

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune

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

Subscription Rates: By Mail—In Advance Per Copy 10c Daily and Sunday—One year \$15.00

Official Paper of the City of Medford, Oregon, under Act of March 3, 1937

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

1957 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: July 2, 1947 (Wednesday) Members of the Toastmasters club Monday signed the safe driver's pledge for the Medford Safety Council.

20 YEARS AGO: July 2, 1937 (Friday) Throng of 5,000 persons came into Medford municipal airport to witness sky show of the Oregon air tour.

30 YEARS AGO: July 2, 1927 (Saturday) C. E. Hougan, post office inspector for seven counties with headquarters in Medford, is promoted to the Eugene office.

40 YEARS AGO: July 2, 1917 (Monday) New Chautauqua auditorium at Ashland will be formally opened today with a concert by the Portland police band.

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

1. Did Benedict Arnold, the traitor, ever commit widespread ravages against the American patriots while an officer of the British Army?

2. Where is the United States Naval Gun Factory located?

3. Bible: In the time of Jesus women drew water from "Mary's Well." Is it still in existence?

4. What is moonshine?

5. Do all of the States in the U.S. require a blood test as a prerequisite to issuance of a marriage license?

6. At the time of the first census in 1790, did New York or Virginia have the largest population?

7. Boulder Dam is located on which river?

8. Name the author of "Crime and Punishment."

9. It is proper to use "will" in a sentence with "hope". Is it proper to use "will" in a clause with "wish"?

Editorial Correspondence . . .

New York, N.Y., June 29th: Surprised and delighted to find a charming picture of Alice Bauer on the front page of the Herald Tribune's sports section this morning, clasping her two-and-one-half year old daughter and her pet putter to her breast, the caption being, "Smile of Victory."

And that is what it was. For one of the Medford Golf club's old-time favorites, the Bauer sisters are as of now starring in the Women's National Open over at "Winged Foot," both breaking par with 72's the first day but Alice smothering her younger sister yesterday with a 73 to 81.

In other words Alice, the elder, is on top. And it is the prayer of this ex-golfer that she stays there. For she deserves it. . . . We don't know all the details but according to what we have heard, Alice has, though the older, always been overshadowed by her younger, more rugged, and more skillful golfing sister. The latter not only bested her in golf but took away her husband. That is probably too harsh a term. But the record shows that Alice divorced the man who is now her kid sister's husband. And yet believe it or not they are a happy family—at least that is the report in newspaper circles here—and there is plenty of evidence on and off the golf course that this is true.

And Papa Bauer, the ex-pro and stern but devoted parent, is still on the job, telling his daughters what they do wrong, while Mother Bauer, according to the same source, is also on hand with her gentle and patient solicitude for her two most attractive daughters. In other words here we have the old favorite theatrical "triangle" situation, but no villain visible and no heartbreaks. Ex-Mrs. Haggey has her beloved "Heidi" as well as top golfing honors. Marlene has lost her golfing crown—for the moment at least—but has (again according to newspaper reports) "the man she loves" and is Mrs. Haggey the second.

Here is some material for Hollywood, but they would mess it up and refuse to follow the facts—no director in his right mind would waste time or money, on a script in real life; as it stands, it would fall to all the Hollywood experts be so untrue to life and "far fetched."

Coming back from Mt. Kisco yesterday we stopped off at 125th to save the fetid and poisonous atmosphere of the Grand Central tunnel. Motoring down Park Avenue we were struck with another idea for Hollywood to be called "Park Avenue." Here we have one street in Central Manhattan that is a living drama of economic and human contrasts. It goes from one of the most beautiful and beautiful avenues of social and financial eminence in the world, to the lowest depths of poverty, congestion, disease and degradation. Here the NY Central trains roar over an "elevated" day and night, it is entirely a colored quarter, mostly Porto Ricans, with stores on the sidewalks and so-called "markets" in tin can sheds under the railroad tracks. Skinny chickens hanging on hooks, barrels of feathers nearby and while the fly season has not started for some reason, it soon will and this part of Upper Park Avenue will be alive with them and other insects, human, creeping and otherwise.

