

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO
July 29, 1947 (Tuesday)
Applications are received for giving home to 13-year-old dependent boy.

20 YEARS AGO
July 29, 1937 (Thursday)
Across the country to the rockbound shores of New England has traveled the fame of the Rogue River Lodge, newest of the tourist and sportsmen's centers.

30 YEARS AGO
July 29, 1927
Main floor of the M. M. Department store, the basement of which was damaged by fire several weeks ago, has been braced for the fire sale.

40 YEARS AGO
July 29, 1917
Medford men train at Hugh Aviation camp at San Antonio, Tex.

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

- 1. Is Scotland Yard in Glasgow or Edinburgh?
2. Name the two islands on which Napoleon Bonaparte was successively confined.

Astoria Girl Named Miss Oregon of '57
Seaside—Judith Hansen, 19-year-old blue-eyed blonde from Astoria, will represent Oregon at the Miss America pageant at Atlantic City.

ONE of the two Democratic primary candidates, William Proxmire, ran within 60,000 votes of being elected Governor last year. But when it comes to national elections the state has usually been lopsidedly Republican since 1944, when it was one of the 12 voting against Franklin D. Roosevelt.

For Successor to McCarthy
Seven Republicans are contesting the primary in Wisconsin tomorrow for the G.O.P. nomination in the election on Aug. 27 to fill the Senate seat of the late Joseph R. McCarthy.

Up Before Day
A great while before day, Christ arose to pray—Mark 1:35—BIBLE. Then He went on into Galilee where He spent much of the next three years.

Pride In "Product"

School got out in California two weeks later this year than it did last year.

So what? Does that make any difference to a resident of Medford?

Yes. Because it meant that the big influx of tourists, a majority of whom are Californians, didn't start this year until about the first of July, instead of around the middle of June as usual.

The chamber of commerce reported this week that the number of tourists dropping in for information has doubled in the past two or three weeks, and is now at about the same level as it was last year, which was a good tourist year.

THIS late-developing season caused some concern earlier in the year, and there were reports that the tourist trade was "off" markedly from prior years.

In view of what the chamber reports, however, it can be hoped that it is just late, not too much down. For a great many people in Medford (which has been hit and hurt by the lumber market slump) have a real stake in the tourist business.

THE Rogue valley generally is more fortunate than other sections of Oregon in that it is not wholly dependent on lumber production and manufacture.

This is what is known as a diversified economy, and when one of our economic bases is hurting, the others tend to take up some of the slack.

Therefore, if there is anything which can be done to stimulate tourists to visit us, and to stay for longer periods, it is important to everyone in the valley.

SPECIAL efforts are being made to do just that. The Oregon Motor Court association is placing special emphasis on informing our "paying guests" of what to see and do, both on and off the interstate highways in Oregon.

The local chamber of commerce, in cooperation with the Oil Information committee and individual service stations, this year is placing many posters welcoming tourists, giving them current information or suggestions as to what to do and see, and keeping the information changing from week to week.

THE Portland Kiwanis club has started a program called "Operation Twenty for One," which has been picked up by other clubs in the state.

It is based on this calculation, in round figures: Nearly 3 1/2 million tourists came to the state last year; spent an average of six days and \$40 each, for a total of \$141 million.

Gasoline taxes alone last year brought \$2 1/2 million into the state's coffers—which means just that much less for residents to pay.

WE can't beat tourists over the head with a club to make them stay longer. But we can all be aware of the importance of this economic fact, be familiar with what tourists might like to see and do in our own area, treat them courteously as we come into contact with them, and keep our communities as attractive and pleasant as possible.

This is a case where the easy casting of bread upon the waters can be of benefit to all our people. Oregon, as a "product" to sell tourists, is one of the best. We must keep it that way.—E.A.

For Successor to McCarthy

Seven Republicans are contesting the primary in Wisconsin tomorrow for the G.O.P. nomination in the election on Aug. 27 to fill the Senate seat of the late Joseph R. McCarthy.

Last year the venerable Alexander Wiley (R) was re-elected to the Senate by 265,000 votes, though he had been opposed in the primary by the state G.O.P. organization. This had backed out-and-out McCarthyite Glenn R. Davis, now again after the nomination.

ONE of the two Democratic primary candidates, William Proxmire, ran within 60,000 votes of being elected Governor last year. But when it comes to national elections the state has usually been lopsidedly Republican since 1944, when it was one of the 12 voting against Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is true that in 1948 Wisconsin went for Truman, but that seemed chiefly a protest against what the "isolationists" in the state termed the "internationalism" of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate.



"I DON'T LIKE POTATOES WITH THEIR CLOTHES ON!"

U.P. Correspondents Eye Future Headlines

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

Devaluation

European financial experts believe that devaluation of the French franc is imminent. Nearly everybody in Paris is talking about it except the two men who must decide—Premier Maurice Bourges-Maunoury and Finance Minister Felix Gaillard.

Atomic Power

A controversy is building up over the proposal that the United States build an atomic plant modeled on Britain's Calder Hall, the world's first big nuclear power station.

In the Day's News

By a very close vote—208 to 203—the house of representatives kills the bill and a half dollar federal school construction bill.

The action came on a motion by Representative Howard D. Smith, Democrat, of Virginia, to strike out the enacting clause.

On the final vote, 111 Republicans and 97 Democrats voted to kill it and 126 Democrats and 77 Republicans voted to keep it alive.

It is a reasonable conclusion that the voting represented, by a narrow margin, the considered judgment of a majority of the members of the house of representatives that it will be better for the United States if the federal government keeps its hands off the schools.

Washington has become to a surprising extent the state house for all the states, the courthouse for all the counties and the city hall for all the cities.

