

Medford Mail Tribune
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Editorial Correspondence . . .

New York, N.Y., June 26th: If Los Angeles thinks it has a monopoly on smog it is crazy. A heavier, smeller and more offensive smog than we ever encountered in L.A. is shrouding Manhattan Island today.

Perhaps there is something to the ancient claim that everything comes to him who waits—provided he waits LONG enough. We have waited for a month to see the "Damned Yankees" really clobbered, outclassed and thrown out in the snow—or if realism is demanded, the smog.

That blissful massacre occurred last night when the Cleveland Indians out-hit, out-ran, and outclassed the "greatest team Casey Stengel ever produced"—to the sweet, sweet tune of 11 to 2.

We will have to say this for the Yankee fans, however. They took the slaughter like good sports. In fact the big ovation of the evening went to a Cleveland outfielder by the name of Roger Maris, for the sensational one-handed catch he made of a sizzler that seemed certain for 3 bases if not 4. He got it not only after a 100-yard dash, but by a dive through the air, with the greatest ease, his glove hand outstretched to the limit.

By losing last night and the White Sox winning, the Yankees had to yield first place. We hope they stay there. (But we would not do anything as WICKED as BET on it!)

Speaking of baseball, our guess is something is cooking as far as the "big shots" and big money makers in the big leagues are concerned. What has happened to boxing in this state—with Norris demoted—and what has happened in pro-football, may not happen in baseball LEGALLY, but we predict the players are going to have a lot more to say about their status, financially and otherwise, than they have ever had before.

The other day an engine on the New York, New Haven and Hartford (which runs chiefly between New York and Boston) caught fire and regular service, both on that road and the N.Y. Central, was stopped for nearly two hours at a very critical time, (around 5 p.m.). According to the press over 20,000 commuters were late for dinner as a result.

Fortunately New York has both a powerful and alert public service commission. They wasted no time in launching an investigation for this was only one of many equipment failures recently on the N.Y., N.H. and H.

If evidence shows the railroad is not properly manned or equipped to render its transportation service to the people, as it should in the interest of the public welfare, the PUC has the power to COMPEL it. We hope the PUC in Oregon has similar powers as a result of Senator Lowry's efforts, if it has not, it should have!

Something new across the street. Our favorite fruit store of course has pears from Argentina and has for two months, but it also has Delicious apples from the same source. If the apples are no better than the pears we have tried—hard coarse grained and blah—we fail to see how Argentina can compete with growers in Medford or the northwest. Probably they CAN'T except in timing.—R.W.R.

Moon Rocket

Would you, gentle reader, spend two bucks to send a rocket to the moon?

That is the estimated cost per year for five years per U.S. taxpayer to get a moon rocket launched. The project hasn't been approved, but Navy Commander Robert C. Truax, a leading rocket expert, says it could be done.

THERE'S all sort of talk about moon rocket these days.

One scientist claims that a beer can could be attached to the top of a three-stage rocket and sent to the moon. (He doesn't say why he thinks a beer can would be fitting to be the first earth artifact to land on the moon.) He declares the cost would be nominal, compared to the more elaborate plans for more highly-developed, man-carrying rockets.

Another scientist, with tongue perhaps less firmly in cheek than the beer can advocate, believes that the first moon flight should be an unmanned vehicle, fired to circle the moon, snapping pictures as it goes, then returning to earth's atmosphere.

He thinks the problem of trajectory would be the principal problem here, for not only would the force of earth's gravitation have to be allowed for, but so would that of the sun, the moon itself, and of the bigger nearby planets.

AS a result, the course of this unmanned vehicle would resemble a complex of curlicues, rather than a simple ellipse. One must remember that the earth is circling the sun at a great rate, and that the moon is circling the earth—and that all three would have strong and interlocking gravitational pulls on each other. It wouldn't be like tossing a baseball over a tall fence. It would be a little more like throwing a boomerang into the air on a windy day, with sudden gusts coming from all directions.

Working out the mathematics of this trajectory would be a fabulously difficult job, but our scientist friend thinks it could be done with present techniques.

We commented here about five years ago that it would not surprise us too much if a rocket landed on the moon within our lifetime. At the rate things have gone since, it wouldn't be surprising to see this happen within the next decade.—E.A.

Boy Killed in Fall From Father's Truck

La Grande—Randy Kennerberger, 8, La Grande, was killed Thursday afternoon when he fell from his father's truck, struck a bank and apparently rolled under the wheels of the truck.

