

Medford Mail Tribune
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Editorial Correspondence . . .

Denver, Colo., July 12 — We hasten to add the Burlington's "Denver Zephyr" to our list of favorite trains. We never had a pleasanter train trip than coming here from sweltering Chicago last night, in the excellent time of 15 hours and 15 minutes.

The cars were bright silver, perfectly air cooled—that is not too damp and too cold but exactly right—the diner (as is true of practically all trains WEST of Chicago) was excellent and the service in all respects "TOPS."

We should get a season's pass from the CB&Q for this free advertising but fear we won't even get a "vote of thanks." Modern railroads don't do those things nowadays—back in 1903 we got a free pass on the Lehigh from New York to St. Louis just for the asking. Ah them were the days—in SOME ways.

Our hopes of finding a cool Denver with its mile high elevation were not fulfilled however. The taxi driver—as usual well informed and courteous—gave us the sad news that the mercury had not been below 90 for 2 weeks—the maximum we mean. The humidity is much less however than in either New York or Chicago and it is not the heat but the humidity that gets "grandpappy" down.

If you want to make some easy money sell corn short. We have seen midwest corn in July many, many times. But never have we seen such a stand as just seen from a car window all the way from the Great Lakes to the Rocky mountains.

We grant a great many things may happen between now and when there is "frost on the pumpkin"—but there is the element of chance in everything and if there isn't a bumper crop this year then something unexpected and unlikely climate-wise will have to happen.

Incidentally these terrible humid and hot nights, so hard on the "older boys and girls," are just what the doctor ordered when it comes to maturing corn.

We were surprised this morning to see so many fine corn stands in eastern Colorado—there were many more sugar beet fields and pasture lands and they were as green as emeralds—but corn appeared a close second.

Also on this trip the only farms we have observed that looked in need of a federal subsidy were in New York state and New England. However, looks in the realm of agriculture, as that of feminine pulchritude, are only skin deep—or topsoil deep if anyone wishes to quibble.

Fifty miles west of Denver the majestic peaks of the Rocky mountains were clearly visible, but on arrival they were covered with rather threatening looking clouds, and showers were the prediction.

We HOPE they don't materialize for with the mercury now nearing 90 as this is being written, there we would be back in the smothering embrace of our climatic nemesis, Signor Humidity Man. (How we hate that Man!)

Between-trains in Chicago was spent, after some discussion, at one of the country's most famous department stores, Marshall Fields. The undersigned who signed off as far as family shopping is concerned many years ago, was only persuaded after he was assured the place would be air-conditioned and had real GENUINE ice water for free on every floor. That proved to be true and with the aid of a cushioned seat in the "infants department" (which was also free) "Ye Editor" did—we are glad to say—survive.

But it was a close thing at times, particularly when a very muscular matron who could have won the hammer throw at the Olympic games had entered, parked herself in the next seat, and in spite of her energetic wielding of a palm leaf fan—or perhaps BECAUSE of it—raised the surrounding temperature by at least 10 degrees!

It is curious about shopping—women shopping we of course mean, for men don't shop, they just buy things, and not very often. The women don't buy so often, but no matter how weary, heavy laden and disgusted any normal member of the mistermised "gender sex" may be, let them once get loose in a store, and get the scent of a bargain counter—and "yoicks"—away they go, over hedges, stone walls and across the creeks, with physical energy unlimited and maintaining the pace that kills—or would kill any male over 19 years of age who tried to keep up with it—

Pardon, we must run, there is a knock on the door!—R.W.R.

Our Disarmament Offer

The United Nations Disarmament Commission—consisting of the 11 member nations of the Security Council plus Canada—in April 1954 established a five-nation subcommittee to seek "in private" an "acceptable solution" to the post-World War II disarmament impasse. This is the group—composed of representatives of Great Britain, Canada, France, the Soviet Union, the United States—which began the current series of talks in London on March 18.

