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Flight o' Time

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

March 4, 1942

(It was Wednesday)

Medford city council votes to
install parking meters in down-
town areas on trial basis.From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: A series of
"baby earthquakes" hit Illinois
the first of the week. They will
grow up and move west to Cali-
fornia.

30 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1922

(It was Friday)

John Philip Sousa, famous
band leader, dies suddenly fol-
lowing banquet in his honor at
Reading, Pa.Albert W. Reed sentenced to
life imprisonment for second de-
gree murder of Ashland Police-
man Victor Knott.

30 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1922

(It was Saturday)

Juvenile curfew law goes into
effect in Medford; all children
under 17 years of age to be off
streets by 9:15 p.m.Medford rancher purchases
first radio in southern Oregon;
listens to nightly concerts from
San Francisco.

40 YEARS AGO

March 4, 1912

(It was Monday)

Hundreds of fish killed in Bear
creek as orchardists start dump-
ing wash water from spray bar-
rels into drainage ditches.Local construction company
starts work on paving of some
40,000 yards of Medford streets;
over 280,000 yards already
paved.

COMMUNICATIONS

Letters to the Editor must bear
the name and address of the writer
although under certain circum-
stances the use of a pen name or
initial for publication is permis-
sible. The Mail Tribune reserves
the right to edit all letters with a
view to clarification and concen-
sation. Letters submitted for pub-
lication must not exceed 400 words.

Maple Sugar Time

To the Editor: These freezing
nights and sunny days will bring
nostalgic memories to residents
here who hail from the hard
woods country of northeast
U.S.A. and Canada. For such
days are the making of good sap-
gathering weather.They'll be going forth just
about now with stacked tin pails,
spiles and boring bit. A half inch
hole some three inches deep
would be bored in a hard maple,
the spile driven in and bucket
hung on it. Soon the musical:
"plink—plank—plunk" would
ring through the silences of the
sugar-bush.Then the sap-pled with its 200
gallon tank would be hauled
about for gathering of sap. Then
to the arch and pans where it
would be boiled down to com-
mercial syrup in round-the-clock
work. Then this syrup would be
boiled still more until a looped
green twig dipped in it and
blown through would give long
bubbles, it was then ready for
pouring into containers. Some of
it might be poured on packed
snow or ice and forming into
wax, would make delectable
eating.Indians caught their maple sap
from a gash in the tree and
dripped into a crudely gouged
out wooden trough that pioneers
called a "glutch." But the red-

Editorial Correspondence

San Francisco, March 2—Under modern conditions strikes are as outmoded as war—but are about as difficult to prevent.

Just as a world-court PROPERLY IMPLEMENTED, could stop wars; so a labor-capital court PROPERLY IMPLEMENTED, could stop strikes—but the difficulty is to get a majority, willing in both cases, to pay the price of implementation.

No doubt it will come in time.

But it seems silly that the genus homo should require so MUCH time!

The Greyhound bus drivers have walked out AGAIN and for the same reason they walked out before—they want better wages and hours.

Around 100,000 people will be seriously inconvenienced. Both the drivers and the company will lose. In this case, however, the company is to blame for refusing arbitration. Arbitration should be made compulsory.

Were the conflict between two individuals, the proper court would step in and prevent settlement by force. But when GROUPS of individuals and the public are involved, the stakes are vastly more important. Society maintains this CAN'T BE DONE—Why?

Hotel bell-boys like to play the races—for themselves and guests. They are usually pretty smart at it too. But not on the \$100,000 race at Santa Anita yesterday—no one picked the winner—a grey pony from South America called "Miche," was declared winner because the real winner "Intent" was disqualified for "bumping."

The law of compensation works, however—even in hoss races. Only one-half of one per cent of the thousands of wagers cashed in. But those who did get almost as sweet a profit as if they had bought a flock of second-hand World War II tankers. A \$2 ticket on Miche's nose, for example, paid \$55.40. Or \$6.00 across the board, brought in nearly \$100. "Nice work if you can get it"—and strictly legal, of course!

It is amusing to listen to the Hearst Examiner piously preaching about the moral depravity of the Democratic party and the 100 per cent purity of their favorite, Robert Alonzo Taft. Aye, verily "politics make strange bed-fellows." Imagine George Hearst and Bob Taft in the same 4-poster!