Along with this trend toward concentration of government in the national capital we have seen a fabulous increase in the cost of government.

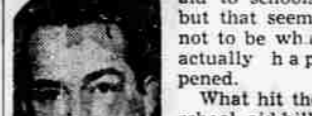
It does, however, make this difference: When we send our tax money to Washington and expect Washington to send it back to us, we discover in the end that it has shrunk considerably in the transfer back and forth.

With these days, every state has its tax problems. Every county has its tax problems. Every city has its tax problems.

But we must remember that ALL tax money comes out of the pockets of the people. In the long run, it makes little

Lack of Grass Roots Support Seen School Bill Loss Cause

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington—President Eisenhower is being accused of scuttling his own bill for federal aid to schools.



What hit the school-aid bill last week was a blast of grass roots indignation against the high taxes and high levels of government spending.

Both major parties met last summer in national nominating conventions which also drafted statements of political principles commonly known as platforms.

By such devices both major parties formally committed themselves before the 1956 presidential campaign to spend a lot of federal money on local schools.

On Jan. 22 the Republican party got a new national chairman, hand-picked by the President and his advisors.

Alcorn proceeded immediately to a series of huddles with congressional Republicans from whom he heard bad news.

The Eisenhower administration was in serious trouble with the voters. The new chairman hustled to the White House to talk it over.

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the United Press was informed, stated bluntly that the people should have the greatest and most effective voice in determining party policy.

The letter instructed Alcorn to go forth among the people to discover what was wrong. He was to return to tell the President how things stood.

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the most aggressively challenged of all his policies. The grass rooters repudiated both the President and the party platform on that issue.

The President's enthusiasm for some big time spending to build schools probably began to wilt about the time he got the Alcorn-Schoeppl Simpson report and it did not thereafter stiffen. The word around town shortly before last week's House vote killed the school bill was that Eisenhower would make a sudden and dramatic appeal for its approval.

There was no such appeal and persons familiar with the background of the controversy were not surprised when it was not forthcoming.

It has been said of some politicians that they detect grass roots trends by the unlikely method of simultaneously putting both ears to the ground.

Eisenhower did not have to accomplish that feat to hear what Republican grass rooters thought of building local schools with federal funds.

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

Washington—Top officials of the Eisenhower administration, including the President himself, are spending a good deal of their time these days almost literally on their knees.

pleading with leading businessmen to take jobs with government. And about 19 times out of 20, they are getting a flat refusal.

If the implications were not so serious, the situation would be downright farcical. Take the search for someone to head the International Cooperation Administration, the agency which handles billions of dollars in foreign aid, and which is a vitally important instrument of American foreign policy.

When John Hollister decided to resign as chief of the ICA, the search for a successor began with James Smith, the extremely able former Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Smith turned it down.

Since then, the fantastic total of 21 leading (and not-so-leading) businessmen have been offered the job, and have refused. Recently, the refusals were coming in at the rate of three a day.

It is now hoped that Smith, the first choice, can after all be persuaded to take on the job. But the fact that 21 men turned down one of the most interesting and influential jobs in the government suggests that something is very wrong somewhere.

So does the well-publicized and thus far futile search for a successor to Charles Wilson as Secretary of Defense. The Defense Secretaryship is, after all, the third, perhaps the second, most important post in the American government.

Yet three industrialists hand-running have turned down the job—Clarence Randall of Inland Steel, Ernest Breech of Ford Motors, Ralph Cordner of General Electric.

Bankers are apparently just as reluctant as industrialists to take a government post. Enough bankers were offered the government's number two fiscal job, the undersecretaryship of the Treasury, to make a small bankers' convention. But a lawyer, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Fred Scribner, had to be promoted by default.

It is often said that businessmen refuse to serve the government because they fear exposure to Congressional badgering. Retiring Secretary of the Treasury Humphrey's 14-day ordeal before a Senate committee is cited as the sort of thing that scares off the businessmen. This

is no doubt part of the explanation. But it is certainly not the whole of it.

Two of the most interesting jobs in the government are now going begging, and neither involves any painful contact with Congress. One is the soon-to-be vacated post of chief of the State Department's policy planning staff, now headed by Robert Bowie, Secretary of State Dulles wants someone from outside the government to take on the policy planning staff. But although the job involves the most fascinating kind of high-level policymaking, there are no takers so far, and the post may go instead to a Foreign Service professional.

Robert Cutler, special assistant to the President and Secretary of the National Security Council, has in some ways the most interesting job in the government. He deals in all the highest issues of national policy, and he briefs the President daily on such issues. Cutler wants to go back to his Boston bank and repair his private fortunes. Yet, so far, he is staying on, because no qualified man to replace him has been found.

AND so it goes. President Truman used to complain almost daily about the difficulty of getting good men to serve the government. In fact, President Eisenhower, heading a strongly pro-business administration, is having a lot more trouble than Truman did.

Part of the trouble is money, of course. There are the comparatively low government salaries, and the conflict-of-interest problems, but the fact is that many businessmen ruthlessly penalize any executive who leaves to work for his government. One of the President's closest advisers, for example, who has no private means, has already lost half his pension rights in the firm in which he was formerly an executive. Businessmen who work for the government also tend to lose their place on the corporate ladder, and when they return they find that they have been shoved down several years.

Perhaps Congress ought to have another look at the conflict-of-interest statutes, and at salary rates and income tax exemptions in the executive branch. But business also ought to have another look at its practices in respect to those who take government jobs. For it is certainly in the interest of business that the President's experiment in staffing the top levels of government with businessmen should not fail. And it will fail if the government can draw only on second raters, the independently rich, and the elderly and retired.

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