

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

Everyone in Southern Oregon Reads The Mail Tribune
Published Daily Except Saturday by MEDFORD PRINTING CO. 27-29 North Fir St. Phone 2-6141

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
By Mail—In Advance:
Daily and Sunday—one year \$12.00
Daily and Sunday—six months 6.50

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

May 19, 1942
(It was Tuesday)
Earl H. York, registry clerk at Medford post office, named superintendent of army post office at Camp White.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The cost of living dropped 1.5 per cent yesterday. Nobody heard it hit.

20 YEARS AGO

May 19, 1922
(It was Thursday)
"Air caravan" of 25 planes expected to arrive here from Los Angeles; 60 persons dressed in Olympic costumes will advertise 1932 Olympic games in Los Angeles.

Local furniture store advertises davenport and chair set for \$31.29; bedroom suite for \$21.39 and eight-piece dining room set for \$34.79.

30 YEARS AGO

May 19, 1922
(It was Friday)
Oregon caves remain closed as "vital part of road is not yet finished."

Local camp grounds operator tells police when campers carry away three cook stoves after chopping down trees for firewood.

40 YEARS AGO

May 19, 1912
(It was Sunday)
Sams Valley boy receives minor injuries while doing "barback circus riding tricks" on cow which runs under clothes line.

Half-inch rainfall following long dry spell expected to "do wonders" for Rogue valley orchard crops.

Festival 'Kangaroo Court' Will Tour

Phoenix — A Kangaroo court of the Phoenix May festival will journey to various valley towns Tuesday, May 20, to hold sessions according to Judge Frank DeSouza. The court will be accompanied by a full roster of attendants, including bailiffs, clerks and reporters, in order to assure fair and impartial trials.

Tuesday's sessions are described as "practice ones" and will be held in Jacksonville at 9 a. m.; Central Point, 10 a. m.; Medford 11 a. m.; Phoenix, 12 noon; Ashland, 2 p. m.; and Talent, 3 p. m. After the Talent session, the court will be recessed until reconvened on Festival day, May 24.

Dog Allowed To Bite Dog At Least Once

Berkeley, Calif. —(U.P.)— Mrs. Harriet Allison brought a \$25 damage suit against her neighbor, Mrs. Vertis Clinton. She charged Mrs. Clinton's dog, Patsy, bit her dog, Queenie. Municipal Judge Redmond Staats dismissed the case. "Any dog should be entitled to bite another dog at least once" Staats ruled.

Armory Hope Weakened

Medford's hopes for a new armory may be in for a rude setback, according to information received last week from a high officer in the National Guard.

ALTHOUGH the two Guard units here have authorized strength of 245 men—84 in Headquarters company, and 161 in Co. A—the combined strength of the two outfits is now only 70 enlisted men, and National Guard officials are seriously considering withdrawing one of the units.

MEDFORD Guard strength has been weak for a considerable period and the situation is all the more deplorable, it is pointed out, when it is considered that our population is far greater than that of other communities which are maintaining larger units. Grants Pass, with less than half the population of Medford, is cited as having over 70 men in its Guard unit and presently conducting a drive to bring its strength up to 100 before time to go to camp next month. Little Myrtle Creek has a rifle unit with 48 members, and Roseburg has a weapons company with 65 men which is expected to be greatly strengthened before leaving.

ENERGETIC action on the part of the community in general in helping to recruit Medford's two units to maximum strength before time to entrain for camp, rather than seeing the "two weakest units in the state" represent the city, would materially improve the probability of Medford receiving the type of armory desired, the Guard officer told local men interested.

Whatever is done should be gotten at before camp time, it was emphasized for armory plans which will be discussed during the coming winter will be predicated more or less on the showing made by the individual units at the summer maneuvers.—E. C. F.

What's To Eat Today?

Jackson county women are in no particular need of advice in culinary matters. No, indeed. Anyone that has ever enjoyed the gastronomic delights to be found at Grange dinners, lodge or church suppers, or any of the pot luck affairs which are so prevalent hereabouts, can swear to that. But by way of a few little hints in answering that always bothersome question: "What shall we have to eat today?" The Mail Tribune and the good ladies of the Jacksonville First Presbyterian church have come up with some answers which may prove helpful to even the most versatile and imaginative cooks.

THE newspaper recently engaged the services of Miss Zola Vincent, noted food expert and dietitian, whose marketing tips and recipes are being published each Thursday and Friday under the heading "Feeding the Family." In her feature Miss Vincent not only deals with the fruits, vegetables and other eatables in season, but she tells how to prepare them to the best advantage for family enjoyment.

