

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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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.

10 YEARS AGO

March 20, 1942

(It was Friday)

Frank J. Van Dyke, Medford
attorney, announces candidacy for
Oregon House of Representa-
tives.From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: It is
charged in Congress that \$1-a-
year men are "skipping their
duty." If they keep this up they
should be marked down to 98
cents.

20 YEARS AGO

March 20, 1932

(It was Sunday)

Rogue river reaches highest
level in five years; flood danger
believed past as downpour of
rain ends.Government Meteorologist Roy
Rogers starts annual frost warn-
ing service for Rogue valley or-
chardists.

30 YEARS AGO

March 20, 1922

(It was Monday)

First of annual crop of tour-
ists passes through Medford en
route north from California
"where they have spent the win-
ter."United States secretary of war
orders all American occupation
troops returned from the Rhine-
land by July 1, 1922.

40 YEARS AGO

March 20, 1912

(It was Wednesday)

Grand jury opens charges of
graft in Jackson county court,
"but it is not believed the charges
will be substantiated in any par-
ticular."Two Medford men find gold
nugget worth \$42.25 by "rock-
ing" gravel near Woodville
(Rogue River).

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 condensa-
tion. Letters submitted for pub-
lication must not exceed 400 words.

Sailors Ask Letters

To the Editor: This letter may
come as somewhat of a surprise
to you, due to the fact that we
are unknown to your town, ex-
cept for a brief visit in which
we found that your town was
most clean and the people
friendly to us.I suppose you are wondering
why we picked your town? Well,
first let us explain our situation.
We are two sailors serving with
the seventh fleet off the Korean
coast. This is our second tour of
action in this area. The first
lasted 11 months and the present
to last nine months, three of
which have been served.Never realizing, on the first
tour, our need for mail, we are
calling on your aid to make this
tour more bearable.We would be grateful if you
would urge some pen pals near
our own age, 21 years, to write
us.Please do not think us brazen
or prankish, we are truly sin-
cere in our plea.Seamen William A. Richards
and David C. McCulley,
2nd Division, U.S.S. Phil-
ippine Sea C.V. 47, Care
FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

Schoth Eyes German Farms

Dr. H. A. Schoth, senior agronomist of the United States Department of Agriculture, who has been stationed at Oregon State College and in charge of all experiment stations on the Pacific coast for some years, has been in Germany since the first of the year sizing up field agriculture for the German and American governments. Attached to the Office of Economic Affairs, Food and Agriculture Division of the U. S. high commissioner for Germany, Dr. Schoth is covering all ten states in West Germany, his particular interest being field crops, grasses, legumes, cereals, field seed production, forage handling, livestock feeding and housing, fertilizer uses, machinery, potatoes, drainage, irrigation and other details of farming as practiced in the occupied country.

A letter which Dr. Schoth wrote to a Medford friend recently, setting forth some of his observations is of interest locally for the agronomist is well known in the Rogue valley due to his having devoted much attention to the same branches of agriculture here which are now engaging his time in Germany.

Dr. Schoth wrote that he had seen hundreds of farms, many agricultural schools and industries, visited seed and feed concerns and had talked to numerous prominent agriculturists since his arrival.

IN GENERAL, the farms in the occupied area are of two classes—small, and large—with few in-between. The small farms run from one to three or four hectares (a hectare is 2.47 acres), and the owners mostly live in nearby villages. The larger farms run as high as 150 hectares and the owners usually live on them or in the cities and hire managers to carry on the farm work.

Despite the fact that West Germany is only about the size of the state of Oregon, it has nearly 50,000,000 population, and, according to Dr. Schoth, the number of children he has seen indicates the population is growing rapidly. The heavy influx of refugees into the region is adding to the problem and already there is considerable unemployment.

IN HIS contacts with the people, Dr. Schoth has found them friendly, cooperative and eager to please. They are generally of two classes—poor, and fairly well-to-do. People of wealth are few and far between, he notes. Of the poor there are two classes—poor, and very poor—the latter mostly being those who are trying to eke out a living on little patches of undesirable land, "fighting for every spud they grow."

Though living costs are high the people generally seem to eat pretty well; potatoes, the national dish, gracing most meals. Other vegetables are scarce as few grow them. Fruit, especially apples, is fairly plentiful and there is a lesser supply of pears, prunes, cherries and berries.

Pork is No. 1 on the meat side of the diet in West Germany, Dr. Schoth has found, with beef, horse meat and poultry following in the order named. Many kinds of sausage are made and these with other forms of preserved meats are very popular. Eggs are imported from Holland and Denmark.

The West Germans are quite well clothed, most of the apparel being of semi-coarse material and long wearing. The "city dandies" wear pin-stripes, English tweeds and other more expensive duds.