There promises to be a flood of this moralizing when the campaign really starts. If the Democrats fail to bring out the moral issue involved in "McCarthyism" they will be overlooking an entirely legitimate issue. After all, bad as mink coats and deep freezes are—and they are—we have yet to hear any Democrats publicly upholding them. The Taft leaders, however, not only have failed to condemn McCarthyism but have gone out of their way to uphold it. Shakespeare had a word for this!

Internationally, there are few things more deplorable and destructive than racial hatreds and prejudices. But here too there is a bright side—for such sentiments are seldom lasting. Those who doubt this should take a walk through the San Francisco Chinatown this we did yesterday. A very few years ago there wasn't a Jap storekeeper, or a Jap article in the entire district. Today there is little else. And what can be found with a Chinese label is strictly "NATIONALIST." Not only "made in Japan," but also "made in Germany" is coming back.

Ten days now without rain—a record for the winter of 1951-52. The balmy spring "has went" however, and it's more like fall—clear skies, bright sun, but a freezing wind direct from the north pole—"Brrrrr!"

We should think it would pay the local banks around the Bay area to have a bank cop on the job all the time with a sub-machine gun handy. His wages would, we should think, be cheap insurance when the annual bank-robbery bill is added up. There have been half a dozen hereabouts since we arrived, all successful and to date not an arrest.—R.W.R.

Western Countries Planning To Restrict Russian Diplomats

By PHIL NEWSOM
U.P. Foreign News EditorThe western powers have in-
dicated they are tired of turning
the other cheek, so far as Rus-
sian restrictions on their diplo-
mats are concerned, and are
preparing to hit back.The United States, Britain and
other North Atlantic nations are
reported agreed on restricting
movement of Russian diplo-
mats in their countries, and it is
considered more than likely that
the same restrictions will be placed
on most of the Russian satellites.At the moment, U.S. diplo-
mats and others in Moscow are
forbidden to go more than 25
miles from the city without spe-
cial permission. With the excep-
tion of Czechoslovakia and Po-
land, western diplomats areman was more practical. Catch-
ing an early out woodchuck or
stray dog, it was quickly dis-
patched and most of the hair
singled off and plopped into the
boiling sap. This not only made
the piece de resistance for the
day's eating but also discouraged
white boys who might beg or
otherwise obtain the native's
prized sweetening.A recent news release told of
a man to the north of here who
is making syrup from the Ore-
gon soft maple tree. It is easily
done. Your writer made about a
pint from a small maple tree
here some 25 years ago and pre-
sented a sample to the Chamber
of Commerce.The soft maples here will make
a fair run this kind of weather.
They do not yield so sweet a sap
as hard maple. As remembered,
it took 40 pints of sap to make
one of keepable syrup. A maple-
sugaring of sap from local trees
and snow from not too distant
hills for wax making would be
some party here and more than
one aged eye would be winking
back the tears of memory.F. J. Clifford
1319 S. Stage Road
Medford, Oregon

ASKS TUNA TARIFF

Sacramento (U.P.)—Assem-
blyman Frank Luep, R-San
Diego, has asked congress to im-
pose a 3-cent-per-pound tariff on
fresh or frozen tuna.bound by similar restrictions
among the Russian Satellite na-
tions.

Real Effect Seen

Aside from their nuisance val-
ue against the Reds, the restric-
tions imposed by the West prob-
ably will have real effect.There are a number of rea-
sons.For example, as a democracy,
our government is pledged to
keep as few secrets as possible
from its people.Thus a few weeks ago, news-
men were allowed to tour and
take pictures of our atomic in-
stallations at Oak Ridge. There
never has been any secret as to
the location of our great manu-
facturing centers, nor of our
shipping yards.The Russians don't need a spy
to know where the keel of our
atomic-powered submarine is be-
ing laid.

Can View Navy Yard

A Russian diplomat in New
York need travel considerably
less than 25 miles to take a good
look at our Brooklyn Navy yard.Anyone can go to the U.S.
printing office in Washington
and for a few cents buy a pam-
phlet on almost any subject.As the Reds have been quick
to use our democratic ideals
against us at home, they make
equal use of them in such insti-
tutions as the United Nations.For example, our plans for the
invasion of Inchon and the event-
ual recapture of Seoul, the Ko-
rean capital, have been described
as the "poorest kept" secret in
the history of warfare.The same has been true of any
of our Korean operations which
required major preparations.

