

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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Editorial Correspondence . . .

Stonington, Conn., July 4th—Not like the "good old days." We have yet to hear as much as a pop-gun and the great patriotic celebration known as the "Fourth of July" will soon be over.

Our change of base to Stonington corresponded with a sharp change in the weather. The location of this quaint fishing village on salt water may have something to do with it, but the NY papers report much cooler weather down there also.

We have been here before, however, and know this part of the country well enough to know this is what should be called a breathing spell and a brief one—it may be 90° in the shade and in humidity tomorrow.

Stonington is, however, short of Maine, the best place we know of along the Sound, to spend the summer. Like the road from Rice Mountain Lodge to Dickinson Centre, things have changed very little here since the War of 1812.

There are some nice summer homes here, but no one puts on any dog. Everyone knows everyone else including the Portuguese. And at noon you can buy lobsters that were caught only a few hours before—sweeter and more tender than anything we could get in New York city.

We don't read any of the Hearst papers at home or abroad as a general rule, but coming up on the "New Haven" the other day we were presented with a copy of the N.Y. Journal-American by a waiter in the dining car.

But that, of course, is the Hearst philosophy and technique and has been through the years. They never appeal to the intelligence or the sober judgment of their readers, but always to their prejudices and passions.

There was nothing in these decisions that upheld Russia communism or any other political radicalism. They only upheld the constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

As far as the "American way of life" and subversion are concerned, the Hearst editorials attacking the American judiciary and its personnel contributed far more to that end, than anything the declining "Red Conspiracy" in this country can, from now on, be expected to do.

We were glad to see that in spite of the noise and fury of the reactionary press, President Eisenhower held firm to his dislike of any return to McCarthyism, and reaffirmed his confidence in and high respect for the members of that tribunal, and its vital importance in the American TRUE "way of life."—R.W.R.

Size of the Major Leagues

Presidents of certain minor baseball leagues meet with Ford C. Frick, commissioner of baseball, at St. Louis on Wednesday, July 10. They are to discuss "preliminary steps" toward expanding the major leagues.

Expansion won't, admits Mr. Frick, be "easy." Nevertheless, a major revision of the entire set-up of baseball seems indicated as result of the decision of the National League last May 28 to let the Brooklyn Dodgers remove to Los Angeles.

CONSIDERING how sharply some large cities have changed in comparative size of population over half a century, it is remarkable that the two major leagues should have remained unchanged in membership for 50 years from 1903.

Suhrawardy's Pakistan

The next prime minister to come to the United States will be Hussein S. Suhrawardy of Pakistan, who reaches Washington tomorrow.

JUDGING from the published documents, the opposition seemed to have won the day at one moment—during the visit to Finland of Khrushchev and Bulganin.

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"'C'MON! IT'S NOT EARLY! THE SEAGULLS ARE UP!"

Matter of Fact By Joseph Alsop

NIKITA TRIUMPHANT London—The sharp little eyes positively sparkled with pleasure.

IT would reveal a great deal about the structure of political power in the Soviet Union today, if any of the episodes of the climactic period of struggle were known.

IN the final outcome Nikita Khrushchev was completely triumphant. In the new Presidium, Mikoyan and Bulganin may venture to argue and urge caution.

Littrell Blames Lack of Experience For Long Session "Lack of experience" among legislators accounted for the excessively long 128-day session of this year's state legislature.

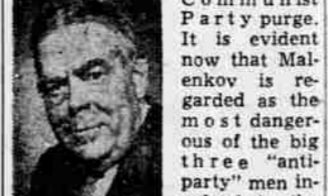
WHAT started Hollywood. And Hollywood roared on and on and on—and still roars gently like an aging lion.

ALREADY this creeping tide of new population is showing up in the Sacramento valley. It is practically solid city as far up as Vallejo.

Don't Say "Hello" Say . . . "FILTER-FLO" Los Angeles—Lawmen caught up with Jesse James today and put him behind bars for mail robbery.

Malenkov Will Be Lucky If He Lives; Decision Being Weighed

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Georgi M. Malenkov will be a lucky man if he is not shot as the result of the big Russian Communist Party purge.



It is evident now that Malenkov is regarded as the most dangerous of the big three "anti-party" men involved in the dispute among Soviet leaders.

These charges, made in speeches, are not followed by a formal prosecution, it surely will mean that there has been a radical change in Communist Party procedure.

What seems to put Malenkov on the spot is the fact that he is the youngest of the three, one of the new generation of Soviet leaders.

Malenkov is 67. He is the last of the "Old Bolsheviks" who had already reached the top at the time of the 1917 Revolution.

But Malenkov is only 55. He is one of the new generation of

Communists who are able administrators and technicians as well as politicians.

But Malenkov will remain a potential danger as long as he remains alive.

They shoot Malenkov or put him in prison—possibly with the other two—it will be a confession that the Communist system in Russia is no different than

it was in Stalin's day. The so-called "collective leadership" which was supposed to usher in a new day in Russian Communist policy will have been exposed as a fiction.

