

MEDFORD TRIBUNE

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Flight 'o Time

Medford and Jackson County History from the files of The Mail Tribune 10, 20, 30, 40 and 50 years ago.

10 YEARS AGO
June 23, 1949 (Thursday)
Queen Irene Walker of the Rogue River Roundup will be crowned tonight.

Medford Water Superintendent Robert A. Duff reports that the alternate-day lawn irrigating schedule has been a success in relieving low water pressures.

20 YEARS AGO
June 23, 1939 (Friday)
Fletcher Fish, federal fruit inspector, distributes Newtown apples to the Mail Tribune staff.

From Arthur Perry's "Ye Smudge Pot" column: "The song of the thrashing machine will be heard in the valley next week. Some have already started vocalizing."

30 YEARS AGO
June 23, 1929 (Sunday)
The Medford fire department moves into its Third St. station.

The airport is expected to be ready for use within 70 days.

40 YEARS AGO
June 23, 1919 (Monday)
Early risers report seeing a "sun dog" on the eastern horizon this morning.

The high school band gives a concert in the city park.

50 YEARS AGO
June 23, 1909 (Wednesday)
A shipment of rainbow and brook trout is expected this week for local dissemination.

Medford Commercial club members agree to finance an appeal of the Crater Lake road appropriation case.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Is a horned toad a toad, lizard, or snake?

2. Did George Washington have any descendants in the direct line?

3. It is asserted that the wonder drug, cortisone, can now be made from Mexican yams; true or false?

4. From what Massachusetts town did Paul Revere start his famous ride?

5. The names of which two state capitals include the entire names of their states?

6. From what mountain did Moses see the Promised Land?

7. What famous orator in the U. S. Senate was nicknamed "Mill Boy of the Slashes"?

8. What was the name of the Barber of Seville?

9. What is the name of the large island northwest of the state of Washington?

10. In what game is a puck used?

Answers: 1. Lizard. 2. No. 3. True. 4. Charlestown. 5. Indianapolis is a 4. Oklahoma City. 6. Mt. Pisgah. 7. Henry Clay. 8. Figaro. 9. Vancouver. 10. Hockey.

CZECHS SENTENCE PRIEST
Vienna—(AP)—A Roman Catholic priest was sentenced by a Czech court to five years imprisonment for anti-state activities, it was disclosed today.

The priest, Jaroslav Tyrner, was accused of doing "everything to incite the population against the Communist regime," the Czech newspaper Pochodeni said. Tyrner "heartily hated socialism and the working class," the newspaper said.

Hoffa And The Hill

The timing of the resumed Senate Labor Rackets Committee hearings on Jimmy Hoffa and his Teamsters is probably not to be fair—deliberate. They were interrupted in part because of a medical check-up for Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). But the new Hoffa headlines could not come at a more appropriate moment for McClellan, advocate and sponsor of a stronger labor reform bill than that which cleared the Senate by a 90 to 1 vote back in April.

A House Education and Labor subcommittee on June 10 concluded hearings on a reform measure, and now the full committee is working on the bill. McClellan on the last day of hearings told the subcommittee he would like to see the Senate bill strengthened: (1) "to deal effectively with the no man's land" between state and federal jurisdiction in labor disputes, (2) to outlaw secondary boycotts, (3) to include stronger picketing provisions. These last two items are viewed by the administration and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell as indispensable to an effective reform bill.

McClellan termed "one of the most vital parts of the bill" the "labor bill of rights" which he had introduced on the Senate floor and which, in somewhat watered form, was tacked on to the Kennedy-Ervin measure. That's where Jimmy Hoffa comes in. Hoffa's basic position, like that of the United Mineworkers' John L. Lewis, is that no labor law at all should be passed this year. But if a bill is to be passed, his union has its own version of a "bill of rights."

Teamsters attorneys on June 9 promised the House subcommittee draft legislation that would incorporate a "bill of rights" in all union constitutions and bylaws; prescribe rules of order and methods of redress; assert the members' rights to vote on financial matters, to participate in union elections, and to express opinion on all matters relating to union affairs; provide for federal mediation of grievances between a union and its members, and provide federal court recourse for a member if mediation failed.