Meat Inspection Plans To Be Told at Meetings

Salem—State Agriculture Director Robert Steward said today that proposed regulations on compulsory meat inspection would be outlined in public hearings in six cities starting next week.



That's a hornet's nest, son. Just leave it alone and they'll leave us alone.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

Back Towards The Constitution In the Watkins Case, the Supreme Court, with Chief Justice Warren delivering the opinion of the majority, has tried to set down certain limits on the rights and powers of Congressional investigating committees. We must, I think, describe the opinion in this tentative way. For the limitations are stated in general terms, and no one can know how they will in the future apply specifically in concrete cases.



Walter Lippmann

However, we have in the Watkins decision a powerful assertion of a principle which will influence the conduct of committees, the attitude of witnesses, the actions of the court, and the general posture of public opinion. The principle is that a witness, who believes that his Constitutional rights are being abused, may appeal to the courts for protection. The question now before the country is whether this principle is constitutional and is in the public interest.

Those who are opposed to the decision must say that they do not think that a witness should be able to appeal from a Congressional committee to the courts. This is, in substance, what Mr. Justice Clark, the long dissenter, seems to think—that for the courts to intervene is a usurpation of power, and that, as a matter of fact, it is not in public interest that the judiciary should "supervise" Congressional investigations.

MR. JUSTICE CLARK, who regards the decisions as "mischievous" comes very near to saying that Congressional committees are a law unto themselves, and that there should be no appeal from them to the courts for the protection of the Constitutional rights of the individual witnesses. "Perhaps," he says, "the rules of conduct placed upon the committees by the House admit of individual abuse and unfairness. But that is none of our (i.e. the court's) affair. So long as the object of the legislative inquiry is legitimate (and the question proposed are pertinent) thereto, it is not for the court to interfere with the committee's system of inquiry."

This is a masterpiece of confusion. For it begs the question before the court. In the Watkins case was there individual abuse and unfairness because a particular phase of the inquiry was not legitimate or because the questions put to Watkins were not pertinent? It is not entirely clear what Justice Clark really thinks. But apparently, it is that the court must assume that what a committee does is legitimate and that the questions it puts are pertinent, and that if they produce "individual abuse and unfairness," it is none of the court's affair.

On the broad Constitutional issue, Justice Clark holds that it is a "trespass upon the fundamental American principle of separation of powers" for the courts to concern themselves with individual abuse and unfairness. But is it truly an American principle that the separation of powers is absolute, so absolute that a Committee of Congress cannot be called to account for the lawfulness of what it does? Surely, the American principle is that Congress is not a sovereign body, accountable only to itself, but that it is under the law of the Constitution—of the Constitution as interpreted by the courts and as it may be amended by the people.

THE ULTIMATE ISSUE raised by the Watkins case is not

Constitutional. It is, if we are quite candid, whether in order to combat the Communist movement, which would if it could destroy the American government and the American social order, it is necessary to encourage or to permit Congressional committees to proceed outside the Constitution. Can the Constitution be defended only by extra-Constitutional means, or can it be defended within its own terms? It has been on the grounds that there was a desperate emergency that many sober and conservative men have supported or connived at McCarthyism.

The Watkins decision is addressed to this particular kind of extra-Constitutional investigation, of which the object is to outlaw by exposure and pitiless publicity all behavior which might assist, might favor, might tolerate the spread of Communist propaganda. These investigations are not addressed primarily to illegal acts, to espionage and subversion. They are addressed to activities which are not, strictly speaking, against the law and could not be prosecuted in a normal Congress how to make new laws. Quite the contrary. It is evident that laws prohibiting these activities would be in open conflict with the Constitution.

There being no legal way to suppress such activities as propaganda, infiltration, and fellow-traveling, Congress with the support of public opinion, has created committees which are designed, among other things, to suppress by intimidation what cannot be suppressed by due process of law.

THE SUPREME COURT has waited a long time—some ten years—before it has intervened in what is unconstitutional process, resorted to on the grounds that fire must be fought with fire; that the end, which is to stop the spread of Communism, justifies any means.

I do not think the long patience of the court shows that the Eisenhower court is more liberal than the Roosevelt-Truman court, but rather that the times have changed. The emergency—if there was one which could not be met by lawful means—is over, and the presumption is now that investigating committees must work within the limits of the Constitution.