The Jacksonville church ladies' effort is in the form of a cook book "Kitchen Kapers," just off the press, wherein are set forth the favorite recipes of some of the pioneer town's most renowned cooks. Compilation of the material took half a year and the work was undertaken for the purpose of helping to raise money for redecoration of the church interior.

Incidentally, the old church, which came into being back in 1881, has since been benefitted many times by the women members' undertaking such projects. Strawberry festivals were a principal item in the fund raising years ago, the Jacksonville brass band furnishing music while sale of cakes and other goodies went on.

AND speaking of strawberries, one of the recipes of the Presbyterian ladies' cook book is for strawberry chiffon pie, the mouth-watering concoction being described as follows:

- 1 baked 9 inch pie shell.
1 qt. strawberries (or 2 pkgs. frozen berries).
1/2 cup sugar; 1/2 tsp. salt.
1 pkg. unflavored gelatin; 1 tsp. vanilla.
1/4 cup cold water; 1 cup whipped cream.
2 eggs (separated).
Cut berries in quarters (with frozen berries thaw and drain well). Mix with 1/4 cup of sugar. Soften gelatin in cold water. Heat the light cream until little bubbles appear (do not boil). Add the gelatin to the hot cream and stir until dissolved. Beat egg yolks slightly and stir in a little of the hot mixture, then stir in remaining cream mixture. Cook 3 minutes. Add the other 1/4 cup of sugar, the salt and vanilla. Chill in refrigerator until the mixture is as thick as unbeaten egg white. Mix in strawberries gently and pour into baked pastry shell. Chill until firm, then top off with whipped cream.

NUMEROUS other gustatory gems are detailed but the strawberry chiffon pie would get our first vote if someone asked: "What shall we have to eat today?"—E.C.F.



Crosstown

By Roland Coe



"I wish your father would get some of the garden planted first. Once he gets that thing ready to relax on, he'll relax on it all summer!"

Matter of Fact

By Joseph and Stewart Alsop

STALIN'S THUMB
Washington — For the first time in some years of weary waiting, the experts are weighing the possibility that a major satellite regime is not absolutely under the Kremlin's thumb. The regime is that of President Klement Gottwald of Czechoslovakia.

The most striking facts are simply those concerning the composition of the Gottwald government. The Czech President, who has never been known as a true 100 per cent Stalinist, now has his own men, reporting directly to him, in the three key positions of his totalitarian state.

His son-in-law, Cepicka, is Minister of Defense, and thus controls the armed forces. His old comrade-in-arms, Nosek, is Minister of the Interior controlling the apparatus of justice. Like Gottwald himself, Nosek is generally regarded as a "nationalist" Communist, and he has committed the grave indiscretion, from the Kremlin's standpoint, of spending the war in London instead of Moscow.

Finally, Gottwald has also appointed another henchman, a certain Basilek, as Chief of the Secret Police. The man who holds this most vital of all posts in the state apparatus is famous both for his absolute ruthlessness and his blind obedience to the Kremlin. Basilek's position is also significant in another way. For his predecessor was one Kopriva, an equally blood-thirsty hatchman who owed his job, not to Gottwald, but to Rudolf Slansky. Slansky, of course, was the Stalinist Secretary of the Czech Communist Party, whose denunciation by Gottwald and arrest late last year, were a major and most astonishing sensation.

THE strongest interpretation of the mysterious Slansky denunciation and arrest has just appeared in the official Yugoslav magazine, Foreign Affairs. This article was written by Ivan Karainov, who is the top Yugoslav expert on the Cominform, and has a noteworthy reputation for being well informed. Karainov stated flatly that a bitter, still-concealed struggle for power has been going on between the Kremlin and the Gottwald regime for some time. He reported that since Slansky's arrest, Gottwald had already purged no less than 6,000 loyal Stalinists in the state apparatus. He pictured Gottwald as defying the Kremlin to seize total control of the state and party in Czechoslovakia.

Karainov has often been right before. The Yugoslav intelligence concerning the satellite area is undoubtedly the best in the world. And it must be added that the simple circumstances of the Slansky arrest appear to support Karainov's interpretation of it and of the events which have followed it.

The fall of Slansky caught all Western intelligence experts flat-footed. Slansky had always been accounted the Kremlin's chief and most trusted agent in Czechoslovakia, and the real ruler of the country. The number two Kremlin agent, Cedrich Geminier was arrested at the same

time as Slansky, and Slansky's police chief, Kopriva, met his fate a little bit later.