The attorneys promised to submit a model bill by June 15. But the Labor Committee told Editorial Research Reports, June 18, no draft had yet been received.

HOFFA'S views on bills of rights seem not to have been communicated to the federal courts, or, indeed, to have trickled down to the Teamsters themselves. The United States Court of Appeals on June 10 told the union that it would have to abide by sweeping clean-up orders issued by its court-appointed Board of Monitors.

What makes Hoffa's presence as a witness on Capitol Hill so welcome to advocates of a tough measure at a time when the House is marking up or debating a reform bill is the kind of threat the Teamster chief made just a month ago. Speaking at Brownsville, Texas, on May 19, Hoffa warned that if Congress placed unions under antitrust laws, "we should have all our contracts end on a given date." The threat of a general strike of labor, clear in the context of Hoffa's remarks, was immediately repudiated by AFL-CIO President George Meany, but it inevitably strengthened the hand of McClellan and others seeking strong reform legislation—so much so that Hoffa on the following day pleaded that he had been misquoted. The wire service which had carried the remarks stood by its Brownsville report.—E.R.R.

Conference in Moscow

The 133-member Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party convenes in Moscow on Wednesday in what is for the Russians an unprecedented glare of publicity. The usual practice has been to reveal the session only after it's passed into history. This time Pravda not only announced the date, it also published an agenda of sorts.

The committee is to consider key economic questions related to the new Soviet seven-year plan. Such matters as automation, mechanization of farming, wider use of synthetics—in short, application of the latest technical innovations to the U.S.S.R.'s big push for economic supremacy.

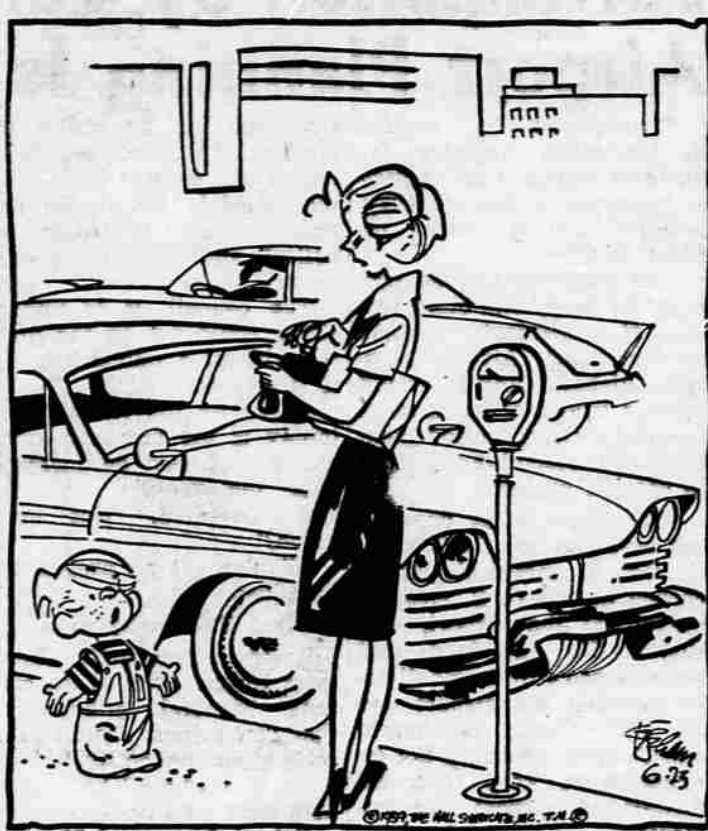
Why the advance notice? Some observers theorize that Khrushchev is trying to give rank-and-file party people a sense of participation in great events. Maybe so. But it's also possible the Reds are doing exactly what they seem to be doing, namely engaging in a little old-fashioned ballyhoo.