DAIRYING forms the principal livestock phase, the Germans using the largest animals they can get, mostly a brown and white breed averaging 1500 pounds in weight, which can be used for meat and work as well as milking. Though the cows only produce about 200 quarts of milk a year thousands of cow oxen furnish farm power. Naturally, because of their size and hard work, one cow can eat more than two men can feed it, Dr. Schoth remarks.

There is no beef production such as in the United States and cattle diseases are rampant, including bangs, tuberculosis and hoof and mouth. Every effort is being made to clean up the situation but Dr. Schoth declares it will be a long pull. Horses, once numerous, are being replaced by tractors.

Thousands of hogs are raised, practically all whites of a local breed. They are fed largely on potatoes, either fresh cooked, or cooked and preserved in silos. There are few sheep, no goats, no rabbits, a few "manure-pile" chickens, and only an occasional goose, duck or turkey.

EXISTING pastures, mainly enjoyed by the cattle with lesser tracts for hogs, horses and sheep, are planted to English rye, meadow fescue, timothy, red top, bents, meadow foxtail, tall oats, golden oats, or velvet. For legumes the farmers use alfalfa, red alsike, yellow crimson and white clovers, lotus corniculatus and esparsette. There are weeds in plenty.

The American breeds and strains of grasses do not do as well as the Germans' own, the latter believe, and consequently they prefer to use only home grown seed. Incidentally, seed production is being pushed everywhere, according to the Oregon agronomist who expressed the opinion that the Germans will soon be overloaded with seed.

THE cooperative system has caught on with farmers of West Germany, according to Dr. Schoth who estimates that there are two million farmers and three million cooperative members, indicating that some of the farmers belong to several co-ops.

There are many trucks and cars in the region, the cars being small, air-cooled affairs costing around \$400 and going 30 to 40 miles on a gallon of low grade gas. Best grade gasoline costs 85 cents per gallon while the low grade brings 60 cents.

Dr. Schoth, who said he expected to return home in July, wound up his letter with the observation that he should be a pretty good judge of wine by the time he leaves. The water not being potable, he is forced to make out on other liquids.—E.C.F.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"Couldn't possibly mean anything except a misprint, could it?"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

LAST CHANCE IN EGYPT

Washington (U.P.)—A sudden surface calm now reigns in Egypt. The same sort of calm reigned in Iran a little more than a year ago, before the assassination of then Premier Raza-

zarski. For another explosion of the most dangerous kind is sure to come soon in Egypt, in the view of the most experienced observers, unless the curious, lethargic paralysis which has afflicted Western policy in the Middle East ever since the war can somehow be shaken off.

King Farouk of Egypt is capable of acting with decision, as he proved when he courageously dismissed the corrupt, fanatic-ridden government of Premier Nahas Pasha during the bloody rioting last January. Yet now the King is frightened, and he has reason to be.

For the first time, the powerful Wafd party of Nahas Pasha has become openly anti-royalist. Farouk and his able, honest Premier, Hilali Pasha, are being lumped together with the British as the enemies of Egypt. If the Wafd, the only organized political party in Egypt, again takes power, Farouk is doomed. So, for that matter, is any chance of reaching a reasonable agreement between Egypt and the West. There is just one way by which the ground can be cut out from under the Wafd, and that is by at least reasonably successful negotiation between the new Egyptian government and the British.

"THE crucial moment will come," one of these reporters wrote from Cairo last autumn, "when the present government (of Nahas Pasha), discredited by its own incompetence, can safely be replaced by King Farouk. Any new government will be quite literally the last chance for the West."

The crucial moment has come, and the government of Hilali Pasha is almost certainly "the last chance for the West." If it is ever to be possible to reach any sort of rational agreement with the Egyptians, it should be possible now, when moderate and reasonable men, at least by Middle Eastern standards, control the Egyptian government. Yet nothing is done.

There are various reasons why nothing is done. Farouk, fearful of the reaction of his Wafdist enemies, fears to permit Hilali to enter into negotiations. Sir Ralph Stephenson, British ambassador in Cairo, and his able American opposite number, Jefferson Caffery, have been urging that the British nevertheless take the initiative. But the British commander on the spot, Gen. Sir John Erskine, inclines to the simple military solution; before Farouk dismissed Nahas, Erskine had detailed plans for occupying Alexandria and Cairo if Farouk failed to act.

Aside from its explosive political implications, the trouble with this sort of simple solution is that the British themselves have estimated that it would require a permanent garrison of between 60,000 and 70,000 British troops to occupy all Egypt. This would knock the planned British contribution into a cocked hat. Even so, the Pentagon rather inclines to the Erskine view.