Part of Allied Council

Since the Russians were part
of the Allied council entrusted
with the occupation of Japan,
a Russian representative had
only to go on an "inspection"
tour of Japanese ports to see
our troops embark and convoys
depart.On the other hand, despite
abuses heaped upon us by Rus-
sian and satellite nations, we
have been reluctant to pull out
altogether and to oust them in
turn.We broke relations reluctant-
ly with Bulgaria, and even when
four of our fliers recently were
arrested and freed only by pay-
ment of "ransom," we refused
to break relations with Hungary.The reason is that we want
our "windows" in the Commu-
nist world fully as much as they
want theirs here.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



Matter of Fact

By Joseph and
Stewart AlsopWHY TAFT IS WINNING
THE SOUTH

Washington — Despite Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's enormous and acknowledged popularity in the South, the great majority of the South's 192 delegate votes will probably go to Sen. Robert A. Taft. Here is a significant and rather mysterious political phenomenon, which badly needs explaining.

One place to look for the explanation is right here in Washington, D. C. For Washington, besides being the national capital, is also the biggest of Southern cities. And the process which will almost certainly send six Taft delegates from Washington to the Chicago convention is exactly like that in a whole series of Southern cities.

Washington's Republican party, like Republican organizations almost everywhere else in the South, is a tiny, exclusive club, kept going on 32 years. The dynasty consists of three lawyers, Edward F. Colladay who has been in the driver's seat since the early 20s; James C. Wilkes, party chairman in 1948, and Joseph McGarraghy, a law partner of Wilkes, who has now taken over the chairmanship.

This tight little triumvirate has its counterpart all over the South. And virtually all southern Republican bosses follow a simple, cardinal rule—the fewer Republicans the better. This makes for ease of control, and what is more, for fat slices of the patronage pie when the great day of Republican national victory comes. How well the Washington triumvirate has followed this rule is suggested by the fact that in 1948, less than 500 Republicans out of Washington's politically conscious population of more than 800,000 registered at the single designated polling place.

THIS low registration, which is achieved partly by exceedingly inconspicuous and dully worded pre-polling advertising, is itself insurance against the machine's losing its grip. But there is plenty of reinsurance. In order to have any voice, a Washington Republican must first prove he is a Republican, and register. He must then attend a meeting in his precinct, one of 43 which elects delegates to a local convention. This local convention in turn elects delegates to the national convention.

It is no simple matter to prove you are a Republican in Washington. One of the criteria of orthodox Republicanism, laid down by an organization leader here, is the question, "Has he ever given money to the party?"

Those considered unreliable by the organization can be quite simply "screened out" in this way.

And this is by no means all. The precinct leaders are easily kept in an obedient frame of mind, since the organization can shift precincts about as the boss wishes. And the docile precinct captains are provided with "official enrollment sheets," which they carry in their pockets, and use to register at will voters considered reliable. In 1948 there were more than 1,400 so registered, three times as many as registered at the designated polling place.

The precinct leaders also display a certain reticence about the date and location of the precinct meetings which elect delegates to the local convention. These meetings are ordinarily convivial but exceedingly private gatherings of a half dozen or so of the trusted faithful. And if the worst comes to the worst, and a serious revolt threatens, the organization can simply "go underground and elect convention delegates at private teas and dinner parties," as one Republican leader who tried to buck the machine in 1948 described the process.

There is really no way to attack the airtight system. Dele-

Eisenhower's Political Creed

What Methods Does Ike Use To Reach Decisions?

By KEVIN MCCANN
President, DeWitt College
(These articles are based
on the book, "The Man From
Abilene," by Kevin McCann,
to be published by Double-
day & Company.)

How good an administrator is General Eisenhower? What methods does he use to reach decisions, to keep ahead of the tremendous work-load with which he has constantly been faced in his mature years?

"The earliest authentic anecdote of Ike," according to Kenneth Davis, "reveals him moodily rocking a baby buggy containing an infant brother. The seven-year-old Dwight performed his unwelcome chore in a somewhat unusual manner. He lay flat on his back on the grass beneath the buggy, grasped that annoying vehicle by its back axle, swung it forward, caught the front axle, swung it back, and so on, for all the period of its servitude. A couple of years later Dwight rocked his youngest brother, Milton, in precisely the same way. It was his patented process of baby-sitting.