THE arrest of Slansky, moreover, followed hard on the heels of the arrest, last spring, of the former Czech Foreign Minister, Vlado Clementis. This old friend and close associate of Gottwald was a Slansky victim. There is good reason to believe that Gottwald at first did his best to protect Clementis when the Kremlin's order to purge the Foreign Minister first came through. At that time, Clementis was simply removed from the Foreign Ministry, and quietly placed in a safe seclusion in the Czech State Bank.

Then Slansky, with the full backing of the Kremlin, insisted that Clementis must be put in jail. It is now believed that an emissary of Gottwald warned Clementis of the fate in store for him. Clementis thereupon tried to flee the country, and actually came within four short miles of the Czech border before the secret police caught him. Since then, he has never been brought to trial.

Add to all this Gottwald's own background. As far back as the '20s, Gottwald was neutral in the crucial Stalin-Trotsky struggle. This is one error which the Kremlin never forgets. In 1947, Gottwald accepted the Marshall Plan offer without consulting Moscow. The Kremlin brutally disciplined him for his mistake. Since then, his public pronouncements have continued to strike a suspiciously nationalist note. And this is the note which the Kremlin does not tolerate.

ALL this is very far from conclusive, of course. While agreeing that there is real evidence of trouble between Prague and Moscow, the American experts are inclined to regard the Karainov report as part wishful thinking and part psychological warfare. They think that Gottwald MAY perhaps have really gained control of the state and party apparatus in his country. They think he MAY be using this control to remove Communists whose loyalties are too divided. But there is doubt as to whether Gottwald can get away with it for very long, in view of the enormous numbers of MVD agents who are seeded through every department of Czech life. And they believe further that Gottwald will only break with the Kremlin in sheer despair, because the danger from the Soviet Union is too great. The Red Army, after all, stands on Czechoslovakia's border.

The loss of Czechoslovakia would foreshadow for the Kremlin the loss of Poland, the loss of East Germany, indeed the loss of the cold war. If the MVD agents in the country could not handle Gottwald, it is thought the Red Army would be used to suppress any overt separatist movement.

Only the clear threat of counterforce from the West might hold the Kremlin in check. Yet it is impossible to know what the Western nations would do if the Czechs tried a break for freedom. In short, the situation in Czechoslovakia, whatever its eventual outcome, strongly underlines a dilemma which the American policy makers have never really faced up to. The object of Western policy is eventually to win the cold war. Every kind of appeal is being made by overt and covert propaganda to the peoples of the satellite nations. But no attempt has been made to decide how we are to meet the gigantic crisis which will arise if the satellites begin to break off from the Soviet Empire.

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The first machine ever used in making all-leather shoes was a clamping press invented to attach soles to uppers. This was the start of modern American shoe comfort.

Dead line Sunday Classifieds is at noon Saturday.

Congressional Quiz

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

Q—What's this I hear about a tax reduction next year?

A—Unless Congress changes the law, the tax increases made in 1950 and 1951 will end in 1953 and 1954. Here are the dates when the various kinds of taxes go back to their early-1951 levels: Excess-profits tax on corporations, July 1, 1953; individual income tax, Jan. 1, 1954; excise taxes, March 31, 1954; corporation income taxes, March 31, 1954.

Q—The government's look more out of the states in taxes last year. But did it give more back to the states in the form of aid programs?

A—While tax collections increased nearly 30 per cent from fiscal 1950 to 1951, for a \$50.4 billion total, the money streaming from the U.S. Treasury into the 48 programs of federal aid grants to states and territories increased only 2 per cent, for a total of \$2,280,959,373. This does not include \$2.6 billion in federal payments direct to groups and individuals within the states; or federal funds for flood control, price supports, maintenance of federal installations, etc.

Q—What are the biggest programs of federal aid to states?

A—The three most expensive of the 48 grants-in-aid programs in fiscal 1951 were old age assistance, \$825,636,000; highway construction, \$395,821,000; and aid to dependent children, \$316,477,000.

Q—Why did the Senate send the foreign aid bill to a second committee after the Foreign Relations Committee already had approved it?

A—Sen. William F. Knowland, (R-Calif.), moved May 5 that the \$6.9 billion bill be "referred" to the Armed Services Committee because about 70 per cent of the amount was for military aid. The Senate backed him up by a 40-33 vote. But Chairman Tom Connally, (D-Tex.), whose Foreign Relations Committee reported the bill April 30 after two months of hearings, objected that a vote for the motion would "almost insult" his committee.

