

Reason Behind Morse-Neuberger Feud Presents Latest Washington Riddle

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Washington (CQ)—The latest Washington riddle: Why would a man denounce a colleague who has agreed with him on 85 per cent of the issues they have faced together?

The man referred to, of course, is Oregon's stormy, former-Republican, former-Independent and now-Democratic senior Senator, Wayne Morse.

Morse last week announced he would oppose the renom-

ination next year of his Oregon Democratic colleague, Sen. Richard L. Neuberger.

The Morse-Neuberger feud has been public knowledge for about two years, but there still were gasps of astonishment at Morse's final move against his onetime protegee. That sort of thing just doesn't happen among Senators.

Democratic leaders pointed out, privately, that other Senators representing the same party and state have had their disagreements on issues

and still managed to avoid open warfare. Congressional Quarterly figures bear out their claim.

How Much Disagreement?

The first two years Neuberger was in the Senate, 1953-56, he and Morse agreed on 91 per cent of the roll calls on which both took a stand. Only 10 state delegations showed as much harmony in the Senate that Congress.

In the 85th Congress (1957-58), their percentage of agree-

ment slipped 10 points—to 81 per cent. But Congressional Quarterly figures show that even in that Congress, three other Democratic delegations—from Louisiana, Arkansas and South Carolina—and seven Republican delegations—from California, Kentucky, New Jersey, North Dakota, Indiana, Vermont and Kansas—split as often as Morse and Neuberger did.

Through June 9 of this year, the Oregonians agreed on 85 per cent of the roll calls on which both took stands.

In view of the fact that the number of disagreements have not been unprecedented many Democratic leaders attribute the Morse-Neuberger breakup primarily to personality differences.

That may be so, but Morse has made it plain that he is going to base his case against Neuberger "on the sorry record he has made on issue after issue."

What will he talk about? First and probably fore-

most, foreign policy. Congressional Quarterly figures show that in the last Congress, Neuberger backed the President's foreign policy stands twice as often as Morse did—89 per cent to 45 per cent.

Thirteen times in 1957-58, Morse voted for cuts or against increases in the Administration foreign aid program. Neuberger opposed him in every one. Morse opposed the 1955 Formosa Resolution and the 1957 Mideast Doctrine—both keystones of the Eisenhower foreign policy. On both, Neuberger voted with the President.

They have also differed on various amendments to the Reciprocal Trade Program, with Neuberger generally opposing additional import restrictions.

Domestic Issues

In the domestic field, civil rights and fiscal policy may be the key issues between the two men.

Both describe themselves as backers of civil rights, but they differed sharply on the

best way to achieve their goal. In 1957, Morse opposed the parliamentary strategy of detouring the House-passed civil rights bill around the Senate Judiciary Committee. He opposed passage of the Senate's compromise version of the bill and opposed acceptance of the House amendment providing jury trials for defendants in some voting rights cases.

Neuberger took the opposite stands on all key strategic questions, and he and Morse are still arguing who was right.

In fiscal matters, both men would probably be classified by Republicans as "spenders," but CQ figures show Morse backed more moves than Neuberger in the last Congress to cut Government outlays—mainly for foreign aid.

However, Neuberger in 1958 cited the need for "fiscal integrity" in opposing eight moves supported by Morse to cut taxes during the recession. He has urged increases in both gasoline taxes

and postal rates in order to put the highway and post office system on a pay-as-you-go basis—and has been criticized by Morse for doing so.

In another sensitive area, Neuberger has supported and Morse has opposed moves to limit the total payment individual farmers may receive in the price support and soil bank programs.

There also have been serious disputes over local Oregon legislation.

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Tree Improvement Visible With End of Virgin Stands Near

Corvallis—The end of Oregon's vast virgin forests is in sight this Centennial Year, but ahead is an era of tree improvement that will make the trees of 2059 "bigger and better than ever," say forestry leaders at Oregon State college.

Forest trees in the next century will be raised as a long-time "crop" and will be improved just as farm crops—grains and grasses, fruits and vegetables—have been made better with breeding and management programs.

Seed orchards of carefully selected, performance-tested trees will provide superior seed. Forest genetics programs will be aimed at developing trees that combine the best possible characteristics of growth rate, wood quality, and drought and disease resistance.

Costs Are Same

"It costs approximately the same per acre to raise a good forest as a poor one" and forests of tomorrow must be good to serve the needs of an increasing population and to compete with other land uses, Leo Isaac, a Northwest pioneer in tree research points out, Isaac, now retired from the U.S. forest service, was special lecturer this year in the OSC school of forestry.

Great forest improvements in many parts of the world have come through the introduction of better tree species from other lands. Isaac reports that Oregon's state tree, Douglas fir, for example, has been introduced to Europe, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa and has made better growth in most locations than the native trees of these nations.

Interestingly enough, fine plantings of Douglas fir also can be found in Scotland and, home of botanist David Douglas, who named the fir on an 1825 trip here.

