

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
27-29 North 1st St. Phone 2-6-13

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION
AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION
1956

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
Aug. 7, 1946
(It was Wednesday)

September 16 set as opening date for Medford schools. E. H. Hedrick, city school superintendent, announces.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Wild blackberries are now abundant in the hills and dales, waiting for somebody to pick them.

20 YEARS AGO
Aug. 7, 1936
(It was Friday)

C. A. Hartley low bidder on two paving jobs when figures announced at last night's council meeting.

Movements of Rogue river valley, both cannery purchases and packed pear shipments, are expected by local Southern Pacific officials to get fully underway early next week.

30 YEARS AGO
Aug. 7, 1926
(It was Saturday)

The coordination committee considers against the inclusion of Diamond Lake into Crater Lake National park here yesterday.

Jackson County Game Protective association decides to blast the obstruction at the falls in the Rogue river about six miles below the Alameda mine as soon as possible.

40 YEARS AGO
Aug. 7, 1916
(It was Monday)

Oregon State Editorial association brings to a close its convention.

From Local and Personal column: Dolph Phipps is working on the government road at Crater Lake.

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

1. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee of 1944 and 1948, is for or against Nixon for vice president again, or is noncommittal?

2. Average return (dividends in terms of price) of most stocks on N.Y. Stock Exchange is around 1 1/2, 3, 4 1/2, 6, 7 1/2 or 9 per cent?

3. The Senate recently confirmed or rejected Simon E. Sobeloff as a federal appeals judge, or sidetracked the nomination?

4. President J. G. Patton of the National Farmers' Union predicts that many, few or no farm states will desert Eisenhower in November?

5. The one recent President to go directly to the presidency from the Senate was McKinley, Taft, Harding, Coolidge, or Truman?

6. Playwright Arthur Miller recently married Rita Hayworth, Barbara Hutton, Marlene Dietrich, Marilyn Monroe or Miss Universe?

7. The nation that used to be called Persia is now called Iran: right or wrong?

The answers: 1. For Nixon. 2. Average is 4 1/2 per cent. 3. Confirmed him. 4. Few. Patton predicted 5. Harding. 6. Marilyn Monroe. 7. Right.

Roosevelt vs. Nixon

We are indebted to Nicholas Roosevelt, author, diplomat and a member of the Republican branch of the vigorous New York clan for an intelligent and convincing appraisal of the Stassen-Nixon struggle. As Mr. Roosevelt points out Stassen is not the issue before the people nor Governor Herter, but Nixon and what kind of a President he would be if he were to occupy the White House. The New York Republican (now living near Carmel, California) thinks he would be a very poor one. Here are some of his reasons printed in the Monterey Herald of August 3, quote:

May an old newspaperman and lifelong progressive Republican point out that, contrary to the impression conveyed in your reprint of Thomas O'Neill's article in the Baltimore Sun, the issue before the American people is not Stassen or Herter, but Nixon?

To speculate about Stassen's motives or Herter's fitness is to confuse your readers. Long before Stassen spoke the problem existed. Stassen has merely brought it into clear focus. He has in no way altered it, nor has he solved it, because it is not in his power to do so.

Only the leaders of the Republican Party can do anything about it—and the evidence is mounting that they are approaching the coming convention in San Francisco with an even greater cynicism than they approached the Republican convention in 1920. In that year, with three capable national figures running as candidates for the presidency—Sen. Johnson of California, Gov. Lowden of Illinois, and Gen. Leonard Wood—the party leaders maneuvered the convention in such a way as to defeat all three and then put across Sen. Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio. They did not even pretend that he was fitted for the presidency. They chose him because he was "one of the boys."

When I say that in 1956 the Republican leaders are showing even greater cynicism I mean that, as indications have increased that President Eisenhower's likelihood of finishing out a second term (if elected) is not too good, the old guard has become even more determined to have Nixon as his running mate. Their reasoning seems to be clear: Mr. Eisenhower's popularity is, if possible, even greater now than in 1952; in fact, it is so great that he can win even if saddled with a running mate who a large proportion of his fellow-Republicans and most independents view with distaste. If not with dislike and even distrust; if Nixon succeeds to the presidency, the powers and prerequisites of that office will again be in the hands of "one of the boys," just as it was in the happy but inglorious days of Harding. In other words, the old guard leaders are for Nixon because he is their "man."

Mr. Nixon doubtless has his admirers and supporters. But I have yet to hear anything to show that he is other than a typical politician's politician—shrewd, glad-handed, glib, but lacking administrative experience or outstanding qualities of intellect or character. About the best that can be said of his qualifications for the presidency—and I use the term advisedly—is that he is not as unfitted for that high office as California's Sen. Knowland—which is about like saying that Sen. Bricker of Ohio would be less objectionable as a candidate than Sen. McCarthy of Wisconsin.

