

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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Wistful Vision

It is entirely possible that we are impossibly visionary. But whenever we look at Bear Creek we see something other than a rather dirty, sluggish, unattractive little stream cutting through Medford.

What we see is a cleaned-up creek, with the banks landscaped and lined with paths, benches and picnic areas, and with mosquitoes eliminated.

We see a strip of welcome greenery and water stretching through the middle of a growing city, offering cool and fresh benison to the harried clerk, the heated shopper, the distraught mother of small children.

HUMAN NATURE, the processes of government, and the hard facts of water use being what they are, this may never come to pass. But, it COULD if the people of Medford want it, and are willing to work for it.

If, however, a four-lane highway is cut past Hawthorne park and down Bear Creek, this wistful hope will vanish forever. — E. A.

Mama's Pay Check

The old saying, "Woman's place is in the home," is being revised.

Out of the 63 million or so employed persons in the United States today, about 21 million, or one-third, are women. This is half again as many as were employed 15 years ago, according to a Fortune magazine study.

Nearly half of the married women in the 45 to 55 age group are employed. There are somewhat fewer in the younger age groups, the overall total is about 30 per cent.

THE article says a graph of the work cycle of the American woman is "U-shaped," that is, many go to work in the late teens and early twenties, the number decreases later as children come along, and increases again as the children get older.

The larger number of women at work, coupled with the later re-entry of older women into the labor market after their families have been raised, adds up to "a social revolution in the character of the U. S. labor force," the magazine declares.

THE FACTS given above constitute further evidence, if any were needed, that the United States is at a high point in productivity, over-all prosperity and employment.

With 63 million persons at work, and relatively few on the unemployed list (and most of these only temporarily out of jobs), it can be seen how important to the overall economy the feminine workers are. If they should suddenly all decide to go back to the kitchen, America would be in a real bind.

THE FACT, which has been stated here before and doubtless will be again, is that there are not enough workers, under present conditions, to fill the demand. And this applies to virtually all fields of endeavor, not just a few.

Teachers, engineers, doctors and a few other professions have loudly proclaimed how badly they need additional practitioners. And it is all true. But it is also true in most other occupations which need skilled, educated and trained personnel.

WITH THIS SITUATION, it is little wonder that Mama finds it easy and attractive to go back to work again when the youngsters are old enough to look after themselves. It may not be the best possible situation with regard to home atmosphere and youthful training and supervision, but it is a fact, and one we're going to have to live with.

An opportunity for interesting, stimulating work, coupled with the extra income needed to support today's ever-rising standard of living, have joined forces to create the situation.

In view of the need for productive and skilled workers, the situation has much to commend it.—E. A.

July 4 Show

A note from the National Safety Council reminds us that more than 400 persons were killed by fireworks in 1903. In 1955, only one person died of injuries from fireworks.

This, of course, is progress. At the same time, progress sometimes takes a lot of fun out of life—fireworks, for instance.

WE STILL BEAR a small scar on one hand suffered from a malfunctioning bit of July 4 explosive many years ago, and we'd hate to see our kids exposed to similar dangers.

But, doggonit, it was fun. What we're leading up to is the fact that the present younger generation will have its first chance, locally, in a number of years to watch a really bang-up (no pun) fireworks show next Wednesday.

The high school stadium is being rigged up for a variety of spectacular displays. The fire and police departments are joining in. "A good time should be had by all."

THE NOMINAL FEE which will be charged spectators will go to a good cause, too—the continuing support of the YMCA summer camp at Diamond lake.

For a number of years the camp has been underwritten by various projects and donations, and it is hoped that the July 4 fireworks show can be put on a successful annual basis, with the proceeds each year going into the camp fund.

In short, this is a project which anyone can enjoy in the knowledge that fireworks (safely supervised) have not vanished from the scene, and that the price of admission not only will guarantee a good show, but also will help out the worthwhile camping project. — E. A.

Continued Red Dissatisfaction Over Destalinization 'Good News'

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent
The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

The Good

1. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said in Washington that the whole Communist world had been shaken by the official Soviet Russian disclosure of Josef Stalin's crimes. Speaking at a press conference, Dulles said that non-Russian Communist parties had shown "a very high state of dissatisfaction" with the present Kremlin leadership.

2. Gen. Nathan F. Twining, chief of staff of the Air Force, did some plain speaking after his arrival in Moscow on a visit to the Soviet air force. He said at a reception that the United States "completely disbanded" its armed forces after World War II. It was then necessary, Twining said, to build the forces again for the Korean War.

3. The United Nations Security Council rejected a demand by 13 Arab and Asian countries that it debate the issue of French

rule in Algeria. The vote was seven to two, with Nationalist China and Yugoslavia abstaining. The council majority took the view that U.N. interference could only impede a settlement of the dispute.

The Bad

1. Riots and strikes, and reported assassination plots, threatened trouble in several Latin American republics. In Guatemala, the government said it had unearthed a Communist subversive plot. Four persons were killed in anti-government riots, undoubtedly fomented by the Communist underground, in Guatemala City.

