

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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
July 10, 1946
(It was Wednesday)
Jackson county 4-H club camp will be held July 22 to 27, at Lake o' Woods, according to Earle Jossy, 4-H club agent.

20 YEARS AGO
July 10, 1936
(It was Friday)
Jackson county is rapidly advancing to the forefront as a producer of gladioli for commercial purposes, according to William J. Warner.

30 YEARS AGO
July 10, 1926
(It was Saturday)
John D. Rockefeller Jr., and family, will arrive in Medford this afternoon and go aboard their private pullman car to start north this evening.

40 YEARS AGO
July 10, 1916
(It was Monday)
Company seven should have the most successful camp of its career this summer, according to Captain A. J. Vance.

CLOVER ALL OVER
Ann Arbor, Mich. (U.P.)—Arthur Silveus of Lodi Township is really in clover these days. The 52-year-old carpenter has picked up right in his own backyard, all in the same day: a four-leaf, a five-leaf, a six-leaf, and a seven-leaf clover.

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

1. The great N.Y. advertising agencies are identified with Fifth Ave., Madison Ave., Broadway, the Bowery or Park Ave.
2. Which member of the F.D. Roosevelt Cabinet is running for the U.S. Senate this year?
3. Most persons sued for divorce do or don't contest the suit, or is it about 50-50?
4. Who was Vice President when President F. D. Roosevelt died?
5. Transmitting horse race information across state lines does or doesn't violate federal law?
6. British Gen. Sir John B. Glubb was recently thrown out of high military position by Egypt, Jordan, Israel, Iran or Saudi Arabia?
7. Mangelwurzel are laundry equipment, German bagpipes, vegetables, a form of pretzel, or sausages?
The Answers: 1. Madison Ave. 2. Former Secretary of Agriculture C. R. Wickard, in Indiana. 3. Most don't. 4. Harry S. Truman. 5. Doesn't. 6. Jordan. 7. Vegetables.

Not a Popularity Contest

Ex-Secretary of the Interior Douglas McKay is starting on another tour of Eastern Oregon in his determined—and well financed—effort to get Oregon's senior Senator out and occupy the seat himself. Judging by the advance notices Mr. McKay's trump-card will be quoting some stray remarks made by Senator Morse during the past three years which were not complimentary, as far as President Eisenhower is concerned.

It is believed apparently in McKay "GHQ," that in view of the President's great personal popularity—which has not been lessened by his two recent illnesses—that these quotations in themselves will be enough to retire Wayne Morse to private life and give our former Governor a cozy, cushy 6-year term in the Upper House.

This technique is commonly known as riding into office on the presidential coat tails.

WELL we really can't blame "dear Doug."

We doubt if even his best friends would deny that but for those potent coat-tails he would return no nearer to Washington, D.C., than Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, no matter how extensive his financial backing.

But we are not so sure, that quoting Oregon's senior Senator out of context and thus demonstrating Wayne Morse was not afraid to criticize the leader of the opposition party when he believed him wrong, is going to be as magical in its political results as the GOP general staff assumes.

After all, since when has the freedom to criticize the leader of one party by a prominent member of the opposing party been rated as a capital offense, or in ITSELF sufficient to justify retirement of a member of the U.S. Senate with as long and distinguished a record as that of Wayne L. Morse?

THERE will be many voters no doubt, Democratic and Republican, who will not agree with Oregon's senior Senator's opinions of President Eisenhower, in the two cases cited, but few indeed who will deny he had a perfect right to express them.

Nor is Senator Morse the only member of the Senate who has refused to regard the present occupant of the White House as sacrosanct, so far above the average run of presidents that to suggest he is human and makes mistakes like the rest of us, calls for court-martial if not a sunrise meeting with the Chief High Executioner. Those who doubt this are advised to look over a file of the 1956 Congressional Record.

THIS sort of "King can do no wrong" doctrine will undoubtedly make a great hit with the "Old Guard," and it promises to be persistently played by "dear Doug" with tremelo stops out and a muffled-drum obligato. But as before stated in this department, that worshipful and adoring minority however vocal is not going to decide this particular contest.

