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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
April 9, 1942
(It was Thursday)Southern Oregon water fore-
cast committee, in seventh an-
nual meeting here, predicts
sharp water shortage in Medford
and Rogue River districts.From Arthur Perry's Ye
Smudge Pot column: When long-
er logs are hauled by truck, they
will be hauled down Central
avenue.20 YEARS AGO
April 9, 1932
(It was Saturday)First passenger and mail
plane, a 40-B-4, arrives at Med-
ford municipal airport from
Oakland, Calif.Local weather bureau reports
that March, 1932, was the wet-
test March here in 21 years with
2.43 inches of rainfall.30 YEARS AGO
April 9, 1922
(It was Sunday)Southern Pacific railroad offi-
cials report that 95.7 per cent of
its passenger trains were on time
here during March, 1922.State education authorities an-
nounce that sessions of the Ash-
land unit of the Oregon State
Normal school are assured for
the summer of 1922.40 YEARS AGO
April 9, 1912
(It was Tuesday)Mining engineers report Blue
Ledge Copper mine near Med-
ford will produce 240,000 tons
of ore.Contract awarded for con-
struction of municipally owned
Medford public market, low bid
is \$1,787.Cities Given Greater
Fund-Raising FreedomChicago — (U.P.) — States are
granting cities greater freedom
in obtaining revenue to meet
rising costs, according to the
Municipal Finance Officers as-
sociation."The tendency of the past five
years for states to give munici-
palities an opportunity to choose
their own revenue sources ap-
peared to continue through
1951," the association said."At least 14 states passed laws
last year permitting their cities
to levy new taxes. These revenue
authorization grants were un-
doubtedly predicated on the
urgent need for additional funds
with which to meet inflated
budgetary costs."

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-
out view to clarification and con-
densation. Letters submitted for pub-
lication must not exceed 400 words.

SPEBSQSA Appreciative

To the Editor: The members
of Medford (Rogue Valley) Ore.
chapter SPEBSQSA wish to
thank you for the excellent pub-
licity given to our March 22
parade of quartets. It was great-
ly appreciated by all and added
much to the success of our pro-
gram.Del Sloan, Secretary
Medford (Rogue Valley) Ore.
Chapt. SPEBSQSA.

How Huron Built An Auditorium

While Medford is pondering how to go about securing a civic auditorium it might be enlightening to consider the case of Huron, S.D., which has just dedicated a brand new \$900,000 auditorium and athletic arena capable of seating the town's entire population of around 13,000 people.

THE little central South Dakota town didn't come by its ultra-modern structure the easy way—it took about fifteen years and four elections to swing it—and the Huronians are justly proud of their accomplishment.

Here's the story as told by the Huron Daily Plainsman:

In April, 1937, Huron voters approved a \$200,000 auditorium bond issue but an argument as to the site followed and so split the city that in a second referendum in December of the same year the entire proposition was defeated.

In May, 1938, supporters brought the auditorium issue to a vote again, this time for a \$125,000 bond issue. It failed by only 128 votes.

Then came years of watching the crowds go to Aberdeen, Mitchell and Sioux Falls (nearby cities) for athletic tournaments, big conventions and large-scale entertainments. Every time Huronians wanted to see a big stage show, a large convention or big athletic tournament, they had to go to another city.

Virtually unnoticed, back taxes began to be paid into the Huron school district fund in the late 1930's and early 1940's, and accumulated. Invested, the money also drew interest and by 1949 the fund reached \$205,000.

Public opinion talked up an auditorium bond proposal. A group of supporters met and named a chairman for an auditorium committee. The school board transferred the \$205,000 into a "special auditorium building fund; a date was set for a vote on the bond issue; an architect was chosen to make preliminary plans to show the public; the site was selected definitely and the campaign was conducted for the arena through the press, radio and speakers.

Voters overwhelmingly endorsed a \$550,000 bond issue on December 15, 1949, by better than a five-to-one majority, in a record-breaking turnout.

No group or individual publicly campaigned against the issue.

With such a remarkably overwhelming sentiment for an arena, the school board immediately borrowed the money, set up its 15-year repayment plan, gave the architect the go-sign, bought the site, let the general contract in the summer of 1950, and kept the building job going to completion.

USE and maximum revenue is assured through a somewhat unique arrangement. A group of Huron citizens, organized and incorporated, will administer the arena-auditorium, booking entertainment and acting as a clearing house in scheduling large events. Individual promoters, clubs and other organizations are expected and encouraged to rent the arena and sponsor programs, shows and athletic events.

