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On Law Enforcement

We spent an interesting and instructive 2 1/2 hours last week, sitting in on a meeting of patrolmen of the Medford police department.

The meeting was to discuss the possibilities of civil service for the department, and to give them a chance to discuss any problems they might have with the city's chief executive officer, Bob Duff, and with members of the police committee of the council.

It was a let-your-hair-down sort of meeting, and the officers felt free to air whatever grievances they might have with the assurance of an interested and sympathetic hearing, and no reprisals.

THEY took advantage of it. The complaints they voiced ranged from rates of pay (which are admittedly not too high, but which compare favorably with those paid in other Oregon city departments) to matters of personnel administration.

In any group of 20 to 30 men, which must because of the nature of its work be operated under a system of discipline, this type of complaint is a normal, expected sort of thing. Any man who has been in service can testify to the fact that some "griping" is natural, even healthy.

DESPITE this, the thing which most impressed us during the meeting, and as we thought about it afterward, was that a large majority of the men are obviously loyal to the department as such, want to do the best possible job, and have a strong sense of duty and dedication to the extremely difficult and demanding job of law enforcement.

Not everyone has what it takes to make a good police officer. Not everyone has a sense of public service, of a duty to perform sometimes under unpleasant or dangerous circumstances. Not everyone has the inherent courage needed for moral honesty—to himself and to his colleagues and superiors.

If he doesn't have these things, he'd better quit. Our observations the other night led us to believe that most of the patrolmen—not all—do have these important qualities.

WHAT has been said about the patrolmen applies in double measure to their officers and leaders. What is desirable in the rank and file is a necessity in the higher echelons, and is coupled with the further need for that intangible quality of leadership.

These leaders must insist on discipline, for without it a department can go to pot in a hurry. A police department is like military service—it cannot be run on democratic lines and function effectively.

But discipline must be coupled with intelligence and understanding of the legitimate complaints and gripes and rights of the men. And there must be a channel through which these can be handled.

The responsibility of enforcing the law is difficult. How much more difficult, then, is the responsibility for leading and directing and supervising law enforcement, with all its facets of public service, civil rights, and the peace and safety of the community?

CRITICIZING the police department—sometimes known as "bawling out the cops"—is easy; too easy, as any officer will tell you.

Being constructive and helpful and understanding are not easy.

But the latter is the course which will lead to better, more efficient and more competent law enforcement, which is vitally important to every citizen.

Not Enough Pockets

This is shirtsleeve weather. And, in this area where informal dress is becoming increasingly acceptable for businessmen, it poses a problem. The problem is intensified if the businessman is a smoker of pipes, cigarettes or cigars.

Where is he going to carry his impedimenta—his pipes and tobacco, his breast-pocket wallet, his notebook, his pencils, his glasses-case? It's no problem with a jacket, but it is with only a shirt, probably with but a single pocket.

AS A result, that pocket is crammed full, as are pants pockets. The poor guy feels bulgy. He has a struggle each time he has to use some article of his mobile equipment.

The solution, as the metamorphosis in masculine attire continues, may be the popularization of a receptacle to be hung from the belt—sort of a junior-sized kit bag.

If the idea catches on, suppliers will doubtless spring forward with attractive designs. Meanwhile, men, you can borrow your wife's old purse, cut off the straps, and belt it on.—E.A.

Too Simple?

A man by the name of Max Hirsch, who makes no claim to be a tax expert, has proposed that the state income tax be modified.

How? By using the net taxable income of the individual, as shown in his federal income tax, and then applying a standard, sliding percentage figure to it. That's all.

WE share with Mr. Hirsch the distinction of being no expert in matters of taxation, but for the life of us we can't see anything wrong with his suggestion. Wait a minute, though—there IS something wrong. It's too simple. It never would be adopted by the tax experts.—E.A.

Polish Riots Must Be Causing Anxiety for Czech Red Rulers

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent
Czechoslovakia's Red leaders must be doing some anxious thinking about



For several weeks the Czechoslovak government and the Communist party have been trying to curb an insistent demand by students and writers for more political and academic freedom.

So far, there has been no disorder except for some minor demonstrations by university students.

But it would not be surprising if Czechoslovakia provided the setting against Red rule.

Czechoslovakia ranks next to Poland in importance to Soviet Russia among the Communist satellite countries.

High Living Standards
Czechoslovakia is the most Westernized of Communist countries. It is highly industrialized.