The problem answers itself when a simple question is put: Can anyone deny that most Americans would look ahead with more confidence if they knew that, in the event of Mr. Eisenhower's death in office, a man of the caliber of Dewey or Warren, rather than Nixon, would become President?

NICHOLAS ROOSEVELT
Big Sur. —R.W.R.

Another "Ify" Question

The pro-McKay press in the state keeps stressing the fact that Senator Morse having left the Republican party can't be depended upon to stick with the Democratic party.

Observes the pontifical Oregonian, quote: "Our unsolicited advice to Democrats is take with the proverbial grain of salt the statement by Senator Wayne Morse in California he will support any candidate the Democratic party nominated for the presidency."

TO SUSTAIN such a doubt it asks "if Senator Morse would swallow the nomination of a reactionary southern Democrat for vice president?" Now come, come, what has the VICE presidency got to do with it? People don't vote for vice presidents, they vote for parties and their leaders not their subordinates.

The only reason Nixon has become an issue in the campaign is the health of the President.

NEEDLESS to say we can't speak for Senator Morse, but there is no question in our mind that Oregon's senior Senator will do exactly as stated regardless of who the candidate for vice president may be, and vote for Adlai Stevenson, Governor Harriman, Senator Symington or whoever the successful candidate may be.

On the other hand, there is also no question—again in our mind—that when Senator Morse said at the start of his career that he intended to put principle above party, remain a free man to follow the dictates of his reason and his conscience, rather than the dictates of any party boss, he meant JUST WHAT HE SAID.

And it is fair, we believe, to assume that if at any time the Democratic party should fail as completely to represent what he believed best for his state and his nation, he would no more give his support to it than he would to the GOP or any other political organization.

That spirit of moral rectitude, complete independence and courage, instead of being a reason for kicking Wayne Morse out of the senate, is as we view it one of the biggest and best reasons for keeping him right there.—R.W.R.

Bolivia Governed By President Again

La Paz, Bolivia.—(UP)—Bolivia is being governed by a President, Hernan Siles, today for the second time in 30 years. The 131-year-old diamond-encrusted Bolivian medallion—traditional badge of Bolivian presidents—was bestowed on the second Hernan Siles in inaugural ceremonies here Monday. The new president bears the same name as his father, who was inaugurated in 1927. The new Siles succeeds Victor Las Estenssoro, who overthrew Gen. Hugo Ballivian in the revolution of 1952. Siles was vice president, and eight of the 13 members of his cabinet are carryovers from the previous regime.

Platform Stand on Civil Rights Major Democratic Unity Block

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent

Democratic Convention Headquarters, Chicago.—(UP)—The difference between the Democratic party's 1952 civil rights platform and what this year's version surely will be is simply this: The 1952 plank accepted the theory of separate, but equal, treatment of the races.



Lyle C. Wilson, United Press correspondent.

The 1956 plank will plunk for integration—no more separate treatment, equal or not. The language of the 1956 plank may be a bit involved. The Supreme Court and the decision on integration in the schools probably will not be mentioned by name. But the effect will be the same.

The court's decision scrapped the separate but equal theory which the 1952 platform accepted. Powerful forces in this convention are determined that the Democratic party shall acknowledge that major shift in the balance of the whole race relations controversy.

Humphrey Raised Issue

To understand what is happening here it is necessary to go back to the 1948 Democratic National Convention. Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota brought the race relations controversy to the convention floor that year. His plank was adopted over the angry protest of Southern Democrats. Out of that developed the so-called Dixiecrat bolt which broke the solid South away from a Democratic presidential nominee as it never had been broken before.

Humphrey's plank was regarded as wild-eyed radicalism by Southerners and some others. It sought federal legislation to secure to everyone:

- 1. Right of equal opportunity for employment a fair employment practices act.
2. Right to security of person.
3. Right of full and equal political participation.
4. Right of equal treatment in the service and defense of the United States.
1948 Plank Goes Further
Four Southern states withheld their full electoral votes from President Truman in protest against those proposals. Four years later, in 1952, Southern spokesmen on the resolutions committee proposed to re-adopt that 1948 plank as a defense against a broader proposition which they saw coming and feared. That maneuver failed, and the 1952 Democratic plank

went considerably further. It called for legislation to perfect existing civil rights statutes and for vigorous federal action on behalf of civil rights. The 1952 platform also urged a change in the Senate rules to prevent filibusters against civil rights bills.

The South didn't like the 1952 Democratic plank, and the Eisenhower-Nixon Republican presidential ticket broke the solid Southern front. But that apparently is not to be. Since the 1952 plank was hewn, the Supreme Court has knocked out the separate but equal theory of treatment of the races. The North and East want that action acknowledged.