We are surprised Steinbeck hasn't discovered this field for one of his shocking sardine-can epics? Here is a perfect cross-section of one of the largest, most exciting and most cosmopolitan cities in America, and one can cover it on foot in less than an hour. Maybe Edison Marshall will try it. But if he does we would suggest he take his notebook and candid camera, rather than his pith helmet and elephant gun! (Hi there, Edd-is-son).—R.W.R.

Vacationland, U.S.A.

You can take it for a truism by now that one thing Americans will work hard for is a vacation. Indeed, with July ushering in the official vacation period, a lot of industrial plants are making special arrangements just to keep open while most of the help is away.

Some companies, particularly in industries where summer business traditionally is slack, as in textiles, just shut down for a vacation period for everybody. Others insist that employees entitled to three weeks take one of these in the winter. And winter vacations are getting increasingly popular.

THE United States is a nation of vacation-takers. The A.F.L.-C.I.O. reported in May 1956 that one-third of all bargaining settlements provided for sizable vacation improvements. The trend was toward giving vacations after shorter periods of service, adding several days to vacation time, granting up to four weeks after many years of service.

Time was, and not so long ago—before the mid-1930's—when vacations were afforded only salaried employees. Now the man in the shop has practically caught up with his white-collared fellow-worker. A U.S. Department of Labor study of 1955-1956 showed that 82 per cent of office workers get two weeks or more vacation after one year of employment as against 24 per cent of plant workers. But wait: after five years, 99 per cent of office workers get the two-weeks-with-pay and so do 96 per cent of shop employees.

Three weeks or more go to 34 per cent of white-collar and 19 per cent of blue-collar workers after 10 years of employment; to 84 and 71 per cent, respectively, after 25 years. Few in either group get four weeks or more—9 per cent of office workers and 4 per cent of shop employees after 20 years; 28 and 13 per cent, respectively, after 25 years.

UNCLE SAM—the U.S. Government—gives his employees 13 working days of vacation a year for the first three years of service. After that, the federal worker gets a generous 20 days—actually four seven-day weeks. After 15 years the U.S. job-holder gets 26 days of vacation—five weeks and an extra day to go fishin'.

The federal system was even more generous until 1951, when economy-minded Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill.) got Congress to make it uniform. Previous vacation leave had been 26 days a year for civil service employees and 15 days annually for postal employees. Douglas also got sick leave cut back from 15 days a year, cumulative to 90 days, or 13 days a year, cumulative without limit.

Douglas cited figures showing maximum vacation in 1951 in 47.8 per cent of all industries studied to be two weeks; in 42.9 per cent, to be three weeks. Only 7 per cent got as much as four weeks, and a little over 1 per cent more than four weeks. Even so, the trend appears now to be in favor of longer periods. Some industries are even going so far as to give periodic leaves with pay in the manner of the academic sabbatical.—E.R.R.



"YOU PEOPLE EVER SEEN TEN HOP TOADS AT ONE TIME?"

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

THE SOVIETOLOGISTS Oxford—This reporter has just enjoyed an experience which was not news, quite certainly, but still seemed more than enough significant to deserve comment.

It was a conference of experts before the Soviet Union "Soviologists" now they wrily call themselves—held under the auspices of the Congress for Cultural Freedom at Saint Antony's College here in Oxford. The experience was odd in more ways than one.

More than two score of the leading students of this grim new subject which history has thrust upon the universities of the West, had assembled here from England, America and half of the nations of Europe. The main business of the conference was transacted in English (although there were also lapses into the distantly related tongue now spoken by American sociologists, with their strange gabble about "societal structuring" and the like.)

A VAST apparatus of learning, a great wealth of detailed knowledge of that other-side-of-the-moon which is the Soviet Union, were displayed at the daily sessions. And sometimes there were less academic and more moving moments, as when a refugee who had taken a leading part in the Hungarian rebellion quietly analyzed the motivations of those days of human glory and political tragedy.

Maybe it would have seemed less odd if the entire experience had not been enclosed, as it were, in Oxford's mellow beauty and unchanging pride. To sharpen the contrast, the university conferred a batch of honorary degrees in mid-conference. So one went straight from a stern morning of discussion of the Soviet future to the fantastic Tudor splendors of Oxford's academic ceremonial, and then to a magnificent luncheon for the degree-getters in the great sun-flooded library at All Souls.

