

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
Feb. 27, 1946
(Fr. was Wednesday)
Frank Hull, manager of Jackson County Chamber of Commerce, says state highway commission takes into consideration improvements of Lake O' Woods road from east side.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: Labor continues to strike while the iron is hot, and the public is getting hotter.

20 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1936
(It was Thursday)
Gerald H. Wenner, assistant cashier at First National Bank in Ashland, elected president of Southern Oregon Bankers' association.

Jackson County Chamber of Commerce asks Senator Charles L. McNary to put Medford on list of localities to receive air bases for defense.

30 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1926
(It was Saturday)
Medford city council issues order that all dogs within the city must have licenses.

O and C tax refund bill is endorsed by Jackson County Chamber of Commerce.

40 YEARS AGO
Feb. 27, 1916
(It was Sunday)
The almond orchards of the valley are in bloom and the apricots have begun to show the glory of their bursting buds.

Baby contest at the Holland hotel between March 4 and March 11 announced.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get a 7?
Copr. 1955, Editorial Research Report

- 1. Dr. Paul D. White, consultant to the President, says his heart attack last Sept. 24 probably was or wasn't caused by hard work?
2. About half, or much more or less than half of all major household appliances are now sold on time payments?
3. Autherine J. Lucy has been in the news as a movie star, would-be co-ed at Alabama U., golfer, skater at the winter Olympics, or fashion designer?
4. The Government is now supporting prices of dairy products at 60%, 75%, or 90% of parity or not at all?
5. The president of which important foreign country is due in Washington the end of February?
6. Most, about half, or few of the state legislatures are scheduled to meet in 1956?
7. Vassar College for women is in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Virginia or Missouri?
The answers: 1. Probably was not. 2. About half. 3. Negro co-ed at Alabama U. 4. 75%. 5. Italy (Signor Gronchi). 6. Few. 7. New York (Poughkeepsie).

BOUNTY MONEY
Taylor, N. D.—(U.P.)—Leland Brand of Taylor; his Piper Cub airplane and his shotgun are making life miserable for a lot of coyotes. Brand bagged 42 of the animals and one fox in a little over one month of hunting in the area. The current bounty reward is \$5 per coyote and \$3 per fox, meaning Brand will receive \$213 for his work.

Hazing

The action of student leaders on the University of Oregon campus, in adopting a resolution condemning "hazing" of freshmen and the abolition of "hell week," should be greeted with approbation. We have never been able to understand the philosophy which holds that a gratuitous, severe and painful paddling, or any of the other indignities visited upon underclassmen, has anything to do with the social, moral, physical or educational development of a youth.

SOME organized horseplay on a campus is fine. It does no harm, and may even do some good by its give-and-take for a youth's ability to adjust to differing people and differing situations. It can also be channeled into constructive activity, as those representatives of 21 campus living organizations suggested—in a "clean-up day," or a "help day," which does more for a cooperative and friendly spirit than all the hazing in the book.

The death of a student at an eastern school recently during an episode of hazing reveals the dangers inherent in undisciplined and careless shenanigans. No one will be able to get away with telling that dead boy's parents that hazing is conducive to a brighter future.—E.A.

The Warden's Job

Ted Maul, who goes to Salem this week to undertake duties of greater responsibility with the state department of forestry, should take with him the gratitude of a great many Jackson county people for a job well done.

Ted is not a widely-known man. But his activities have had a bearing on pretty nearly everyone in the county, in one way or another. For the past five or six years he has been district warden for the state forestry department.

AS SUCH, he has fulfilled an odd combination of duties. To some people he has been a fireman. And indeed he has been a fire chief of sorts, heading the organization (known locally as the state forest patrol) which answers fire alarms over an area of the valley floor not otherwise protected from fire.

His larger responsibility as a fireman, of course, has been in the protection of non-federal forests in this area, and he and his men have chalked up a good record of protection, one which is acknowledged in his appointment to a job with the state protective services.