THE British Foreign Office, moreover, is under extreme pressure from the Conservative party's own back-benchers to stand firm "against the Egyptians. And the Foreign Office is inclined to hope that somehow Farouk and Hilali Pasha can keep the Wafd under control by using the "corruption issue" against it. Since corruption is the normal state of affairs in the Egyptian government, and always has been, this seems a forlorn hope. As for the State Department, it suffers as usual from divided counsel. The European division would like simply to "leave it up to the British,"

while the Middle East experts generally agree with Stephenson and Caffery that something must be done if disaster is to be avoided.

The question remains, of course, whether it is possible to reach rational agreement even with the government of Farouk and Hilali. Some sort of Western influence and Western power must be maintained in Egypt and the Middle East generally. But Egyptian adherence to the Middle East Defense Command automatically ensures the availability of the Western alliance of bases in Egypt. And, as Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has more than implied, Western strength in the Middle East need not necessarily take the form of tens of thousands of British troops permanently stationed on Egyptian soil.

It may indeed be impossible to negotiate reasonably even with the present moderate Egyptian government. It will not be easy under any circumstances. But surely it is worth a serious try. A little foresight, combined with a sense of timing and a feeling for the realities of the situation, might rather easily have prevented the Iranian crisis. A worse Egyptian crisis may still be averted in the same way, although with much difficulty. But it is already very late.

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In the Dav's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Today's gist of politics:

"General Eisenhower's chances

of winning the Republican presi-

dential nomination could be

helped—or hurt—by a small

group of senators meeting be-

hind closed doors.

"The Senate foreign relations

committee (the small group of

senators who are meeting behind

the closed doors) is expected to

decide at its meeting whether

to invite the general home to

testify on the \$7,900,000,000

(seven billion, 900 million) for-

eign aid bill."

"General Lucius D. Clay said

in Paris Eisenhower will come

home to testify if Congress really

needs him, no matter what it

might mean to his political fu-

ture."

"The Washington dispatch tel-

ling of the Senate foreign re-

lations committee's possible in-

vitation to Ike to come home and

testify on foreign aid goes on to

say:

"The general's supporters

want him to RETURN AND

CAMPAIGN—and some of them

are saying privately he'll be

back in time to make a few

speeches before the July con-

vention."

"But few of them want him

home on a purely non-political

visit. They feel that a return

merely to testify before Con-

gress could embarrass him and

hurt his chances. On the other

hand, they think, if he testified

and then made talks explaining

his views on foreign and domes-

tic policies it could help."

IF I were you, Ike, I'd continue

to BE MYSELF—which is

what you've done so far. You

told your political supporters

that if the Republican party

WANTS you for its candidate

you'll be proud and happy to

accept the responsibility, but

will do no campaigning to win

the nomination.

Came the New Hampshire

primary.

Your political supporters got

scared—panicky scared. They

wanted you to come home and

beat the drum and make the

eagle scream.

You stood pat and kept still.

You know what happened.

You got a wonderful vote of

confidence.

HERE, I think, is the meaning

of New Hampshire.

If you win the Republican

nomination for president, it will

be because the people are in

the mood to demand that this

Ike Backers Could Rest Easier
If Candidate Would Come Home

By LYLE C. WILSON

Washington (U.P.)—General Dwight D. Eisenhower leaned back in his big office chair and said he would put duty before all other considerations in 1952. But he didn't aspire to be president of the United States. Not Ike. He already had a big job right there where he was. But if duty called—hmm. He was a soldier.

That was last November. I saw General Eisenhower then at Supreme Headquarters of Allied Forces in Europe, at Rocquencourt, France. He would not even utter the word "Republican" five months ago, nor the word "Democratic" either.

There have been some changes. The general is an avowed Republican now. He is an active candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in every sense, barring his personal appearance here on the stump.

Eisenhower belted Sen. Robert A. Taft right out of the ring in the New Hampshire presidential primary. The number of voters who wrote in the general's name in this week's Minnesota primary soared well above 100,000. New Jersey is the next big personal test for Eisenhower and the breaks there seem to be going this way. New Jersey's primary takes place April 15.

All Chiefs, No Indians

All of this has been brought about by a campaign organization well heeled with money but with so many managers, co-managers and other managers as to inspire the crack that it was all chiefs and no Indians. It did not look like it would work. But it has worked so far. The managers have a candidate with political sex appeal.

Step by step, Eisenhower has been led from his position of last November to his present position and as his campaign survey results so far they barely can restrain themselves from dancing in the streets.