2. Anti-American parties won a parliamentary election in Iceland, where the United States has important air bases. The anti-American coalition, which demands that United States forces be ousted, failed to win a majority in parliament. But the Communists now hold the balance of power.

3. Extremist violence intensified in Cyprus at a moment when

the British government planned an attempt to renew negotiations on the future of the island. Extremists who demand that Cyprus be given to Greece bombed the automobile of a United States consular official. They had killed a United States vice consul in a bombing on June 16. Attacks on Britons and on Greek and Turkish Cypriots continued.

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

A Purdue University economist, taking a look into his crystal ball, announces this morning that by 1979 Americans will have an average income after taxes of \$12,000 a year.

A BUSINESS consultant of one of the big Chicago banks (name of A. M. Strong) tells a forum sponsored by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association that

the shortage of dollars is one of the greatest present obstacles in international commerce. He adds: "The dollar shortage has practically closed our markets in leading Latin American countries and is affecting our sales in most countries of the world."

I SUPPOSE you'll snort scornfully and want to know who the heck ISN'T AFFECTED by the shortage of dollars. We could all use quite a few more.

What Mr. Strong is talking about is international trade—not American spending. The only way foreigners can acquire American dollars is by selling their products to Americans.

TRADE, you know, is a TWO WAY street. It has to be that way. If all the streets were one-way streets, it wouldn't be long until all the cars were piled up at one end of town. The result of that would be a MESS.

THE point is that if we want to offer our surpluses to foreign nations—our present huge farm surpluses, for example—we'll simply have to buy enough of what other nations have to sell to enable them to get dollars enough to buy (and pay for) everything up.

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It's frightfully complicated, and only a few experts really understand it. But it is extremely important.

MORE about business. We've been hearing a lot lately about "tight" money. (Money, you know, is a commodity, and it responds to the law of supply and demand, the same as other commodities.)

WHY is that important? Well, BEFORE ANY MONEY CAN BE LOANED SOMEBODY MUST FIRST SAVE IT UP. The more money the people SAVE, the more money there is to be loaned.

AND—The person who saves up some money is HARDLY EVER sorry he did it. It's almost sure to come handy sooner or later.

GOP Has Big Stake in Steel Wage Contract

Washington—(CQ)—A steel industry wage raise, if won without a strike, would be good news for the Republican party.

Sen. George H. Bender (R-O.) was just expressing the general GOP concern June 23 when he urged federal government intervention in the deadlocked steel contract talks.

Already, the GOP holds more than half the Congressional districts where 1,000 or more steelworkers live.

A Congressional Quarterly survey located 296 such districts. That's almost half the national total of 435 districts. By comparison, an earlier CQ survey found 118 districts with 1,000 or more auto workers.

Actually, the "steelworkers" category includes workers processing nonferrous metals like copper, lead, zinc and aluminum, too. About three-quarters of the workers in the category are in steel plants, and they are tied closely to men in other metal plants through the United Steelworkers of America (AFL-CIO).

The 206 districts where 1,000 or more of these workers live are represented in the 84th Congress by 97 Democrats and 109 Republicans.

Fifteen of the districts changed hands in 1954. Democrats picked up 13 and Republicans two. However, the really big steel districts—those with 10,000 or more steelworkers—have been remarkably stable in the past two elections. None of the 23 districts switched in 1952, but remained 15 Democratic, 13 Re-

Babson Reports Ways Of Market Profiting

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—The only way I have made money in the stock market has been by selling stocks and taking profits

at times like this, depositing the money in banks, and waiting until the bottom of the next decline. When the market crash finally comes, I buy stocks.

In this way I am not a speculator, but am like the ice man in the North who gathers ice in wintry weather and stores it up for people to use during the summer. This same principle, in reverse, applies to those who can fruit and vegetables in summer when they are about to spoil.

We all perform a real service and are entitled to be rewarded. We have the courage to sell stocks or buy fruit when others lack the courage to do so. People who go with the crowd make conditions worse. Those who go contrary to the crowd are in a position later to make conditions better when there is much unemployment, no new building, and when commodities are selling below cost.

Others make money in the stock market by performing another kind of service—that is by helping new industries when they are unpopular and taking profits when these industries mature and are popular.

Buying into new industries each year and selling the stocks of a few maturing companies requires much research. Any investor who desires to follow such a program should be prepared to pay an investment counselor for selecting these new industries. Furthermore, although General Motors, for instance, has been a "gold mine," yet there have been scores of other automobile companies which have gone bankrupt. It is necessary both to get into the right industry, and also to buy the stock of the right company within that industry.

Although swapping maturing industries for new industries is exceedingly profitable when done intelligently, very few individuals or even institutions have the ability and courage to act on this principle. One collector, however, has had a most interesting experience in this connection. I refer to Wisconsin university, which, on its typical board of conservative college trustees, had also some bright chemists and engineers. These younger men so failed in getting the conservative board to adopt a more courageous investment policy that they formed a separate trust—The Wisconsin Alumni Research foundation.