The U. S. position has been coming out of the talks in piecemeal fashion. Sometime before Easter, Harold E. Stassen, President Eisenhower's disarmament specialist, is supposed to have countered a Russian aerial-photography inspection proposal. He suggested a cone-shaped inspection zone extending from the North Pole down to the south of France in the West and to the U.S.S.R. shores of the Black Sea in the East. Stassen, in completing the overall U.S. presentation, is expected now to make a formal "open skies" proposal.

On June 26, the United States proposed that non-nuclear weapons be cut. Lists of weapons including "substantial amounts of specific quantities of identified types" would be exchanged. Then the weapons would be disposed of under international supervision.

On July 2, the United States proposed a 10-month suspension of nuclear tests. On the following day, Stassen added the proposal for a universal ban on the production of fissionable material for military use, effective one month after an international inspection system was set up. The United States on July 5 went on to suggest that this country and the Soviet Union junk an agreed proportion of their nuclear weapons. Fissionable material from the bombs would go to peaceful use.

THIS, in the briefest possible form, is the United States plan, Stassen is expected to offer, in addition, proposals on guided missiles and space weapons. To most or all of the U.S. specifications the Soviet delegate, Zorin, had been making similarly piecemeal counter-proposals.

Now Stassen has put the ball in Zorin's court. On July 10 he challenged the Soviet Union to come up with a disarmament formula that the Russians really think the Western nations can accept.—E.R.R.



Matter of Fact By Stewart Alsop

LYNDON JOHNSON AND CIVIL RIGHTS

Washington — Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, probably the most effective Congressional leader of this generation, now faces his supreme challenge.

For he has set himself the task of preventing the Northern and Southern wing of the Democratic party from tearing the party to shreds over the civil rights issue.

And his own political future is also deeply involved in his success or failure in this task.

It is a remarkably difficult task. In the past, it was easy for both Northerners and Southerners to attitudinize righteously, taking extreme positions to please the folks back home without inflicting deep or lasting wounds on the other side.

In the past, no one thought that civil rights legislation had a ghost's chance of passing. Now, for the first time in this century, some kind of civil rights legislation seems certain to pass the Senate.

The Eisenhower administration's decision to make civil rights a major party issue has not only frightened the Southerners with the specter of Negroes becoming a decisive voting bloc even in the deep South states. It has also scared the living daylight out of the Northern big city Democrats, whose political lives depend on an overwhelmingly Democratic Negro vote.

THUS both Northerners and Southerners are in a near-desperate mood, and in such an atmosphere an irreparable internal explosion in the Democratic party could take place. It is such an explosion that Johnson is laboring desperately to avert, snatching the bloody shirt from the hands of Southerners eager to wave it, using his peculiar, almost hypnotic powers of persuasion to calm the political passions seething in northern breasts.

So far, he has been remarkably successful, partly because his counsels of moderation fit well into the Southern strategy fashioned by Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia. Russell recognized from the start that it would be fatal for the South to be placed in the position of opposing the right to vote.

He therefore concentrated on those aspects of the Administration bill which have raised honest doubts in the minds of the thoughtful men—like the denial of jury trial, and the force bill aspects of the legislation. Thus the tone of the Southern argument has been—so far—an appeal to reason, rather than to passion.

Russell's strategy has worked brilliantly—so far. It is extremely doubtful that Senate minority leader William Knowland could muster a simple majority for the bill as it now stands, much less the sixty-four votes needed to silence a filibuster.

Thus compromise of some sort is inevitable. The key battles will be fought on amendments to require trial by jury, and to enforce school desegregation. When these battles are joined, Johnson will have to perform miracles to prevent an internal explosion in his party.

FOR the hard core Southerners will fight to the death against any civil rights bill at all—they must, to survive at home. And the big city Northerners—men like Douglas of Illinois, Clark of Pennsylvania, Humphrey of Minnesota, McNamara of Michigan—will also be under heavy pressure to take an extreme position. In order to beat off the Republican bid for the huge Negro vote, the Northern Democrats must appear more

Great Britain Preparing New Attempt For Cyprus Solution

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Great Britain is preparing to make a new and determined attempt to settle the long dispute over the future of Cyprus.

