

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon
Reads The Mail Tribune

Published Daily Except Saturday by
MEDFORD PRINTING CO.
27-29 North First St. Phone 2-6141

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An Independent Newspaper

Entered as second class matter at
Medford, Oregon, under Act of
March 3, 1897

Subscription Rates

By Mail—In Advance:

Daily and Sunday—one year \$12.00

Daily and Sunday—six months \$6.50

Daily and Sunday—three months \$3.50

Daily and Sunday—one month \$1.25

By Carrier—In Advance:

Daily and Sunday—one year \$12.00

Daily and Sunday—six months \$6.50

Daily and Sunday—three months \$3.50

Daily and Sunday—one month \$1.25

All Terms Cash in Advance

Official Paper of the City of Medford

Official Paper of Jackson County

United Press—Full Leased Wire

MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU
OF CIRCULATION

Advertising Representative:

WEST-HOLLIDAY COMPANY, INC.

Offices in New York, Chicago, De-

troit, San Francisco, Los Angeles,

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL
ASSOCIATION

NEWSPAPER
PUBLISHERS
ASSOCIATION

Flight o' Time

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

10 YEARS AGO

March 5, 1942

(It was Thursday)

Medford Milk Producers' and
Distributors' association an-
nounces policy of every-other-
day milk deliveries in move to
conserve tires.

From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: The rumor
situation is improving. For 10
days now there have been none
worth repeating.

20 YEARS AGO

March 5, 1922

(It was Saturday)

Rogue valley agriculture and
business men meet to discuss
possibility of obtaining federal
funds to finance production of
1932 pear crop.

"Snow bergs," some 20 feet
square, reported floating in Crater
Lake; first such occurrence
in local records.

30 YEARS AGO

March 5, 1922

(It was Sunday)

Edison Marshall, Medford au-
thor, receives O. Henry award,
sponsored by New York Society
of Arts and Sciences, for best
short story written during 1921.

Medford police chief claims
most drunkenness here result of
drinking extracts and medicines
with large alcoholic content, in-
stead of "moonshine."

40 YEARS AGO

March 5, 1912

(It was Tuesday)

First colonists of 1912 arrive
in Rogue valley looking for
home sites; 1912 expected to be
biggest year for colonization
here in history.

Presidential straw vote taken
here results in "election" of
Theodore Roosevelt by narrow
margin over President William
H. Taft; Woodrow Wilson runs
fourth behind William Jennings
Bryan.

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 per-
missible. The Mail Tribune reserves
the right to edit all letters with a
view to clarification and con-
densation. Letters submitted for
publication must not exceed 400 words.

The School Meeting

To the Editor: I would like to
advise the reporter who attend-
ed the "town meeting" last Fri-
day at Lone Pine school that he
did not give all the facts in the
account of the story and he made
some misstatements. First of all,
each person present did not have
the welfare of the school children
as their only ultimate objective—
many of the people present had
no children attending school and
their only reason in being
present was to uphold the men
they elected to the school board
to keep their taxes down. Others
attending had as their objective,
retribution for hurt feelings.

We were informed at the meet-
ing that our community was in a
"bad shape" by Mr. Hoover and
advised to let the school board
handle the situation. Inasmuch
as a petition bearing 140 signa-
tures, representing two-thirds of
the families with children at-
tending our school, petitioning
the board to disregard the resig-
nation of Mr. Dodge, had been
ignored by the school board this
was indeed poor advice and lead

Weather Control

While there is wide divergence of opinion in the Rogue river valley as to the advisability of attempting weather control, farmers and ranchers of Umatilla county apparently are pretty generally agreed that such efforts should be undertaken in their region.

AT THE hearing held here last week by the legislative interim committee on weather control, Jackson county fruit men testified that their hail prevention project has paid big dividends since inaugurated in May, 1949.

Farmers, stockmen and lumbermen who appeared at the hearing were just as positive that precipitation has been interfered with, that their lands have been denied normal moisture for the past three years, that they have thereby been subject to financial loss and that legislation should be adopted either controlling weather interference or banning such attempts entirely.

BUT over in Umatilla county the Blue Mountain Weather Research association has been formed, articles of incorporation filed and plans made for active operation of cloud seeding devices to induce rain.

The Umatillans propose to set up stationary generators at various points where, it is calculated, they will do the most good. From the generators silver iodide particles will be wafted aloft by charted air currents during the period from March 1 to June 30.

It is estimated that the rain making project will cost those participating around 15 cents per acre for crop land and three cents per acre for range land.

THE apparent agreement among the eastern Oregon land owners as to the benefits which may be expected from weather control is undoubtedly due to the fact that there is no such wide diversity of crops there as prevails here. In the Rogue valley we have, on one hand, the \$11,000,000 fruit crop, garden truck, seed crops and other important products which can be injured by hail. On the other hand there is the pasture land, dry farm land and forest areas which benefit from any form of precipitation.

