

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North W. St. Phone 2-6141

HERB GREY Advertising Manager GERALD LATRAM Business Manager ERIC ALLEN JR. Managing Editor EARL B. ADAMS City Editor HARRY CHIPMAN Telegraph Editor RICHARD JEWETT Sports Editor OLIVE STARCHER Society Editor DALE BRICKSON Circulation Mgr.

An Independent Newspaper Entered as second class matter at Medford Oregon under Act of March 3, 1897

Subscription Rates By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 10c Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00 Daily and Sunday—Six months \$8.00 Daily and Sunday—Three months \$4.25 Sunday Only—One year \$4.25

Official Paper of the City of Medford Official Paper of Jackson County United Press—Full Leased Wire MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representatives: WEST-HOLIDAY COMPANY INC. Offices in New York Chicago Detroit San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle Portland St. Louis Atlanta Vancouver B.C.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

Flight o' Time

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

10 YEARS AGO

March 24, 1947 (Monday) B. L. Nutting, Medford lumberman, is reelected to the board of directors of the Willamette Valley Lumbermen's association.

20 YEARS AGO

March 24, 1937 (Wednesday) Jackson county chapter of the Navy Mothers' club is organized at a meeting held in the home of Mrs. Florence Cuffel, 909 North Central ave.

30 YEARS AGO

March 24, 1927 (Thursday) Any grade school building in Medford can be emptied of its students in the average time of 1:05 minutes according to Fire Chief Roy Elliott.

40 YEARS AGO

March 24, 1917 (Saturday) The Greater Medford club will exhibit paintings of Miss Dorland Regina Robinson in the near future.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

- 1. Name the capital of Puerto Rico. 2. Do social security payments begin automatically to eligible persons? 3. Bible: Was Jesus compelled to carry the Cross alone? 4. What flag was called "The Stars and Bars"? 5. Who was the Propaganda Minister of Nazi Germany? 6. There are more left-handed boys than girls: true or false? 7. Which of the following metals is the heaviest known substance: iridium, lead, iron, osmium? 8. Is a flamingo a type of airplane? 9. Which motion picture actress was nicknamed "America's Sweetheart"? 10. The names of which two states of the U. S. end in the letter "y"?

Answers: 1. San Juan. 2. No (a claim must be filed at the nearest Social Security office). 3. No. 4. The flag of the Confederate States of America. 5. Paul Joseph Goebbels. 6. True. 7. Osmium. 8. No. It is a species of bird. 9. Mary Pickford. 10. Kentucky and New Jersey.

Trial by Newspapers

We will be glad when the battle of perjury ends and the "Portland mess" is transferred from the precincts of congress and the press to the halls of justice, where it properly belongs.

The struggle between Portland's two highly reputable papers, the Oregonian and the Journal, is particularly depressing.

The Journal, for example, recently printed on Page 1 a couple of affidavits from Messrs. Clifford Bennett and Larry McCormick, (who the Oregonian characterized as "fringe-operators") swearing the charge of bribery against Mayor Terry Schruk was a "frame-up."

The Oregonian couldn't "take" this. So it called in State Police Captain Gurdane, and also called Robert Kennedy, counsel for the McClellan committee, presumably by long distance, to obtain a refutation.

As one of the innocent and impartial bystanders in this journalistic fracas, we feel compelled to admit that the "refutation" was not a particularly convincing one.

All that Captain Gurdane had to say was that his department initiated an investigation of the charges against Mayor (ex-Sheriff) Schruk seven or eight weeks before the alleged "frame-up," but then he was careful to point out that:

"He would make no statements concerning the truth or falseness of any statements made by persons appearing before the county grand jury and he would make no comment on or off the record, concerning the truth or falseness of the Bennett and McCormick affidavits."

The best that was secured from Attorney Kennedy was in part as follows:

Counsel Kennedy said that in his interviews with Bennett no mention of any frame-ups against Schruk were ever made.

SO what?