Q—Is Congress going to continue price controls beyond June 30?

A—Hearings on the Defense Production Act, the legal authority for price controls, got under way April 29 before the House and Senate Banking and Currency Committees. Government officials called for a two-year extension, but some Congressmen say the controls law should be allowed to expire. Ellis Arnall, Price Stabilizer, told the House group April 29 he thought "the overwhelming majority of the American people want to see price control authority continued."

Q—Just what provision does the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act make for handling a strike that threatens the national safety?

A—It sets these steps: The President appoints a Board of Inquiry, which makes a preliminary report. The President then asks for an 80-day court injunction to hold off the strike, while the disputants try to reach agreement. The Board investigates in full, then hands the President a second report, in 60 days. Meanwhile, the government conducts a secret ballot to get employee reaction. Finally the President recommends Congressional action.

Q—Has Congress ever granted general plant seizure powers to a President?

A—During World War II, Congress approved the War Labor Disputes Act to give the President authority to seize and operate struck plants in a national emergency. It applied to any plant producing anything "which may be useful" in the war effort. The law was not renewed after the war.

Q—Can grocers apply to OPS for price increases to allow for rising costs?

A—An Emergency Court of Appeals May 6 ruled in a contest between a food chain and the Office of Price Stabilization that the so-called Caperhart amendment applies to wholesalers and retailers as well as manufacturers and processors. The amendment, which stems from a proposal by Sen. Homer E. Capehart, (R-Ind.), to alter the Defense Production Act, permits price hikes to allow for cost increases between the start of the Korean war and July 26, 1951.

Business Expected To Hold High Level

Washington —(U.P.)— Government economists believe business will hold on a high plateau level throughout this year. There has been a slight slump in some civilian lines in recent months, but the economists say it cannot be described as a recession.

They point to the gradual but steady increase in the nation's output of goods and services. "This 'gross national product,' as it is called, rose during the first quarter of this year to an annual rate of \$339,500,000,000. That was an increase of \$5,000,000,000 over the annual rate achieved during the last quarter of 1951.

The 161 million tons of coal produced in West Virginia last year almost tripled the output of all of France.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

On the way back from a meeting over on the California coast the other day I stopped at a little roadside restaurant for a bite to eat. It was a one-man establishment, and he was a character. Making conversation, I said: "Who are you going to vote for?"

"I know I should have said 'whom,' but it seemed a trifle stiff and formal under the circumstances."

He said: "I quit voting years ago. I want no part of the mess."

I said: "Don't you think you may have been shirking? How are we going to clean up the mess if we don't vote?"

HE queried: "How long have you been voting?"

I answered: "Much longer than I'm willing to admit. But so far as I know I've never missed a vote."

He shot back: "Have YOU cleaned up the mess?"

YOU know, for a minute he had been stumped. It is true, according to my way of thinking, that the mess has been getting stickier and stickier. But, looking back over the years, I feel better about it than if I HADN'T voted. Anyway, having voted, I have the right to complain. That's something.

ONE word more. The little restaurant was shining, spick-and-span clean. It fairly sparkled. Its owner was pink and scrubbed, his white hair neatly combed, his white shirt and white apron spotless.

It was Francis Bacon, one of the world's great thinkers, who said back in the 16th century: "Cleanliness of body was ever deemed to proceed from a due reverence to God."

John Wesley, one of England's great preachers and perhaps the greatest of our English hymn writers, said three centuries later: "Cleanliness is indeed next to godliness."

THE old gentleman in his little restaurant, you see, may have been a little off the beam in his political philosophy, but he has his good points.

By the way: Did you ever know anybody who was WHOLLY bad?

HALF a dozen people here called this morning asking what to do about voting for presidential electors. I've answered, a trifle flippantly: "Vote for the six you'd rather see have the job. It doesn't make much difference."

I shouldn't have answered that way. We shouldn't be flippant about any of the traditional processes of our government. Maybe we'd better go into this electoral business a little more fully.

EACH state chooses one elector for each senator and each representative (that gives Oregon six at the present time.) As the Founding Fathers planned it, it was the job of the electoral college to choose the president and the vice-president. The method was for each elector to vote his choice. A list was then made of all persons receiving votes, and the one getting the highest number, providing it was a majority of all the electors, was named president and the one getting the second highest became vice-president.