Introduced species from other countries do not seem to offer much to the Northwest, however, Isaac noted. Some 150 evergreens from around the world have been planted in the region and compared with Douglas fir and other native species. None of the foreign species could measure up to the local trees.

The fact that the Northwest has the "world's finest" trees doesn't mean big improvements aren't possible, Isaac continued, and research will point the way.

At Corvallis, three outstanding forest geneticists are at work on a combined research program. The three scientists are Helge Irgens-Moller of the OSC forest research division; Roy Slen, U.S. forest service; and Kim Ching, Oregon Forest Lands Research Center. Their work is already attracting national attention.

"Forestry differs from other crops because the improvement must come in the very beginning," Isaac observed. "If you plant the wrong wheat seed, you can get better seed a year later. But if you plant

poor forest trees you may not discover your error for 10 or 15 years and you are stuck for a lifetime with a poor forest and an unprofitable crop."

Among First Steps

One of the first steps that can be taken in tree improvement is to leave better than average trees for a seed source, he noted. Very often only scrub trees are left to produce seed after a cutting operation and the forest can go only one way—down.

Establishment of seed orchards from the superior trees

in natural stands is a recent and highly promising development, Isaac said. Superior trees are also now being sought out and "registered" much like outstanding livestock. About 250 trees are now recorded in the "plus tree" register for the Northwest, he said.

Offspring of such trees are tested and if found genetically good, the parent tree becomes a certified or "elite" tree and can be used indefinitely for propagation purposes.

United States Has Significant Place In Australia Policy

Editor's note: In the Far Eastern cold war, and in the off-and-on hot war involving Formosa, the support and confidence of Australia are vital to the United States. In this dispatch one of Australia's most forceful spokesmen explains his country's view of the U.S.-Australian partnership in world affairs.

By R. G. CASEY
Australian Minister for External Affairs
(Written for UPI)

Canberra (UPI)—The United States of America occupies a significant place in Australian foreign policy. We have a long history of friendly association in peace and war.

Australia staunchly supports the doctrine of interdependence and like every other country in the Western world places great store in its relations with the United States. We share the responsibilities as well as the benefits which this entails.

Like the United States, Australia recognizes that nationalism is a dominant force in Asia today. We ask only that nationalism should be allowed to develop along lines which are constructive and which do not cut across the interests of peoples who for good reasons of their own do not share the aspirations of any particular national group. We are particularly concerned that nationalism should not become an empty shell exploited by Communist or dangerously left-wing forces.

Much Leeway

Australia is aware that the less developed nations have a great deal of leeway to make up and that the maintenance of social order depends in a large degree on the establishment of a standard of living that enables human dignity to be maintained. But economic and social problems are not the only ones.

The Communists aim to set up barriers between the peoples of the West and the newly-independent nations of

Asia. Also, many countries in the Eastern Hemisphere the twin threats of subversion and the use of its extensive military power. The countries around the rim of China can survive in freedom only if they remain steadfast and if their friends give them support.

We have seen recently a resort to force by the Communists in the Formosa strait. Australia has welcomed the firm enunciation by the United States of the principle that there should be no resort to force to solve territorial disputes. This is highly important to all countries on which the shadow of potential Chinese aggression falls.

Don't Always Agree

Had the United States given way under Communist Chinese military pressure at Quemoy, this would have been interpreted by the Communists as leaving the way open for further probing and the progressive nibbling away of free world positions.

We speak our mind freely and in confidence in our day-to-day contacts with the United States Administration. We do not always agree with United States policy, but when we disagree we express ourselves in private. This does not detract in any way from our overriding aim to be a helpful and loyal partner in the defense of the free world.

My personal associations with the United States have been long, frequent and happy. I first visited the United States before the first World War and in the early 1920s I spent more than a year as an engineer in many parts of the United States. I was Australia's first Minister to Washington from 1940 to 1942. Since then I have visited the United States almost every year.

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Seed Growers Okay Commission

Salem—Oregon growers of highland bentgrass seed approved by a vote of 187 to 33 the formation of a self-help commission for their commodity. Director Frank McKennon of the state department of agriculture announced on June 4 the results of the two-weeks balloting.

This commission will be the eighth formed by Oregon farmers. Already in existence are similar promotion endeavors by growers of wheat, potatoes, dairy products, filberts, fine fescue seeds, Ladino clover seed and fryers.

McKennon said 220 registered producers voted in the highland bentgrass seed proposal with 85 per cent favoring the commission approach to marketing.

Over 78 per cent of Oregon's 1958 production of 5.5 million pounds of this seed was represented in the vote.

To create a commission, two requirements must be fulfilled: two-thirds of those voting must favor the proposition and all votes cast must represent at least one-third of the total Oregon production of the commodity.

GOOD TASTE



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3 pounds 1.39
5 pounds \$2.29
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