We can't believe any impartial jury would consider this much of a refutation of the charges made.

We wouldn't, from what we have read, believe either Bennett or McCormick on oath, and we would for the same reason, credit both Gurdane and Robert Kennedy with telling the truth, but after all this paper is neither judge nor jury. So all that we maintain, as of now, is that while the two "fringe operators" may have been, as usual, lying in their teeth, the Oregonian's front page "spread" did not in any sense of the term, PROVE it.

IN SHORT the Schruk bribery charge stands just where it did before the shooting started.

It may have been a "frame-up." It may not. The only point we wish to make is that as far as Portland's mayor is concerned, there has been enough "talky-talk" and too much trying the case in the rival Portland newspapers.

The Multnomah Grand Jury is in session. Let that all-important body call in the alleged perjurers, the witnesses, non-witnesses and what-have-you, sift all the evidence and following established procedure decide against whom true bills should be returned, and against whom they should not.

Then perhaps we can have some peace and quiet, and something to read in the metropolitan press except more details of the unsavory Portland mess.

As usual in such cases the courts should decide. —R.W.R.

Brewster versus Knight

Speaking of this interminable "battle of perjury" it might be noted, en passant, that Frank W. Brewster, the well creased, well heeled and well-behaved boss of the northwestern teamsters said ONE thing, and the personable, plausible and photogenic Governor Knight of the great state of California, quite another. For example:

Brewster said his union had given financial aid to Governor Knight's gubernatorial campaign. The Governor immediately denied this.

But the Governor's denial like the Oregonian's alleged refutation of the Journal's affidavits, was not entirely convincing.

For instead of following the usual political procedure on such occasions, and calling Brewster a "liar," the Governor did not categorically deny that such a contribution had been received, but said, somewhat obliquely, that he was unable to find any RECORD of it.

Naturally one wonders just how complete the Governor's list of contributions is, and how in such a short time, he could have secured a very exact survey?

WHAT followed, according to press reports, was even more surprising. The California Governor said, in effect, that his appointment of a member of the Teamsters Union to the important post of "port director" at San Francisco was "purely coincidental," the supposition being that even if further research should reveal certain teamsters contributions, there would be no relation between them and the appointment he made.

WELL, as noted above, this paper can't assume the role of either judge or jury. But we trust a frank opinion, editorially speaking, would not be out of order. That opinion is that in this controversy, as in that of the hassle regarding Mayor Schruk, the party of the first part in our judgment had—and has—all the better of it.

Moreover we can see no motive for "Boss" Brewster to say his union had helped Governor Knight's campaign when it had not. No one at all informed denies that the Teamsters gave financial aid to many

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

THE AMBASSADORS SCANDAL

Paris — The Eisenhower Administration's traffic in diplomatic appointments has now reached a stage that calls for public comment.

The latest news is that Senator Joseph R. McCarthy's deputy in the State Department, Scott McLeod, is to receive the Embassy in Dublin as his just reward for having done more harm to the American foreign service than any one else in recent memory.

Perhaps McLeod will not do a great deal more harm in Ireland, but why on earth should he be sent there at all at the expense of the American taxpayer?

But this is a relatively minor incident in a long and squalid story. This year, most of the diplomatic posts in Europe have been crudely placed on the auction block and sold for cash on the barrelhead.

By sheer accident, some of the very rich men who have been named to represent the United States abroad ought to make excellent ambassadors. John Hay Whitney in London, for instance, is the sort of man who ought to receive a political appointment to a major embassy, quite without regard to his Republican contributions. Then too, the Administration must be credited with at least two really admirable non-political appointments: those of David K. E. Bruce in Germany and Ellsworth Bunker in India.

ALL the same, the overall record is really pretty unappetizing. Some recent incidents suggest, on the one hand, that the price of diplomatic appointments has now reached a level that is downright scandalous. There is the case, for example, of the present Ambassador to Denmark, the experienced ex-foreign officer, Robert Coe.