Whether Senator Morse retains his seat, or is to be expelled and his place taken by our former and unlamented Secretary of the Interior will be decided, NOT by the extreme partisans on either side, but by the independent voters who are going to carefully examine the records of both men, before they make up their minds, and their final decision will be based, we feel sure, not upon what either one may have or have not said, but what they have DONE, and if elected, what they can be expected to do, for the best interests of their state in the next six years.

There will be such important issues as public power development vs. private power extension; irrigation extension vs. curtailment; conservation of natural resources vs. private exploitation; recreational areas increased or further limited, and many other issues particularly vital to this state and the entire west, at this time.

This free minority, which will hold the balance of power, will not regard this senatorial race as a personal popularity contest, or as a referendum on "We like Ike" but as a contest between two men, with sharply contrasting personalities, political records and with even more sharply contrasting views of what should be done and what should not be done, for the best interests of this state and the country during the next few years.

If the above analysis is correct, it does not take a "seventh son of a seventh son" to predict which man will win.—R.W.R.

Toll Roads Re-Considered

Three-months' experimental reductions in truck rates went into effect on the Ohio Turnpike June 26. The cuts are from 25 to 30 per cent for most trucks, plus an additional 10 per cent for payers of over \$2,000 a month in tolls.

The reductions, it is hoped, will lure enough new traffic to produce a net revenue gain. The hard fact is that collections on the Ohio Turnpike have fallen far below the estimates. Trucks have been staying away in droves, and on toll roads they are expected to provide the bulk of the revenue.

The old rates were said to be too high to divert any great multitude of trucks away from the free highways. True, the turnpike would have saved them time, in addition to tire wear and gasoline. However, most truck drivers are paid by the trip, not by time or mileage, and in many cases the saving on fuel and tires simply didn't add up to the toll costs.—E.R.R.

Circuit Court Suit Seeks \$8,025 Damages

Mrs. Marjorie J. Ford is asking \$8,025.05 in damages plus court costs against Berda Mary Downing and W. P. Downing, 518 Mae st., in a circuit court suit filed Friday. The plaintiff claims that on Nov. 6, 1955, she was a passenger in an auto driven north on South Holly st. near the inter-

Lobbying, Education Difference Delicate Question for Probers

Washington—(CQ)—Senate investigators, spurred by evidence of hitherto secret, tax-deductible, multi-million dollar propaganda programs, are pressing for an answer to the question: When is a lobbyist not a lobbyist?

The answer, backed by a Supreme Court decision, seems to be: When he spends the money to "educate" the public to his point of view.

Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) and his colleagues on the Special Senate Lobby Investigating committee have unearthed no bribes and no scandals in their study of pressures for and against the natural gas bill, vetoed by President Eisenhower last February.

But they have learned almost \$2 million was spent to stir public opinion on the controversial measure, and most of the activity was not covered by the existing

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

As this is written, auto workers in Birmingham, England, are threatening to strike in an attempt to force the British government to PEP UP BUSINESS.

Union leaders claim the Eden government's curb on installment buying and its restrictions on foreign trade are responsible for the slump in English auto sales which have led to the lay-off of 6,000 workers.

Factory shop stewards have adopted a resolution favoring a work stoppage to compel the government to RELAX its anti-inflation program.

WHAT'S it all about?

It's quite a story.

THE ROOT of it lies in the fact that Great Britain is physically a small country. Its area is 88,745 square miles, which is considerably less than the area of the state of Oregon. Its population is in the neighborhood of 48 millions.

In order to support a population of that size in an area of that small extent, Britain must manufacture and export on a big scale. Britain isn't self-sufficient. She doesn't produce enough food for her people. She doesn't produce within her borders the raw materials needed for her manufacturing establishments. She doesn't manufacture all the articles her people want and need.