They got together seven men who contributed \$80 or so apiece, making a total of \$585 to start with on Jan. 1, 1926. They increased this small sum by the purchase and sale of "growth stocks" so that, at the present time, this \$585, with accumu-

lated dividends and profits, amounts to over \$17,000,000 with a market value on Dec. 31, 1955, of \$38,000,000. Approximately \$6,000,000 received from patents and royalties they gave back to the university for new buildings and increased salaries.

I might also give the names of individual clients which my organization has helped along these same lines. I could also cite a member of my family who during 50 years increased \$600 to over \$1,000,000 by putting the dividends and profits back into newer industries when they were unpopular and selling these when they became popular. Meanwhile the fund was kept well diversified with only a comparatively small amount in each industry, so risk was pretty well eliminated. All this required, however, considerable work as the entire fund was turned over probably once in 10 years. In this case, no attention was given to general market conditions or to the investment cycle.

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 initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Brief for Idaho P.C.

To the Editor: Idaho Power Co.'s plan for development of Hells canyon:

Navigation—A minimum flow of 5000 c.f.s. as requested by the Corps of Engineers has been planned.

Flood control—Floods from the Snake come principally from the Salmon and Clearwater rivers which enter downstream from Hells Canyon. Complete control for every recorded flood through Hells Canyon is provided for.

Irrigation—No dam planned for construction in this reach of the Snake River, either the high federal dam or Idaho Power Co.'s dams, would store one acre-foot of water for irrigation.

Recreation—The proposed high dam would have a water level fluctuation of some 280 feet. These great variations of level would render almost impossible any practical use of the shore line for summer homes, picnic spots, or camping areas.

The above information was taken from a report published by the Idaho Power Co. It may not be a true representation of the facts concerning the Hells Canyon controversy, but in this report there is absolutely no mention of socialism or communism, either creeping or otherwise.

John O. Rector, 214 West Jackson st., Medford, Ore.

From an ex-Oregonian

To the Editor: As an ex-Oregonian I look with interest and affection on everything Oregon does and stands for. One of the things that pleases me most is to observe the activities of Wayne Morse in the Senate. He is a great rugged individualist from the same political stockpile that contributed Senator Borah of Idaho and Senator George Norris of Nebraska. I hope Oregonians will keep this dedicated man at the business of representing a great state in our Senate.

Ken McCormick, Editor in Chief, Doubleday & Co., 575 Madison Ave., N.Y.C.

INDIAN AID PROPOSED

Washington—(UPI)—Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) a foreign aid critic, Thursday proposed that some of America's own Indian tribes get in on the foreign aid program. Langer introduced an amendment to the aid bill which would earmark \$50 million for economic aid to the Apache and Everglade Indian tribes.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 29, 1948
(It was Saturday)

Klamath and Jackson counties to hold a homemakers' vacation camp at Lake of the Woods July 17 to 21.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Piscatorial enthusiasts are showing up on the sports page in photographs of themselves and fish they caught in a lake "high in the Cascades." They all modestly admit they yanked out the largest fish ever hooked in the lake.

20 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1938
(It was Tuesday)

Oiling of Crater Lake highway begun by state highway commission crews.

From the Local and Personal column: The Waterman lodging and boarding house will be under new management July 1. The new management will cater to special and Sunday dinners as well as regular meals.

40 YEARS AGO
June 29, 1918
(It was Thursday)

Three men take big, stripped down Cadillac, and prepare to buck snow drifts on trip to Government camp; plan to dig path the width of the engine from Whitehorse to Government camp.

Twenty-five cowpunchers and Umattilla Indians pass through today on way to Ashland and Pendleton rodeos.

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

1. Total cash dividends of U.S. corporations so far this year are (a) 5, (b) 10, (c) 15, or (d) 20 per cent higher than at the same time last year?

2. The Army, like the other armed services, has had a separate flag of its own for years; right or wrong?

3. Moscow has 4,839,000 inhabitants and Leningrad 3,176,000; do Kiev and Baku, Russia's next biggest cities, have more or less than a million apiece?

4. A tarboosh is something worn on the head, kept in a broom closet, or spread on city streets?

5. Traffic - light (red-green) color blindness affects more women than men, more men than women, or about as many of each sex?

6. The Mason-Dixon Line is between Maryland and Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, District of Columbia and Virginia, or West Virginia and Virginia?

7. A baseball player hitting for .350 gets a hit once out of every two, three, four, five, or six times at bat?

The answers: 1. Dividends up 15 per cent. 2. Wrong (no separate Army flag until this year). 3. Less than a million (Kiev, 991,000; Baku, 901,000). 4. Worn on the head (Arab fez). 5. More men (8 per cent) than women (1 per cent). 6. Maryland and Pennsylvania. 7. Once out of four.

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