It will be clear evidence that a dictatorship is essential in Russia, even if there are several "collective" dictators instead of one.

But from reports now leaking out of Moscow, there are strong indications that Malenkov, Molotov, Kaganovich and Dmitri Shepilov, who was purged from the Communist Party Presidium with them, really did make a bid to oust Khrushchev as the No. 1 collective leader by replacing him as first secretary of the Russian Communist Party.

There are indications also that for a time they had hope of succeeding.

Senatorial Filibusters Not Allowed in States

By Congressional Quarterly Washington—Most of the Southern Senators threatening a filibuster over the civil rights bill could not get away with the maneuver in their home legislatures.

U. S. Senate rules permit a member to speak only twice on a subject in any one legislative day, but place no limit on the length of time he may speak.

Under the Senate rules, the vote of 64 senators is required to shut off debate, known as invoking cloture. This rule has not been successfully applied

since its adoption in 1949. 36 States Limit Talk In contrast, 36 states—including eight of the 11 Deep South senates—permit use of a motion for the previous question in their senates.

This motion, the mere mention of which is enough to arouse U.S. senatorial ire, permits a majority of a legislative body to cut off debate in a matter of minutes.

This is how it works in the U.S. House of Representatives, where since 1811 it has been used to shut off debate: A member moves the previous question and that motion is put to an immediate vote.

A motion for the previous question is authorized in the senates of Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. All but Louisiana, Texas and Virginia also limit the length of speeches.

State senators in Alabama, Florida and South Carolina, where the previous question is not written into the senate rules, are limited both in the length and number of their speeches.

Alabama and South Carolina also have some form of cloture rule, according to a study of state legislatures prepared by the American Political Science Association.

Of the 12 state senates whose rulebooks either prohibit or do not mention the previous question, four have some other form of cloture rule. They are Alabama, Massachusetts, New York and South Carolina.

The other eight senates have no written limitation on general debate, but Maine, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Utah and Vermont limit the number of times a member may speak on a subject without leave. Florida and South Carolina limit the length of speeches. Maryland alone has no written curbs.

Debate is even more severely restricted in the lower houses of state legislatures. Every state but Vermont authorizes the use of the previous question. Most also place time limits on individual speeches.

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In the Day's News By FRANK JENKINS

A little better than a century ago—109 years, to be exact about it—an Oregonian by the name of Marshall started the California boom when he leaped down and picked up an odd-looking rock in a ditch he was digging near what is now Sacramento but then was Sutter's Fort.

It glamed faintly in the sun and attracted his attention. It turned out to be GOLD.

It IS historically interesting that the boom he touched off was confined to Northern California. For more than half a century California south of the Tehachapi slept on in the sun.

When the rifles and the bars of the creeks and the rivers of the North had given up the bulk of their easily-got-at gold—

Somebody down in the South stuck a drill into a pool of oil. That reversed the current of the boom. It quit flowing north and started flowing south. In the course of time, somebody discovered that if you would take a string of pictures on a narrow strip of film and then run the film strip through a projector you would get a picture that

MOVED! THAT started Hollywood. And Hollywood roared on and on and on—and still roars gently like an aging lion.

It still roars on. It will probably continue to roar on as long as there is standing room (and, of course, water) in the Southland.

WHAT I've been going around Robin Hood's barn to say here is that the California boom started in the north, then swung to the south.

Now—As standing room and water are getting scarcer in the South (and smog gets steadily more abundant) the boom is swinging back to the north. The San Joaquin valley is filling up, with cities of 50,000 or more jogging each other's elbows as they cover up farm land with new residential areas to house the workers in the new factories.

ALREADY this creeping tide of new population is showing up in the Sacramento valley. It is practically solid city as far up as Vallejo. Sacramento long since became a metropolitan city. On the east side Chico is spreading out, and as the building of the Feather river dam near Oroville is feeling its oats.

On the west side, Woodburn is growing. Williams and Willows are building up. Industrial development is beginning to change the

appearance of the pleasant old cattle town of Red Bluff, which got its start as head of navigation on the way to the gold mines of the far north.

Redding is already a bustling industrial center.

WHAT of Far Northern California and Southern Oregon?

The signs of what is to come are already in the sky. The tide of population is moving northward. Far Northern California and Southern Oregon are in its path. The advance ripples of this creeping tide are already being felt. New industries are springing up. New population is coming in.

Southern Oregon and Far Northern California are in for big changes.

Washington—Public Health service figures indicate that the outlook for a low polio toll this year is good.

A spokesman said there were only 1,403 polio cases reported in the first 26 weeks of this year, compared to 2,645 in the same period last year. Furthermore, the "median" figure for the years 1952-56 was 3,796 cases, considerably higher than the current trend.

The spokesman said the service has not made a survey to determine how many persons afflicted this year have had vaccinations.

So far, there is one trouble spot worrying the public service—Johnson City, Tenn. An expert has been sent to keep an eye on the outbreak there of some 50 cases. However, a spokesman pointed out that most of the cases were of the "mild non-paralytic" type and the outbreak is not considered great for a population of 29,000.

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