HERE, there can be no such unanimity of interest and desires in weather control and it may be safely predicted that the legislative interim committee will find it extremely difficult to draft laws which will please all.—E.C.F.

Cleanup Needed

A man who lives in a nearby town came into the office Monday with a suggestion which we are glad to pass along. Our caller said quite a few people, enticed by Sunday's nice weather, were out riding about the valley. He said he loaded the family into the car and joined the parade. Saw a lot of new homes going up, almost every country road being dotted with new construction. The towns from Rogue River to Ashland are growing too, he noted, with quite a bit of business construction in some places.

BUT what he came in to talk about was the need for a general cleanup. Many of the valley's towns need a face washing, he declared. And he was mostly perturbed by the frowzy appearance of his own little burg.

Debris in yards and along the streets and roads, unsightly, old long-abandoned sheds and other buildings, trees cut or blown down and left to rot where they fell; old automobiles and other unsightly machinery and junk rusting in fence corners and even in residential areas, he mentioned as among the things lending an unlovely touch.

OUR visitor agreed that the countryside always looks less inviting after taking a winter's beating and before the leaves and grass come out to cover up some of the unsightly scars. But, said he, now is the best time to inaugurate a cleanup—while the unsightly spots are most visible to the eye.

Many communities have a cleanup each spring as part of their fire safety campaigns, our caller pointed out, with local fire authorities encouraging householders to undertake an annual repair and cleanup because it gets rid of fire and health hazards. A cleaner and safer town or city may be expected to have lower disease rates, he added.

He suggested a valley-wide campaign for beautification with city councils and civic organizations taking the lead in each town and seeing to it that their particular bailiwick is spruced up.

SOUNDS like a very worthwhile project and one which should be undertaken as early as possible for good weather will soon be here and with it will come the usual large number of visitors. In addition to wishing outsiders to gain a good impression of our area there is a certain satisfaction in living in a clean and attractive community.

Some elbow grease and a few cans of paint can do a lot of beautifying if applied by enough people.—E.C.F.

us to wonder if this is what Mr. Hoover does in regard to national government.

The school board has had a meeting and we have lost a principal who did a wonderful job and whose only fault was a lack of tact.

We all hope sincerely that the man the school board hires will have in addition to a great deal of tact and diplomacy, the ability to teach and administer the affairs of the school—and because we are parents and our first and only objective is the welfare of the school children, we will give him all our support and consideration.

Mrs. Bernadette Seitz
Route 3, Box 155
Medford, Oregon.

Seattle Leads in Enforcement of Laws Against Prostitution

Seattle (U.P.)—Seattle leads all large American cities in the enforcement of laws against prostitution, according to the American social hygiene association.

A report received Monday by city officials from Dr. Charles Clarke, executive director of the association, praised the "considerable improvement" shown since 1943 and said that surveys since 1946 showed prostitution had been brought to an irreducible minimum in the city.

Dead line Sunday Classifieds is at noon Saturdays.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"I read about where people plunked \$800,000,000 in the savings banks last year. What's the use of being thrifty if everybody's doin' it?"

Role of Underdog in New Hampshire Race Pleases Taft Guides

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington (U.P.)—Sen. Robert A. Taft's managers are happily confident that their man is established in the public mind as underdog in the March 11 New Hampshire presidential primary.

That has been part of the Taft New Hampshire strategy from the beginning. There is much professional political talent in the Taft headquarters. The professionals know Taft's greatest liability as a candidate for the Republican presidential nomination is a widely accepted idea that he is mighty poor shakes as a vote getter.

Right Setup
A well publicized contest in a state regarded as Eisenhower territory was just the setup the Taft camp was looking for—with one qualification. If the state was a bona fide Eisenhower stronghold, neither Taft nor any other opponent would want to contest it.

To Taft's managers, Ike did not seem quite so strong in New Hampshire as all that, despite the early popular impression that the general had New Hampshire in the bag.

Eisenhower's managers are doing what they can to overcome the popular impression that Ike is a sure winner next week. But across the country many persons expect Ike to win—and to win rather big.

If underdog Taft breaks even or better some glamor will peel off Eisenhower's candidacy. Some powerful arguments will be added to Taft's campaign plea. Taft, himself, established his New Hampshire party line in January when he announced he would contest the state.

Machine Pledged to Ike
The senator remarked that "the political machine of the present state administration is openly pledged to General Eisenhower." He added that the New Hampshire situation evidently was "peculiarly to the liking of the Eisenhower committee." But he said he would contest the state despite "unfavorable factors."