Details have been under discussion in London for a week by the cabinet, defense chiefs and Field Marshal Sir John Harding, governor and the commander in chief of the island.

Several possible solutions have been considered. One would put Cyprus under control of an international body, possibly the North Atlantic Treaty organization.

Another would give the 500,000 people of the eastern Mediterranean island independence, preferably as a unit of the British Commonwealth.

But it is certain that no solution Britain decides upon will call for the union of Cyprus with Greece, which demands it. Consider Partitioning

Britain has considered partitioning the island between its two ethnic elements, the 400,000 islanders of Greek racial stock and the 100,000 Turkish inhabitants.

The interested parties in the dispute, which has kept Cyprus under emergency rule for more than two years because of Greek Cypriot terrorism, are Britain, Turkey and Greece.

Britain is willing to give the islanders self-rule. Turkey does not want the island. It is willing to accept partition, but has announced that in no circumstances will it permit the Turkish Cypriots to come under the domination of either the Greek government or the Greek islanders.

Both Greece and Orthodox Archbishop Makarios of Cyprus, who represented the Greek islanders, have rejected the partition proposal.

Refuses to Negotiate Makarios, who is now in Athens, has refused to enter any negotiations which involve Tur-

key. He has said, with the approval of the Greek government that the future of Cyprus is a matter for negotiation solely between Britain and himself, as the representative of Greek Cypriots.

On the basis of the various statements made, the Cyprus issue seems to be still in the deadlock stage.

But Britain seems to believe a solution may now be possible. There is talk in London of the possibility of a British-Turkish-Greek conference. It is possible that Paul Henri Spaak, new secretary of the North Atlantic Treaty organization, may be called into help arrange such a conference.

Spaak, a former Belgian premier and foreign minister, is one of the most highly respected statesmen in Europe.

Cyprus at present is Britain's chief Mediterranean military

base. But the Suez Canal dispute and Britain's new defense policy have diminished its strategic importance.

Defense Minister Duncan Sandys has recommended that Kenya, on the East Coast of Africa, be made the new base for British ground forces in the Middle East. If that happened, Cyprus would become a joint British-NATO air base, with facilities for nuclear bomber planes.

One thing seems essential. That is, that any solution will have to be acceptable to Turkey as well as Greece. Turkey, which ruled Cyprus before Britain took it over in 1878, says Cyprus ought to be Turkish if it is not to remain British. It points out first that Greece never has ruled Cyprus and secondly that though the island is 43 miles from the Turkish mainland it is more than 500 miles from the Greek mainland.

Closed Shop Provision Again Under Question In Georgia RR Case

By LYLE C. WILSON United Press Correspondent Washington — The state of Georgia has invited the U.S. Supreme Court to reconsider its ruling that closed shop union agreements can be enforced in violation of state law.

The question arose in Georgia in the case of Looper and others against the Georgia Southern & Florida Railway Co. Looper and his associate petitioners are railway employees. They were notified that under terms of the Federal Railway Labor Act they must within 60 days join a labor union or forfeit their jobs.

This closed shop provision has been made effective by the U.S. Supreme Court in all states, including those which have enacted "right to work" laws outlawing the closed shop.

The Supreme Court of Georgia expressed its deep distress at being compelled to follow the U.S. Supreme Court's lead. But it found comfort in a new avenue of attack against the closed shop.

Looper and his associates complained that compulsory union membership compelled them also, to contribute unwillingly to political activities of which they disapproved.

"It is alleged," the Georgia court said in its unanimous opinion, "that the union dues and other payments they will be required to make to the union will be used to support ideological and political doctrines and candidates which they are unwilling to support and in which they do not believe."

It said this would violate the First, Fifth and Ninth amendments to the Constitution.

Ruling for the petitioning railway workers, the Georgia court said: "We do not believe one can constitutionally be compelled to contribute money to support ideas, politics and candidates which he opposes. We believe his right to immunity from such claim the union may make on him."