Visitors Often Disturbed
"In this respect, the boy fore-shadows the man. Stuffy and punctilious visitors, sitting with him in grave conference, are often disturbed—and those meeting him for the first time, startled—when he slips far down in his chair, stretches his feet out before him and strives to reach as nearly horizontal a position as possible in a conventional chair. His exploitation of every chance to relax now enables him to maintain a steady pace through weeks as exhausting as the whirlwind tour of European capitals in January, 1951."

One of the ways by which General Eisenhower makes even some relaxation a possibility today is to make full use of the brain-power of the experts with whom he surrounds himself.

A regular officer who had been studying Eisenhower for years and who had been assigned to SHAPE with him exploded one day after a staff conference: "I've got his method figured out, although it still doesn't make any sense to me. First, the deck he plays with is all wild cards. Look at his staff. He has picked each man for his bull-headedness, contrariness, congenital unwillingness to agree with anyone else. How he gets anything out of them is beyond me. Every one of them is a carabao, sniffing the wind, getting ready to charge at anyone, at anything, including the general himself!

All Have Say
"Second," he continued, "a conference that the general runs is worst than a debating club. Everybody and his brother has his say on any decision, and when they finally get down to one, I don't doubt that he takes it away and checks it against the janitor's opinion."

Then, after a pause: "Maybe both points boil down to the same thing. All cards are wild; the janitor counts for as much as a four-star general. Now you tell me. Is there method in it, or madness?"

The officer's bewilderment might have been lessened had he known one axiom, figuring importantly in the general's thinking:

For 20 years, at least, and it may be ever since World War I days, he has many times quoted Woodrow Wilson's statement:

"The highest form of efficiency is the spontaneous cooperation of a free people." This sentence is one of his fundamental axioms, just as freedom and cooperation are the two central concepts that forever crop out in any letter or speech that touches on the business of human living, whether in the squad, the nation or the community of nations. His central concern has always been to reconcile man's essential freedom, which permits him to go his private way unhindered.

Aware of Dangers
General Eisenhower is fully aware of the dangers inherent in the overtaxed executive mind.

that: "This Modern World Note" and let it go at that.

FROM Reno:
"Burglars entered the home of a millionaire investment broker and made off with a safe containing some \$2,500,000 (2½ million dollars) in cash, jewelry and negotiable securities. They left behind another million dollars in securities packed in a suitcase, detectives reported."

Miffed by the published estimates of the value of the loot, the broker said:

"The amount should not have been given out because it will only arouse curiosity."

W-E-L-L-L—
I'd say that IF HE HAS PAID HIS JUST AND PROPER TAXES he's quite correct in his complaint. He has a right to own that much property, and if he chooses to do so he has the right to keep it in a tin can on the shelf over the kitchen sink.

This is still a free country FOR THOSE WHO HAVE PAID THEIR TAXES.

In a letter to his brother, Mil-

ton, he states:

"By tradition when we speak of 'burning up the road' we think of strong drink, weak women and raucous singing. Actually the speed that is most dangerous to the human is the speed that is involved in driving, continu-

ous, mental endeavor! Men of ability in the government service see so much to be done, they create or have created for them so many jobs that lazier men like to shunt from their own shoulders (except of course when it comes to collecting the glory for recognized accomplishment) that gradually the victim, which word I use advisedly, loses his sense of values, and with this needful governor failing him, he applies his mind, consciously and unconsciously, day and night, to important intricate problems that march up ceaselessly, one after the other, for consideration.

"In our younger days this is fine—we like it—we know with certainty that we are important to the organization we serve—and we thrive on the completion of each job, done to the fullest satisfaction of those around and above us. It can likewise be done and enjoyed by age with no great danger, but only where the conditions of service are such as to encourage, even force, increasing periods of enjoyable relaxation. To pursue further the automobile analogy; an old car must go for complete overhaul more frequently than the new one!

"Most professional careers, even including the military, so arrange themselves that increasing opportunity to slow up in personal effort, to use the fruits of other men's work in arriving at decisions and judgments, come with advancing years."