It is an open secret that Coe's original appointment was a recognition, not of his foreign service training, but of his family's generous contributions to the 1952 campaign fund. In the last campaign, he was again approached by an old friend who was one of the Republican committee's money collectors, with the delicate intimation that it was once more time to cough up.

"It's going to have to be a deep bronchial cough too," added the friend. In total, Coe's cough reached the sum of \$7,000—surely a respectable extra cough from a man who has always been a generous Republican contributor in his adopted state of Wyoming. But it was not enough, and Coe was summarily informed that his services would be dispensed with this spring. He is to be replaced by a professional diplomat, Miss Frances Willis, Minister to Switzerland, who is being

moved to make room for a political appointment.

ON THE other hand, a really distasteful disregard for the feelings of our Allies (and therefore of the interests of the United States) is frequently shown. Belgium, for instance, may be a small country, but it is an important country in NATO. Four years ago, the Belgians were not too pleased to be handed over to a large Republican contributor.

But now this first Republican contributor, Fred Alger of Michigan, has presumably failed to give a sufficiently deep bronchial cough. (His cough was only \$1,500 deep.) So he is being replaced by another contributor, John Clifford Folger of Washington, who has no known qualifications for the post except his service as Republican Committee Treasurer and his check book (together with his wife, Folger coughed to a depth of \$11,500). In neighboring Holland, an able professional, Ambassador H. Freeman Matthews, is being replaced by loyal Republican Civil Service Chairman, Philip Young.

In still other cases, public untruth has been freely indulged in. The present American Ambassador to Moscow, Charles E. Bohlen, is the leading Russian expert remaining in the American government's service. In Moscow he is the unchallenged leader of the whole Western community there. Perhaps in tribute to Bohlen's suitability for Moscow, it has been officially given out that he is being transferred by his own request.

THIS is plain not true. Bohlen was entirely willing and even eager to carry on in Moscow. In fact he is being sent to Manila to make room in Moscow for our present ambassador to Vienna, Llewellyn Thompson. The shift of Thompson from Vienna is another move in the game of diplomatic musical chairs. Thompson, as it happens, is an exceedingly capable diplomatic professional. But the United States would have been far better served by leaving both Thompson and Bohlen where they were.

There is no use continuing the sorry tale. Its point is all too simple. We are not living any longer in the nineteenth century, when the traffic in ambassadorships did no great harm. America now has incalculably great interests abroad, and America's ambassadors are the necessary guardians of those interests. It does not matter whether they are rich or poor, foreign service officers or outside recruits. What matters is whether they are well qualified.

The expense of embassies is a phony excuse. Surely the United States can afford the few extra hundreds of thousands of dollars by the sole test of knowledge and ability. And surely the cheaply political traffic in ambassadorships, with its sordid checkbook side, has become a really shocking business. Copyright New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer, although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

"Tapping The Till"

To the Editor: Sure is bad to have our dirty linen dragged out for all to see. But that, and its washing, has already been too long delayed. This lifting of the iron curtain of silence from dues paying union members by the able if ruthless hands of Chairman John McClellan of the congressional committee is a fine restorative of faith in our government. It is a sort of what could be called, "Evils Of Easy Money." For "tapping the till" is old as it is bad, even though it be but a dollar assessment on each labor union member. But when they add up to a million or more, it builds to power giving amounts.

Surplus earnings used wisely like the Ford, Rockefeller, and other foundations, can be a mighty help in furtherance of the arts and sciences. But when used for high-brass personal pleasures, corrupting of men's morals and fleecing of governmental documents, as told in news releases of the congressional investigation of the all powerful Teamster's Union, it is shown to be an evil eating into the very foundation of our country.

Put in plain language, it amounts to a contest as of who is to take over the administration of this government. For it is on record that high union officials have challenged the right of congress to investigate labor union member complaints of union funds misuse, and other unfair practices of union officials as reported in news releases.