AS NUMEROUS economists have been at pains to point out, the industrial "race" between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. is in one sense a trumped-up affair. The Russian economy is going through a stage ours has already completed. G. Warren Nutter of the National Bureau of Economic Research noted just the other day that a large share of the Soviet spurt is attributable to "the diversion of manpower to industry" from farming and other work.

But such subtleties don't make very effective propaganda for the West, and Khrushchev has managed to convince a large part of the world that the Soviet Union is about to run us into the ground at our own specialty—production. Whatever other purpose it may have, the Moscow meeting will furnish Khrushchev with an excellent sounding-board for pressing his propaganda advantage.

Meanwhile, in the U.S., the self-analysis continues. Recent reassurances haven't removed the sting from Defense Secretary McElroy's warning of April 23 that unless we "increase our own output . . . we may come out second best in a competition for which there is no second prize."—E.R.R.

Dennis the Menace



"How could I drive ya to the booby hatch? Ya won't even let me steer!"

Paraguay Is Nation Where U.S. Form of Government Goes Slow

By PHIL NEWSOM
UPI Foreign Editor

Naturally rich but perennially poor Paraguay is another Latin American nation where democracy has found heavy going.

Uprisings and revolts, some successful, others failures, almost have been the landlocked country's history since the end of its war with Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay in 1870.

And the seeds of revolt scattered throughout Latin America by the winds of Fidel Castro's successful revolution in Cuba, have found fertile ground in Paraguay, which has been under state of siege for nearly 30 years and today is ruled by the military dictatorship of President Gen. Alfredo Stroessner.

In the last six months, spurred by the Cuban revolution and a number of abortive invasion attempts by Nicaraguan exiles in neighboring states, Stroessner has made some gestures at restoring a democracy which most Paraguayans never knew.

Press Freedom Returned
On April 28, he raised the state of siege and announced restoration of freedom of the press.

He also called for election of a constituent assembly to rewrite the constitution, to be followed by national elections to name a truly representative congress.

On paper, it made encouraging reading.

But Stroessner's opponents have called it lip service only and Stroessner's own gestures toward carrying out his program have seemed but halfhearted.

His opponents gained ammunition for their charges when on May 30, Stroessner reimposed the state of siege and arrested 15 members of the House of Representatives and at least as many political leaders within his own Colorado Party.

The arrests grew out of a anti-government demonstrations protesting a rise in transportation fares.

A deeper cause of the demonstrations was poverty pitted against the steadily rising cost of living in general.

It's a Dictatorship
Stroessner came to power five years ago after a "sensible" revolution which ousted President Federico Chaves.

While Stroessner's is an undoubted dictatorship, there also are indications he is not entirely his own man.

Stroessner does not have the strong man temperament and he seldom makes decisions without consulting the military junta which surrounds him. On his own volition, he is inclined to deal lightly with his opponents, or even those who plot against him.

A man behind the scenes is Lt. Col. Ramon Duarte Vera, powerful chief of police who is a law unto himself, untouchable even by Stroessner. Besides his own police force, Duarte Vera also has the backing of the army cavalry division at Campo Grande which guards the capital of Asuncion.

Aligned with Duarte Vera is Tomas Romero Pereira, president of the Colorado Party, the only legal party in Paraguay.

These two men, more than any others are blamed for Paraguay's backward march from democracy.

Paraguay's constitution is modeled after that of the United States. But it exists on paper only, and meanwhile the people of Paraguay seem to have little immediate chance of enjoying their natural riches which range from fertile lands to timber and vast mineral resources.

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Congress May Have to Head Off Rustlers Reported on Increase in Mid-West States

By FRANK ELEAZER
United Press International

Washington—(AP)—Rustlers are reported after the cattle again in the West, and it looks like Congress may have to head 'em off at the interchange.

Sen. Cordon Allott (R-Colo.) said he is informed bad hordes under cover of night have been snatching sleek newborn calves, loading them into panel trucks and floorboarding it for unspecified markets in Kansas.

The victims naturally are yelling for help. Meanwhile, back at the Capitol, our lawmakers also have promised a fight to save the West's few remaining wild horses. It seems that city slickers in airplanes and helicopters have been running the

mustangs to exhaustion, with a view to grinding them up into dogfood.