TO OTHER people, he has been a sort of policeman, responsible for enforcement of state laws applying to woodsmen in the forests. It is well known that a policeman's lot is not a happy one, but from what we have learned about Ted during his tour of duty here, he has been diplomatic, tactful—but firm.

Another facet of the job is that of an administrator, handling the responsibility of an organization which in the summer time employs scores of men and women, which has a logistical problem of feeding, equipping and supervising them, and all the other duties attendant on protecting from fire several hundred thousand acres of forest land.

THE district warden must also be a conservationist and a forward-looking forester. He must be aware of developments in research into the life-cycle of trees; of the dangers of insects; of the best ways in which forest debris can be handled; of how logging should be done for the protection of future forest stands.

In addition, he must be fully aware of the needs of the forest industry, and be able to talk in their own terms to loggers, millmen, truckers and foresters.

TED has proven himself to be a talented member of the younger generation of foresters who has combined all these abilities into a rough-hewn and unassuming appearance, and made the complicated machine tick.

It is to men such as Ted Maul, and Jack Wood of the U. S. forest service, and Doc Simpson of the Southern Oregon Conservation and Tree Farm association, and the many, many forward-looking men in the industry that we can look for continued leadership in making our forest resource a continuing, stable and productive one.—E.A.

Highway Names

The Eugene Register-Guard has a point. In commenting on the movement to name the Portland-Salem express highway after the late Gov. Paul Patterson, the Guard declares that "artificial" names for highways simply do not last.

PARKS—yes. We have repeatedly suggested that one be named after Ex-Gov. Os West, and still hope the highway commission will follow through on the suggestion. Parks commonly are referred to by the names given them.

But highways—no. Too many of them have been named after men, and then people continue to call them by their accustomed number or geographical description. Witness the Roosevelt highway, or the Lincoln highway or the Herbert Hoover highway, which are all in Oregon. No one calls them by those names.

The Guard says: "Let's name something else for the governor. He was too good a governor to be forgotten so easily." —E.A.

OF COURSE
Norfolk, Mass.—(U.P.)—When the official baseball averages of the Norfolk Prison Colony team were released, one column of figures was missing. Stolen bases.
ADD ODD NAMES
Milwaukee —(U.P.)—Neighbors on Milwaukee's far west side are Thomas J. Drinka and Lourette Booz. Their rural mail boxes stand side by side, bearing their last names—Drinks—Booz.

Correspondents Around World Forecast Headlines of Future

United Press correspondents around the world look ahead at the news that will make the headlines.

Conservation Campaign
If President Eisenhower runs again, it's a good bet he'll put off active campaigning—if any—until late. Perhaps mid-October. His doctors will fight any schedule that might cause the weariness he suffered during the long 1952 campaign. Republican strategists plan a "back porch" television campaign for Mr. Eisenhower to conserve his energy. He may visit a few big cities. But the President himself already has ruled out any barnstorming.

Gronchi Blackout
Officials in Rome are praying that the President won't give his yes-or-no while Italian President Giovanni Gronchi is in Washington. He's due there today. Rome fears that if the announcement comes before Gronchi leaves for Ottawa March 2, he will be pushed so far into the news background that Italian national pride will be wounded.

Backfire In Cairo
Don't be surprised if Egypt's cotton-for-arms deal with the Communists backfires—against Egypt. Officials in Washington, who keep close tabs on the market, suspect that the Reds are taking Egyptian cotton and selling it below world prices. That means dumping, which would have a depressing effect on prices and hurt Egypt economically.

No Soap
Insiders in Bonn, the West German capital, say Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will refuse to conclude a trade agreement with Russia, despite promises he made in Moscow last September when Soviet-German diplomatic relations were established. Adenauer doesn't mind if individual industrialists do business with the Russians. But it is reported he will refuse an official trade pact as long as Germany remains divided.