"Win, lose or draw," said Taft. "I feel I should permit the preference vote to be taken in New Hampshire."

Taft has much to gain in New Hampshire, less to lose. The popular belief that he lacks political vote appeal is a heavy burden to his candidacy. New Hampshire offers a chance to shuck that burden.

'Soft Underbelly' of Europe Is Toughening

By PHIL NEWSOM

UP Foreign News Editor
The area once referred to by Winston Churchill as the "soft underbelly of Europe" is toughening its muscles.

Greece, Italy, France and Spain, all are, or soon will be, allied with the West to assure the defense of the Mediterranean.

But, so far as the West is concerned, a soft spot remains. That spot is Albania, the little mountainous state across the Adriatic from Italy. It is the eyes and ears of Russia on the Mediterranean and its great bay of Valona, 100 square miles of sheltered water protected by the Soviet-fortified island of Saseo, could be one of the largest naval bases in the Mediterranean basin.

No Albanian Representation
The United States has had no representation in Albania since November, 1946, when a nine-man mission departed after failing to reach a basis for U. S. recognition of the Communist regime.

The only western representation there now is maintained by the French at the capital, Tirana. But the French are restricted to their villa and a half mile radius around it.

First step in the sovietization of Albania was to create a bustling naval base at Saseo. Heavy fortifications were built on the island and the port of Valona was sealed off to the Albanians.

Storage Tanks Created
At Saseo the Russians are supposed to have created mammoth underground storage tanks for petroleum and to have built virtually impregnable submarine pens. Many Soviet submarines have "visited" Valona in the past few years. Tirana, the capital, is a Soviet camp surrounded by Russian artillery emplacements. Civilians are forbidden to use roads from the capital except on designated buses. The airport outside Tirana is completely cut off by security guards.

Russian MIG jet fighter planes arrived at Tirana in the spring of 1951. Russian vessels kept Valona busy, bringing in Soviet personnel and military equipment and taking out the lion's share of Albania's scant stocks of olive oil, timber, wool, hides, furs, dairy products and cattle. Strict rationing was imposed on Albanians.

Albania's tough mountain men tried to revolt in 1951, but Russian-led troops put down the uprising.

More than 5,000 persons have been executed in the past five years—at least 1,000 of them during the 1951 disorders. At least 15,000 are reported in jail for political crimes. Thousands of persons are just "missing."

In the Day's News
By FRANK JENKINS
I've just finished reading a statement by an official very, very high up in the brass. It includes these biting words:

"Corruption has penetrated into our political life to such a degree that some use it as a vulgar trade which they regard as a means of getting rich without regard for decency."

"Power, therefore, IS EXERCISED IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF DISTRUST."

NO, YOU'RE wrong.
It wasn't an American official who said that.

It was Hilaly Pasha, EGYPT'S suddenly new premier, who was heaved into office the other day a few minutes after the former premier had been heaved out by King Farouk.

But if these words HAD been spoken by an American they would have been accepted by a fairly large segment of our population as TRUE. Corruption HAS penetrated into our political life to a degree that shocks and humiliates vast numbers of us.

And power IS being exercised in an atmosphere of distrust. One of the things worst wrong with us is the fact that we are coming to DISTRUST our leadership.

If we can't trust our leaders, where are we headed for?

I FEAR there can be only one answer to that question.

Eisenhower's Political Creed

At Columbia: Background for Good Government

By KEVIN MCCANN
President, Defiance College
(These articles are based on the book, "The Man From Abilene," by Devin McCann, to be published by Doubleday and company.)

In two and one half years of intensive work as the active president of Columbia University, General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower initiated several projects which are basic to good government.

He halted the trend toward a chronic annual deficit in the university's finances and revitalized the attitude of the alumni and the public toward financial support of Columbia. In the Columbia fiscal year of 1949-50—governing a \$200,000,000 investment with an annual budget of about \$19,000,000—General Eisenhower showed a surplus of \$974,000.

This he did after allowing for debt interest and amortization of debt. And it was done without wartime subsidies from the federal government for special projects that Columbia, like so many other colleges and universities, had received.

Against this surplus General Eisenhower, for the first time at any university, made provision for depreciation of plant and facilities. This allowance, \$1,391,000, had the effect, on a book-keeping basis, of converting the surplus into a deficit of \$417,000.

He launched these major projects to increase the university's usefulness to the American public:

1. The American Assembly, located at Arden House, in the Ramapo Hills, a program of continuing conferences which bring together representatives of business, labor, the professions, political parties, and the government for the purpose of throwing impartial light on the major problems confronting the United States.

2. The Conservation of Human Resources, an extensive, scientific study of the major areas in which wastes of human capacities occur and of the means for their reduction or elimination.

