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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 17, 1947 (Tuesday). E. Ronald Rice named school board director for five-year term. From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column. "Monster turnips are pridefully pointed out in rural gardens. The gardener admits he raised them, but without credit to Old Sol, Mother Nature, or the little woman, who did the hoeing."

20 YEARS AGO

June 17, 1927 (Thursday). Medford citizens to vote on \$50,000 bond issue and special tax levy to repair paved streets. State police begin installing short wave radios in all units.

30 YEARS AGO

June 17, 1927 (Friday). Grasshoppers Tulelake district, strip half mile area a day of grazing and grain land. Water carnival scheduled for Natatorium tonight; contestants free, children 10 cents, adults 15 cents.

40 YEARS AGO

June 17, 1917 (Sunday). Total of 1,833 new automobiles registered in Oregon last month, highest number in history. Word has been received by local Marine recruiting office that the age limit for enlistment in marine corps has been reduced from 20 to 19 years.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Aristotle expressed the opinion that the earth was a sphere; Was he the first to do so?
2. How many arms has an octopus?
3. Bible: Does to "fear" God mean to be afraid or apprehensive of Him?
4. Of which religious denomination was Calvin Coolidge an adherent?
5. Are there any red-haired races of people?
6. Is Chiang, or Kai-shek, the surname of China's Generalissimo?
7. Name the famous novel by Tolstoy that deals with Napoleon's invasion of Russia.
8. Are soft shell and hard shell crabs two separate species?
9. "Delusion" and "Illusion" both involve thinking something is so when it is not. Which of the two is the stronger?
10. Lizzie Borden took an axe/And gave her mother forty whacks/When she saw what she had done/She gave her father—how many whacks?
Answers: 1. No. Pythagoras; 2. Eight; 3. No. Reverence for Him and His laws; 4. Congregationalist; 5. No; 6. Chiang (Chinese surnames always come first); 7. "War and Peace"; 8. No; 9. Delusion; 10. "Forty-one."

Junction City Publisher Named President of ONPA

Geahart, publisher of the Junction City Times, Saturday was elected president of the Oregon Newspaper Publishers Association.

Other officers include Philip N. Blindine, McMinnville Daily News-Register, vice president; Ed Conant, Woodburn Independent, treasurer, and Carl C. Webb, University of Oregon, secretary-manager.

Gov. Robert D. Holmes spoke at the Saturday night dinner.

Is Baseball Business?

The House Judiciary Antitrust subcommittee today opened a two-week series of hearings on monopoly aspects of baseball. Next Monday is due from federal Judge Sylvester F. Ryan his final decree on the control of championship boxing matches.

In one breath they (baseball club owners) say that baseball is a sport, not subject to antitrust regulations. In another breath they say that they have the right to move franchises in the interests of dollars, selling to the highest bidder. If that isn't business, I'd like to know what is.

That was the reaction of Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) to the sad word — to Brooklynite Celler — that the Dodgers and the New York Giants had permission of the National League to move to Los Angeles and San Francisco, respectively, next season. Manny Celler's view has special significance here, for he heads both the House Judiciary Committee and its subcommittee inquiring into baseball's antitrust status.

But the ranking Republican on the subcommittee is calling the chairman "way off base." "If Congress had not insisted on sticking its nose into baseball's operations, New York would probably not now face the prospect of losing the Giants and Dodgers," Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) countered on June 3.

Of a handful of bills affecting baseball at this session of Congress Keating is sponsoring one which would put the business aspects of baseball, basketball, football, and hockey under the antitrust laws but would exempt their playing rules and contracts from antitrust regulation. Celler, on the other hand, is pushing a bill that would subject baseball to strict enforcement of antitrust laws in all their aspects.

THE U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that professional football and professional boxing come under the antitrust laws. A federal judge in New York on May 29 tentatively concluded that the boxing "empire" of the International Boxing Club of New York, the International Boxing Club of Illinois, and Madison Square Garden must be broken up.

Is baseball any less a business than football? In deciding the football case, Feb. 23, 1957, the Supreme Court virtually invited Congress to overthrow the 1922 Court holding that baseball is exempt from the Sherman Antitrust Act on the ground that it is intrastate sport, not interstate commerce. "Were we considering the question of baseball for the first time upon a clean slate we would have no doubts," Justice Tom Clark wrote for the 1957 majority.

SOME aspects of the proposed shift in National League franchises may carry some weight with the Celler group, even though legislation at this session appears unlikely. The Brooklyn Dodgers, after selling Ebbetts Field last October, offered in January to buy \$5 million of the bonds New York City would have to float to develop a new sports center.

"Since then," said Dodgers President Walter F. O'Malley on June 4, "we have invested in Los Angeles real estate, and we no longer have the \$5 million." He was referring to the Feb. 21 swap in which Brooklyn's Ft. Worth farm club was traded for the Chicago Cubs' Los Angeles club.