Cabinet Parade
President Eisenhower is sending seven of his ten cabinet officers to the capitol this week. They'll try to salvage his latest foreign trade proposal—a plan to set up an office of trade cooperation. All cabinet members except Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., Postmaster General Arthur Summerfield and Health Secretary Marion B. Folsom will testify at congressional hearings starting Thursday. But even though the President is wheeling out his big guns, indications are that Congress will refuse to O.K. the plan.

Climax In Geneva
Watch for a break soon in the American-Chinese Communist

talks in Geneva. Every week since last Aug. 1 American Ambassador to Czechoslovakia U. Alexis Johnson and Chinese Red Ambassador to Poland Wang Ping-nan have gone to Geneva to negotiate on the release of American prisoners and other issues. Observers expect a climax soon—either a breakdown or a decision to talk on a higher level. The Reds want a full-dress conference between Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Communist Premier Chou En-Lai.

Auditor's Report
A big tax scandal is boiling up in West Germany. Government auditors have unearthed huge tax concessions made to big business by state authorities, who in that country are responsible for collections. Reports are that the government has been bilked of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Eruption In Tokyo?
Japanese officials fear that mass demonstrations scheduled in Tokyo throughout March by the three million-member trade unions may erupt in bloody riots. The unions want higher pay for government and industrial workers. The officials look back to the May Day riots of 1952 when 250 demonstrators, 200 police and 10 American G.I.s were injured. New riots, like those, might take an anti-American turn. And Dulles is due in Tokyo in March.

FULL HOUSE
Chicago —(U.P.)—Mrs. Catherine Davey, unable to cut her guest list, had to hire a hall to celebrate her 80th birthday Sunday. The guests included six daughters, four sons, 30 grandchildren and 45 great-grandchildren.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS
Guadalajara, Mexico's second city, is growing like a weed. The official directories give it a population of around 300,000, but its inhabitants, who are just as booster minded as the residents of any American city, insist that its present population is at least a half million. It looks fully that big.

IT IS a handsome city. Its main street is the Avenue Juarez, which is wide and spacious. It is lined by handsome stores, which carry a wide range of merchandise. The stores are clean and attractive—and it's practically impossible to find one that doesn't have anywhere from one to half a dozen salespeople who speak fluent English.

Incidentally, Sears has a big store at Guadalajara. It handles Mexican merchandise almost exclusively, and its personnel is Mexican. By no means all of them speak English, but someone who does is always within reach.

In this Sears store, about the only American merchandise that is pushed actively is that which is covered by our term "household appliances"—kitchen gadgets and such. Mexico buys a great deal of American goods, but is actively interested in pushing the sale of its own products.

BECAUSE it is a great merchandise mart, with prices at least as low as anywhere in Mexico, it is a natural goal for tourists who are interested in shopping as well as in seeing the sights.

Its factories manufacture jewelry, which is beautiful and of good quality. It designs and manufactures attractive clothing for women.

These factories are included in practically all the organized tours for visitors, and they are fabulously interesting for Americans because their processes are nearly all hand processes. Their products depend for their beauty and their utility upon the skill and the artistry of the individual worker rather than on intricate and ingenious machinery, as is the case in our country.

AN interesting example of this is the glass factory that is included in all the tours. It produces some of the most beautiful glassware made in Mexico. It is owned by a 78-year-old Mexican who is not only its owner but its maestro. It is he who dyes the pieces that require artistic imagination. It is he who trains the workers in their skills. And every piece of glass that comes out of this factory in HAND made by an individual craftsman.

And so it goes with the pottery shops and the establishments where jewelry is created. Their processes are hand processes, their final beauty and excellence depending on the skill and the craftsmanship of the individual workman.

AS a result, of course, Mexican wages are very low. Because their earning power is low, the Mexican masses are unable to consume the products of Mexico's expanding industry. Presently, the tourists—chiefly Americans—are taking care of that detail. Therefore, they are MOST welcome.

But what of the future? I wouldn't know. But I have the feeling that great changes are in store for Mexico. The new generation that is growing up isn't going to be satisfied with the conditions that have existed in the past.

