

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE
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Editorial Correspondence . . .

New York, July 8th: Down to the Grand Central to see about reservations. We are due to leave tomorrow for home, via Rockford, Ill., Denver and good old—and cool—San Francisco.

We hope it will be cool. We have had enough heat and humidity to last us all summer.

In fact we are back where we started from. We arrived in May during an unusual heat wave, and we are departing in July in a USUAL one.

We would like a penny for all the soft drinks and ice cream cones that have been sold in Greater Manhattan during our stay. That would allow us to buy the Brooklyn bridge for anything they might ask.

Something new at the Grand Central — which in our opinion is the most interesting and exciting railroad station in the world. Right in the middle bisecting the cinerama picture of a lake resort in the Adirondacks—bigger than the screen of color in "80 Days"—is one of the U.S. Army's ballistic missiles known as "Redstone."

It reaches from the tile floor nearly to the glass roof and when commissioned will have a grand old time—its propulsion fluid being alcohol and liquid oxygen (Imagine what "ETT" would do on a diet like that!).

But he might not fancy the rest of "Redstone's" menu, which is hydrogen peroxide to generate steam for operation of its "internal equipment." Needless to say the internal equipment of this superionic-atomic missile is not what might be called HUMAN.

This missile is automatic, that is it is not controlled from the ground but is self-controlled. It may surprise some to learn that 100 German V-2 experts headed by a certain Dr. Werner von Braun did the research and development work which resulted in the largest and most powerful aerial destructive weapon in the U.S. Army arsenal.

The "Redstone" will not only greatly exceed the speed of sound but will fly above the earth's atmosphere. Its target is decided upon before the "fire" signal is given, and according to the army's announcement, it can't be deviated from that target by any counter media now known.

Returning to the hotel, passed the Soviet Embassy building at the corner of Park Avenue and 68th street. Two N.Y. policemen are on duty at this corner night and day, whether to protect the embassy from attack or inmates from liquidation we were not informed. The usual flag masts were protruding from the entrance, but they were bare and no red hammer-and-sickle flags were in evidence as far as we could see. In fact the former millionaire's mansion looked cold and deserted. Perhaps all the staff were down at the Grand Central looking over the "Redstone."

Well our idea of a waste of time and energy is the long drawn-out Stassen mission abroad preaching disarmament while none of the governments in the world practice it. And with such developments as "Redstone" going on night and day, it seems to this department the height of wishful thinking and folly to expect anything really important and material to happen in this field. Say some agreement with Russia WERE signed, how could this country (or any other) have any confidence that the agreement would be carried out? With nations as with individuals when there is deep seated and mutual fear and distrust, what might be written down on a piece of paper, can have very little real effect. The present program Mr. Stassen is presenting will prove about as effective in preventing the development of armaments, as scraping off the rash of a measles victim would cure the disease. As we view it the race in armaments is not the cause of the trouble; the cause of the trouble is the absence of good will, and mutual trust and confidence.—R.W.R.

Civil Defense, More or Less

Since mid-June the United States has been supposed, theoretically, to be in "an assumed period of heightened international tension and deteriorating international relations." At least, key government officials responsible for the fourth annual national civil defense exercise have been working on that assumption. The lack of publicity on the exercise seems to emphasize, if anything, that civil defense is a baby no one wants on his doorstep.

There will be no repeat performance this year of the 1956 exodus from Washington of top government officials taking part in the play-acting. Federal agencies will not move to secret relocation centers as they have in the past, though some federal workers will be evacuated. The President—with 24 White House aides and 16 newspapermen—will leave Washington by helicopter for a secret location, but his trip is intended only to test the mechanics of the helicopter operation. He will stay away from the executive mansion less than 24 hours.

AS if to make concrete the general apathy towards civil defense, Congress has just finished whacking the Federal Civil Defense Administration appropriation down to \$39.3 million—from the President's budget request of \$130 million.

The paring of funds this year was not surprising from a Congress bent on making an economy record. But the timing was ironic, coming as it did when a Joint Atomic Energy subcommittee was holding headline-making hearings on the nature of radioactive fallout and its effects on man.

President Eisenhower's budget message this year pledged "increased activity . . . in the public civil defense education, information, and training programs, research activities, and operational capabilities." In his State of the Union Message he had promised "future messages" on, among other considerations, "our military and civil defenses."—E.R.R.