The South would be comparatively happy this year to go back to the hated planks of either 1948 or 1952 on civil rights. This convention is not likely to do that.

'Scoop' Jackson Seen Demo V-P Possibility On Geographical Basis

(This is the third in a series of CO articles describing possible Democratic vice presidential nominees. Previous stories have dealt with Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee and Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts.)

Washington.—(CQ)—Washington's Sen. Henry M. (Scoop) Jackson is the man Democrats are most likely to choose for a Vice Presidential candidate if they take the classic advice to "Go West."

Jackson, a 44-year-old bachelor with a nickname that has stayed with him since his days as a newspaper carrier boy, is not campaigning for the Vice Presidential nomination. But he leaves his visitors with no doubts he would accept it if asked.

His hopes rest on his record and the political geography of the 1956 campaign. Congressional Quarterly's study of his 16-year Congressional career shows Jackson has been more "regular" than the average Democrat. He enjoys the confidence of the party's powerful legislative leaders.

Record Listed
He is a moderate on the ticklish civil rights issue. His votes for 90 per cent farm price supports, for public power and reclamation, against the Taft-Hartley Act and against the McCarran-Walter Immigration law put him on the "right" side with key voting blocs the Democrats hope to win in 1956.

Democrats never have nominated a national candidate from the far side of the Rockies. But there are good reasons why they may do so this year.

Most important of these is Vice President Richard M. Nixon, a native Californian and a potent campaign force in the West Coast and Mountain regions. Democrats could figure they need a man from Nixon's part of the country to cut him down to size.

Moreover, a Westerner on the ticket would strengthen the Democratic candidates in the area's crucial Senate races—contests that probably will determine which party will control the Senate in the next two years.

Western Races
There are eight Senate races in the 11 western states. None is considered a cinch for either party. Democratic incumbents face strong battles in Nevada, Oregon and Jackson's own state of Washington. The Republicans will have to hustle to hold their seat in Colorado.

The main criticism of Jackson as a nominee involves no public or political issue but his bachelorhood. Politicians like to plug their man as an all-out advocate of home and family. This criticism would apply more strongly if the Presidential nominee is Adlai E. Stevenson, divorced in 1949.

Even without such political advantages as a family may confer, Jackson has had a successful career. In 1938, three years out of the University of Washington law school, he became prosecuting attorney in his home town of Everett. Two years later he went to the House from Washington's Second District. The residents of this extreme northwest corner of the United States re-elected him five more times.

Recalled to Congress
Jackson enlisted in the Army at the start of World War II, but was recalled to Congress by Executive Order after completing his basic training.

He won his big political test in 1952 by defeating incumbent Sen. Harry P. Cain (R) by 135,000 votes despite Mr. Eisenhower's 107,000-vote victory in the state's Presidential balloting.

Jackson has teamed with another freshman Senator, Stuart Symington of Missouri, to formulate the Democratic case against the policies of Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson. They won their most notable victory this year when the Sen-

Matter of Fact By Joe and Stewart Alsop

(Editor's Note: Joseph Alsop went to New York to cover Adlai Stevenson's recent visit into Harriman territory. Meanwhile, Stewart Alsop was in Chicago, talking convention strategy with the Stevenson high command. Here are their combined reports.)

New York.—Adlai E. Stevenson has just been in and out of this city exuding confidence at every pore. He got \$75,000 in contributions to his campaign fund at a small private dinner. He cocked a dignified, reproving snoot at Gov. Averell Harriman. He even consulted close friends about a speech he is already drafting—the speech accepting the Democratic presidential nomination.



Stewart Alsop

The Democratic nomination is just about taken for granted, in fact by Stevenson and his immediate entourage. The withdrawal of Sen. Estes Kefauver and the developing swing to Stevenson in some of the important favorite-son delegations are thought, with good reason, to have left very little doubt about the outcome at Chicago. The problems of the ensuing campaign against President Eisenhower are now the dominant topic.

It must be added that the Stevenson who is now arguing with his aides about the best way to handle the farm problem and civil rights issue, seems a very different man from the Stevenson of last spring who treated primary fights as almost vulgar and still insisted that the nomination must seek him. He is not exactly acquired gusto for political rough and tumble. But the change is still marked.

IT RATHER resembles the change in the kind of schoolboy who begins by disliking fights heartily; then learns that self-defense is an unfortunate necessity in this harsh world; and finally ends by becoming pretty good at it. In Stevenson's case this means, for instance, that he now tells you, almost with an air of discovery, that high level literary essays are not the most effective form of American political oratory. It means, too, that he is ready for a pork chops campaign, without undue emphasis on the rarefied issues of foreign policy and world problems.