Its people, before they went behind the Iron Curtain as the result of the Communist coup of February, 1948, were used to a high living standard unlike those of any other country near Red rule.

It should not be forgotten now that Czechoslovak workers were first to rebel against Communist domination after the death of Stalin.

On May 30, 1953, the Czechoslovak government devalued its currency. It was a bald steal. Its effect was to wipe out savings and to slash real wages drastically.

Two days later, workers in the industrial center of Pilsen, site of the world-famous Skoda Armaments Works, turned out in the streets.

They fought troops, Red militiamen and police. They destroyed factory machinery, invaded the city hall to destroy records and raised the flag of the United States, whose soldiers had liberated the city in World War II. Russian flags were trampled underfoot.

These riots spread to other provincial cities. At least six persons were killed before or-

Matter of Fact

By Joe and Stewart Alsop

THE DEMOCRATS DOUBLE DILEMMA
Washington—With the conventions only weeks away, the election only months away, the Democrats are coming face to face with a hard dual dilemma.



The double dilemma can be summed up in a couple of questions. How do you beat a man if you never criticize him? And how do you exploit your biggest issue if it is dangerous to talk about it?

The Democrats are convinced to a man that only the President's remarkable personal popularity stands between their party and the White House. Yet you can go through the Congressional Record or the speeches of the major Democratic candidates with a magnifying glass, and you will find hardly a single direct, tough criticism of the President.

By the same token, the Democrats now unanimously believe that the "Health Issue" is far and away the most important issue they have.

The heart attack, they concede, hurt the President very little politically, and may even have helped him.



But the President's operation caused many voters to have second thoughts—a claim borne out by the reliable public opinion pollster, Louis Harris.

The health issue, moreover, gives the Democrats what their hitherto have lacked—a real national issue.

Yet many politicians sense

that the President's second illness makes any criticism of him more politically dangerous than ever, since it could seem to the voters like hitting a man when he's down. Above all, any suspicion by the voters that the Democrats were exploiting the President's health for selfish political ends could be fatal.

AMONG the leading Democratic candidates and their strategists, there is no agreement on how to deal with this curious and unprecedented situation. Some days ago James Finnegan, Carmine De Sapio, and F. Joseph Donohue, managers respectively of candidates Adlai Stevenson, Averell Harriman, and Estes Kefauver, met in Washington with Democratic Chairman Paul Butler. The main purpose of the meeting was to plan a joint strategy for the campaign.

All concerned agreed that the health issue was vitally important. But the best way they could devise to exploit it was an agreement that the candidate, whoever he was, should go in heavily for "Whistlestopping," in order to point up the contrast with the sedentary television campaign being planned for the ailing President. Aside from this rather gingerly approach to the health issue, the Democratic planners never really came to grips with the central Eisenhower problem.

Butler himself, and Clayton Fritchey, able Democratic vice chairman, favor meeting the problem head on. A forthcoming issue of the "Democratic Digest," organ of the national committee, goes much further in direct criticism of the president than ever before. The President is pictured as an amiable tool of ruthless men intent on using him to their own selfish ends, whatever the consequences to his health.

"IN all fairness to Ike," one article reads in draft, "it must be said that he makes no bones about getting a bigger kick out of golf, bridge, outdoor cooking, vacations, and western stries, than out on the hard grind of official duties which... fascinate the dynamic Presidents."

This kind of thing is hardly more than a pinprick compared with the bitter denunciations of past Presidents, but it is strong stuff by present standards. The propagandists of the national committee are also looking forward gleefully to using Robert Donovan's highly readable book on the Administration to prove that the President himself thinks so little of the Republican party that he seriously considered starting a third party. And the national committee is out to sell "A vote for Eisenhower is a vote for Nixon" as the main Democratic election slogan. The object is, of course, to exploit simultaneously the dislike of Nixon among independents and the health issue.

The national committee campaign formula, in short, is a good deal tougher than any yet put forward by the candidates. Harriman comes closest to favoring some such tough line. Stevenson, now conceded at least a two to one chance for the nomination, has generally limited himself to lamenting the diminution of the Presidency under Eisenhower.

But whoever the Democratic candidate may be, he will be up against a strange and difficult problem if the President runs again. He will have to run against a man whom it is politically dangerous to criticize, on an issue it is even more dangerous to talk about.