But it is with deep regret and surprise we read of Senators Morse and Neuberger coming out in open criticism of the congressional findings. Senator Morse has the effrontery to declare it is without value, that it should be tried in a proper court. Yes, why has it not been? The only statement by Senator Morse noticed on the subject was just recently wherein he said, "the employers are as much to blame as the unions," or words to that effect. What in all that's reasonable have the employers got to do with it? Is it another "red-herring" maneuver? But let

candidates and to many campaigns in many states. It is hard to picture any politician of the Knight type refusing such financial assistance.

AND as far as that goes there is no more reason why organized labor should not contribute to political campaigns, state or national, than organized capital. And everyone knows what huge sums Big Business contributes. On the other hand we CAN see a motive for Governor Knight's denial. Organized Labor as represented—or misrepresented—by the revelations concerning the Teamsters union is under a cloud as of today, and acknowledgement of labor support might lose some votes. AS BEFORE noted in this department, Governor Knight of California, is the type of political and ingratiating opportunist who would say or do ALMOST anything to avoid a calamity like that. —R.W.R.

Insurance Against Flood Damage in Areas Like Rogue Valley May be Obtainable Soon

(Editor's note: The floods along the Rogue River of December, 1955, and February, 1956, did hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of damage—little or none of it reimbursable by insurance. The following article outlines plans for government-subsidized flood insurance, and the requirements and qualifications necessary to obtain and retain it.)

Washington, D.C. — (CQ) — Homeowners and businessmen will be able to buy insurance against flood damage for the first time in a few months.

Up to now flood insurance has been unavailable at reasonable rates because private companies could not afford the heavy risk. So Congress last year, following disastrous floods in many areas, passed legislation setting up a cooperative Government-private company insurance plan.

The first of this insurance to be available will be sold this Spring or early Summer, reports Frank J. Meistrall, head of the Federal Indemnity Administration, the agency set up to handle the insurance plan.

But in order for communities to remain eligible for the insurance after July 1, 1958, they must enact and enforce special zoning laws, and states must prepare to take over much of the Government's role by July 1.

Meistrall estimates a property owner would pay from \$1 to \$12 for each \$100 worth of coverage. The most insurance available for one home will be \$10,000 worth. If the home is wiped out by flood, the owner could collect up to \$10,000 minus \$100 and 5 percent of the remainder, or \$9,405. The individual insurance limit for a person or government will be \$250,000 worth. But each governmental unit within a state qualifies as a separate person, so it could buy the full \$250,000 worth.

The agency can write \$3 billion worth of flood insurance, but the law gives the President permission to raise that ceiling to \$5 billion.

Most of the wrinkles preparatory to starting the program have been ironed out. But setting the rates continues to be a problem. The 1956 Federal Flood Insurance Act only said that the premiums should "be adequate to produce sufficient proceeds to pay all claims for probable losses over a reasonable period of years."

As Meistrall puts it, "We were asked to create a completely new concept. There is almost no credible experience on record for damage by flood. No one knows what the risks are. Our first task

Senator Morse be informed that it is being tried before a court, the highest court in the land, the court of public opinion. And he will know our verdict come election time. For when a man abandons principle in favor of bloc-voting, he will surely lose support of honest fair-minded people, for that all-important quality still reigns in the hearts of the majority of mankind. F. J. Clifford 1211 West Main St. Medford, Ore.

A Bible Poem

To the Editor: All nations are to be gathered at Jerusalem to battle and the city shall be taken. Later Jehovah will smite the invaders by means of a plague and deliver Israel. Jehovah's new world under the rule of His Son, Jesus Christ, will follow. See Zechariah 14:1-2; Luke 21:23, 24; Matthew 24: 1-14; 1 Corinthians 15:20-28; Psalm 83:18. Heed Romans 10:9 and Zephaniah 2:3. A. R. Stewart 67 Ocean St. Dorchester, Mass.