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 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 400 words.

On Welfare Files

To the Editor: In reference to the welfare case recently reported in your paper. There are other cases that need to be weeded out of our welfare files.

There are quite a number of cases where women have two or three babies and the welfare pays their doctor and medical expenses, as well as supporting them afterwards. Why can't these women get jobs and support their children? If those women had to come home to their children and wash, iron, cook and keep house for them,

they wouldn't have time to be running around with some man all night and bring more babies into the world for the taxpayer to support.

We need to take care of our old people and the little ones, but not able bodied people that can work. Come on Tax Payers, get behind this, lets hear from more of you and clean up our welfare files. (Name on file) Medford, Ore.

Arabian Crown Prince On Road To Recovery

New York.—Crown Prince Faisal of Saudi Arabia was recovering today from a successful operation for removal of an infected gall bladder. A medical bulletin issued by New York Hospital said "an uneventful recovery" was anticipated for the 52-year-old prince, who underwent surgery Thursday.



"I THOUGHT YOU TOLD ME YOU WEREN'T SCARED OF CRABS?"

Clean Elections Bill 'Trapped'; Likelihood Of Passage Seen Dim

By LYLE C. WILSON, United Press Correspondent

Washington.—The Senate's new clean elections bill to keep politicians honest is trapped behind the civil rights dispute.

The bill probably is dead for this session. Its death would not be an occasion for national mourning.

Congress has been legislating to keep politicians honest for a great many years without much success in preventing a great many politicians from being about as crooked as need be to win.

Not all politicians, of course, or even half of them. But plenty. The Honest Ballot association calculated a couple of years ago that 50 individuals at that time were holding relatively high elective office won under circumstances regarded as, at least, suspect.

The entrapped clean elections bill probably would not change that situation much nor impose honesty on the dishonest. There is for that a solid reason. A United States election is confusingly all-inclusive with thousands upon thousands of local and national candidates. It has proved so far to be impossible to control spending under such circumstances. The purposes of the pending bill would be to control campaign spending.

The British rules were intended to limit or to abolish any campaign advantage a rich candidate might have over a poorer opponent.

The rules are enforced. Use of automobiles to haul voters to the polls is limited to one car for every 2,500 registered city voters and one car for every 1,500 in the country. If a car breaks down on election day, it may not be replaced.

"Treating" by a candidate is forbidden. No election cigars. It is not against the rules to kiss babies. But don't lend a voter money if you intend to run for office in the British Isles.

Among the penalties for violating British campaign and election day rules is disqualification of the candidate if he is elected and punishment of his campaign manager or agent.

Who had hitherto been supreme in warfare. Used first abroad at Crecy, the long bow vanquished the chivalry of France. It did it again at Poitiers, and AGAIN at Agincourt.

Only the English possessed this weapon, along with the skill of the archers who wielded it. With the aid of the long bow and the new striking power that it brought into warfare, England could have conquered all of Europe.

Why didn't she? The answer is simple. England was so busy with her dynastic wars, with her palaces, intrigues, with her STRUGGLES FOR SUPREMACY that she never had the time or the resources to wage wars of conquest on the continent.

It wasn't until England settled down to business under a fairly stable government in which the PEOPLE wielded a very considerable power that the world-wide British Empire was built.

For purely selfish reasons—Let's hope that these palace intrigues, these struggles for personal power, these liquidations of the opposition that follow every successful group go on and on in Russia. Indefinitely!

MAYBE, in that event, the communist big shots will be kept so busy liquidating each other that they will have no time left to try to liquidate us.

Texas Trio Has Unique Way of Leaving Town Kansas City, Kan.—A trio of Texans who held up the Santa Fe El Capitan for 25 minutes while they reclined across the tracks told officers today they were trying to get out of town.

Ray Hickox, the arresting officer, said they "were not only trying to get out of town, they were trying to get out of this world."

They were fined \$35 each for vagrancy and drunk violations.

Various Aspects of Shake-Up In Kremlin Top News of Week

By CHARLES M. McCANN, United Press Correspondent

The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

Soviet Russian orators and propaganda organs spent the first part of this week building up grave charges against three ousted leaders.

It looked as if Georgi M. Malenkov, especially, would face trial and possible execution for complicity in purges of the Stalin era.