There are evidences that, no matter how superficially relaxed he might appear, General Eisenhower can not really rest until the job ahead is completed. The following excerpt from a letter to General Marshall bears this out:

Races Mentally Ahead
"Sometimes I think it would be most comforting to have a disposition that would permit relaxation—even possibly a feeling of self-satisfaction—as definite steps of a difficult job are completed. Unfortunately, I always anticipate and discount, in my own mind, accomplishment of the several steps and

am, therefore, mentally racing

ahead into the next one. The consequence is that all the shout-

ing about the Tunisian campaign leaves me utterly cold. I am so impatient and irritated because of the slowness with which the next phase can unfold that I make myself quite unhappy."

Another attribute of the Eisenhower executive mind is tough-

ness. A former commanding officer of the general's said this of his handling of a hardened regiment in 1916:

"Only myself and a young first lieutenant, just a kid, named Eisenhower, could handle them. When I was away, he was the regimental commander in my place and, I have to admit, a better one."

Yet a tendency to push and drive others in order to achieve results does not rate high in Eisenhower standards. In fact, he appears to be cautioning against the misuse of power in the following words addressed to military graduates:

Strong Man Knows Wants
First: "Don't confuse strength of character with arbitrary deportment. There is no identity or relationship whatsoever. The strong man is the one who knows the thing he wants, and he will hang on to it until death. All other things become unimportant and he is perfectly ready to concede them in the knowledge that by winning his main point he has the essential fruits of victory. He does not compromise principles; he is not giving away anything that is valuable to the winning of the war or to the problem he has to solve. . . . I urge you gentlemen . . . to fix your minds on the main thing you think must be done and then let the other fellow have all the rest."

Second: "If you are going to produce understanding and co-operation, you have got to be ready to ignore minute details. Kick them out the window. If the details have to be fought out, try to get them down into the hands of people who should fight on that level. Then if you have to sit as judge, do it with a grin and offer the loser a drink. But I know of nothing that will upset a group quite as much as the belief that the senior staff officers, the heads of divisions, the senior commanders are going to make a point out of details."

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US Taxpayers' Burden Heavier Than Boost Rejected in France

By LYLE C. WILSON
Washington — (U.P.) — Ameri-

can taxpayers took on a much heavier emergency burden than the 15 per cent tax increase which the French parliament re-

jected.

Congress voted tax hikes in 1950 and 1951. They came to an increase of more than 30 per cent for many taxpayers and to more than 20 per cent for all but a handful in the United States.

Foreign Aid Bill Due
Those are the tax facts that senators and representatives will be thinking this week when President Truman's foreign aid program reaches Congress. The President asks \$7,900,000,000.

It seems reasonably certain now that Congress will not vote that much. An effort to cut defense aid to France can be expected if the French Parliament fails quickly to come up with a cabinet ready and able to make good on defense pledges.

Members Sensitive
All members of the House and those senators who are up for re-nomination and election this year are nervously sensitive to the implication of the French Parliament's refusal to lay defense taxes. They will be explaining heavy American taxes to the voters in this campaign year.

Chairman Tom Connally, D-Tex., of the Senate Foreign Relations committee is a typically

sensitive 1952 candidate. He has been impressed by the voters' reaction to heavy taxation in this country.

Must Do Own Share
Monday Connally said:

"If France does not do her utmost in her own defense, she cannot justify large appropriations from the United States."

That means Connally feels that he could not justify such, either, when he meets the voters face to face unless the French make good on their own defense taxation.

Meetings Slated Here
On Building OPS Rules
Three meetings for the discussion of maximum prices allowable under price stabilization will be conducted here Thursday and Friday.

Ralph Smith, business analyst for the Office of Price Stabilization in Portland, will conduct the discussions.

On Thursday at 8 p.m. the meeting will be for general contractors, brick masons and plasterers; at 9 a.m. Friday for water well drillers, and at 2 p.m. Friday for plumbers, electricians and painters.

Zanzibar and its neighbor island, Pemba, off Africa's east coast, produce some four-fifths of the world's supply of cloves.

PERL'S REMIND YOU TO BE SURE TO SEE THE

KIWANIS KAPERS

MARCH

5-6-7-8

MEDFORD

SENIOR HIGH

AUDITORIUM

PERL FUNERAL HOME

43 Years Continuous Service