

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 2-6143. Robert W. Ruhl, Editor. HERB GREY, Advertising Manager. GERALD LAYMAN, Business Manager. ERIC ALLEN, Jr., Managing Editor. EARL H. ADAMS, City Editor. HARRY CHAPMAN, Telegram Editor. RICHARD JEWETT, Sports Editor. OLIVE STARBUCK, Society Editor. DALE ERICKSON, Circulation Manager.

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION MEMBER. OREGON NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION MEMBER.

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

10 YEARS AGO. June 10, 1947 (Tuesday). Frank Hill, manager of the Jackson county chamber of commerce for the past seven years, resigns, and Don Lane is named to succeed him.

20 YEARS AGO. June 10, 1937 (Thursday). In motorcar and house-trailer painted to attract attention to the Rogue river valley, Edward J. Taylor, a tailor, begins tour across country.

30 YEARS AGO. June 10, 1927 (Friday). Medford Armory is rented as temporary courthouse. Alfred Norris purchases two-story brick building at corner of California and Third sts., the lower floor of which is occupied by the Jacksonville bank.

40 YEARS AGO. June 10, 1917 (Sunday). Jackson county Red Cross is asked to raise \$15,000 as part of \$100,000,000 to be raised by National Red Cross for its war fund, requested by President Wilson.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; six or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. Is Oskar Peschel one of the fathers of modern geography, chemistry, or medicine? 2. Is it harmful to sleep on the left side? 3. Bible: Did any Hebrew king create a cavalry? 4. Clark Griffith was the owner of which American League baseball club? 5. For what branch of the Army do the initials WAC stand? 6. In what city does the newspaper Ivestia have its principal offices? 7. The Japanese sneak attack on Pearl Harbor occurred December 7 of what year? 8. In her campaign against balloons many years ago, what weapon did Carrie Nation use? 9. "Smart" is a sense of fashionability or cleverness, a colloquialism. Is the expression "a right smart" (i.e., a large amount) a colloquialism, provincialism, or an ambiguity? 10. "A fly and a flea in a flue" were imprisoned, so what could they do? Said the fly, "let us flee!" "Let us fly!" said the flea, "so they flew thru a flaw in the flue!"

RELATIVELY SPEAKING. Deep River, N.Y.—Nancy Jo Moody must have as many ancestors as anyone in the state; probably more. Nancy Jo, born May 5, has four grandparents, four great grandparents, one great-great-grandfather and one great-great-great-grandmother—92-year-old Mrs. Etta Scott of Watertown, N.Y.

Killing By Amendment

The House attempt to write into the Civil Rights bill a guaranty of trial by jury may be sincerely aimed at protecting the individual or it may be an attempt to take the teeth out of the measure. The same could not be said for the attempt to throw into the bill—in the House as well as in the Senate—a "rider" amendment providing a national "right to work" law.

This would outlaw labor contracts which require employees to join labor unions. Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) on May 7, in announcing that he would continue his attempt to include a right-to-work amendment in the civil rights bill, admitted that "it would be a service to the country if it killed the bill."

McClellan's strategy is reminiscent of a famous case of the death-by-amendment technique witnessed in the Senate in 1954. By a vote of 46 to 43 the Senate agreed to tie statehood for Alaska to statehood for Hawaii, which had already been approved by the House. The single-packaged bill was then passed, by a 57 to 28 vote. But when unanimous consent was asked in the House to send the bill to conference, where Alaskan statehood could be dropped by the G.O.P. majority on the conference committee, Democratic Leader Sam Rayburn entered an objection.

That means that the only other way to get the bill to conference was by House adoption of a resolution to that end. Such a resolution was duly offered, but it then was bottled up in the House Rules Committee until the session ended. It's interesting to note that 19 Senators—two Republicans and 17 Democrats—who had voted to combine statehood for the territories turned around three weeks later to vote against the single package bill.

THAT support of a jury trial guaranty was building up even among liberals was evidenced by the vote by which such a civil rights amendment was approved June 3 by the Senate Judiciary Committee. Voting for the amendment were Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D-Wyo.) and Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.), usually in the front rank of Senate "liberals."

