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Flight o' Time
Medford and Jackson County
History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1946 (Wednesday)
This year's pear crop will amount to about 3,000,000 boxes, the largest crop ever produced in the valley.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The kids are still shooting off firecrackers, and the posters of the last circus await a cyclone to remove them from barns, second story windows, and alley walls.

20 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1936 (Friday)
Deferred O and C land grant tax refund money, amounting to more than \$92,000, received this week by Jackson county, will be used in reducing the warrant indebtedness \$50,000, says County Judge Earl B. Day.

Affiliation of the Ashland Chamber of Commerce with the Jackson County Chamber of Commerce reported a step nearer realization this afternoon.

30 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1926 (Saturday)
Today, Grants Pass day, marks the close of the Jackson county fair, one of the most successful in recent years.

Both northbound and southbound mail planes arrived on schedule in Medford today bringing about 200 letters.

40 YEARS AGO
Medford band's engagement at Jackson county fair has been most satisfactory, according to fair directors.

Prize winners in the public school department of the county fair announced Saturday.

50 YEARS AGO
Sept. 18, 1906 (Tuesday)
Public schools opened yesterday with an increased attendance and with several new teachers.

Yesterday's shooting at Coronado finished the most successful tournament that the Pastime Gun club has ever held.

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

- 1. Professional betting odds just after this year's conventions were about 4 to 1, 5 to 2, or 8 to 5 on Eisenhower, or even, or 8 to 5 on Stevenson?
2. The Jewish New Year this year was or wasn't celebrated by religious services in Moscow?
3. The Federal Reserve Board now does or doesn't have power to fix the terms of installment buying?
4. I have found it impossible to carry (my) heavy burden... without the help of the woman I love? was announced over the radio by whom?
5. Most lawyers in the U.S. are or aren't members of the American Bar Association?
6. All 13 original states were represented at the convention that drew up the Constitution in 1787; right or wrong?
7. Encephalitis is another name for cancer, sleeping sickness, stomach ulcers, high blood pressure or a block in the small colon?
The Answers: 1. Generally reported as 4 to 1 on Eisenhower. 2. Was 3. Doesn't. 4. King Edward VIII, now Duke of Windsor. 5. Most aren't. 6. Wrong (no delegates from Rhode Island). 7. Sleeping sickness.

Why Is McKay Slipping?

The supporters of Douglas McKay are getting desperate.

In spite of the blessing of the White House and even circulating a picture of "Dear Doug" chatting with "Ike" at San Francisco, their officially selected "man to beat Morse" isn't getting along very well. In fact very badly.

Even the Portland Oregonian's chosen poll in Multnomah shows Morse gaining steadily in the Democratic party—and even more surprising—getting approximately a fifth of the Republican votes. This survey must mean something — the Oregonian opposes Morse, of course.

At that rate the former Secretary of the Interior, even with a front seat on Ike's coat tails, will not get to first base.

Which only goes to prove Lincoln was right when he said "you can fool some of the people ALL the time, and ALL the people SOME of the time but you can't fool ALL the people ALL the time." You CAN'T!

In their desperation perhaps one shouldn't be too hard on the McKay "shock-troops" for falling back upon that well-known dodge of the shyster lawyer, namely:

"When you haven't a case abuse the attorney on the other side."

Some of McKay's most respected supporters have adopted this tactic.

All in all it is rather a painful and depressing spectacle, but that is the way the prospect of defeat works on certain types of mind—they JUST can't take it—not like good sports at least. They want to throw things—mud, especially.

AS a matter of fact it must have been apparent to any voter who has followed this campaign at all closely, that while Mr. McKay has been defended vigorously, and his opponents called everything in the calendar from Communists to cannibals, no real defense has been offered against the definite charges brought against him and his federal record.

Take the much-publicized Al Sarena case, for example — only one item in the McKay extensive "Give Away" program.