Rustling on Increase
Rep. E. Y. Berry (R-S.D.) is already in with a bill to make rustling cattle a little less promising as a life's work, although he does not say anything about enforcing the new law with a rope, as in some earlier days.

"Rustling is on the increase," Berry said. "There's been an awful lot of it lately. One reason is that under federal law as now written this offense ordinarily is punished as only a misdemeanor."

Under the Berry Bill taking a cow across state lines for an immoral purpose like stealing would be cause to throw a man in the stockade for up to five years and fine him as much as \$5,000.

The Justice Department is against this, and that's not so surprising. The federal bulls are so busy now chasing interstate car thieves they haven't got much time to spend running down cows.

Under present law, Berry says, you have to ascertain how much the missing doggie is worth before you know whether you are hunting a felon or only an adult delinquent. Only where you can prove the stolen critter would have brought \$100 or better can the deed be punished as a felony.

What with the way beef prices vary and all, Berry proposes to disregard the price tag. This seems only fair to the rustler, who otherwise can't be expected to know how regretful to feel at what he is doing.

Even Sheriff Raided
A Denver cattleman named Lawrence C. Phipps Jr., wrote Allott the other day that 10 to 15 of his newborn calves recently turned up missing, and that several of his neighbors also have been raided by rustlers, including John Hammond, a sheriff.

Rustlers who steal cows from the sheriff obviously have no sense of ethics at all.

It is impossible to discover whether President Eisenhower himself really knew about the things that were being done in his name. The chances are that in his simple military way, he merely gave the order, "Do everything you can to put over Lewis Strauss."

In fact the chances are that the President himself will just a mite shocked, if he ever learns how far Strauss and the White House staff went to win the confirmation which the Senate finally refused.

FOR example, President Eisenhower is heavily committed to a freer trade policy. Yet the promise that the future Secretary of Commerce would impose profitable restrictions on this country's world trade was freely used in the drive to win votes, as was the boast that he had already done so.

Among the Democrats who voted for Strauss, at least two Senators were frankly tempted by the bait of restriction on imports of Japanese textiles. A determined effort was made to change the votes of two other Democratic Senators in the same way. But Senators Ervin and Jordan of North Carolina ignored the pleas of the large textile interests in their state, which had been stimulated by the pro-Strauss high command here in Washington.

On that occasion, however, President Roosevelt read the signs rightly. He accepted a deal stripping the Secretaryship of Commerce of all real power, in return for getting Wallace confirmed to the empty title. On that occasion, moreover, the Roosevelt administration, so often accused of dictatorship, refrained from using anything like the methods that were used this time. As Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson warned his Republican opposite number, Everett Dirksen, the heat was so great that it helped to burn Strauss in the end.

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all, but where they really blew it, according to Phipps, was when they picked as a victim a rancher named Sherman Burns.

Phipps said Burns operates not only a ranch near Sheridan, Wyo., but also a well-known detective agency of the same name.

"He put some of his operators on the case and brought the thieves to court," Allott's constituent reported.

However, not all the ranchers out thataway have access to quite the same facilities for tracking down rustlers as Burns. That's why Allott is

considering whether Congress ought to send out a posse or something.

As for the aerial bronco busters, Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) told the Senate the other day only 20,000 of these cayuses are left and that something has got to be done to save them from early extinction.

Accordingly, a House Judiciary subcommittee will start hearings July 15 on assorted bills to blow the whistle on mustang hunting by plane, jeep, or even automobile.

Wild horses couldn't keep me away from that hearing.

Even the kitchen sink was fruitlessly done to secure Admiral Lewis Strauss's confirmation as Secretary of Commerce.

In the Eisenhower years, real pressure has almost never been applied to make Congress see things as the President saw them. Dwight D. Eisenhower's line has generally been, "I propose, Congress disposes."

In this instance, however, the White House threw everything at the Senate, figuratively including even the kitchen sink, in a way that would have been considered just a mite shocking in other, less sacrosanct administrations.

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