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116 Oregon State Prison Inmates To Be Freed Monday

Salem—A mass "evacuation" of 116 prisoners at the Oregon state penitentiary will start early Monday and extend through the rest of the day.

The men are being released for good behavior as a result of a law passed by the Legislature. The law will go into effect July 1. It gives convicts one-third of their sentences as "good time" instead of one-fourth.

Originally prisoners had been given one-third time off for good behavior. In 1952 prison officials decided the statute had been wrongly interpreted and prisoners were only given 10 days off for every 40 served instead of 10 for every 30.

House bill 356 passed by the Legislature in the last session spelled out a return to the old system.

The mass release will begin at 4 a.m. Monday and 12 hours later at 4 p.m. Warden C. T. Gladden expects to have all 116 prisoners processed through the gates.

They will leave in groups of 10 and one group will leave approximately every hour. The release will leave the prison with 1394 inmates, the smallest number since 1950. The present population of the prison is 1510.

Ike Passes the Word: 'Lay Off Supreme Court' in Controversy

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent

Washington—President Eisenhower has given his team the signal on the angry controversy now rising around the Supreme Court. If the President has called a timid play, there is ample reason for that. Four of the justices are his men.

The word from the White House is this: Lay off the court. The word came at this week's news conference when Eisenhower asked for respect for the court's rulings—even those which were difficult to understand.

Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. has moved quietly and cautiously to remedy the damage government prosecutors believe the court has inflicted on the processes of criminal justice in federal courts.

Protection Bills Offered Bills have been offered in

both houses of Congress to protect FBI files against the court's order which would permit criminal elements of the United States to rummage through them.

Brownell went to Capitol Hill today to testify before the Senate Judiciary Committee on such proposed legislation. If he told the committee what federal prosecutors generally think of the court's ruling in the Jencks case, the legislators would get an earful.

Clinton E. Jencks was tried and convicted in a charge of falsifying an affidavit in which he swore he was not a Communist. Jencks, a labor union leader, signed the affidavit under terms of the Taft-Hartley Act. The trial judge refused to permit Jencks' counsel to examine the FBI files on which the charge of Com-

munist Party was based. The Supreme Court reversed the conviction, and Jencks is a free man.

This was a so-called civil liberties case, and the court got a lot of applause for defending an individual's rights against public prosecutors. The ruling will prevail, however, far beyond the field of civil liberties. It will govern in criminal actions in federal courts relating, for example, to dope peddling, tax skulduggery, anti-trust prosecutors and the like.

Some 30 such cases, under trial when the Jencks decision came, now are in a condition of legal chaos. Federal judges do not know how to interpret the Supreme Court's new rule nor do federal prosecutors know how to proceed under it.

Increases in Crops Discussed by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON

New Boston, N. H.—For several years a member of my organization has been attending the annual Chemo-urgic Conference in the Central West. These meetings are to help farmers market their crops for industrial purposes and not merely for food. People will always be able to spend money on food, shelter, and luxuries, but a rich person can eat no more than a poor person and probably not as much. However, the percentage of fruits and green vegetables consumed increases considerably more than the demand for wheat, corn, potatoes, and other staples. Progress along chemo-urgic lines will increase the value of much farm property.

Atomic wonders may revolutionize farming. The spraying of fruit and other trees to kill destructive insects may be entirely changed. Instead of being sprayed as at present, they will be sprayed with electrical rays. This will enable the birds to come back again. These birds will soon kill off insects and enable the chemo-urgic cycle to progress as God intended.

Some years ago the Japanese noticed that plants which had joined a plant with a certain fungus had a remarkable growth. This was found among the rice plants especially. Later this fungus was reduced to an acid and used in the ratio of 0.1 to 10 parts per million parts of solution (usually potassium salts and water). Exhibitions are reported where you can almost see the plant grow from hour to hour. The sprays are fairly cheap and—although not yet passed by the Food and Drug Administration—yet they may revolutionize fertilizers. Instead of mixing chemicals with the soil, the seeds, sprouts, and leaves of the plant are sprayed.

Experiments show that this spraying results in taller forest trees, better yields for pulpwood, and improved fiber crops, such as cotton. Gibberellins also lengthen the stems of flowers, hasten development of transplants, and reduce the work of farmers and gardeners.

Pasture Lands Gibberellins make grass greener in pastures. In Florida, where ten acres are now needed to pasture cattle, only three acres may

Communications

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name of initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 500 words.