The group will function on a non-profit basis and if a profit is shown, above receipts required to retire the building bonds, the surplus will go to some charity selected by the members.

There was need for such an administrative set-up as the school board could not legally risk district tax money in underwriting any entertainment functions requiring guarantees.

UNIQUE design of the Huron structure will permit practically any type of entertainment, program or meeting which may be desired. The stage is built in sections and may be arranged to accommodate anything from a single orator to a brass band. As many as three basketball games may be played at one time on the arena floor.

There are kitchens, eight public wash rooms, shower rooms, four concession stands, dressing rooms, two large check rooms, and other conveniences. The building boasts the latest in radiant heating systems, an elaborate 31-unit public address system and last, but not least, a commodious press box, adequately fenced off so that newsmen covering events in the auditorium or arena may work without hindrance.

IF, and when, Medford and the National Guard get together on plans for a building to take care of military needs and civic events, we suggest that a delegation be sent to Huron to inspect that city's auditorium-arena. Money expended for such purpose would be well spent.—E.C.F.

Ten Years Ago Today

Ten years ago today American and Filipino troops on Bataan laid down their arms after one of the hardest-fought and bloodiest battles of the war in the Pacific.

THE odds were with the enemy from the start for Japan was able to hurl some 70,000 veteran troops against 11,000 American soldiers and 68,000 Filipinos, most of the latter being recent recruits.

Our Asiatic fleet was not a factor and our air force, except for a token remnant had been wiped out.

Though they were besieged on land and blockaded by sea, cut off from all help from the Philippines or America, lacking food, medicine and war material, with two-thirds of the survivors near the end and suffering from wounds and disease, the defenders fought on heroically for over three months in the jungle fastnesses and along the rugged coast.

THOUGH the battle of Bataan was lost, historians agree that the delaying action there badly disrupted Japanese plans. And something more, it served to more firmly bind the ties of friendship between the Philippines and the United States.—E.C.F.

Valuable Bible Found In College Cleanup

Carthage, Ill. — (U.P.) — An ancient and valuable Bible, lost for 29 years, was found during a spring house-cleaning at Carthage College.

The Bible, printed in 1734, was presented to the school in 1823 by J. D. Cheney of Mendon, Ill., and bears record of the Cheney family dated as early as 1750. It was placed apparently

in a wall safe in the college business office and overlooked until the cleanup.

Officials said the volume, though yellowed and thumb-worn, was still easily readable.

The long-crested blue jay is a common and conspicuous resident on both rims of the Grand Canyon.

Crosstown

By Roland Coe



In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

From Washington:

"The Truman administration's clean-up-the-government program will be run by the department of justice (which is itself under investigation) if President Truman's choice of a new attorney general (Federal Judge McGranery) is confirmed by the senate."

IF I had been tapping the till and suspicion to that effect had got around and there was businesslike talk of calling in an auditor to see what had been going on, I'm pretty sure I'D LIKE TO BE APPOINTED TO INVESTIGATE MYSELF.

AS I was coming up from the news room this morning with a handful of teletype copy, one of the boys in the shop said to me: "Any good news today?" I answered flippantly: "There hasn't been any GOOD news in years."

I was wrong. The copy I held in my hand contained a dispatch relating that Racketeer Costello who for years has beaten off efforts to put him behind bars was CONVICTED last night of contempt of the senate and faces 10 years in prison.

That is good news. It is ALWAYS good news when wrongdoers are punished. Only by punishing WRONGDOING can we maintain a moral society.

BUT there was a FLY in the ointment. The dispatch telling of Costello's conviction contained this paragraph:

"Government Prosecutor Miles J. Lane, who finally tripped the Italian-born racketeer, hailed the jury's verdict of guilty as a 'turning point'—he said it is proof that no man, no matter how cunning or powerful he may seem to be, CAN BE BIGGER THAN THE GOVERNMENT ITSELF."

I wish he hadn't put it that way. I wish he had said: "NO ONE MAN can be bigger than THE PEOPLE."

I'm frankly scared of a federal government that is BIGGER THAN ANY ONE MAN. I can't help thinking of Gaius Puz, the enlightened and liberal editor and publisher of La Prensa, who was driven into exile after his great newspaper had been confiscated by the dictatorially pow-

erful (TOO powerful) government of Argentina.

THIS dispatch is from New York—and if you read it understandingly you will agree that it is significant of the times we live in:

"Everybody STOOD AROUND in the stock market today (Saturday) and did virtually nothing. Prices moved over a range covered by a major fraction either way. Many leading stocks held unchanged throughout the session, and many more didn't even trade at all."