"Horrible Business"

To the Editor: In reply to the article on Humane slaughter by Mr. John Taylor, and knowing every word of that article is true, I could not face the Cross on Easter unless I had done my bit to stop the horrible suffering of our helpless animals as they die in the meat packing plants of our country. On our trip through Austin, Minn., last summer, it was very gratifying to read the large sign "Every animal in the Hormel Plant is killed humanely." Yes, if the Hormel Packing Co., also the Oscar Mayer Packing Plant can kill our animals without the terror and suffering, then why can't others? If those large companies can put their plants in order, certainly larger plants can do the same. Some have said they will, but when?

My friend, a school teacher, was skeptical about the hogs being improperly slashed and lowered into the steaming vats while still alive, so she visited a packing plant. She only got as far as the screams and groans of the dying animals when she passed into a dead faint and had to be carried out. Some weeks ago I contacted our Congressmen from this state and they were in full accord with any legislation that could stop this horrible business. Folks, if we all get behind this now we can stop it. For information as to your part send a post card to Mr. John Taylor, c/o Post Office, Watervliet, N.Y. (Name on File). Medford, Ore.

was to create a measuring rod that we could put alongside a piece of property and say: "This age, depending on the risk involved. In addition to this rate, the Government will contribute up to 40 percent of the premium on each policy to increase the amount of the premium, while keeping the cost of an individual policy low.

Private casualty and fire insurance companies will sell the Federal flood insurance. Contracts with the Federal Flood and Indemnity Administration will set forth the company's commission and allowable expenses. Meistrall estimates about 5,000 companies could participate in the program.

Private companies have a big stake in the flood insurance program. The Act states that the Federal insurance agency must make a continuing study "of the feasibility of having private insurance companies take over, with or without some form of Federal financial support, the

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

How not to do it note: In Jefferson, Okla., a proud father wasted no time in letting the neighbors know his wife had presented him with a new daughter. The father, one John Krittenbrink, flew LOW over each home in his neighborhood in his plane, with the new baby's name "Cheryl Lynne" painted on the fuselage.

BY DOING so, he— 1. Scared the daylight out of everybody, for a low-flying plane can crash into a house or into a group of children. 2. Made all his neighbors as mad as hops. 3. Ran the risk of killing himself and leaving his wife and little Cheryl Lynne without a breadwinner.

He WOULDNT make a good public relations manager. TAXES and business note: The Freeport Sulphur company is considering four towns in the Deep South as a site for one of two plants it is planning to build in a hundred million dollar nickel and cobalt expansion program. The first plant will be built in Louisiana unless that state raises its severance tax on sulphur. If Louisiana does raise its tax on sulphur, the plant will be built at Pascagoula, Miss., or at Mobile, Ala., or at Freeport, Tex.

BEFORE going off the deep end on the subject of Big Business and tax policies, consider what you would do if you were going to start a hamburger stand into which you would put all your savings. If you were wise, you would consider the tax situation in all the towns you were looking over as prospective locations for your business venture. In these modern days, taxes take a big bite out of business profits—and, presumably, if you were going to put your life's savings into a hamburger stand you would want to make a profit out of it. IF, in one town you were considering, the tax situation was such as to leave you a reasonable profit on your investment, whereas in another town you might be looking over the taxes were so much HIGHER as to cause you to wonder if you could make a profit at all, you'd be almost certain to choose the town where the taxes were more reasonable. That's just good business judgment.

INCIDENTALLY— There is an interesting example in the state of Oregon of what unwise taxation can do to industrial development.

IN OREGON a number of years ago, there were a dozen or more breweries (as I recall it, there were 14). You may not think much of breweries, but at least it must be admitted that they are factories that employ labor and use raw materials. In Oregon, hops and barley are local raw materials for the manufacture of beer. In addition, breweries provide a residue of waste that makes splendid livestock feed—and all of Oregon needs a livestock feed that will be competitive with corn or cottonseed.

At any rate, Oregon decided that it had to have more tax income, so it raised the barrelage tax on beer to a figure MUCH HIGHER than that prevailing in the state of Washington to the north and the state of California to the south.