Then the Moscow Radio, in a broadcast that had a sort of "April fool" tone, denounced "Western propaganda" reports that the ousted men "are being persecuted and are in prison."

On the contrary, the broadcast said, Malenkov has been appointed manager of one of the largest electric power stations in the Soviet Union.

Yurchakov has been made a "political expert" in the foreign office, which he headed for years. Lazar M. Kaganovich was named a factory manager.

Malenkov's new job is in Kazakhstan, about 2,000 miles from Moscow and not far from the border of Communist China and Outer Mongolia.

In that remote area, Malenkov will be available if his former colleagues in the Communist Party Presidium decide to try him.

His victory over the "anti-party" men consolidated, Communist Party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev paid a state visit to satellite Czechoslovakia, accompanied by Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin.

It was a whistle-stop, "meet-the-people" trip by train from the Czechoslovak frontier to Prague. At one station Khrushchev said:

"We had some black sheep in a good flock . . . we took the black sheep by the tail and threw them out."

In another speech, in Prague, Khrushchev accused President Eisenhower of talking "stupidities" in discussing progress toward producing a hydrogen bomb that would be free of radio-active fallout.

"How can there be clean bombs for dirty things?" he asked. Khrushchev also said Russia seeks a "broad front" of all socialist Communist countries, including Yugoslavia.

One important result of the Kremlin shake-up apparently was to raise Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, defense minister and No. 1 soldier of Russia, to status equal with Khrushchev's in Soviet leadership. Zhukov threw his support—and that of the army — to Khrushchev against the "anti-party" men.

made some tentative steps toward a beefed-up promotion program. At least one trade magazine, the venerable and sometimes testy Crow's Digest, for several months has cajoled and needed industry readers into a greater awareness that the battle must be joined with the producers of "substitutes." Fight them, or sit back complacently and watch the business go to the manufacturers of metal studs and window frames. That is the choice given the lumber industry.

Advertising, intelligently and consistently used, can create a public appetite for a product. It is a necessary part of any battle for the building and maintenance dollar. There is another important flank, however, on which the lumber industry also is vulnerable.

To appeal to today's market in competition with other industries will require more than pretty pictures and modern promotion. It also will require a modern product. Too much lumber these days is still being made and sold as pieces—not components but just pieces of half-finished raw material only a step better than the "jap squares" of the old days.

The plywood industry has made some beginnings toward producing merchantable parts: sheathing panels, box beams, and embossed panels are examples of products which come on the building site ready for placement without additional manufacturing. Studs which have been pre-cut to standard lengths and the efforts at prefabrication made by some individual mills are other examples of the first primitive attempts to meet the competition.

But the industry has a long way to go. To hold its own—certainly if it is to gain on the producers of substitutes—lumber is going to have to overcome the resistance of buyers to such situations as these:

You want to build window screens for your house. If you make close comparisons, you'll find lumber is less expensive than aluminum for the frames. But, if you use wood, you'll find yourself handling eight, possibly nine, separate pieces; counting both frames and molding, you will have to carefully cut and fit eight corners; then you must stretch the screen straight and taut; you'll have to nail cautiously to avoid splitting; and you must paint the 16 surfaces at least twice to protect the wood.

Or, you can cut and bend one piece of aluminum channel, fit the screen and press it into the channel by using two previously-formed clips. You may paint it, or simply hang the bright, weather-proof screen without finish.

The conclusion for most purchasers is obvious, whether they are making one screen or enough for a development of 100 homes: take the easy, time-saving way.

At stake in this contest between building-materials producers is a multi-billion dollar business. On one side are a few large manufacturers who learned long ago the advantages of offering a brightly-packaged product which requires little additional work and which is preceded on the market by thousands of dollars of advertising.

On the other side is our lumber industry made up of hundreds of businessmen. Many are too busy to see the threat. Too many think that grandpa's products and grandpa's methods of merchandising still are adequate.

Lumber today has the edge over other products. It's traditional. It feels and looks and smells good. It's versatile enough to meet the challenge—provided the hundreds of individualists in the industry will rally behind a few far-sighted industry leaders.—Eugene Register Guard.