Here are the main facts; not as yet refuted, to wit:

Timber Land in the U.S. Forest reserve was handed over to the owners of the worked-out Al Sarena "mine" for \$5 an acre when the timber not only belonged to the people of the United States but was worth one hundred times as much. Both the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management declared the mineral values in no way justified the granting of the mineral patents. For around half a century such action would have ended the deal, by long firmly established tradition when the U.S. Forest Service said "No," in this sort of thing it meant "no." It did mean "no" during the Democratic administration, but as soon as Douglas McKay took office it did not—he granted the mining patents as fast as he could, when the owners of the mine ignoring the U.S. Forest Service decision secured mineral assays in their home town in Mobile, Alabama, and appealed to the Bureau of Mines.

The only defense of the above we have seen has been that the transaction was "within the law" and therefore Secretary of the Interior McKay not only had the right but was compelled by law to grant these patents, giving over US timber land on the plea of mineral rights which according to both the US Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management, did not exist.

A non-sequitur if there ever was one.

AS has been frequently stated in this department there has been no denial the deal was "WITHIN the law" but as far as we have observed the placing of \$2,500 in cash on the office desk of Senator Case of South Dakota during the gas bill fight was also "within the law." We are told it was only a campaign contribution with no strings attached, by the president of a large California oil company — so why complain, there is no law against THAT.

Does that mean however, that the people of Oregon wish to send to the US Senate for 6 years a man who not only excuses but justifies such a principle and policy?

Everything indicates at this writing they do not. And in taking that stand as we have so often said, they are exactly right.

FINALLY has there been any denial of the main facts concerning the Al Sarena deal as above indicated?

If so, we haven't seen them.

There has been plenty of abuse of those who make them, plenty of alibis along the line there having been nothing improper, the deal was all within the law, etc., etc., but we have seen no refutation of the salient facts and we don't expect to see them,—for the simple reason they happen to be the FACTS.

SO THE outstanding issue in this senatorial race is simply whether the people of Oregon, regardless of party, wish that sort of policy continued or want it stopped?

This paper wants it stopped, just as it wants the "give away" program in ALL the other departments of government stopped where the issue is so clearly between the public welfare and private profit.

Everything as of today indicates a majority of the voters of Oregon feel the same way about it.

This result only refers to Multnomah County. But as the Oregonian remarked editorially a few days ago:

"As Multnomah goes so goes the nation."—R.W.R.

Suez Crisis Ends Any Chance For Quick Cyprus Settlement

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

The Suez Canal dispute has ended any chance that Great Britain might grant self-rule to Cyprus within the foreseeable future.

More than ever, the eastern Mediterranean island has become a focus for Britain an indispensable military base.

For several months, there was hope in London that an agreement might be reached that would end the violence by the Greek Cypriots.

Egyptian President Gamal

Bipartisan Support Given Many Measures In Congress in 1956

Washington—(CQ)—Although Congressional Republicans and Democrats clashed as often as they agreed in this election year, a substantial number of important legislative proposals received bipartisan support.

In a survey of all 203 roll call votes recorded by the Senate and House in 1956, Congressional Quarterly found that a majority of Democrats agreed with a majority of Republicans on 102, or half of the time.

Not all of these bipartisan roll calls were of equal significance. For example, the Senate agreed to the ratification of six routine treaties in all but one instance by a unanimous vote. But well over half of the bipartisan roll calls involved substantial policy matters, several of which may become campaign issues.

In Gas Bill

In the Senate, for example, a bipartisan majority defeated four separate attempts to free natural gas producers from federal utility regulation. This was the bill which President Eisenhower later vetoed when Sen. Francis Case (R-S.D.) revealed that oil and gas interests had offered him a campaign contribution.

A majority of Democratic and Republican Senators turned back three efforts to make drastic changes in the electoral college system, then agreed on a compromise reform plan. Even that proposed change died, however, for lack of the two-thirds vote required for Constitutional amendments.

Although both parties jointly expressed their increasing concern over foreign aid by cutting more than \$1 billion from the President's requests, a bipartisan majority voted down a flock of restrictive amendments, including proposals to suspend aid to countries trading with the Soviet bloc, to limit cotton imports, to require the executive branch to furnish any information requested by Congress, and to cut aid to India. However, a majority of Democrats agreed with a majority of Republicans to limit military aid to Yugoslavia to maintenance of equipment al-

Bipartisan Support By Oregonians in Congress Reported

Washington—(CQ)—Two Republican Representatives—John F. Baldwin Jr. (Calif.) and John M. Robison Jr. (Ky.)—shared a unique legislative distinction in 1956, according to Congressional Quarterly's study of bipartisan voting.