For crippling amendments, look at the record on anti-segregation votes. Sen. William Langer (R-N.D.) in 1943 offered a racial segregation ban amendment to a federal aid-to-education bill. It was accepted, 49 to 37, resulting in recommitment of the bill.

The House in 1948 turned down amendments by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) barring segregation in the Army and the Navy (63 to 12), and in the Air Force (103 to 14); also, rejected a Powell amendment to withhold Foreign Economic Cooperation contracts from firms refusing employment because of color or race.

THE Senate in 1948 tabled, 67 to 7, Langer's anti-segregation amendment to the draft bill. And in the following year, Northern liberals joined the Southern Democrats to vote down anti-segregation amendments to an aid-to-education bill, 65 to 16, and a long-range housing bill, 49 to 31. Said Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), "As much as I detest segregation, I love education more."

President Eisenhower has opposed Powell anti-segregation amendments to school construction (1955 and 1956) and military reserves bills (1955) as "extraneous" and "unnecessary." In his State of the Union Message this year he insisted that federal school aid should be provided "on its own merits, uncomplicated by provisions dealing with the complex problems of integration."—E.R.R.

Profitable Investment

Some of Oregon's newspapers, calling attention to the need for recreational development in the areas they serve, are pointing to Douglas county's proposed park fund appropriation of \$111,790, in the tentative budget and are comparing it with lack of appropriations in their own counties or with much smaller allotments.

The information previously has been reported, but will bear repeating, that \$65,000 of the amount in the budget is proposed as a loan for the purpose of making further improvements at Salmon Harbor, and will supplement one of the county's best investments.

Subtracting the \$65,000 loan from the amount tentatively budgeted for the county parks department leaves a nominal budget, certainly not too large for the important work being achieved.

DOUGLAS County's Park department, first of its kind to be organized in the Pacific Northwest, if not in the United States, is no longer unique. Other counties have followed the pattern. More are being added each year. Douglas county, however, still stands out as the example. Counties without similar programs are envious, judging from expressions in their newspapers.

My provincial pride swells when I think of how we have expanded our recreational resource in such a short space of time. I hope each of you who reads this also takes pride in this achievement. I hope you realize, too, that we have just barely scratched the surface and that there is more—much more—to be done before we begin to reach the potential of our tremendous recreational resource.

—Charles V. Stanton, in the Roseburg News-Review.

U.S. Rubber Workers Quit at Indianapolis

Indianapolis—About 1,200 workers are on strike against the United States Rubber company here.

The walkout began last night in a dispute over working conditions for production and maintenance employees. The walkout broke down. Local 110 of the United Rubber Workers said the issues include seniority rights and inequities in wage rates on certain jobs.

North Dakota has 431,000 acres of commercial forest land within its boundaries.



Mrs. Wilson's got lots more gray hairs than you, but you don't hear her blamin' me for em!

Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

THE FLOUNDERING DEMOCRATS



Stewart Alsop

Those two able Texans, Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson and House Speaker Sam Rayburn, are beginning to look like the commanders of a large, well-disciplined Army which has nowhere to go and no-one to fight.

Johnson and Rayburn, in their leadership of the Democrats, have made two assumptions. First, the conservative Republicans who are in revolt against the Eisenhower budget are not to be allowed to monopolize the economy issue. Second, it is more important to hold the Democratic party in a semblance of unity than to stir up trouble or make issues against the Eisenhower administration.

These two assumptions have been largely accepted by the bulk of the Democrats in both Houses. Moreover, they are, on the face of them, logical assumptions. Yet they involve certain risks which may be a lot greater than they appear on the surface.

IN THE first place, the only area in which to make a politically palatable record for "economy" is the area of national security—defense, and, to a lesser extent, foreign aid. Hence the party-line vote by the House Democrats, engineered by Speaker Rayburn, cutting the President's defense budget by \$2.5 billion.