So— If she is to live— She has to IMPORT. If she is to get the foreign money with which to pay for imports, she must export. She must export more than she imports. If she is to export (that is, sell goods abroad) she must sell the British goods that foreigners want.

British-made automobiles are among the goods that foreigners want and are willing to pay for.

That brings up something else. Britain is prospering again. As the British people become more prosperous, they want the good things of life. Among other things, they want automobiles. And, like Americans, they want to buy them on the installment plan. The upshot of the situation is that the British people have been buying so many automobiles that there haven't been enough left to SELL ABROAD in order to get the money that Britain needs to pay for the things (including food and raw materials) that she has to import.

In an effort to check British purchases of British-made automobiles, the British government is clamping down on installment purchases of cars.

THE CREDIT restriction is working. It is working so well that for the present at least there is a SURPLUS of British cars. It is expected, of course, that foreign sales of cars can be stepped up enough to take care of this surplus, but that will take some time.

Meanwhile, British automobile factories are laying off men. Nobody likes to be laid off. So the union in Birmingham (one of Britain's big manufacturing centers) is contending, quite understandably, that the restrictions on installment buying should be taken off so that Britons can buy more cars and thus keep the factories operating at capacity.

BUT, if the British people go on another car-buying binge, they will buy so many British-made cars that they won't be enough left to sell abroad to get the money with which to pay for the imports that Britain HAS TO HAVE if she is to keep going. That's where the rub comes.

IT'S A complicated situation. But it illustrates rather interestingly, I think, what happens when people all over the world come to rely on government to FIX EVERYTHING THAT NEEDS FIXING.

Lobby Regulation Act.

McClellan has asked publicly if something should be done to bring such spending under federal supervision.

What Disturbs Him

Here's what disturbs McClellan: The General Gas committee, which favored the bill, spent \$119,988 in "developing the facts and carrying these facts to the people."

The Natural Gas and Oil Resources committee, also in favor of the bill, spent \$1,753,513 on a "continuing long-range program of education and information."

The United Automobile Worker (AFL-CIO), opposed to the bill, spent \$38,762 for newspaper and radio advertisements.

Only one of the three groups, the General Gas committee, is registered as a lobby. Current law would not require the others to disclose their spending on the gas bill.

Another group opposed to the bill, the Council of Local Gas Companies, is a registered lobby. The \$27,699 it spent included expenses for buttonholing Congressmen and a publicity campaign against the bill.

When Congress in 1946 first brought lobby activity under regulation, it drafted a set of rules broad enough, apparently, to cover both direct and indirect lobbying. It required registration and regular financial reports from any person who "for pay or any consideration" attempts to influence Congress either "directly or indirectly."

The Lobby Regulation Act was so broad that a federal court decided, in the case of U. S. vs. Harris, it violated Constitutional guarantees of free speech and the right to petition the government "for a redress of grievances."

The case came to the Supreme Court in 1954 and Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for a five-man majority, upheld the constitutionality of the lobby act. However, he limited its coverage to persons in "direct communication with Members of Congress on pending or proposed federal legislation."

Indirect lobbying was freed from controls "to avoid constitutional doubts." Warren said Congress "doubtless" had intended the Act to operate on this narrower basis, even if a broader application to organizations seeking to propagandize the general public were not permissible.

Three dissenting judges said the Chief Justice had "rewritten the law" to save it from being ruled unconstitutional.

This Supreme Court decision—and the issues of civil liberties it raises—are the crux of the problem with which McClellan and his colleagues are wrestling.

The Senator says he agrees with the late Justice Robert H. Jackson's observation: "To reach the real evils of lobbying without cutting into the constitutional right of petition is a difficult and delicate task."

But McClellan says he wants his committee to consider at least two questions once "the whole pattern of lobby activities" has been explored.

Should tax laws continue at swaying public opinion on national issues? Should the law be changed to require lobbyists to identify themselves as such in their appeals to the public and Congress?