They were the only members of Congress who voted with the majority each time a majority of Democrats and a majority of Republicans agreed — on 41 roll calls in the House and 61 in the Senate. Each thus scored 100 per cent in "bipartisan support."

Top honors for bipartisan opposition also went to a Republican—Sen. William Langer (N.D.). He voted with the minority on 48 per cent of the Senate's 61 bipartisan roll calls. Highest opposition scorer among Democrats was Rep. Brady Gentry (Texas), who voted with the minority 39 per cent of the time.

Oregon's Representatives Rep. Harris Ellsworth (R) scored 85 per cent for bipartisan support and 15 per cent for bipartisan opposition in 1956. His scores for the two sessions of the 84th Congress were, respectively, 83 per cent and 9 per cent.

Sen. Wayne Morse (D) voted with the bipartisan majority 61 per cent of the time in 1956, against it 26 per cent. His scores for the 84th Congress were 66 per cent and 24 per cent.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) had a 1956 bipartisan support score of 72 per cent, a bipartisan opposition score of 28 per cent. His scores for the 84th Congress were 76 per cent and 20 per cent. (Copyright 1956, Congressional Quarterly)

Population of Australia was 9.3 million at the end of 1955.

Abdel Nasser's seizure of the canal ended that hope. Hence the prospect is that violence will continue and that Field Marshal Sir John Harding, governor and commander in chief, will concentrate on stamping it out. British relations with Greece, which wants Cyprus to remain correspondingly bad.

Stiffened Terms Britain stiffened its terms for a Cyprus solution last week. Alan Lennox-Boyd, colonial secretary, said in the House of Commons that Nasser's action had strengthened the government's determination to keep full sovereignty over the island. He said:

"All the government thinking has led to the inescapable con-

clusion that recent events in the Middle East have underlined what we have always said—that Cyprus is vital for the protection of our strategic interests and the strategic interests of the free world."

Lennox-Boyd specified that Britain must maintain full control of internal security in Cyprus, as well as control of foreign affairs and defense.

Draws Up New Constitution In mid-July, Prime Minister Anthony Eden gave Lord Radcliffe, a high-ranking judge, the task of drawing up a "new, liberal" constitution for Cyprus. Under this constitution, Cypriots would have been given internal self-government. Radcliffe is still drafting his report. But the Suez dispute has made the question of self-government one for the far future.

"EOKA" the Greek Cypriot organization which is conducting the campaign of violence in Cyprus, demanding that the island be given to Greece, called a truce on August 16. It suggested new negotiations.

Harding's reply was to offer the EOKA extremists a chance to lay down their arms. He said his offer would remain open for three weeks. Under it, members of the EOKA organization who surrendered would be permitted to go to Greece and become Greek citizens.

Calls Off Truce EOKA rejected this offer and called off its truce. Violence was resumed.

Harding's amnesty offer expired on Sept. 12. He said that he would intensify a drive to stamp out violence. There would be no new attempt at a political solution of the Cyprus issue until the drive succeeded, he said.

Even before the harding offer expired, the situation was complicated by a new development. Britain charged it had evidence that Greek Orthodox Church Archbishop Makarios was the real leader of the EOKA organization. Makarios had led the campaign for the union of Cyprus with Greece. He is in exile on an Indian Ocean island.

As of now, the Cyprus situation is farther than ever from a solution.

In The Day's News By Frank Jenkins

I reckon we'll have to talk about Suez again. There is always the possibility that this Egyptian ruckus might end in war—and avoiding war is the GREAT problem of this generation.

Besides—a red hot new proposal has been tossed into the works.

THE PROPOSAL itself is basically simple. It calls for an association of the principal governments whose ships use the canal. This association would provide pilots (navigation of the canal is a complicated job requiring great skill) and would collect tolls for the ships. The tolls would be SHARED with Egypt, whose government would OWN and maintain the canal itself.