Los Angeles has \$3.5 million for a stadium, plus tax-free admissions, to attract the Dodgers in the proposed shift approved by league owners on May 28. San Francisco is reported offering the Giants a \$5 million to \$10 million all-purpose stadium. Pacific Coast League owners are asking \$6.7 million in indemnities if the shift goes through. And a \$2 million pay-as-you-see television deal is reported hanging on the cross-continent hop.—E.R.R.

Trial by Jury

Although much English and American law procedure derives from Roman jurisprudence, the jury as an institution seems to have come to England, not from Rome, but from a system arising in medieval France. A dozen credible members of the community were called on to verify what was customary practice and what were the facts of a case.

From being witnesses the twelve developed into a body that passed judgment on testimony presented. In an age when sovereigns ruled arbitrarily the jury became a bulwark of defense against royal oppression. Blackstone called the jury system the "glory of the English law."

AT the time of the Declaration of Independence over 150 crimes, many quite trivial, were still punishable by death. So it seemed fair enough that the prosecution should have to convince twelve good men and true before one of their neighbors could be subjected to harsh penalties.

However, as communities spread into large organisms where every man no longer knew every other, and as problems submitted to juries grew more complicated, trial by jury became widely questioned as an instrument of justice. In Great Britain the problem was met, at least in part, by giving judges greater power to guide or even influence juries, but in this country judge and jury remain almost as disconnected as when the Constitution was adopted.

Some defendants now waive their rights to a jury trial in the belief that they're more likely to get justice from a judge than from a jury of their peers. And some states allow certain minor court decisions to be made by a jury of less than 12 and/or decisions less than unanimous.—E.R.R.



'Well, gee! The birds aren't usin' it!'

Correspondents Look Ahead to Week's News

By CHARLES M. MCCANN United Press Correspondent. United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.



Charles M. McCann, United Press correspondent.

about the reserve clause which binds them to their clubs. But their spokesmen — Bob Feller, Robin Roberts, Eddie Yost and others — will testify in favor of the clause during the congressional anti-monopoly hearings which begin today in Washington. They agree with the owners that the traditional structure of baseball would be upset if the clause were abolished.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's talk for a moment today (a little belatedly, perhaps) about the Canadian election—which has some faintly puzzling overtones.

There is the undeniable fact that for a decade or more Canada has been doing extremely well in a business way. Her industrial development has been increasing at what might well be described as a fabulous rate. New enterprises have been springing up all over the place.

At their election the other day—Canada's voters threw the Liberal party out on its ear and gave to the opposing Conservative party a plurality of the seats in the Canadian parliament.

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U.S. Reaction to Girard Incident Points Up Foreign Policy Change

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington — Peace makes strange bedfellows, too, just as politics



Lyle C. Wilson

—Kill Germans; destroy their homes and their industry. —Ditto for the Japanese. United States foreign policy now is based on two considerations of fact which it would have been almost treasonable to suggest during war time. The facts are these:

Germany now is the free nations' anchor man in the West against Communism. —Japan ditto in the East. Midwest Farm Boy

Such considerations of fact as these have led to some events which scarcely could have been foreseen nor credited if they had been suggested a few short years ago. For example: Girard, a Midwest farm boy, has been handed over by the U.S. government to be tried by Japanese courts on charges of

shooting and killing a Japanese woman on a U.S. target range in Japan. This has caused resentment in the United States.

U.S. officials are aware that failure to turn Girard over for Japanese trial would cause even greater resentment in Japan.

This situation caused Sen. George Smathers (D-Fla.) to say a few days ago that the United States is proceeding on a course of "mass appeasement" of the Japanese people — and others — in making the status of forces agreements with foreign nations.

These agreements provide for the trial of American military personnel by local courts for offenses committed while not in the performance of duty.

The other side of the argument is provided by the Formosa incident in which Chinese rioters sacked the U.S. Embassy. The riot took place after a U.S. military court tried an American soldier on charges of shooting a Chinese peeping tom. The soldier was cleared and released.

However that may be, the Girard incident has focused the attention of American citizens

on their changed relations with the late enemy.

The change is not only in the East. The Western enemy's role of friend and ally against the Kremlin long since was formalized by admission of West Germany to membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. American officials over the years had been preparing public opinion in the United States for something like that.

President Eisenhower visited Germany in 1951 as the supreme commander of Atlantic defenses. It was a good will visit during which Eisenhower told the Germans "bygones are bygones" so far as World War II enmity was concerned. He said the Germans could become equal partners with the West and that he did not question the "honor" of most Germans against whom he fought.

The partnership has become steadily more secure, so firmly established by now that the nomination on Feb. 7 of this year of German Lt. Gen. Hans Speidel to be commander of NATO ground forces in Central Europe caused hardly a ripple in the United States.

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

The Death's Head Symbol Amman, Jordan—The squalid mud huts climb the scarred slopes or huddle in the stony valleys in half a dozen areas of this little desert city. "Refugees from Palestine, these are," says the taxi driver pointedly when you pass one of melancholy settlements.

