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Mexicans Due Soon

A group of several hundred Mexican farm workers, under contract to Rogue valley fruit growers, will start arriving here soon to assist in the pear harvest. This fact, coupled with slightly higher-than-average unemployment in the county, has caused considerable resentment this year.

But that isn't the whole story. No local people will be placed at a disadvantage by the arrival of the Mexicans.

An estimated 5,000 or more people will be employed in the harvest this year, which is now just getting under way. John Patton, manager of the state employment service office here, says more will be employed in the packing houses and canneries than in the orchards themselves, and that just about everyone in the county who can do the work will have a chance for a job.

In all cases, qualified local workers will be given preference over the Mexicans.

FOR the past several years there have not been enough workers here to handle the harvest. For this reason, the fruit growers, through the U. S. department of labor, have contracted to employ Mexicans. Because in prior years employment levels at this time of year have been high, there has been little criticism.

The contracts must be signed months before the workers arrive, and it is impossible to estimate that far in advance how many local workers will be available. That was the situation this year. But even with unemployment up this year, it is still doubtful if there would be enough to handle the harvest without outside help.

THE fruit growers, who are in a risky business at best, take another risk in employing the Mexicans, for they must pay them whether or not they work, and they cannot work if there are qualified local workers available.

A department of labor pamphlet which outlines the program for employers says the following:

"A United States agricultural worker may displace a contracted Mexican worker in any agricultural job for which the domestic worker is qualified. If the domestic worker is unemployed, or if he is employed and is looking for a job that takes greater skill, or pays higher wages, he must be given preference over contracted Mexican workers, wherever they may be employed and in any kind of agricultural activity for which the domestic worker is qualified."

"An employer must release all Mexican workers before releasing domestic workers if it becomes necessary to cut down the total number of workers in his employ."

"An employer who employs both Mexican and domestic workers must offer his domestic workers the opportunity to work as many hours per day and as many days per week as he offers the Mexican workers."

THE rules under which the Mexicans are brought here are equally stringent in other regards. The Mexicans are fully protected in their rights, as are the domestic workers.

As a result, most employers would far prefer to use only domestic employees. But since there have not been enough in recent years, they have been forced to agree to the strict terms of the agreement covering the Mexicans, simply to protect their harvests.

In view of the safeguards provided in the agreement, it is difficult to see how there could be any legitimate resentment against this program.

Local people are protected in their jobs; the Mexicans are protected in their rights; the growers are assured enough help to harvest the crop, and the entire economy of the county is given its annual stimulus.—E.A.



'BRING ON THE HOTDOGS! I GOT ALL THE CHARCOAL IN THE BARBYCUE!'

Devaluation, Savings Discussed by Babson

By ROGER W. BABSON Babson Park, Mass.—Statistics can be used to prove what you want to prove—or they can be used to show what they do prove.

Money is used universally and its fluctuations must always be considered in all calculations. The problem is to find a stable unit of value. On the basis of a dollar worth 100 cents in 1939, it is now worth 50 cents and is going lower.

The money unit—whether it be a dollar, pound, or franc—has a tendency to become less and less valuable. Money is always a problem to every one, from the paper boy to the President of the United States. The Government has debts even as you and I. As the dollar becomes of less value, so do our savings accounts and life insurance.

The National Debt Wars are the Government's most expensive item. They destroy wealth, take the best youth of the nation, settle nothing, and are supported by borrowed money. This debt must be paid by the youth of the country yet unborn.

There are many people who think that the National Debt and the money problem could be solved by printing more money. When you stand in the balcony of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, watch a worker hold up a blank sheet of paper, push it into a machine, pull a lever, hold the sheet of paper up again transformed into \$1,000 bills, you can readily see how they get that idea.

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Disarmament Parley, Germany, Argentina Vote In Week's News

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent The week's good and bad news on the international balance sheet:

President Eisenhower sent Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to London this week to untangle the snarled disarmament negotiations.

The United States, Canada, Britain, France and Soviet Russia are trying to reach a "first step" agreement which would be a start toward eventual general disarmament.

The Western Allies and Russia were firm from agreement on the first step.

Dulles went to London, however not to seek an Allied agreement with Russia but to get agreement among the four Western powers themselves on a plan for aerial inspection which would guarantee fulfillment of any "first step" treaty.

Hence Dulles spent most of his time conferring with the Western delegates and with British Premier Harold Macmillan, British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and French Foreign Minister Christian Pineau, who was called over from Paris.