The Western Big Three (Britain, France and the U.S.) would seek to line up 15 other countries, all of whom want the canal operated internationally, to back the proposal. Egypt would then be asked for its prompt cooperation, without long diplomatic negotiations.

SO MUCH for the proposal. Here comes the BITE: To test Egypt's attitude, a ship from one of these countries — with a veteran Suez pilot on deck — would ask permission to enter the canal. If Egypt refuses permission—which she is expected to do—she would then be accused of violating her pledge to keep the waterway open at all times to ships of every country.

THE PROPOSITION seems to have considerable soap on it. At any rate, it sent Man on Horseback Nasser into an immediate conference with his henchmen in Cairo. The conference lasted late into the night.

When it broke up, Nasser remained mum, but an Egyptian "spokesman" branded it at once as a "provocation leading to war against Egypt." He said it seems intended to PROVOKE EGYPT TO FIGHT. Nehru, buddy of Russia and Egypt, denounced the plan.

All this indicates that the proposal is a smartie. If it had been dumb, Nasser and his 'crowd would have laughed it off scornfully.

YOU WILL note, of course, that we joined with the British and the French in making the proposal.

Does that mean that if it should lead to war with Egypt we would be dragged in?

SECRETARY DULLES (who is generally credited with devising the scheme) told reporters at a press conference held in Washington the United States has no intention of "shooting its way through the Suez canal" in the event Egypt should block the passage of ships. He added that in such an event the U.S. would favor diverting its ships around

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

HARLEM New York City—The big, asthmatic Negro woman

least heavily against the door of her cell-like room on the second floor of a rickety 19th century slum building.

Through thin walls came the sound of furious argument, followed by the thud of something thrown, and silence.

A 40-watt bulb glowed eerily down the long hall, barely illuminating the scratched and scabrous walls. A black cat arched against the woman's leg, looking up with blank, suspicious eyes at the unfamiliar white faces.

"We live in these rat traps," the woman said dispassionately, without rancor, gasping a little for breath, "and nobody cares, and there's no hope for us, at least as far as I can see."

The big woman with the cat represents one aspect of Harlem

and no doubt of the Negro sections of other big cities—to which sufferers from excessive complacency ought to be exposed. The Harlem slums make you wonder whether the North's smug assumption that only the backward South has failed to solve the problem of the Negro minority is soundly based. They even make you wonder if all our boasts about the American standard of living are entirely justified.

THE big woman's cat was not a pet. It was a necessity. In the slum apartments in Harlem, you always find a cat or two, for protection against the swarming rats and mice, and usually a dog, for protection against two-legged enemies. This is one of the small discoveries made by this reporter and Louis Harris, the public opinion expert, in an expedition of political inquiry in Harlem.

There are other discoveries to be made. Most Americans go through life without ever meeting an adult fellow American who cannot read or write. But in the Harlem slums, illiteracy is not uncommon. One grizzled old man, a recent arrival from the South, said earnestly that he wanted to vote before he died, because "voting makes a man a real citizen." He had tried, but had been turned down because he couldn't write his name but now, he said, "I've learned to print my name pretty good, and do you think they'd take just printing?"

AS you talk to people in the old buildings, in the dark and littered hallways, you sometimes hear a chance remark which sheds a grim light on Harlem slum life. There was the high-strung, well-dressed man on the fourth floor of a condemned house. He said he had to get out of there—he just couldn't stand it any more. He paid \$50 a month for his miserable rooms, but that wasn't the main reason. "All night long they're running up and down the stairs and fighting and jumping from one roof to another."

Occasionally you come upon grotesque, Hogarthian scenes. There was the young girl lying on a couch, her face to the wall, her body oddly crumpled, whose only response when we tried to question her was to curse and throw a pillow at a whimpering child. More often, we were asked hospitably to come in and have a seat, and we saw around us a pathetic attempt to live decently under impossible conditions, to rise above the grimness of the surrounding poverty.

Fortunately, the Harlem slums are only part of the Harlem story. It is an extraordinary experience to cross a street from a slum area, and go into one of the low income housing projects—precisely like moving out of the dark into the light.