GUADALAJARA—along with Mexico's other great cities is a good place for Americans to visit. Too many of us have formed our opinions of Mexico by what we see in the border towns—which in the main are honky-tonks.

Guadalajara is a great city. It has wealth. It has culture. It has beauty. It has initiative. It has pride in its past and confidence in its future. It gives us a new understanding of Mexico—which, next after Canada, is our most important neighbor in the Western Hemisphere.

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 initial for publication is permissible. The Mail Tribune reserves the right to edit all letters with a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Likes Ike
To the Editor: When we read in World News a senator's reason for changing parties and denouncing a man he had just asked to be presidential candidate, we thought it the silliest excuse we had ever seen in print. Now we have two Senators conjuring up non-existent millions, and accusing the President of giving away, or stealing, tidelands, school funds, 55 percent interest to banks on bonds, and millions in flood damages, because he did not recommend funds.

Now the latest, Wayne Morse says over radio, the \$33,000,000 or \$66,000,000 Eisenhower is giving to Snake river dams should be used to build the Hells Canyon big dam. If Wayne Morse can build dams with the non-existent funds like is giving away, he is too valuable a man to be spending four years getting one bill approved to protect the little fellow from the monster Big Business. He should be relieved and let go to Hells Canyon and dam all he can, with funds Ike is giving away.

On the other hand, if Ike can induce private capital to build three needed dams on Snake river, by giving them 10 years to pay \$33,000,000, or \$66,000,000 in taxes (Morse's figures), Eisenhower is too valuable a President to lose, instead of taxing private industry to build unfair competition by cheap power rates that benefit only a few at the expense of many. In a democracy common sense is more valuable than visions and eloquence.

We like Ike. If we lost Wayne in Hells Canyon, we would still have Richard to set Herbert Hoover right in economic matters and loaning money. He could go on in democratic protection of the little fellow from plutocratic big business, vested interests, Wall Street, down to the very foundation, making rules for baby sisters. The little fellow must be protected from Ike.

How silly can we get? The two of them are now preparing bills to protect auto agents from the big factories they are agents for Isn't that big business?
Ira C. Jones
2325 Stewart ave.
Medford, Ore.

Nixon Shows Strength In Poll of Politicians

By LYLE C. WILSON
United Press Correspondent
Washington —(U.P.)—Republican party professional politicians are strong for another Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956. They claim it would be a sure winner.

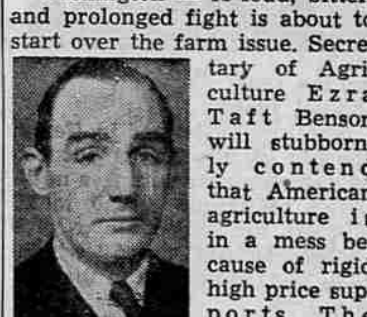
A United Press poll of Republican state chairmen obtained these results: Nixon without qualification, 25; Nixon with it's up to Ike, 11; whoever the President wants, 4; for others, 2; no comment, 6.

That would put Nixon out in front in 36 states with 417 electoral votes, 151 more than the bare majority needed for nomination at the Republican convention.

Vote for Knowland
The two chairmen who preferred someone other than Nixon cast their ballots for former Gov. Dan Thornton of Colorado and Sen. William F. Knowland of California.
Three who would go along if the President picks Nixon had alternate choices. They were Knowland, Treasury Secretary George M. Humphrey and Govs. Christian Herter, Mass., and William G. Stratton, Ill.
The 25 states where Nixon was an unqualified choice were: Arizona, Delaware, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Ten-

Matter of Fact
By Joe and Stewart Alsop

WHY THE FARM MESS?
Washington — A loud, bitter, and prolonged fight is about to start over the farm issue. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson will stubbornly contend that American agriculture is in a mess because of rigid high price supports. The Democrats will just as stubbornly contend that American agriculture is in a mess because of Ezra Taft Benson. And most people will have only a very vague idea what the hubbub is all about.