Part of the cut may be restored in the Senate. But the present best guess is that the increase will be relatively minor—perhaps as little as a tenth of the total cut. Now consider the price the Democrats are likely to pay for making their economy record.

In the first place, it has automatically transformed President Eisenhower into the last-ditch defender of the security interests of the United States. This is a position to which the President's personal history uniquely suits him, and it is in any case always a strong position for any President.

YET the Democrats themselves—principally Sen. Stuart Symington in his air power invigilation last year—have conclusively demonstrated that the American security position relative to the Soviets has rapidly deteriorated under the Eisenhower presidency. It is true that, in the present national mood of complacency, nobody (except Arthur Godfrey) seems to care very much. Even Symington himself has been talking a lot more about cutting taxes and the budget than about the need to match the Soviet defense advances.

But the national mood might very well change, since the world situation has a way of changing suddenly and in such a way as to drive home the realities in a most painful way. In that case, the Democrats will have kicked the defense issue—which was always potentially their strongest issue—right down the drain. What is more, the Republicans need only cite the roll call vote in the House to shift the whole burden of blame onto the Democrats.

And where else are the Democrats to turn for an issue? The school construction bill is dead as a mackerel for this session, and so, in any effective form at least, is civil rights legislation. Both are politically important for Northern Democrats, and yet the Republicans will be able to claim, with some reason, that both bills were killed by the Democrats.

Hopes that were entertained until recently in some Democratic breasts, that "right money" could be made the big stick with which to beat the Administration, are flickering out. The issue is complex anyway, and difficult to exploit effectively.

BUT the Secretary of the Treasury George Humphrey, who had been cast in the role of personal devil by the anti-tight money Democrats, leaving the government, the issue will be almost impossible to exploit. There is obviously no political profit to be made from belaboring the departing Humphrey, and his successor, Secretary Designate Robert Anderson, is close to the powerful Johnson.

The Democrats, in short, are brilliantly led but have nowhere to go. The semblance of party unity, to be sure, has been maintained, and that has been no easy task. But the Democrats are not going to get a lot of votes by claiming that they have kept their party together. And it seems unlikely that they are really going to make much political hay by trying to out-shout the conservative Republicans on the economy issue.

Perhaps the Democrats, half-paralyzed by their internal divisions and with their favorite domestic issues shrewdly undercut by the Administration, never did have anywhere to go anyway, in such times as these. For the Democrats have, after all, generally been identified in the voters' minds as the Liberal party, devoted to experiment and change. And if, as the evidence suggests, this is now a smugly conservative country, which has had enough of experiment and change, where are the Democrats to go?

Copyright 1957, New York Herald Tribune Inc.

Pulp, Paper Mills Reach Agreement

Portland—A contract agreement, subject to local referendum, was reached here Friday between labor representatives and 45 Oregon, Washington and California pulp and paper mills.

The unions and manufacturers, in a joint announcement, said the terms of the contract renewal would be submitted to 55 union locals for approval and that results would be announced June 24. Terms were not revealed.

Settlement climaxed a five-day wage conference between the International Brotherhood of Pulp Sulphite and Paper Mill workers, the United Papermakers and the Pacific Coast Association of Pulp and Paper manufacturers. Some 20,000 employees are affected.

Natural Gas Bill Receives New Chance

Washington—President Eisenhower has given the natural gas bill a new chance in Congress.

The legislation had been considered out, for this year at least, but the President informed Chairman Oren Harris of the House Commerce committee that he would drop his insistence on two road-blocking amendments.

Eisenhower emphasized the importance of enacting natural gas legislation at this session of Congress, with or without the controversial amendments. The bill is designed to ease the price-fixing controls of the Federal Power Commission over gas sold by independent producers to gas pipeline companies.

Most persons can read uninterruptedly for six hours without suffering eye strain or fatigue.