Here is human habitation reduced to the neolithic level. The family housing in the 8,000 year old fortified village just so amazingly discovered near Jericho was quite as good as this. Besides, those forerunners of all civilization that was to come after, who had even invented organized warfare, as their strong town walls testify, at least had fields to plough and jobs to do. The Arabs driven out of Israel have no fields, and very few have jobs.

Some live in organized camps. Some, like so many here in Amman, live in shantytowns of their own construction. All receive rations from the United Nations. If it were not for this ration of a few measures of flour and a few spoonfuls of oil, a large majority would simply starve to death.

THUS about a million persons have been living (and of this million, about half in little Jordan) ever since the Palestine war in 1948. The world has comfortably forgotten about them. But they should not be forgotten, if only because the refugee problem is like a deep infection of the blood which inflames every other problem in the whole Middle East. And this is a good time to remember them for a particular reason.

Henry Labouisse, the quiet spoken but determined American head of the special U.N. organization that handles the refugee problem, has recently passed through here on a fairly desperate mission. He was seeking local support before going home to America to defend himself against threatened cuts in his relief budget. The very fact that Labouisse should have to undertake such a mission seems all but incredible, when you consider the character of his budget.

In brief, Labouisse has \$25 million a year to provide about a million people with food and medical care. He used to have an additional \$15 million to provide schooling for the hundreds of thousands of refugee children, to purchase clothing and the like and to help refugees that may wish to strike out on their own.

Such an attack on the refugee problem would call forth cries of phony outrage from the unscrupulous Arab politicians who use these pitiful people as political pawns. But the simple fact that the refugee problem has been neglected for so long, is the death's head symbol of the inanity of American Middle Eastern policy. Good conscience and good policy both call for action now.

But this \$15 million has already been cut to \$12 million.

CONSIDER those charming statistics. Consider that the total outlay for each refugee's food, clothing, health, education, shelter and everything else is not much above forty dollars a year! Yet there is serious danger that even the U.N. appropriation for food and medical care will be considerably cut!

Labouisse's problem is gravely complicated by the fact that his money comes from a sort of club of voluntary contributors among the U.N.'s member nations. The United States already puts up about three-quarters of the total.

But it does not matter much whether the American Treasury pays the whole bill. It will be criminal lunacy to allow Labouisse's appropriations to be cut at this juncture. One sure result, for instance, will be such refugee riots here in Jordan as may well overturn the new and boldly independent government of young King Hussein.

But that is not the end of the story. Nine years have worn away the angry obduracy with which the refugees used to rejoice any alternative but a return to their lost homes. "Give us justice," they still cry; but especially among the younger refugees, there are many who might now accept other alternatives besides repatriation.

LABOUISSSE has only been able to offer a little more than \$400 in aid to any refugee who wishes to surrender his ration ticket and make a new start on his own. Yet he now has several thousand applicants for this not especially golden opportunity.

This is only one sign that the atmosphere has changed. The time is ripe in Labouisse's opinion, for a bold new program which would not solve this insoluble problem, but would at least reduce its terrible dimensions. Such a program might comprise an offer of repatriation (which would not be accepted while Israel endures) or compensation (which would be accepted with alacrity); plus better financing for those wishing to make a new start; plus visas, including American visas, for those wishing to emigrate to a new land.

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14 Convicted Reds Freed in California

Washington — The Supreme Court today freed five of 14 convicted California Communists and ordered new trials for the other nine.

All 14 were convicted in 1952 of conspiring to advocate the violent overthrow of this government.

Justice John M. Harlan spoke for a 4 to 3 court majority in the case. Justice Tom Clark dissented. He would have affirmed the convictions.

Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas also dissented, but on grounds that all the defendants should have been acquitted.

Justices William J. Brennan Jr. and Charles E. Whittaker did not participate.

Clark said "this court should not acquit any one here." "In its long history I find no case in which an acquittal has been ordered by this court solely on the facts," he added. "It is somewhat late to start in now usurping the function of the jury, especially where new trials are to be held covering the same charges."

Money Decline To Be Investigated

Washington — Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.) promises a sweeping investigation into why the purchasing power of the dollar has declined to 49.8 cents compared with its 1940 value.

His promise came as U.S. Chamber of Commerce officials made a prediction which, if borne out, could lead to an even further shrinkage of the dollar's buying power.

Byrd is chairman of the Senate Finance Committee which will make a comprehensive check-up on the state of the nation's economic health at hearings beginning Tuesday. Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey will be the first witness.

Byrd said the new investigation will cover "just about every thing in the way of monetary questions, both private and public."

But he said it will concentrate first on "the inflation that has occurred since 1940." Inflation, he said, has led to a 49.8-cent dollar compared with the 1940 dollar.

Furthermore, he said, there has been "a loss of two cents in the purchasing power of the dollar in the past year, or 4 per cent of its 50-cent value."

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