One way to grasp what the hubbub is all about is to take one farm commodity and see what has happened to it. Rice happens to provide a striking and reasonably typical example.

The rice story starts in 1941, when the American government decided to stimulate rice production for wartime purposes. The farmers were offered a government guarantee that they would receive 85 per cent of the parity price for their rice crops, parity being an artificially established fair return for the crop.

THIS in effect guaranteed big producers a handsome profit, and rice production shot up sharply during the war—just what the wartime planners hoped. After the war, the parity guarantee, instead of being dropped, was actually increased from 85 to 90 per cent. And between 1940 and the mid-1950s the price of rice almost doubled, while in the same period production more than doubled, since the government guaranteed profit was still there to be made.

Parity payments are supposed to be on a "loan" basis. But the loan is strictly a "heads the pro-

ducer wins, tails the government loses" proposition. If the price of his crop goes down and stays there, the producer pockets the loan, no questions asked. If it goes above the parity price, he can sell his crop at the higher price and pocket the difference.

For the really big producers, this system is indeed a thing of beauty. On the 1954 crop, for example, the last on which a public record is available, the Craighead Rice Milling company of Arkansas collected \$431,853 courtesy of the taxpayer. Charles Schwartz Farms of California got \$385,488, the Louisiana Irrigation and Mill company got a whopping \$486,725, and J. K. and C. E. Greer, the biggest Mississippi producers, collected a comparatively measly \$177,624.

The average payment of course, is much less, in the range of \$8,000. But even this is a sufficiently respectable sum to suggest why there is so much political steam behind parity payments. Pleasant as the system is for the recipients of the taxpayers' largesse, it has certain peculiar side-effects.

In the first place, of course, with such an incentive to produce enormous surpluses are built up—in the case of rice, more than a year's supply now overhangs the rice market. This in turn weakens the price of the commodity, and makes it all the more expensive for the government to support the price. The result is a vicious circle if ever there was one.

In the second place, the huge surpluses generate an immense pressure to get rid of the stuff, somehow, anyhow, and dumping abroad looks very tempting. But even a little dumping can be a dangerous thing.

Some time ago, a mere 2 million bags of surplus American rice was sent to Japan. Instantly, the Asian rice market weakened. Since then, neutralism has rapidly gained ground in Siam, while Burma has been forced to make a deal with the Communist bloc, to exchange Burmese rice for machinery. If South East Asia finally goes Communist it will be due in part to American agricultural policy.

There are variations in the pattern of course, but the rice story is reasonably typical. A Senate agriculture subcommittee, after examining the way parity had both depressed home markets and priced American cotton farmers out of foreign markets, concluded unanimously: "The primary cause of the present deplorable condition in which the American cotton farmer finds himself is the farm program of the United States."

No doubt the American farmer, in his peculiarly exposed economic position, needs government support and subsidies. But surely a system which does us great harm abroad, weakens prices at home, and costs the taxpayers large sums of money in the immense financial benefit of a few big producers, is not an ideal solution of the farm problem. Inept as he has been in many ways, in this regard Secretary Benson surely has the best of the argument.

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Editorial Comment

They Lack Inflammation
Coos Bay folk must be way behind the times. Several months ago they voted for fluoridation of their water by a four to one margin and now their water board has voted unanimously to buy the equipment. An A.P. dispatch from down there says: "The question of adding fluorides to water to prevent tooth decay in children has not been an inflammatory issue here this year as it has been in the past when the plan was proposed."

Poor benighted Coos Bay-ans. They've lost their capacity to get inflamed.
—Capital Journal, Salem

Editorial Commented

To the Editor: This letter is to commend your recent editorial statement of policy on the fluoridation issue.

It is my opinion that within a very few years fluoridation of water supplies will be as generally accepted and practiced as a public health measure as chlorination is at present. Your editorial seems an excellent statement of the most sound and well-informed thinking on the subject. Mrs. Harold W. Sexton, 2536 Lyman ave., Medford, Ore.

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