Altogether, one could not help reflecting on the opposing values and quite opposite strengths of the two different kinds of society—the Iron Soviet society which was the topic of the Sovietologists' conference, and the free Western society of which Oxford is a ripe fruit. Yet it was another contrast, of a different sort, that lent a deeper significance to this occasion.

THE last such Sovietologists' rally, held two years ago at Milan, was first convulsed with controversy and then bitterly cast down by the famous paper of the English economist, Peter Wiles. Wiles then pointed out that the huge Soviet economy, paying low wages to labor and investing an enormous percentage of each year's national income in new capital developments, must be expected to develop very great power.

Wiles' suggestion, that the Soviet system had its own special, ugly but undeniable brand of "efficiency," was at that time almost revolutionary. But today the Soviet Union's vast military-industrial-economic power is taken for granted, at least by the experts.

Two years after Milan, the Oxford conference's theme was, not the power of the Soviet economy, but the evolutionary difficulties of the Soviet system as a whole.

By all but one or two, it was accepted that the monolithic pattern of Soviet society was now being strangely altered by the effects of the Soviet industrial revolution and many other interacting pressures. The questions chiefly debated were not whether the Soviet Union would change, but how it would change, and how fast, and how far.

THERE was no such smug, oleaginous false optimism as you can sometimes hear in Washington, from those who hope that

Unrest Said Increasing Among Soviet Satellites in Europe

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Reports from Eastern Europe indicate that unrest is growing in nearly all of the Soviet satellite countries.

Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Albania are among the countries affected. In Hungary, popular opposition to the puppet regime of Premier Janos Kadar is being kept under control by ruthless terrorism. But there is serious dissension inside the Communist Party and a purge is under way to rid the army of disaffected elements.

In East Germany, Red leaders are drafting students for forced labor or for army service to keep them under control. It is notable that all of the countries mentioned are being ruled by "Stalinist" leaders who accept Russian domination.

for labor-service in Russia because they are potential trouble-makers.

Even in tiny Albania, on the Adriatic coast, there is both popular unrest and dissension inside the Communist Party.

Maj. Gen. Panajot Pijaku, a veteran Communist, fled to Yugoslavia in May and sought asylum because he feared arrest as one of a group of men who oppose the "Stalinist" leadership.

In none of the satellites is there any indication that a real revolt is likely. For one thing both the people at large and dissident Communists realize that Russian troops would intervene to crush any outbreak as they did in Hungary.

But it is evident that Communist leaders throughout Eastern Europe are anxious. Unrest is likely to increase steadily.

In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

Western water note: The 159-million-dollar Frylingpan-Arkansas project (in Colorado) has been passed by the senate and sent to the house of representatives for action there.

The dispatches reporting senate approval add that the bill is expected to run into a lot of opposition in the house.

Senate approval came on a voice vote after rejection of two amendments offered by California Sen. Thomas Kuchel. The brief fight in the senate was led by Colorado's senators—Gordon Allott, a Republican, and John Carroll, a Democrat.

Senator Allott said the ECONOMIC need for the project (which twice previously has been approved by the senate) "remains unaltered."

LET'S TAKE A brief look at the economics of this project, which is designed to furnish a PARTIAL supply of water to some 322,000 acres of land and in addition is expected to produce about 470 million kilowatt hours of electricity.

Let's look at the reclamation side of the picture first. IF THE total estimated cost of \$159,000,000 were to be applied against the 322,000 acres to be served with water, the cost would be a shade under \$500 per acre—assuming that the final cost turned out to be no higher than the estimate. Note, please, that only a PARTIAL supply of water for the land is contemplated.

That poses a rather interesting question: How would YOU feel about taking on say a quarter-section of this land with a cost of \$500 an acre chalked up against it to begin with for only a PARTIAL supply of water?

REMEMBER, you would be getting only the bare land with facilities such as irrigation and drainage ditches for providing it with a partial supply of water. You would have to put up your own buildings. You would have to buy your own machinery and other incidentals.