"The approaching steel strike was the cause of the doldrums. The strike is set for midnight Tuesday, and the steel companies already have started shut-down operations."

THEY'RE wondering if STEEL IS TO BE NATIONALIZED—as in England—for the government has threatened, you know, to SEIZE the steel plants if their owners refuse to meet the terms laid down by the government for settling the strike. In England, nationalizing of steel and other industries followed a vigorous political campaign in which NATIONALIZATION was frankly and admittedly the issue.

There the people deliberately CHOSE SOCIALISM by their ballots. Here socialism is CREEPING UP ON US BY STEALTH. Our federal government already holds the railroads—and has held them for a long time. By this time next week, it may hold the steel industry.

That would be a long step toward socialism—and yet the American people have NEVER signified by their votes in an election in which that was frankly the issue that they want socialism.

HERE in the West, the federal government already owns approximately half of our total land area. In the frightening Santa Margarita case down in Southern California, it is reaching for ownership of the water, without which ALL of our land would be valueless.

The federal government already has seized the railroads. It is threatening now to seize the steel industry. What industry will be the NEXT to be seized? I, for one, don't like the trend. It scares me.

As We Live

By ELIZABETH MURLOCK, Ph.D.

(Q) "My mother-in-law lives with us, I work and have to cook, clean, wash, and shop when I come home. My mother-in-law will fix the beds but if a hanky is left in bed the night before, it is still in the bed after she makes it. She never picks up the shoes or clothes that are left on the floor. No matter what she does, I have to go behind her and do it over. I have told her nicely several times how I want things done and she always says "yes" and that's all. Then she tells my husband that she cannot please me. She reads all day and lies down. She pays no money and I think she should do more to help at home. What can I do to get her to help more?"

(A) If you want your mother-in-law to do more to help you, you must show greater appreciation for what she does. No one has any strong incentive to do things for a critical and fault-finding person.

As people grow older, they are apt to be less careful about their work, just as they are about their personal appearance, than they were when they were younger. You cannot expect your mother-in-law to do things as carefully as you yourself might do them. But if they are done it saves you that much work and time.

In the first place, all members

of your family should take more responsibility for their own possessions. Your mother-in-law should not have to pick up clothes or shoes left on the floor. The person who left them there should have picked them up before your mother-in-law did up the room.

All Should Share in Work
Then, secondly, if you are working, every member of the family should share the work required to run the home. Why can't some member of the family help you with the shopping, another with the washing and ironing, and another with the cooking?

To get this help, however, you must change your attitude. You cannot expect everyone to do things just as you would like to have them done. If they help you carry the burden of running your home, while you are out working most of the day, that is all you can expect. If on the other hand, you must have a perfectly run home to be happy, there is nothing left for you to do but to give up your job and devote your time exclusively to your home.

If you have a problem about family or friend, ask Dr. Murlock to help you. Write in care of this newspaper.

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Salem — (U.P.) — The Salem office of the state employment service issued a call Tuesday for hopyard workers in the Independence area.

Congressional Quiz

Questions and Answers on What Goes on at the Capitol. Furnished by Congressional Quarterly News Features.

Q—What were the provisions of the Japanese peace treaty?

A—The treaty would formally end the war and recognize Japanese sovereignty. It records Japan's intention to apply for UN membership and live peacefully according to UN principles. states that Japan renounces title to Korea, Formosa and other islands, and obligates Japan to pay reparations in surplus assets such as excess labor and unused plant capacity. Approval by only one more nation was needed after the U. S. Senate voted ratification of the treaty March 20.

Q—My husband, who is a veteran, wants to buy a house with a VA loan guarantee, but he can't find a lender. What can he do?

A—A 1950 law lets the Veterans Administration make direct home and farm loans to the approximately 30 per cent of the ex-servicemen living in areas where private lending at four per cent is unavailable. Although the \$150 million originally authorized for direct loans has been used up, a bill to add another \$125 million was passed by the House Feb. 19. Individual loans are limited to \$10,000. The "direct loan" area comprises nearly 90 per cent of the U.S.

Q—Can lobbies stop making reports, since parts of the lobby law were ruled unconstitutional?

A—This is a situation left by the March 17 special court ruling in Washington, D. C. Technically, the 1946 law was still in effect, but prosecution of violators was unlikely, pending a Supreme Court ruling. Lobbies could anticipate high-court approval of the ruling, or play safe and continue to make reports in case of reversal. Individual lobbyists, although not covered specifically in the ruling, had the same choice because the penalty clause was struck out.