Agreement among the Allies proved difficult, and meetings of the disarmament delegates—constituting a subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament commission—were postponed from day to day.

But it was hoped that United States chief delegate Harold Stassen would be able to start by Monday outlining to Soviet chief

delegate Valerian A. Zorin an agreed Allied inspection plan.

In West Berlin, the United States, Britain, France and West Germany issued a joint declaration asserting that a free election to reunify all Germany must be a part of any general European settlement of cold war issues.

It is certain that Russia will continue to refuse an election, knowing it would mean the absorption of Communist East Germany into Western Germany.

Hence the chief effect of the declaration was to give West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer fresh material in his campaign for the West German parliamentary election to be held Sept. 15.

Argentina held its first national election since the overthrow of Dictator Juan D. Peron in September, 1955.

The election was held to choose a 205-member constituent assembly. The assembly is to decide whether to alter the 1853

Argentine Constitution so as to limit the powers of the president and, if possible, prevent the rise of another dictator like Peron.

Moderate parties supporting the government of provisional President Pedro Arambury won 118 seats in the constituent assembly. They will try to amend the Constitution. Opposition parties, who oppose constitutional reform, won the remaining 87 seats.

A feature of the election was that about 2 million blank ballots were cast, or about 25 percent of the total. Dictator Peron, in exile in Venezuela, had urged his supporters to cast blank ballots.

Soviet Russia, seeking better relations with independent Communist President Tito of Yugoslavia, agreed to extend him credits totaling 250 million dollars. Russia had agreed previously to extend the credits, but reneged when Tito criticized its brutal suppression of the Hungarian revolt.

More Office Space For Congress Coming

By Congressional Quarterly Washington—(CQ)—Congress plans to spend over \$150 million for more elbow room.

The result is a face-lifting of Capitol Hill that is putting tourists' heads up on the city purple over a new marble building going up on one side of Capitol Hill and an excavation going down in the other.

The white marble structure is the \$23.4 million sister to the existing Senate Office building, while the huge hole is the site of a \$100 million third House Office building.

The given reason for this expansion project is that Congress needs increased working space to fulfill its increased responsibilities. As House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) puts it: "We need this additional room in order for the Congress of the U.S. to perform its functions to serve itself and to serve the American people."

The new buildings and alterations of existing ones will give committees more space, each senator will get a five-room instead of a four-room suite and each representative a three-room suite instead of two rooms.

Dissenting remarks about the expansion plans range from a comment by Rep. Edward P. Bowland (D-Mass.) that congressmen need another room "as much as they need another hole in their heads" to a suggestion by Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R-Mich.) that the House building excavation be filled up with foreign aid money because "at least we will know where it is."

When Rep. Roy W. Wier (D-Minn.) learned that the hotel where he lives was going to be taken over by the government so representatives would have a place to work while their two existing office buildings were being altered, he said, "May I suggest that if you are going to give all of us three rooms, would the committee provide me with a sleeping room in that third room where your receptionist is supposed to sit in her lonesome-ness?"

Such remarks had little effect and the building goes on as planned. The Senate Office building is expected to be finished next spring and the House one early in 1961. Details of the House plans are not completed but the Senate ones are.

The new Senate Office building will house everything from a gymnasium to a school for the 76 pages who run errands in the House, Senate and Supreme court.

Each senator within his five-room and three-lavatory suite will have a private office 21 feet square. He can furnish it with anything from a bear rug to an \$800 vibrating chair. Furnishings are not being bought through competitive bidding, each senator selecting his own.

Until recently, sample furniture was on display in the existing Senate Office building. A chair equipped with three separate switches, each hooked up to a vibrator in a different part of the chair, was among the items on display.

The special chair set off some vibrations in the House chamber when the bill to authorize furnishings for the Senate building came up for a vote. Said Rep. J. Harry McGregor (P-Ohio): "I am sure that the members of the other body are expendable the same as are the members of this body. Maybe when a new member of the other body comes in he might not like the vibrating chair his predecessor had and, such being the case, we might again have to pay another \$800 in order that the new member of the other body may have the right vibration in the right spot." The bill passed intact.

The subway system which hooks up the Senate Office building with the Capitol so senators can ride to vote easily will be extended to the new office building. The same type of rapid transit will be built on the House side.

Other face-lifting authorized by Congress includes a \$40 million alteration and extension of the east front of the Capitol building itself. This is a source of intense debate among the art-conscious. In addition, there is a bill pending to buy \$5 million worth of more land on Capitol Hill for future expansion and overall beauty.