Noting the opinion, given last June 10, the right wing weekly magazine "National Review" commented: "The Supreme Court of Georgia has, in effect, told a number of local railway workers that they need only to prove the political use of union funds to sustain the right to non-unionized employment."

"This poses a nice question for Chief Justice Earl Warren's

court in Washington. We await the fireworks that must inevitably result when Justices Hugo L. Black and William O. Douglas and the others are faced with the words of the Georgia court."

Movie producer Cecil B. DeMille went to court on such an issue in 1945. DeMille refused to pay a \$1 assessment levied by the American Federation of Radio Artists. The levy was to provide a fund to oppose an effort in California to outlaw the closed shop.

DeMille was suspended by the union. In January, 1945, Superior Court Judge Emmet H. Wilson ruled against DeMille, holding that the producer must pay up to remain in the union. The judge said the use to which the levied fund would be put was not political.

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 concision. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Poor Strategy To the Editor: In a recent article in your paper, an officer of a sportsmen's group advocated "catching the larger fish, the wary big salmon that are lying in the deep holes awaiting the spawning season." He further states with fewer fish and greater fishing pressure, "Let's get the bigger fish out of the river."

Would it be in order to ask a question? If we catch all the big wary salmon that are awaiting the spawning season, and we know these are the fish that lay the eggs that produce the fish in a few years, just how will there be any improvement in our salmon population? I am sure that the salmon produced by this year's spawn are not sufficiently large to be caught this season and the smaller salmon that are in the river most of the season are not females. Why not get behind a movement to stop all salmon fishing in the Rogue above Mule Creek for a few years? This would get the salmon back to at least sub-normal. A large per cent of the salmon that are caught in this vicinity after the 1st of June are not good quality and it seems that some of our sportsmen drag them out of the river just for the fun of it and then holler because there are not more to be had. So why take the old spawners? Let them do their work that nature intended.

M. H. Williams, Shady Cove, Ore.

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 15, 1947 (Tuesday)

Josephine and Jackson county chambers of commerce establish fact finding committee to determine need for a flood control program on the Rogue river.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Now that the first ripe tomato has been picked upstate, there is a lack of candidates to use as a target for same.

20 YEARS AGO

July 15, 1927 (Thursday)

Eighteen members of the American Pomological society touring U. S. farming sections, arrive in Medford to inspect the orchards.

Jackson county relief committee and county court meet with Elmer R. Goudy, state relief administrator, to establish uniform titles and salaries for office workers in Oregon counties.

30 YEARS AGO

July 15, 1927 (Friday)

About \$2,100 is collected by Salvation Army during its heart fund campaign with headquarters in the Elks club.

Delbert M. Little will be the meteorologist at Medford's new weather bureau sub-station.

40 YEARS AGO

July 15, 1917 (Sunday)

Horace M. Albright, acting director of the National Park Service, arrives in Medford en route to Crater Lake to inspect facilities there.

From Local and Personal column: Alexander Nibley, general manager of the Utah-Idaho Sugar company, with headquarters in Medford, travels to Grants Pass on business.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Auletes (Ptolemy X of Egypt, 65-51 B.C.) was so called for his skill with the flute, harp, or horn?
2. A drum major's dress hat is called a beaver, fez, shako, or turban?
3. Bible: Did Chrysostom, Augustine, or Cardinal Hugo give the name "Bible" to the Scriptures?
4. Which constitutional amendment abolished slavery?
5. Can edible oysters produce pearls of commercial value?
6. In December, 1939, a German pocket-battleship was scuttled by it crew off Montevideo, Uruguay. Name the ship.
7. Where is Tulane University?
8. Which months of the year have only thirty days?
9. What is the plural of "you"?
10. By P. J. Bailey: "I cannot love as I have loved, / And yet I know not why. / It is the one great woe of life, / And yet I know not"—Is the next (final) word "why"?

Answers: 1. Flute. 2. Shako. 3. Chrysostom (4th century). 4. Thirteenth. 5. No. 6. Graf Spee. 7. New Orleans, La. 8. April, June, September and November. 9. You. 10. Yes.