The first step was a carefully maneuvered deal to obtain from Eisenhower acknowledgment that he was a Republican. He had been cagey about his politics. When preparing to vote in local New York elections during his term at Columbia university, the general inquired of a trusted friend whether he had to declare himself when he registered. Informed that he was not required to do so, Eisenhower registered as an independent.

Will To Be Candidate

So his backers had to smoke him out. That was because many persons balked at a candidate

who might turn up in the other party's camp. Along with his declaration of the Republican faith, Eisenhower said he was willing to have his name placed in presidential primary contests and ultimately in nomination for the presidency.

But he said he would not join in his friends' pre-convention efforts to obtain the nomination for him. He did not quibble about it. Simply said he would not come back to campaign.

That stumped his campaigners and still worries them. Eisenhower seems to be sticking to it, but not quite so firmly now as last January when he made the pledge.

Whispering assurances that "Ike is coming back," accompanied even by the approximate date, are a dime a dozen around Washington now and have been for some time. Most of his eastern campaign managers and co-managers believe he will return. Just now the pressure to return has eased. Minnesota's write-in vote on top of the New Hampshire returns accomplished that. But the pre-convention wars are not over. Two swallows do not make springtime nor do a couple of presidential primaries make a nomination.

Ike's popular appeal now is well established. He is open to the charge, however, of not meeting the campaign issues of the day in face-to-face discussion before the voters. The general's managers are doing what they can about that.

Speeches Cooled

His speeches as a civilian edu-

cator have been culled for policy pronouncements. And there were many of them. Newspapers throughout the country have been publishing in serial form current letters from the general which shortly are to appear in book form. These are more pronouncements on public affairs.

Even the uneasy feeling among organization Republicans that Eisenhower would not be a good party man in office has had the earnest attention of the Eisenhower-for-president strategists. They recently published a bit from a letter Ike wrote in which he said in effect that party workers had nothing to fear from him—that he would be on their side.

So far Eisenhower's managers have maneuvered with great skill. The general seems to be holding out for creation of conditions which the public will accept as warranting him in quitting his job in Europe for a whirl in politics. Ike's managers are doing their utmost to create conditions like that.

They figure the New Hampshire and Minnesota returns have done much toward it. But they have no assurance yet that Eisenhower will come home until he actually is nominated by the Republican national convention. That would be a clear call to higher duty, for sure.

The Eisenhower campaigners would rest easier if Ike would come home and help corral some delegates. They are mighty confident now. But they still aren't sure they can nominate their man in his absence.

Russians Illustrate
Perfect Timing in
Germany Proposals

By PHIL NEWSOM

U.P. Foreign News Editor

In their recent peace proposal for Germany, the Russians illustrated again their perfect sense of timing and their ability to seize the initiative in world affairs.

Have done so is illustrated by British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's remark that the proposal is being given "most careful consideration" and by the fact that the French and British foreign ministers are talking it over in Paris with West Germany's chancellor, Konrad Adenauer.

All this despite the fact that plans already are far advanced for West Germany's participation in Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's European army and the fact that West Germany soon is to be given practically independent status under which Allied ambassadors will replace commissioners appointed by the occupation.

Hopes To Prevent Cooperation

It is just that independence and cooperation with the West that Russia hopes to prevent. And it is at that point which illustrates the perfection of the Russian timing because it hits two particularly sensitive chords:

1. The natural German desire for the elimination of East and West Germany and a completely reunified nation.

2. The French preference toward a Germany which could serve primarily as a buffer state against Russia rather than a re-armed Germany which some time might pose another military threat to France.

On its face, the Russian proposal seems a straight-forward enough—a unified Germany under a central government, a strictly defensive German army and freedom of religion, speech, press and thought.

However, in considering it, the Allies have both Russia's past record in dealing with its satellites and the fact that few, if any, of Russia's actions in East Germany have suggested a short-term occupation.

Politically, East Germany has been set up in the pattern of Russia and her satellites, including the single system election

in which lip service only is paid to opposition parties. All suggestions that UN inspection teams be allowed to oversee East Germany elections have been refused.

Russia set up the East German democratic republic in 1949, and this government since has entered independently into treaties of friendship and trade with other satellite states; signed away some 45,000 square miles of German territory to Poland, and accepted the expulsion of some 2,000,000 Germans from the Sudetenland by Czechoslovakia.

Industrially, also, East Germany has been integrated with Russia. Included has been an over-all five-year plan to increase German production for the benefit of Russia and an attempt to build up in East Germany a "little Ruhr."

Despite Russian protest against formation of a West German army, the Reds themselves have set one up in the East. Some reports say the East Germans could put 25 divisions into the field in six months, as opposed to the 12 expected from West Germany for Eisenhower's army.

MEDFORD PHARMACY

127 EAST 6TH

Just Off Central