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Johnson Seems To Be Winning Civil Rights Battle in Senate

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent Washington—(UP)—Bill Knowland won the first battles but Lyndon Johnson is winning the war.

These rival party leaders in the Senate have been pitted against one another in every major test since the civil rights bill, which was passed virtually intact by the House, was brought before the Senate.

Knowland, GOP floor leader and commander of a bipartisan coalition determined to pass a civil rights bill this year, won the opening rounds over procedure. Johnson taped his inconspicuous wounds and moved in to win the bigger battles over the substance of the bill.

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Flight of Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30 and 40 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO Aug. 3, 1947 (Sunday) American Defense medals and World War II Victory medals are presented to 69 Navy veterans at a ceremony in city park.

20 YEARS AGO Aug. 2, 1937 (Monday) One and one-half pound loaves of bread advance to 15 cents today.

30 YEARS AGO Aug. 2, 1927 (Tuesday) Owens-Oregon Lumber company plant makes a test run and cuts about 215,000 feet.

40 YEARS AGO Aug. 2, 1917 (Thursday) Fires around Applegate still cause smoke in valley.

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

1. Was private possession of the Bible ever prohibited by a Christian ruler?

2. Has a cappella choir any musical accompaniment?

3. Bible: Did Pilate have the power to prevent the execution of Jesus?

4. Is linseed oil made from the seeds of buckwheat, flax, or soybeans?

5. Is it possible to distinguish race color by blood types?

6. Is the use of private automobiles prohibited in Bermuda?

7. Did Eden, Chamberlain or Churchill say that "Hitler has missed the bus"?

8. Beaufort's scale indicates the temperature of the atmosphere, weight of precipitation, or strength of wind?

9. How do you pronounce "cache"?

10. Smedes, Miss., Nov., 1902: Roosevelt on hunting trip; reaches camp. He refuses to shoot a small bear. Incident cartooned by Berryman, which started what vogue?

Answers: 1. Yes. By several. 2. No. 3. Yes. 4. Flax. 5. No. 6. No. 7. Churchill. 8. Strength of wind. 9. "Cash". 10. "Teddy" bear (toy for children).

Diets

Some years ago a diet was all that a person habitually ate; now it's just as apt to be what a person doesn't eat.

It has progressed to a point where the word has almost lost its original meanings of an "habitual course of living or eating," or a "prescribed allowance of food with reference to a particular state of health."

More and more the word is being used to mean only the fact that the eater is trying to lose weight.

THERE are all sorts of diets. There are high- and low-protein diets; low calorie diets; diets guaranteed to slim one a little HERE and others to slim one THERE.

Walter Slezak, the actor, prescribes a diet composed entirely of food you can't stand.

There are "health" diets of "natural" foods. There are "quickie" diets to starve you rapidly, and long-drawn-out diets to starve you slowly.

IT IS statistically true that overweight is unhealthy, and on some people unattractive, which is presumably the reason for the rapid rise in the fad-diet tendency these days.

Another reason probably is that Americans today are eating more and richer food, and fatter food, than any people ever ate before.

In our own feeble and weak-willed way, we too have attempted to use dietary measures to counter the growth of that portion of the anatomy euphemistically known as the "corporation."

Thus far, it has been a losing battle. Food just tastes too darned good. Ask anyone on a diet. They're apt to agree.—E.A.

Tigard Killer Given Two Life Sentences Hillsboro—John W. Gilmore, 49, confessed killer of two Tigard, Ore., women June 16, was sentenced to two concurrent life sentences Thursday.

Gilmore pleaded guilty to second degree murder in the deaths of Mrs. Eleanor Peters, 48, and Mrs. Myrtle Cooley, 42.

There are about 2,000 varieties of soybeans grown throughout the world.

At that rate—assuming that they can carry fuel enough for the round trip—they will be able to circle the world in less than half a day.

Page the shade of Jules Verne.

Creeping Inflation This gradual increase in prices comes by so much the value of the dollar and of your savings deposits and life insurance. This situation is going on at the present time, and unless it is controlled it will cause trouble in the future. The Federal Reserve Board is trying to stem creeping inflation with tighter money. We should all encourage the Board in its effort to protect the dol-

lar, our savings, and our life insurance. Inflation does not increase the volume of business; it just increases the number of dollars necessary to carry on business.

The Administration likes to speak of the Gross National Product, which is measured in dollars, because it probably makes everybody feel better; but remember that it is measured by a 50-cent dollar rather than by amounts of food, clothing, and shelter.

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