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FINDS ITS MARK
Karachi, Pakistan—(U.P.)—A letter addressed to the "intelligent officer, government of Pakistan" wound up in the office of the cabinet secretary. It was returned to the post office with the notation "the government of Pakistan does not have an intelligent officer." The director of intelligence finally got his letter.

2nd Term Plan, Other Future Headlines Seen

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Second Term

The guessing at Gettysburg is that President Eisenhower will make no statement on running for a second term until he returns to the White House from his farm about July 19. This would give him time to test himself physically and make up his mind whether to change his February 29 decision to run. The President said at that time that he would report any change of mind to the people. His recent illness makes a new statement, to run or not to run, essential. The statement, like the previous one, could best be made from the White House.

Muddle Huddle

Watch for reports that Nikita S. Khrushchev has summoned leaders of the Communist satellite countries to a secret meeting on the Stalin debunking situation. Satellite governments are jittery over the way things are getting out of hand. There are signs that anti-Red riots in Czechoslovakia and East Germany may follow those in Poland. Khrushchev started the debunking. It's up to him now to talk his way out of the muddle he made and suggest how

to get things under control. If he calls the meeting, it probably will be held in a satellite capital, not in Moscow.

The Popular Mrs. Miller

Mrs. Arthur Miller—Marilyn Monroe—hasn't seen anything yet. London reports that she will walk into a riotous welcome when she arrives in Britain in mid-month to make a film with Sir Laurence Olivier. The supposedly reserved British male thinks la Monroe is terrific. It will be no surprise in London if the men stage a bobby-soxer type of riot in her honor.

Polio Outlook

Look for an important report from the Public Health Service (possibly late today) on the polio vaccination program. It will disclose a new vaccine production record for May—about 17,000,000 shots—and predict a rosy supply outlook for the rest of the year.

Atoms for Peace

Washington insiders expect congressional leaders to schedule action before adjournment on the \$400,000,000 program for government-owned atomic power plants. Supporters believe chances for passage are good, despite administration opposition, on the ground that development of atomic power for peaceful purposes must be speeded up.

In The Day's News

Down here in southern Oregon and far northern California, we aren't greatly interested in the economic aspects of the Hell's Canyon battle. The Snake river, of which Hell's Canyon is a part, is a tributary of the Columbia. Our water flows in another direction.

Down here, we aren't opposed to the federal dams they already have up in the Columbia Basin. If the people of that great watershed want the federal government to develop their power resources exclusively and want the private concerns kept out we are willing to concede that it is THEIR business.

But we are at least academically interested in the political aspects of the ruckus, which has become a resounding one.

FOR more than a year, a bill to authorize a FEDERAL Hell's Canyon dam has been tied up in the interior committee of the house of representatives by a deadlock. Early this week the deadlock was broken and the bill was reported out with a do-pass recommendation. The house rules committee is expected to clear it promptly, and it will then come onto the house floor for debate.

The manner in which the deadlock was broken is interesting. Representative Chenoweth of Colorado has been opposed to a high federal dam at Hell's canyon. His vote has been needed to get the authorization bill through the house interior committee with a favorable recommendation. He had held out determinedly.

Then—A little while back—He announced that he would vote FOR the Hell's Canyon authorization bill.

WHY?

That is the interesting part. Representative Chenoweth has a bill providing for what is known as the Fryling Pan-Arkansas reclamation project. It is in Colorado. He has been having trouble getting action on it in the house. So, the other day, he announced that he would switch his vote on the Hell's Canyon bill. At this point, let's quote the Associated Press dispatch telling of the committee approval of the Hell's Canyon bill: "Representative Budge of Idaho (who voted against the Hell's Canyon measure), refer-

ring to Chenoweth's switch, said he was considering legislation to prohibit log rolling. 'I think from the turn of events it was obvious that the necessary vote for Hell's Canyon was obtained by that method,' he added. "Budge said recently Chenoweth 'had a gun at his head' because he was forced to vote for a bill he didn't like in order to get support for his own project."

The dispatch adds that when the Hell's Canyon bill comes up on the floor of the house the debate will probably develop into a Democratic attack on the Eisenhower administration's policies.

WELL, that's the way it is done.

It's the way it always has been done.

But the ante is getting higher. The pork barrel used to be concerned rather largely with minor projects such as the development of a harbor at the mouth of Podunk creek, if Podunk creek happened to be located in the backwoods of some influential senator or representative whose vote was badly needed on an important party measure.