Based on his World War II experience, Gen. Eisenhower felt that "the ineffective use of our manpower jeopardizes the security of the United States in war, and represents a major drain on the efficiency of the economy in peacetime."

War, Peace Institute
3. An Institute of War and Peace, to study the causes and consequences of war and the effective management of a huge democracy in the tragic circumstances of war.

4. The Citizenship Education Study Project, now running in eight Eastern school systems with the purpose of conducting research in methods of teaching citizenship.

For 1954, when Columbia will mark the 200th anniversary of its founding, Gen. Eisenhower has projected a convocation of educational leaders from many lands to promote "the ideal of full freedom of scholarly inquiry and expression, the right of mankind to knowledge and to the free use thereof."

Only three days after his inauguration at Columbia, Gen. Eisenhower spoke out on a major national issue, that of Federal aid to higher education:

Dangerous Situation
"Because I believe that the Federal government has no right to tax money out of our pockets and give it back to us without some form of supervision, therefore I say that they cannot give Federal money for the support of higher education. When Federal money comes into that field, we are entering a dangerous situation."

"So that no one will misunderstand where an old soldier stands on that question—I will have no Federal money in higher education as long as there is one single iota of federal control coming with it."

He told a member of Congress, Representative Ralph Gwinn, Republican, New York, that "unless we are careful, even the great and necessary educational processes in our country will become yet another vehicle by which the believers in paternalism, if not outright Socialism, will gain still additional power for the Federal government."

Gen. Eisenhower said he would support Federal aid for education in areas where it was needed "under formulas that would permit no abuse, no direct interference of the Federal authority in educational processes."

Speaking to educators on another occasion, he remarked: "What you are essentially talking about is this: 'Can we make the public wake up and see that the education process and the expenditures therefor go up in priority over the expenditures for the paving of new streets, new pretty buildings, etc., and certainly above grafting in the local administrations.' I don't believe we have to go to the Federal government to get it done."

Post Offered in 1946
A group of Columbia University trustees, led by Thomas J. Watson, persuaded Gen. Eisenhower to accept the Presidency of Columbia University in 1947. The post had been offered to him in 1946; he was reluctant to enter a field in which he had no experience, and he was still Chief of Staff.

He had other offers—one as head of the Boy Scouts of America, another from friends in Kansas who assured him a seat in the Senate. The first was most appealing. The second held no interest. He took the third after careful consideration. On July

3, 1947, he wrote his old friend, Gen. Walter Bedell (Beetle) Smith, that it "was almost the first decision I have ever made in my life that was directly concerned with myself. . . . I had to struggle against every instinct I had. . . ."

And to an old Navy friend, "Swede" Hazlett, on July 19, he placed his basic philosophy on the line:

Headquarters Changed
"From my viewpoint, going to Columbia is merely to change the location of my headquarters; perhaps it would be more accurate to say that I am changing the method by which I will continue to strive for the same goals."

"I believe fanatically in the American form of democracy—a system that recognizes and protects the rights of the individual and that ascribes to the individual a dignity accruing to him because of his creation in the image of a Supreme Being and which rests upon his conviction that only through a system of free enterprise can this type of democracy be preserved."

"Beyond this I believe that world order can be established only by the practice of true co-operation among the sovereign nations and that American leadership toward this goal depends upon her strength—her strength of will, her moral, social and economic strength and, until an effective world order is achieved, upon her military strength. It is these simple concepts that I will take to Columbia. If by living them and preaching them I can do some good, I will hope to stay on indefinitely."

Help for Answer
The compelling consideration in his acceptance was the fact that he would be among scholars and experts who could help provide answers to the problems constantly on his mind. He arrived on Morningside Heights on May 2, 1948.

In Gen. Eisenhower's mind, universities could not fulfill their mission "if they concentrate their efforts only on the material betterment of their graduates."

He wrote to an old friend in Texas: "They must be aware of what the human soul craves, socially, politically and economically. In our case, at least, we find that individual freedom, all the basic rights of free speech, worship, self-government are the very core of all our deepest desires and aspirations. The universities must, therefore, point the way to perpetuation of these and be alert in warning us against all the insidious ways in which freedom can be lost."

Plugs Academic Freedom
In the same letter Gen. Eisenhower plunged right into the current national issue of academic freedom and put in a plug for it in non-academic language: "I do not mean to say that universities should be dogmatic, nor that they should be intolerant of opposition. On the contrary, I believe that they are all the better and the stronger for healthy argument, and, if our system is as correct in its basic principles as you and I believe, it can well stand the most pitiless and searching examination—even by our enemies. But if the things we fear as threats to our venerated system are trends brought about by faulty leadership, by shallow thinking, and by sheer neglect, it seems to me that only through education, led by our great universities, are we going to get back on the right track."

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