WHAT was the result? The result has been that whereas Oregon had a dozen or more breweries then it has only one now. The one remaining brewery isn't paying anywhere near as much taxes at the higher rate as the dozen or more formerly paid at the lower rate.

IN OTHER words, the higher tax hasn't been a good investment. And— In addition— Oregon has lost the source of livestock feed that was a valuable residual material of the brewing industry.

insurance programs authorized."

is the risk we are undertaking." Besides setting premium rates, agency officials are worried over how states will react to the flood insurance program. Floods that killed 302 people and caused \$995 million worth of property damage in 1955 convinced most state officials that some kind of flood insurance was necessary. But will they fulfill their legal and financial responsibilities under the Act?

The Act directs the flood agency to refuse to sell insurance in areas where the necessary zoning laws have not been passed. This provision was designed to encourage states to prohibit further settling of areas likely to be struck by floods. The flood zoning laws must be in effect, where necessary, by June 30, 1958, in order for the area to qualify for flood insurance.

States also must help pay the subsidies on policies held by its residents. Starting July 1, 1959, states will pay half the premium subsidies and the Federal Government the other half.

Meistrall says that "we thought that in view of the very real interest that various states have in the success of this program that certainly they should be willing to bear their proportionate share."

(Copyright 1957, Congressional Quarterly)

POTLUCK

(By M-T Staff and Contributors)

Every school child, of course, knows the story about the little Dutch boy who saved Holland when he stuck his finger in the leak in the dike. Every school child, that is, except those in Holland, apparently. A Dutch exchange student who visited here last week confessed he'd never heard the tale until he came to this country.

Our alert Applegate correspondent, Helga Mitchell, reported that Maj. Gen. Joseph Hicks, county civil defense administrator, was birdwatching out that way recently. We presume that General Hicks may be a little like the legendary postman—in this case birdwatching when he's not plane-spotting.

Among the new books acquired by the Medford Public Library recently is one entitled "Sword and Scalpel." The author? A man named Slaughter.

A police officer never knows what will be next. It might be an armed criminal, or a cat up a tree, or a drunk driver. So they try to be ready for anything.

The other day a small boy rushed in to state police headquarters north of town, and told Sgt. Thomas Eaton his mother was "real sick" in her car outside, and needed an ambulance to take her to the hospital. The sergeant went out to find the woman, Mrs. Harold Warner, Galls Creek rd., Gold Hill, in the first stages of childbirth. He hustled her into a police car and, siren screaming, rushed her to Sacred Heart hospital.

They just made it. A 7 pound girl was born seven minutes after they arrived at the hospital. The mother, the daughter, and Sergeant Eaton are reported to be getting along fine.

Dear Potluck Editor: In re your story about St. Patrick and the wheelbarrow, that ain't the way I heard it. According to my Irish ancestry, the truth is the Irish invented the wheelbarrow to teach their boys to stand upright, and used it for generations before the other critters learned to stand on their hind legs. The Britons, jealous of everything Irish, refused to use the wheelbarrow. They were the last to learn to stand upright.

Respectfully, L. G. Weaver 301 Haven St.

Lester Cass, of the Rogue Sportsman, jokingly remarked the other day that, if he knew he wouldn't get killed, he'd kind of like to go through an earthquake some day, just to see what it was like. Well, he went to California last week, and was in San Francisco on Friday.

We've reported, from time to time, about the remodeling which is lifting the face of the old M-T building and which will enable us eventually to present a bright new facade to the world.

Last week it was discovered that one doorway had been made about a thirty-second of an inch too small to accommodate one of the new doors, and a router was employed to shave off that amount of wood. The resulting noise was loud, irritating, and virtually indescribable. Some of us maintained that it sounded like a baby crying. Others compared it to the screams of a dying cat. Still others said it was exactly like the sound a dentist's patient hears when the dentist is drilling, and one young thing insisted she HAD to have a shot of novocaine.