Postal Pay

To the Editor: Now, according to Assistant Budget Director Robert Merriam, "an increase in the postal pay roll would be inflationary and would probably lead to other government pay raises costing billions of dollars."

Only two or three months ago this same administration said that postal pay raises would be inflationary and "trigger demands for pay increases in every industry."

Well, well—So now that industry has already received its yearly raises it's the "other government workers" who would have to be given raises also!

I had been wondering just what was coming up next since industry quite unobliquely refused to wait till we got our postal pay increase before getting theirs. It would constitute a major catastrophe were we to be given an adequate raise by our government. This situation would be rather amusing were it not of such great importance to us. However it is very discouraging to say the least, to know how little our employers think of us. That we should be expected to live indefinitely on inadequate pay because we are postal employees, and there are those who do not wish to raise postage rates in order that we may give better service in return for an adequate living wage.

Since the Federal government cannot or will not control prices and other wages it has no right to deny us an adequate living wage.

S. J. Dodge 504 Austin Medford, Ore.

Farm Vacation?

To the Editor: My husband and I and our two children would like to vacation on a farm this summer. We also would like to see Oregon, as we have heard it is so beautiful—so, we hoped we could find a farm in Oregon that would take paying guests for a week.

We wouldn't expect to be entertained, and the farm work could go on as usual. We would just like to get the children out in the open, and as we are born-and-raised-in-the-city people, we too would just like to get out where we can walk in the country and have home-cooked meals.

If there is anyone who would like to have guests for a week some time in August, we would like to hear from them. We understand the average fee should be about \$100 for our size of family.

Mrs. Lillian Broadbent 6808 El Carmen Long Beach 15, Calif.

(Editor's note: The Jackson County Chamber of Commerce is interested in compiling a list of farms in this area where paying guests would be welcome during summer vacations. Any farmer who contemplates such a plan is invited to list his farm with the chamber.)



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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

June 28, 1947 (Saturday) State police warn residents of law which prohibits possession of fawns found in forest.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Reports persist that some Southern Oregon eating houses, in the face of the lingering wartime alleged shortage of salt pork, are actually using same for seasoning the prodigious and inexhaustible supply of string beans.

20 YEARS AGO

June 28, 1927 (Monday) Neighbors complain that cherry growers shooting at birds are hitting houses instead.

More than 350 Scandinavians attend the annual picnic at Helman's Bath in Ashland yesterday.

30 YEARS AGO

June 28, 1927 (Tuesday) Grandmother, 81, starts hitchhiking from Chicago to Apple-gate, Ore., to visit grandchildren.

Two men file in circuit court for possession of Ford car, grand prize in spring opening and style show in Ashland last March.

40 YEARS AGO

June 28, 1917 (Thursday) State highway commission authorizes \$300,000 for work on Pacific highway in Josephine and Douglas counties this year.

From Local and Personal column: Several members of Company I, whose headquarters are in this city, but who are stationed on guard duty in Roseburg and vicinity, have accepted employment at the depot of the Southern Pacific in that city, to occupy their spare time when not on active duty.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Did the petroleum business first begin from oil strikes in Pa., N. Y., Okla., or Texas? 2. Is a guinea pig a rodent? 3. Bible: During the Macedonian Period were the Jews encouraged to enlist in the army of Alexander or Cyrus? 4. Does salt lose its flavor if stored for many years? 5. What and where is Pago Pago? 6. A mandrill is a bird, a machine tool, a baboon, a fish, or a tree? 7. Name the Negro educator who was elected to the Hall of Fame. 8. Who composed the march, "Pomp and Circumstance"? 9. Is "comely" pronounced as the word come, with an "ly" added? 10. "Ye ugly, creepin' blazin' winner, / Detested, shunn'd by saint and sinner."—Burns. "To a Louse." What is "blazin' winner"?

Answers: 1. Pa. Titusville (1859). 2. Yes, 3. Alexander. 4. No. 5. Capital of American Samoa. 6. Baboon. 7. Booker T. Washington. 8. Edgar William Elgar. 9. Yes. 10. An accused dweller.

MOTH WANTED

Chicago—Frank Cisco, 62, planted a yucca plant in his backyard 15 years ago and now would like it to produce some little yuccas. His plant bloomed Thursday for the first time. But it takes a yucca moth to pollinate the seldom flowering plant and those special transmitters are 1,000 miles away in the southwest.