U.P. Correspondents Predict Future News

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Civil Rights France is fighting a civil rights battle of its own. It could cause the fall of the government this week. Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury is trying to force through the National Assembly a bill to give the police special powers to crack down on Algerian rebels who reside in France. Members don't like it. They say a tough government could use it against Frenchmen as well as Algerians. Debate on the measure starts Tuesday. A confidence vote on it is due Friday. If Bourges-Maunoury loses it, he probably will resign.

It looks as if Soviet Communist chief Nikita S. Khrushchev is being censured. He's making a lot of free-swinging attacks on foreign personalities during his whistle-stop tour of Czechoslovakia. For instance, the one accusing President Eisenhower of "stupidity" in talking about a "clean" H-bomb. That one was broadcast by the Prague radio. It wasn't published in Czech newspapers. A Czech official said the broadcast was a "mistake." Now Khrushchev's saltier off-the-cuff comments are being cleaned up before they are broadcast or published in the papers in summary form. It is reported that the reason Western correspondents were barred from the tour was that his cracks might cause trouble.

Draft Don't be surprised if a retired general, admiral or foreign service officer is "drafted" to succeed John B. Hollister as foreign aid chief. Hollister resigned July 1 to re-enter private business. His job never has been a popular one. State Department officials say an appalling number of possible successors to Hollister have turned it down cold.

Underground Insiders in Dublin expect the Sinn Fein party to go underground with the outlawed Irish Republican Army as the result of Prime Minister Eamon De Valera's drive against terrorism. About 50 members of Sinn Fein, which is the political arm of the IRA have been interned on De Valera's orders. The party can't announce who will take their places, so an underground headquarters is expected.

Head-Up Despite a security blackout, it can be disclosed that plans to construct 11 new North Atlantic Treaty organization bases in Turkey have been speeded up as the result of the passage of Soviet Russian warships into the Mediterranean from the Black Sea. Work has been started hastily on several bases. Sites are secret. But it is reported that they have been chosen with an eye to Russia's Baku oil fields, close to the Turkish border and the naval base at Sebastopol around the Black Sea.

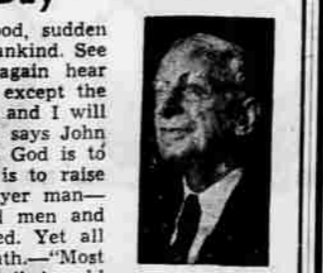
Air Safety Look for the air safety plan, tested on Washington-New York-Chicago flights, to be extended to other parts of the country soon. Planes flying above 9,500 feet in the triangle—the world's most congested flight territory—must operate under instrument flight rules and in federally-designated lanes to avoid collisions. Crews report a noticeable decline in the number of "near misses" in the triangle. Signs of the Times

The magazine "Aviation Research and Development" is changing its name to "Missile Design and Development." The reason: "A survey showed that 88 per cent of its readers are now devoting themselves to missile research.

Movie Hawk Balks At Trip by Plane Hollywood — Grabber, a trained movie hawk, caused a transportation crisis at Columbia Studios when he refused to fly—by plane—to New Mexico for location shots for "Cowboy." His trainer, Moe Dessoso, disclosed that Grabber can't stand high altitudes and gets dizzy spells and a bloody beak. Production schedules were juggled and Grabber took a train to New Mexico.

As In Noah's Day

As in the day of Noah's flood, sudden death is again to fall on all mankind. See Luke 17:26-27—BIBLE. Now again hear Christ—"No man come to me except the Father who sent Me draw him and I will raise him up the last day." So says John 6:44. By that you are to pray, God is to draw them to Christ and He is to raise them. Miller, famous as a prayer man—England—prayed for three old men and died without seeing them saved. Yet all came to Christ after Miller's death—"Most saved souls are prayed-for souls." An old saying. Geo. N. Taylor, 2385 87th Ave., S-W Portland 1, Ore.



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