The indirect lobbying issue will arise again when the House Appropriations committee holds its planned investigation of a newspaper advertisement sponsored by "Americas independent electric light and power companies." The Appropriations committee wants to know if the ad, asserting Americas superiority in peacetime atomic power development, was designed to influence an Appropriations subcommittee decision on Atomic Energy Commission funds.

As long ago as 1950, another Congressional lobby investigating committee decided "the long-run objective of every significant pressure group in the country is and must inevitably be the creation and control of public opinion; for, without the support of an articulate public, the most carefully planned direct lobbying is likely to be ineffective."

That same committee gave this as the lobbyists' motto: "Millions for 'education' or public enlightenment" but not one cent for lobbying."

(Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Leaving Keys in Car Draws \$100 in Fine

Des Moines, Iowa—(U.P.)—Local motorists who leave keys in their parked cars here will be running the risk of being slapped with a \$100 fine or 30 days in jail.

The City Council here gave unanimous preliminary approval to the measure Monday. Present ordinances make it illegal to leave a parked auto with the motor running.

Nehru, Nasser, Tito Schedule Important Diplomatic Meeting

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Correspondent

Three oddly-assorted statesmen will hold one of this summer's most important diplomatic conferences next week.

They are President Tito of Yugoslavia, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt and Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India.

They are to meet for two days, probably July 18 and 19, on Great Brioni Island, Tito's favorite resort on the Adriatic Sea coast.

Their talks will be pointed toward organizing the new "third force" which seems destined to play an increasingly big part in world affairs.

Form Neutralist Bloc

The third force is to consist of the growing bloc of so-called neutralist countries which seek to keep themselves aloof from the West-East alignment led respectively by the United States and Russia.

Tito, Nasser and Nehru have in common the fact that they are the world's leading neutralists.

They favor a policy of friendly co-operation—"active co-existence"—with Russia and Communist China. They oppose "colonialism." Nehru and Nasser, especially, oppose the Western system of defense alliances—though Nasser is building up his own Arab alliance against Israel.

Tito, Nasser and Nehru also are alike in that they exert influence far outside of their own countries. Tito is quite likely to become the leader of a Balkan bloc of Communist countries.

Nasser has made himself the leader of the Arab countries. Nehru is the leading statesman of Southeastern Asia.

All Are Revolutionists

The three men share also the fact that all are revolutionists. Tito as a Moscow-trained Com-

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.

The Porky War

To the Editor: Recent stories and a brief but pungent porky editorial revived by-gone memories of some long-gone porcupines.

One is of a young eastern Oregon forest ranger astride a horse, three packhorses trailing. Seeing "a fierce looking animal" lumbering toward him in the trail, and being of venturesome nature, he decided to mow a swath through the middle of those "bristles." He pulled his 6-shooter trigger; his horse nearly unloaded the rider. The three horses raced back the trail and into the woods. Two hours of precious time was lost catching the strays. 'Twas nearly dark and camp not pitched.—One porky.

While the CCC camp was at Lake O' Woods in 1933, almost nightly porky came, gnawing on boxes, boards, etc., preventing peaceful slumber. A r m e d with flashlight, a club or shovel, we chased porkies up trees, under woodpiles or out of sight, if not killed. Yes, porky was eaten. Rather oily, sweetish meat, as badger or woodchuck.

But why this no-quarter drive on porcupines, and waste all but the snoot for a dollar? Why destroy all of one or more natural resources while exploring another? That's been white man's undoing. He's changed millions of trees (some of porky's food) into dollars, and millions of acres into waste—treeless badlands, unfit for man or porky. Recall those vast areas of waving, green virgin forests and prairie grass lands, verdant hills and valleys; clear fishing streams, before man's destruction? Not porky's! Of course you do! But porky must go—as American Indians from their bits of reservations; Arabs from Jerusalem.

Modern science, discoveries, inventions might bend porky quill barbs as clinchers; quills into rich fabrics of wondrous texture and transcendent beauty for car seat covers, table-cloths; fat into high grade gun oil; claws into back scratchers; flesh smoked or dried and sold in competition with codfish, smelt or other smelly fish; scent into perfume; balance into expensive fertilizer. Thus, lowly porky dollars kept rolling in.