Q—Do ex-presidents or their wives receive pensions or retirement pay?

A—Neither ex-presidents nor ex-Vice-Presidents receive retirement pay or pensions by virtue of their White House service. But Congress has made it a practice to grant their widows something extra to live on—\$5,000 a year for life to a President's widow and \$3,000 for a Vice-President's widow. Current recipients are Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Coolidge, \$5,000 each, and Mrs. Marshall, widow of a former Vice-President, \$3,000. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt declined the pension.

Q—How many former members of Congress are now drawing retirement pay?

A—Sixty-six. Retirement pay for former legislators began with passage of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. (Copyright 1952, Congressional Record)

WRESTLING FANS FUSSY

Syracuse, N. Y. — (U.P.) — Arnold M. Abrann learned the painful way that whistling and wrestling don't mix. Abrann's merry whistling during a wrestling match so irked two other fans that they hit him on the head, cutting his right ear.

Spark To Touch Off South African Racial Explosion Expected

By PHIL NEWSOM

United Press Foreign Analyst

The Union of South Africa tinder-box could explode at any moment. Source of the explosion would be the resentment which has smoldered for more than 50 years against so-called "ghetto" laws by which the vast majority of European or white population has sought to curb the Negro and Indian population.

The spark to touch it off would be generated in the policies of a heavy-set, balding, smooth-shaven rather grim looking man in horn-rimmed glasses who began his career as a preacher in the Transvaal and Cape provinces.

He is Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, chief disciple of "apartheid" which would divide all persons of "color" from the whites.

Malan favors segregation in all departments—in fields ranging from marriage to separate queues at postoffices.

Bit Test Made
A bit test of Malan's policies came recently when the South African Supreme Court tossed out a law which would have removed some 50,000 half-castes from the common voters' role of the Cape Province, lumping them into a separate list where they would elect four white representatives to the House of Assembly from four constituencies.

The ruling so enraged Malan that he now is moving to take from the courts their right to rule on the constitutionality of laws.

Many European whites are aroused against Malan and are demanding new elections in order to get his government out of office, but more important, his "apartheid" policies seem also to be uniting the Negroes and Indians of South Africa as they never have been.

Campaign Prepared
The result is that groups representing Negroes, Indians and half-castes now are preparing a union-wide civil disobedience campaign.

They promise it will be non-violent, but, remembering the violence which accompanied the civil disobedience campaigns in India a few years ago and the racial riots which flare easily in South Africa, such a hope seems scarcely possible.

Bloodshed Seems Certain
Bloodshed seems a certainty. There are in South Africa about 2,850,000 Asiatics, most of whom are in the Durban area; a little more than 2,000,000 whites and

nearly 10,000,000 Negroes.

Many of South Africa's disorders in the past have been between Negroes who in the cities are ill-housed and ill-fed and the Indians who are the shopkeepers. Now, however, the two groups are uniting against laws which they say they had no voice in passing.

Editorial Comment

Taft vs. Eisenhower

The chief fact is the Eisenhower-Taft confrontation. In Wisconsin Warren and Stassen vied with one another to attract the pro-Eisenhower vote. Mr. Warren made it clear that his delegates would be released to the general; Mr. Stassen took the unprecedented step of offering up in advance one-half of his winnings—such as they might be. The tenor of their two campaigns showed that their individual candidacies are not to be taken too seriously at this point; and their joint total, some 115 thousand over Mr. Taft's, was a measure of the Eisenhower appeal. In line with these developments was the slight vote gained by the MacArthur stand-ins.

This narrowing down of the Republican race is a testimony to the political strength which Eisenhower has built up through the New Hampshire and Minnesota primaries. Opposing candidates like Warren and Stassen move more and more in his orbit and draw strength from him. As this happens the only realistic interpretation of the figures is to add up the anti-Taft vote. In Wisconsin this addition leaves Taft in a minority; in Nebraska, with Stassen's total added to the write-in vote for Eisenhower, the result is an impressive evidence of popular feeling. Assuming the MacArthur support would go to Taft, the figure would be: pro-Taft, roughly 60,000; anti-Taft, roughly 77,000. The showing made by Mr. Taft need not be minimized; indeed to do so could lead to dangerous over-confidence in the Eisenhower camp. Yet the realities of the political situation are too clear to be denied. The popular support for Eisenhower which is now divided and which expresses itself through rival candidacies will soon coalesce; and the Eisenhower candidacy will then stand plainly forth in its true proportions. — N. Y. Herald-Tribune (Republican).

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