Now it contains multi-million-dollar items like Hell's Canyon and the Fryling Pan-Arkansas reclamation project.

Two Drivers Cited Following Collisions

Two drivers received citations for failure to operate on the right side of the highway following week end accidents in this area, state police reported.

Ernest Ralph Kohler, 28, of Klamath Falls, was cited after his car collided at 5:17 p.m. Saturday with another on Highway 66 near Tub Springs park. Kohler was reported to be traveling east and moved into the westbound lane while rounding a corner. Driver of the other vehicle, headed west, was Lucy Marie Bleivinn, 46, Klamath Falls. Both cars received fender, hood and grill damage. No one was injured.

Calvin Otto Haworth, 53, Veneta, Ore., was cited following an accident at 5 a.m. Sunday on highway 99, north of Gold Hill, officers reported. Haworth was traveling south on the highway

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.

Same Old Disease

To the Editor: Land grabbers have the same old malignant disorder. It just comes to the surface again in a little different place. S. 3444, similar in effect to S. 1491 in 1953, aims to divide and destroy the people's heritage. It's the age-old and somewhat contagious disease—greed—sometimes fatal.

Every move by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, the National Lumber Manufacturers association et al to dismember public lands is so impregnated with personal greed for more private wealth and power through politics, that one may but wonder how or why Congressional representatives of THE PEOPLE could associate themselves with so atrocious encroachment upon their own children's heritage.

A speech by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce president Nov. 13, 1952 before the National Lumber Manufacturers association, and USCC emissaries over the United States in 1953, declaring National forests, parks, grazing lands, etc., should be turned over to special interests for private exploitation—telling how America's school children, teachers, the public, would be educated to believe such propaganda, was part of the greedy scheme. And the recent National Lumber Manufacturers association "advocacy" of the Long bill—and the D'Ewart echo from the Department of Interior—is a furtherance by the same group or product of those looters of the public domain so vigorously fought by Gifford Pinchot in the 1890s and to 1910; and warned, and warned of, by President Teddy Roosevelt in 1908, of the timber famine we're in now. It's the same element of greed, grab and destroy responsible for America's eroded and dustbowl lands, increased floods, water shortages and parched prairie lands. It is part of those same ones now thwarting the American Indians' rights and grabbing their few remaining acres of land. It is part of the same element in big commercial fishing trying to split the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service with S. 3275; the buffalo hide hunters who almost exterminated the American bison.

He who steals his own children's and my children's heritage, and exploits it to build for himself a monument, shall have neither honor nor respect of his own nor my posterity. John W. Gribble 139 Kenwood ave. Medford, Ore.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright, 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—How many Vice Presidents in the nation's history succeeded to the Presidency by reason of the death of Presidents: (a) three; (b) seven; (c) nine; (d) eleven?

A—Seven. They were John Tyler, Millard Fillmore, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur, Theodore Roosevelt, Calvin Coolidge and Harry S. Truman. The last three were also elected to succeed themselves.

when his car moved into the northbound lane of traffic, side-swiping another vehicle operated by Benjamin Earl Rees, 77, Grants Pass. No one was reported injured.

Tough Enforcement Seen Key to Auto Safety on Highway

In 1903 there were 466 fire-works deaths in the United States. Last year there was only one. Quite a record of progress.

Back in 1903 a rather ridiculous looking machine was just sputtering into being. Last year that machine—evolving from the ungainly horseless carriage into the sleek and powerful modern automobile—claimed 407 lives during the Fourth of July holiday.

Thus the net gain in our efforts to avoid holiday self-destruction seems to be about zero. Yet there is a lesson to be learned here.

Fireworks deaths on the Fourth have been almost eliminated because thinking persons revolted at such senseless killing, and state by state the sale and use of dangerous fireworks were prohibited.

No one, of course, is advocating that the sale or use of automobiles be banned. But we strongly urge the outlawing of their misuse.

Most people want to use their cars safely. But in every society there is always a minority of reckless and irresponsible drivers who turn a deaf ear to all appeals for prudent and commonsense behavior.

It is for this group that the national Safety Council and the International Association of Chiefs of Police have jointly recommended a rigid law enforcement policy by all police agencies during the Fourth of July celebration.

A traffic accident emergency faces this country, with a new all-time high death toll in prospect. It is time to stop temporizing with this problem. The Fourth of July holiday is a good time to start getting tough.

—National Safety Council.

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