As a result of the above conditions, there is constant demand for labor-saving machinery of all kinds. This especially applies to all forms of office labor-saving devices. We hear much talk about automation, that is the running of a factory or office automatically with very few employees; but this is for some time in the future. Changing to automation is both a slow and an explosive process and requires considerable capital investment.

The most practical means of bridging the next five years is to take greater care in the selection of employees and to treat them well. There seems to be a natural average wage for given work in a given community. There is no use attempting to buck this wage during the next five years and little point in arguing as to the efficiency of the worker. Wages, however, are not all. Workers have pride and self-respect. They like reasonable hours, good clothes, and a comfortable place to work. Furthermore, the location of the plant or office often demands the expense of an automobile.

Just now the new graduates are "sitting in the driver's seat." It will be fairly easy for most of this year's graduates to get positions. Moreover, many of them will be paid more than they are worth. This is no reason for them to be careless or to think that their job is secure. They will be watched most carefully, with the idea of a big weeding out after 1960.

Every reader should remember that the labor cycle is constantly revolving—the same as the stock market cycle, the money rate cycle, and the housing cycle. Many June graduates who now find it easy to get jobs will be out of jobs or be "sitting on the tailboard of the cart" in about five years. Therefore parents, as well as June graduates, should realize that the present labor situation will not continue unless their "darling" makes good. The present "honeymoon" will continue for a few years more. But it will surely be followed by a period when employers will "clean house," trim down their personnel, and keep only the most efficient. This applies to both men and women.

Babson Sees Cycle in Future Labor Supply

By ROGER W. BABSON, Babson Park, Mass.—Like it or not, labor is a commodity depending on supply and demand.

Labor unions are a large wage temporarily just as a dam can raise the height of a stream. But the dam does not destroy the water. . . . sooner or later the water flows over the dam, or the stream dries up.

During the thirties, birth rates in the U.S. had been running about 17 per thousand. Just before World War II, in 1938, the birth rate was 17.6 per thousand, and in 1943 it was 21.5. Then it began to fall, and slipped low through the rest of the war years. This was accompanied by a scarcity of men due to the draft, with a surplus of women workers. While normal manufacturing was greatly curtailed, the war created an excessive demand for labor for war industries. Therefore, labor adjusted itself fairly well.

The war had two closings, but the boys began to return from Europe in May 1945 and babies began to arrive in 1946. This means that the postwar crop of babies is now under 12 years of age. The birth rate is now running 24.2 per thousand and the schools are becoming crowded, especially in the elementary grades. As the women who went to work during the war became older, they are dropping out of the job market. This accounts in part, for the shortage of labor, the increased wages, and the inefficiency of much of the labor.

What About the Outlook? As the oldest of this postwar crop of babies is now under 12 years of age, no relief can be expected (without a severe business depression) for at least five years. The situation is being tinkered with still further by minimum wage and other labor legislation. In the meantime, business is prosperous and production is close to an all-time high. This means that the supply of labor is abnormally high. I repeat that—barring a business depression—I see no relief until after 1960.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Because what happens in Russia affects the future of all Americans, I suppose more or less everyone is interested in these questions:

What is happening in the Kremlin? Will whatever it is that is happening turn out to be better for us or worse for us?

AS TO what has been going on in the Kremlin for the past week, it is a fair guess that it is another STRUGGLE FOR POWER, such as goes on ceaselessly in despotisms.

Supreme power held in a few hands is a never-ending challenge to ambitious men. Those who hold supreme power seek to retain it. Those who yearn for supreme power seek to GAIN it.

Always the man on top must watch the men below him. Whenever he suspects that any of them are plotting to get rid of him, he must get rid of them, first. In that particular case, it looks like Krushchev moved swiftly to get rid of Molotov and Malenkov and Kaganovich before they could get rid of him.

WHAT brings us to Question No. 2. For a possible answer, let's turn back through the pages of history.

FOR more than a thousand years, while England was ruled by Divine Right kings, with despotic powers over their subjects, this struggle for supreme power went on unendingly. Over all these centuries, someone whose fingers itched for power was always reaching for the crown.

As a result, England's resources were frittered away in dynastic wars that occupied her whole attention and she had little time for foreign wars.

CURIOUSLY enough, in the later years of this long dynastic struggle, England developed a weapon that was then almost as potent as the atom bomb is now. This was the long bow. It was the long bow and its cloth yard arrow that put an end to the armored knight,

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