The truth is that the Founding Fathers didn't have too much confidence in the masses. Their idea was to have the president and the vice-president chosen by what they regarded as intelligent, competent and thoughtful persons.

IN PRACTICE it never worked quite that way. Washington was chosen president more or less by acclamation. In most states, ways were soon found to vote directly for electors and the people began to vote for elector candidates pledged to vote for certain men for president and vice-president. Then political parties were formed and people began to vote only for those electors who would promise to support only chosen party candidates. In that way, the people took the election of president and vice-president into their own hands.

SINCE 1868 the voters of all the states have chosen their electors by ballot on national election day. This provides that the party casting the highest number of votes in the state shall receive the ENTIRE electoral vote of that state.

Under this system, the six electors chosen in Oregon will cast Oregon's six votes in the electoral college for whomever receives the majority of the Oregon popular vote for president and vice-president at the national election in November.

THIS, of course, is CUSTOM—not law. In 1948, one of Tennessee's 12 electors successfully defied the custom and voted for his personal choice. But the subject is too long and too complicated to be gone into here.

COMMUNICATIONS

Letters to the Editor must bear the name and address of the writer. Although under certain circumstances the use of a pen name or pseudonym is permitted, the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Soft for the Democrats? To the Editor: This 1952 Presidential election will be the easiest for the Democrats since the days of Herb Hoover and Alf Landon when Landon carried two states and Hoover carried none. The Democrats finally got around to getting the Republicans to helping them.

While the world has produced millions of penny-ante politicians, it has produced only three masters, Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Harry Truman. When Truman shooked Ike out of his double breasted suit at Columbia university and put him back into military uniform he wound the general's political aspirations all into a small package that will be easily tossed out the window come the election in November should he be so fortunate as to get the nomination.

Harry Truman has known for some years that Ike would probably be a contender for the presidency in 1952. He held out making his own announcement until he knew for sure that the Ike movement was serious. When Ike's backers talked him into taking a fling at it, the old master politician relaxed and took a trip to Florida. He knew that the Democrats had the election in the bag.

Sometime ago Harry fired a general by name of Douglas MacArthur. Doug also turned politician and is a power to be reckoned with; not as a contender for the presidency, but as a hero and an orator. He lined up with Mr. Republican Robert A. Taft. Should Taft be elected, Doug will again eat high on the hog, and see to it that all that had anything to do with firing him gets fired themselves.

As a patriot and an ordinary citizen, Doug will defeat Ike by saying that a military man as president is dangerous and a national tragedy. If a Democrat is elected Doug will get consideration for his help in defeating Ike. The Democrats will let Doug win the election for them. Earl Allen, Rt. 1, Medford, Ore.

Grange Grateful

To the Editor: The members of Roxy Anne Grange have voted to thank the mayor, the councilmen, and the people of Medford for their decision to remain on Standard Time.

We are grateful and proud to know that your councilmen and mayor worked to find out the results of this decision upon the surrounding community, and that our wishes and well being were taken into consideration. It is a highly commendable "Good Neighbor Policy." Glen L. Rader, Secretary Roxy Ann Grange.

Kentucky Democrats Give Senator Barkley Hat To Toss in Ring

Louisville, Ky. —(U.P.)— Kentucky Democrats gave Vice President Alben W. Barkley a brand new hat Saturday night and shouted for him to "throw it in the ring," but the smiling political veteran refused to take the bait.

The hat, a nifty light-colored fedora, was presented to Barkley by Kentucky Gov. Lawrence Wetherby when he introduced the vice president as the speaker at a state-wide Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner attended by 750 Democratic party members.

"If you don't throw this hat into the ring, we the Democrats of Kentucky, will throw it in for you," Wetherby said. "There will be 26 Kentucky delegates for you at the Chicago convention."

Grocer Peeved

Geo. N. Taylor —"The fellow had a family and at length I let him run a charge account. Then one night he moved out, not paying me one cent and I have been holding the bag every since..." Yes, Mr. Grocer and we also have been tempted to run away from our just debts and so also was Christ. Yes, Christ was tempted at all points like as we yet He sinned not. Then at the end, He took your sins.

One — Believe in Him as having taken your sins and that He died for you and God gives you eternal life. Two — God names you justified — i. e., God put all of Christ's righteousness on your page. You stand in God's eye as clothed in Christ's righteousness. Three — God sends the Holy Spirit to set up Christ-life in your heart... Not that we loved God but that he loved us and gave Christ to die for us. The Bethany family sponsors this page to tell you the outreach of God's love. — Adv.