His Wealth But A Rainbow GEO. N. TAYLOR He paid cash and the merchants loved him. He kept the law of God and the good folks loved him. On a day, he met Christ and asked Him what more he could do. "Give your wealth to the poor and you will have treasure in heaven," said Christ. At that the fellow walked away in sorrow, for he had great wealth and that he worshipped. And what is the Bible Message for us of this day? Christ was of the God—head and being God, here among men. He died to clear you—The blood of Jesus Christ, God's Son, cleanses us from all sin. BIBLE. Give God your heart and by daily Bible reading and prayer, grow up.

Who To Believe in Controversy Over H-Tests? Views Are Aired

By UNITED PRESS. No one could blame any American who's bewildered over the atomic testing controversy. For days, he's been bombarded with claims and counter-claims on the issue. He's heard scientists warn that fallout from nuclear tests has already placed its mark on generations yet unborn. He's heard other scientists argue that the fallout danger is overrated.

Test of Eisenhower Republicanism Seen In Wisconsin Meeting

By RICHARD SPONG. up considerable support from Democrats, free under state laws to vote in either primary. He defeated Davis by about 10,000 votes, and went on to best the Democratic candidate, Henry W. Maier, by more than 260,000 votes. Wiley won 58.6 per cent of the popular vote, as against President Eisenhower's popular total of 61.6 per cent. (McCarthy's percentage in 1952 had been 54.2, as against 61 per cent for Eisenhower.)

Others seeking the McCarthy seat include Gov. Walter J. Kohler, who had been considering running against McCarthy in 1958. Kohler is generally labeled an Eisenhower man, though perhaps only a moderately modern Republican.

Lieut. Gov. Warren P. Knowles has thrown his hat into the ring. Knowles has wide support in business and industry. Another G.O.P. candidate is Rep. Alvin O'Konski, veteran of 15 years in the House. O'Konski, a free-wheeling Republican, crusaded against Communism with McCarthy. He frequently has opposed the administration on domestic issues. He was one of only 10 House Republicans, for example, who voted for the March 12 resolution "respectfully" calling upon the President to "indicate the places and amounts in his budget where he thinks substantial reductions may best be made."

The two top Democratic probabilities for candidacy are Rep. Henry S. Reuss and William F. Proxmire, who has lost gubernatorial races twice to Kohler and once to present Gov. Vernon W. Thomson.

Courageous Dutch Facing Paradox of People vs. Shortage

By UNITED PRESS. The courageous Dutch are up against one of the worst paradoxes of their history.

They have a shortage of labor that is keeping them from expanding their industry as fast as they should. Yet at the same time they have a serious overpopulation problem. Foreign News Analyst Leroy Pope of United Press says the overpopulation problem is fairly simple—the labor shortage somewhat baffling.

Holland is tiny and has a high birthrate and one of the lowest death rates in the world. So naturally the population increases rapidly. It has jumped almost 2,000,000 to 11,000,000 since the war.

Besides that, the Dutch have had to bring their army home from Indonesia and to repatriate more than 250,000 Dutch and Dutch-Eurasian civilians from Indonesia. Before the war, 20,000 young Dutchmen used to emigrate to Indonesia every year. Young Dutchmen are emigrating in large numbers now. They are going mainly to Australia, but also to the United States, Canada, South Africa and some other countries. And the government is encouraging this emigration in spite of the labor shortage at home—because it considers the long-range prospects for young Dutchmen at home not too good.

Right now, Dutch industry is going full blast and everybody is working, but Finance Minister Hendrik Hofstra warned the people recently that things aren't nearly so rosy as they seem. Not Producing Enough. Holland is not producing enough nor exporting enough, he said. The Dutch managed to make up for the huge exports to Indonesia they lost when Indonesia became independent. They are selling more to Africa, America and other European countries.

But the new markets aren't as profitable as the old colonial markets and now they seem to be falling. For the first two months of this year, Holland had a \$52,000,000 trade deficit—huge for such a small nation.

FUNERAL SERVICES In Every Price Range Since 1908 AT PERL'S every family may make funeral arrangements which are in keeping with its means. A selection of services for every price range is offered to satisfy individual preferences and to meet all financial circumstances. Convenient Terms? Certainly!