If you were an experienced operator, I'm afraid you would feel that you were taking on quite a load.

ALL OF THIS, of course, is based on the assumption that all the costs and all the benefits of the Frylingpan-Arkansas project would be applied to reclamation of the 322,000 acres of land.

That isn't true. Approximately half a million kilowatt hours of electric energy would be produced. Presumably income from the sale of this power would be applied to some extent to reduction of the cost of reclamation of the land.

In that event, you should dra-

Editorial Comment

BRICKBATS AT THE COURT

It was to be expected that cries of fear, outrage and anguish would arise from certain quarters following the Supreme Court's stirring reiteration last week of its determination to uphold the liberties of the individual as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States.

From no quarter do the cries come more vehemently—or less surprisingly—than from Louis C. Wyman, president of the National Association of Attorneys General. It so happened that Mr. Wyman is also Attorney General of New Hampshire, whose questioning of a university professor—Paul M. Swy—about allegedly subversive political views, activities and associations was slapped down by Chief Justice Warren only last week as "unquestionably . . . an invasion of . . . liberties in the areas of academic freedom and political expression—areas in which Government should be extremely reticent to tread."

It is with this background in mind that one should read Mr. Wyman's present strictures against the Supreme Court, which he now accuses of "judicial undermining of national security . . . as well as of the very foundation of a free America's right to protect itself."

New Hampshire's Attorney General wants all sorts of legislation "to undo" the recent decisions in this field of civil liberties and anti-subversive legislation. He even asks for the states "a greater voice in confirmation of appointments to the Supreme Court"—which isn't a reflection of much confidence in the ability of the Senate to pass upon Presidential nominations.

Mr. Wyman is far off base in denouncing the recent decisions as having "set the United States back twenty-five years" in its efforts to control communism. The Supreme Court's scrupulous affirmation and reaffirmation of the Bill of Rights is one of our country's greatest safeguards against communism, as well as one of the most striking points of difference between ours and a Communist society. — New York Times.

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 initials or 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 400 words.

Trust Busting

To the Editor: So-called "trust busting" by the government, which is exemplified by the recent legal action against the General Motors-Du Pont combine, will receive, probably, the approbation of those who have given the subject superficial attention.

Ever since the rise of the trusts in the late nineteenth century, reformers and liberals have belabored the theme that the solution to the problems raised by these huge economic concentrations was to break them up. "Trust-busting" became the liberal's favorite occupation.

From the very outset the Socialist Labor Party took a thoroughly Marxist stand on trusts and trust-busting. The SLP noted that the would-be trust-busters lived in a nostalgic dream world in which, history having been turned back, small independent producers would once again rule the economy.

The SLP held that such a world was irretrievably gone and any attempt to recall it by interfering with the evolutionary processes of history would only postpone a real solution to capitalist monopolist tendencies.

The SLP said the solution was not to break up the trusts, but to organize the working class, politically and industrially, to take over the trusts (and all other businesses, too) and operate them on a socialist basis.

Henry R. Korman, 2640 Garfield St., Longview, Wash.

TREADMILL OCCURRENCE

Barton, Wis.—Eugene Buhnke, 13, was run over by a six-ton dump truck Monday and he got the tire marks to prove it. Doctors said the marks and minor bruises were his only injuries.

Counsel With . . . Mr. Insurance—Fred Brennan

This year's centralized fire-works displays eliminates the danger of fires from home-fireworks but there are many other ways that your home might be seriously damaged by fire. Better take a home inventory and determine whether you have ample replacement insurance. We'll be happy to assist you.

Or Call Mr. Friendly Bill Fish Phone SP-2-4940 MEDFORD INSURANCE AGENCY 27 NORTH HOLLY ST. Bill Fish



The secret of vodka enjoyment is in Wolf Schmidt's \$4.10 4/5 Qt. Wolf Schmidt Ltd., Dundalk, Md. 80 proof, 100% Grain Neutral Spirits Product of U.S.A.

Advertisement for Leon's play clothes featuring a woman in a dress and the text "yours for the dashing play clothes from PARKER WOODS' Leon's 21 North Central"