Above all, it means that Stevenson is ready (although perhaps not eager) to wage a classical bush-whacking, whistle-stopping campaign, getting out on the vote-hunt almost the day the conventions end, and not abandoning the vote-hunt until voting time comes. The contrast with President Eisenhower, waging his campaign with six television speeches, will be sharp indeed. And it is early days to say that a bush-whacking, whistle-stopping Stevenson will not turn out to be a rather formidable campaigner.

CHICAGO.—Since the withdrawal of Sen. Kefauver, Adlai Stevenson's convention strategists are no longer fearful of Averell Harriman's threat to split the convention on the civil rights issue with an assist from President Truman. They think they have the votes, both in the platform committee and on the convention floor, for a strong but not inflammatory civil rights plank. They think, too, that Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt, Sen. Herbert Lehman and Sen. Hubert Humphrey, are civil rights allies fully worthy of Truman's steel.

The Stevenson strategists are now talking, in fact, of a decisive win on the first ballot; and they are going for it. But the really big, though still tentative news of Stevenson's convention plans is a scheme to allow an open floor fight for the vice presidency after Stevenson has been safely nominated.

IF THE South were demanding a place on the ticket this year, a floor fight might be thought undesirable. But in fact the only serious contenders are Sen. Humphrey, Sen. Kefauver and Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts. Each has his important advantages. Kefauver has his personal following and strong farm support. Humphrey has strong farm support, too, and is ideally equipped to tangle with Vice President Richard Nixon. And Kennedy is a highly attractive figure who can be counted on to reverse the Republican trend among the Catholics.

Partly, the Stevenson strategists are inclined to permit an open free fight between these three candidates, for the very good reason that choosing between them is decidedly difficult. Partly, too, the idea of a free fight for the vice president attracts the Stevenson strategists because it will give so much added interest and excitement to the convention drama. But above all, it is held that this kind of open struggle for the Democratic vice presidential nomination will powerfully emphasize the important but difficult issue of "Ike's health and Dick Nixon."

Altogether, the arguments for the scheme seem very strong. It will almost certainly be adopted if his advisors can only overcome Adlai Stevenson's lingering resistance to taking even a one-in-three chance of getting Estes Kefauver as his running mate. The scars left in the primaries are healing, but they are healing slowly.

Copyright 1956. New York Herald Tribune Inc. Barnhart Low Bidder On School Work
Klamath Falls.—H. Barnhart, 722 Dakota ave., Medford, was the low bidder for construction of an addition to a high school at Happy Camp, Calif., according to Howard R. Perrin, architect, Klamath Falls. Barnhart bid \$322,106 and the contract will be awarded at that figure, subject to approval of state agencies. A. J. McMurray, Yreka, Calif., bid \$330,408; and B and R Construction company, San Francisco, bid \$378,758. The district is Siskiyou Joint Power Union high, Tulelake. The project is to include 18-414 square feet including four classrooms, health room, kitchen, gymnasium, and locker rooms. An alternative is for the gym and locker room section only and includes 9,939 square feet. Construction will be one story frame with concrete slab floors. Glued laminated beams will support the gymnasium roof. A new boiler plant will supply unit ventilators and blowers.

Advertisement for Safeway featuring B & M Brown Bread and Oven Baked Beans. Includes prices like 24c and 19c, and the Safeway logo.

Advertisement for Counsel with Mr. Insurance Fred Brennan, Phone 2-4940. Includes text about steel wage increases and replacement costs.

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.

Who Is A Hypocrite?

To the Editor: Who is a hypocrite? The Oregonian accuses the Oregon Journal of publishing stuff favorable to the Portland grafters. The Journal replies that it has the right to publish the news, and calls the Oregonian a hypocrite.

The Journal claims to be an independent paper, yet runs stuff derogatory to the Democrats and favorable to the Republicans, which makes me inquire, "Who is a hypocrite?" I am thankful that we have the Mail Tribune which publishes the unadulterated news.

Charles W. Sherman, Kerby, Ore.

Jones Replies to Unger

To the Editor: We can agree fully with Mr. Unger regarding Wayne Morse, if you want to get government tax money; as Mr. Unger suggests. Morse and his side-kick will give written guarantees that they both will favor your cause with all their influence providing Senior Senator is reelected with your help. They can refer to the billions of tax money at the disposal of Senatorial votes, and pledge their entire power of influence in favoring your cause. The full value of the written promises of aid in your behalf can be found by enquiring at the city library for Senator Morse's record for 12 years and Neuberger's would be about the same for a shorter period. In that way you can see the value of your vote if Morse is reelected. Take Mr. Unger's advice, anyone having a vote to spare and wanting an open door advocate with access to the tax billions of our government as Wayne Morse, a college debate teacher and specialist with tax funds.

Ira C. Jones, Stewart Ave. Medford, Ore.

Lawrence's

JEWELERS SILVER DIAMOND RINGS