Finally, and no foolin', twelve thousand smelly, prickly porky carcasses in 1955 would be nil compared with the scores of thousands this and next year to pollute the pure mountain air and water, endanger man and beast walking through the forest or along trails and roads; attract flies and other disease-carrying insects. Might a sickness epidemic or plague be started from such pollution?

John Gribble 139 Kenwood Ave. Medford, Oregon

minist was for years a professional revolutionary. Nehru, after the death of Mahandas K. Gandhi, led India's fight against British rule. Nasser engineered the revolt which dethroned King Farouk.

Their backgrounds, however, differ widely. Tito, of peasant stock, was a locksmith and a labor union leader in his youth. Nehru, a patrician, was educated at England's Harrow and Cambridge. Nasser is a politically-minded professional soldier.

Tito, as a Communist, presumably is an atheist. Nehru is a Hindu, Nasser a Moslem.

Undoubtedly, in their talks, Tito, Nasser and Nehru will seek means of bringing closer together the growing number of countries which have adopted

the neutralist line. It is quite likely that they will try to organize the neutralists into a bloc which will act together, especially in the United Nations.

Their influence already is great. That influence was strengthened by the recent conflicting statements of President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the merits and demerits of neutralist policy.

Nasser is to arrive in Yugoslavia Thursday for an eight-day visit to Tito. Nehru will join them on Brioni Island for the last two days. They are certain to issue a communique at the end of their talks. Anything they may say is pretty certain to be important.

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

DISARMAMENT: ONE LAST TRY?

Washington—When President Eisenhower returns to the White House in a week or so, he will find his desk loaded high with all sorts of grave and pressing decisions. Among them will be this question: Is it worth making one last try to negotiate seriously on disarmament with the Soviet?

Since Andrei Gromyko's frosty performance at the United Nations on July third, in which he seemed to slam the door on any agreement which the western powers could conceivably accept, the logical answer might seem to be "no" but

the President is an optimist by nature, and control of the new weapons is probably closer to his heart than any other objective.

Before his recent illness, moreover, the President ordered a searching, root-and-branch review of American disarmament policy. The review has been conducted by a high level committee, headed by special Presidential Assistant Harold Stassen, and including representatives from the State and Defense Department and the Central Intelligence Agency.

The work of the committee, which will report its findings to the President soon after his return, is still unfinished. But already a basic approach has been agreed upon. It is agreed that it is too early to despair, and that some real advance may still be made, provided only the hard, demonstrable self-interest of both sides is considered, and all attempt to achieve ideal solutions is abandoned.

IN THIS new approach to disarmament, two basic assumptions have been made. First, it is tacitly recognized that the world has already passed the point of no return, so far as total control of the new weapons is concerned.

A hydrogen bomb, after all, can be hidden in a hay barn, and there is absolutely no way of detecting it, short of searching through the hay. Both this country and the Soviet Union have already produced great numbers of nuclear weapons, and there are plenty of hay barns and other hiding places in both countries. So it is futile to try to negotiate the kind of control of the new weapons envisaged in the old Baruch-Acheson plan.

The second assumption is that there are, nevertheless, at least two areas where the hard self-interest of the United States and the Soviet Union coincides, and where practical measures can be taken to serve those interests. The first area concerns the "fourth country problem," a phrase coined by the British.

Various ways of making "one last try" on disarmament have been discussed by the Stassen group—a secret approach through regular diplomatic channels, the despatch of a special Presidential emissary to Moscow, or a major new initiative by the President himself, like his "atoms for peace" proposal.

In view of Gromyko's speech, and Nikita Khrushchev's scornful remarks about Western disarmament plans; the last try seems very likely to come to nothing. But the President, being the kind of man he is, will probably decide to make it all the same. And in view of the bleak alternatives, no doubt it is worth making.

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