IN THE projects you find hard-working and often intelligent people living decently, in a kind of colorful and noisy austerity, in small, clean apartments. The difference is not in income—the project apartments are often cheaper than the slum rooms. A sailor in a project explained: "Housing changes people. In a good place, everybody tries to do a little better, like I tell my son, even if you are a Negro, if you want to do something, like say you want to be a doctor, you can do it."

Or go to a good private apartment house, like the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Riverton Apartments, and you find people living in considerable elegance. You also find that they are often far better informed politically than their economic equivalents in a white community, and remarkably articulate.

There are political similarities between the three categories of Harlemites, the slum livers, the project livers, and the small upper class of Negro intellectuals and opinion formers. Above all, in all three categories there is an amazingly large and solid bloc of convinced Democratic voters. But there are marked political differences too, which will be described in a second report on Harlem, and which could have real political meaning for the future.

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LET'S not kid ourselves. In this cold war period, shooting war can start at any time when Russia feels that she is ready for it.

But—in that event Russia won't need any pretext. If she feels that she is ready to start conquering the world, she'll just start shooting. In the meantime, however, capable negotiating is IMMENSELY important.

If shooting war can be stalled off long enough, it may never come.

These sources add that dollar loans to Britain, France and other countries affected by the longer, costlier oil haul from the Middle East would be considered by us to help meet the added cost of buying oil from dollar areas.

THE Register Guard concluded this editorial by saying "This is one time we are proud of his (Wayne Morse's) stand and wish there were 46 more like him and Mr. Lehman."

Here is another example of the courage and high degree of principle that is so much a trademark of Senator Morse. Here he voted against the majority of both Democrats and Republicans on an issue he knew was concerned with the highest moral right, which of course it was. Even the Eugene Register Guard agreed in this particular matter and so must Doug McKay, for as everyone knows, honesty is truth and he did say that this paper was honest!

This instance is another tribute to the true statesmanship and constitutional liberalism of Wayne Morse. A constitutional liberal seeks to put into legislative practice the human rights guarantees and the private property guarantees of the constitution itself. What higher aspirations and practice could any U.S. Senator have?

Ken Corliss, 1564 Myers Lane, Medford, Ore.

Q—The federal budget surplus (income not spent) for the 1956 fiscal year was \$1,754,000,000, the Treasury estimates. Thus fiscal 1956 was the fourth year since 1930 that the government has realized a surplus. How many of the other three years can you name?

A—Fiscal 1951, when the surplus was \$3.5 billion; 1948, \$8.4 billion; and 1947, \$754 million.

Q—The 84th Congress this year set a higher limit on the public debt than the permanent statutory limit. It rounded numbers, what is the total public debt: (a) \$125 billion; (b) \$275 billion; (c) \$350 billion?

A—(b). The debt was about \$275 billion as of Aug. 30, 1956, according to the Treasury Department. The debt limit approved by Congress in 1956 was \$278 billion; the permanent limit, \$275 billion.

Q—In 1913, after approval of the 16th Amendment to the Constitution, the federal government was authorized to levy income taxes. Was the resulting law the first time federal income taxes had been imposed in the U.S.?

A—No. An income tax was levied in 1861 during the Civil War. It expired in 1872. The Supreme Court ruled an 1894 income tax law unconstitutional.

All 48 of the states grant some form of property tax exemption to institutions maintained for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

August O&C Sales Valued at \$1,128,468

Portland—(U.P.)—The Bureau of Land Management reported today that timber sales during August on O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Roads lands in Oregon administered by BLM were valued at \$1,128,468, bringing the total for the first two months of the 1957 fiscal year to \$2,336,419.

The Oregon State Supervisor of BLM, Virgil T. Heath, said 36,110,000 board feet of timber were sold during the month in the five O&C districts.

Of that total, salvage timber accounted for 11,455,000 board feet. Sales from public domain lands in Oregon totaled 3,274,000 board feet with a value of \$159,955, Heath said.

All 48 of the states grant some form of property tax exemption to institutions maintained for educational, religious or charitable purposes.

Counsel with Mr. Insurance FRED BRENNAN Phone 2-4940 My father says you sell insurance for everything. Now that he threatens to break all my Elvis Presley records can I have them insured? I'll sell my "hound dog" to pay the premiums. MEDFORD INSURANCE AGENCY