayed on at El Auja.

ELI, or Elishah if you give him his full name, is the handsome, wiry 28-year-old Israeli colonel who is in command at El Auja. He looks a pattern soldier. But talk a while with Eli. Be careful to make allowance for the curiously poetic effects produced by his literal Hebrew into English. You still find that Eli is a soldier of a rather novel breed.

Concerning being Jewish, he says simply, "I once asked my father why he left comfort for hardship when he came to Israel from Germany more than 30 years ago. He told me that he came for reasons that I could never understand as a Jew born in Israel, and that it was for this he came on my behalf. But now I think I do understand, and I am grateful.

OR concerning the Israeli resistance movement, which he joined when he was 16, Eli asks amiably, "You have never fought in any underground, have you? Too bad for you, I say. From such experiences, you may learn much of men and war."

OR concerning the fantastically difficult agriculture which the Israelis are attempting here in the Negev, he declares defiantly, "Here there is land. Here men have farmed the land before our time. All that is needed is water, for where there is water there is life. Remember, in our Israel, the forecasts of the cautious have always been wrong and the hopes of the youth have always been right."

So speaks Eli, who has known much hardship and danger. As

he leads you on an inspection trip, you discover the Eli's place is a bit like Eli himself. Its center is Kibbutz Kziot, a rectangle of wooden shacks on a small mound that is entrenched and mined and guarded and dug about with traps for attackers.

A stranger farm no man has ever seen, but this is none the less a new Kibbutz, another of the remarkable Israeli collective farming communities. At present, the farmers are also members of the Israeli army. Their fields are only a few acres of struggling sorghum, alfalfa and potatoes, that make a tiny astonishing green patch in the landscape's uniform dusty brown. Life here will still be cruelly hard, even when the Negev pipeline brings more water for more fields. Yet the lean young men and jolly, rather unfashionably plump young women of Kibbutz Kziot tell you in matter of fact tones:

"Of course we will stay here after our army service. Why not? This is our Kibbutz."

ON THE scuffy, painfully irrigated grass in the Kibbutz-center, a mortar team of two boys and two girls is going through the team drill. "It is theirs, so they will fight well for it," says Eli. "But they will not fight alone." And this is quite certainly true, as you soon see when Eli takes you on a tour of his positions.

Nothing but the shooting is wanting to make this the front line of a hard-fought war. Eli's young, tough-looking troops may not have quite the smartness of good peacetime soldiers. But that is because they live as wartime soldiers, always manning their trenches and observation posts, carrying out their stern training routine as though the enemy might be upon them at any moment, and snatching their permitted rest in their foxholes and dugouts.

The training routine does not end, either, when the brass sun sinks in a purple glory behind a chalk white, eroded hill. In the dusk, Ezekiel's patrol assembles. There are nine of them—Moroccans and Yemenites, Kurdish Jews and Poles and native born Israelis, for "in the Omri that great warrior in Israel, an Ehad, whose swift-drawn sword tickled the fat ribs of Eglon, King of Moab," and in truth they look almost worthy of their names.

AS THE dusk merges into night, Ezekiel organizes his diamond formation with the speedy-footed Maurice the Moroccan and Nimni the native born Israeli at the point. He commands silence, gives the signal to march with a loud hiss, and the patrol is on its way along the Egyptian border. There is no light but the pale loom of the myriad stars. The route of the patrol lies over rocky hills, down through dry wadi beds and across broad sandy plains. It is not easy country this, even in daytime.

But the patrol goes forward at a steady clip of rather more than four miles an hour, none speaking, none pausing, none straying, as though the broad light of day illumined every step. Ezekiel ends the long hard march with a perfect mock ambush of an Israeli vehicle on a side road. As the unsuspecting truck rumbles away, Ezekiel rises from the very gutter, dusts himself off briskly, and remarks cheerfully:

"Of course they might have shot us if they had seen us. But at night they never see, even when you are so close."

THE scene of the ambush is also the rendezvous. In a moment Eli drives up, and rather anxiously inspects a still somewhat breathless amateur patroller for signs of damage.

"Ah," he says, in tones sufficiently surprised to be somewhat wounding, "I see you have come through all right. Well, I am glad now that you have seen the night our friend."

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Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—Appropriations bills originate in the House of Representatives because (a) the Constitution says they must; (b) it's been a custom since 1813; (c) President Eisenhower, in an executive order, said they should?

A—(a), Article I, Section 7 of the Constitution says, "All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills."

Q—What is a discharge petition?

A—A discharge petition is the method the House has employed since 1910 to withdraw from a committee a pigeon-holed bill and permit the bill to be considered on the House floor. A discharge motion, or petition, requires 218 signatures before it can be brought up for consideration. Of 788 discharge petitions filed, only 30 have received the required number of signatures. Only one bill, the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, has been approved via this route.

Q—Which would you guess recent Congresses have passed more of—public laws (those affecting the general public or a segment of it) or private laws (affecting individuals or corporations named in the law)?

—Private. The 83rd Congress enacted 781 public laws, 1002 private laws. So far (as of June 5) the 84th Congress has enacted 546 public laws, 681 private laws.

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