

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 April 9, 1946 (It was Tuesday) OPA announces new price of 15 cents a quart for fresh milk in Medford.

20 YEARS AGO TODAY April 9, 1936 (It was Thursday) Prof. Irving E. Vining of Ashland to preside at a meeting of the Shasta-Cascade Wonderland association at Medford hotel tonight.

30 YEARS AGO April 9, 1926 (It was Friday) Jacksonville district records driest March in 45 years.

40 YEARS AGO April 9, 1916 (It was Sunday) Medford council schedules committee meeting to discuss bonds for construction of Blue Ledge mine railroad.

What's the Answer?

- 1. Citizens Councils in the South are formed to elect Republicans, keep school segregation, end school segregation, reduce taxes, or speed up Negro advancement? 2. Estes Kefauver is or isn't contesting the Illinois presidential primary against Adlai E. Stevenson, an Illinoisian? 3. Seats on the N. Y. Stock Exchange sell today for about the same as at height of the 1929 boom, or for much more or much less? 4. Margaret Truman gets married on the same day as Grace Kelly, several days earlier, or several days later? 5. The U. S. does or doesn't maintain a major air base on Iceland? 6. It is now (a) 7, (b) 11, or (c) 15 years since the first man-made atomic explosion in New Mexico? 7. Quincy is an American city, an inflammation of the throat or both? The Answers: 1. Keep school segregation; 2. Isn't; 3. For much less; 4. Several days later; 5. Does; 6. It was 11 years ago; 7. American city (the other is Quincy).

FILM PAIR WEDS Palm Springs, Calif. — (U.P.)— Film producer Sidney S. Bartlett and British actress Patricia Owens honeymooned today after their marriage Saturday in this desert resort town.

Lots of Water

Our water men, Bob Church of the weather bureau and Jack Frost of the soil conservation service, tell us the Rogue valley will have ample supplies of irrigation water during the April-to-September season this year. This is good news. There's further good news, too, contained in Church's forecast that, unless there's an unusually heavy warm rain, the chances are good that the Rogue basin will escape any serious flooding.

DESPITE THE SNOW, which is piled high in the Cascades in depths greater than since 1952, Church believes flooding in the Rogue and Umpqua rivers is unlikely. He explains:

Only once in 50 years of record has the Rogue river exceeded bankfull capacity at Gold Ray dam during the April through September runoff period, and that was on April 13, 1937, when the river rose to 10.7 feet after about three inches of rainfall in the headwaters.

It's not impossible, mind you—merely unlikely that heavy warm rains will fall at just the wrong moment. It should be added that the upland soils are super saturated with water this year, so that there will be little absorption, and most of the water will run off into the creeks and rivers.

WEATHER, no matter what it is, is always a mixed blessing somewhere along the line. Growers of one type of crop will need rain at the same time other growers need sunshine. Picnickers and those with dried-out lawns will disagree.

Forest fire danger can be alleviated by the same rain which will spoil downed hay. And, as many a cloud-seeder has found out, any tampering with the weather will bring howls of wrath from someone who is hurt, or who thinks he is.

But despite all this, we are still constantly impressed by the overall generosity of Mother Nature to the Rogue valley in the way of weather. Variety—sun, rain, hail and snow in measured and temperate amounts—makes life interesting and the valley beautiful. — E. A.

Hamburgers

Pate de foie gras and such-like delicacies may be all right, in their own way and at the proper time. But you can't beat a good hamburger.

This comes from a mere male who occasionally invades the family kitchen to prepare them, and who is proudly convinced that nobody, but nobody, can master him at the art.

THESE THOUGHTS are motivated by the comments current in the up-state press about hamburgers and their relationship to current attempts on the part of livestock raisers to increase the consumption of beef.

One such attempt is propaganda by an organization known as the Cowbelles of America, who are endeavoring to promote a stampede to "Beef for Father's Day."

Well, that's all right. But the ladies usually take over the direction of beef preparation, whether it be pot, chuck or standing rib roasts. We think the cowbelles would be better advised to promote the glories of hamburger.

FOR THOSE MEN, if any there be, who have never sampled the delights of preparing hamburgers, let us recount how it SHOULD be done:

Start with freshly ground beef (the cut is not as important as seeing that the meat is lean and recently prepared). Prepare the meat patties about six inches across and a half-inch thick. (Easiest way is to press out balled meat between two sheets of wax paper with the bottom of a pan.)

Get the skillet (a heavy iron one) hot. When we say hot, we mean HOT. Sprinkle it liberally with salt until the bottom is almost white.

PLACE THE MEAT patties gently in the utensil, and leave them, sizzling, until you judge them to be well-browned on the underside. Meanwhile sprinkle the top liberally with salt and monosodium glutamate.

Turn them, gently but rapidly. Dust the cooked side with still more salt and more MSG.

When done (if the skillet is hot enough, it shouldn't take more than about one minute to the side, with the inside a delicate deep pink,) lift them out (a pancake turner is the handiest implement) gently and put them on a plate.

Meanwhile, the buns should have been split and placed, open side up, on the broiling rack of the oven, and toasted a gentle, crisp brown.

FROM HERE on out, it's everyone for himself, and pity the hindmost. We suggest mayonnaise, mustard (hot or yellow), horseradish (either ground or prepared sauce), ketchup (preferably the hot variety), lettuce (shredded), pickles dill or sweet according to taste, and sliced either cross-ways or length-ways), and, of course, onions. We like sweet bermudas, but minced greens are also good.

From these ingredients one can build a gourmet's dream—a dietetic delight. It can be a dainty chalet of a sandwich, or a mammoth castle. Either is superb in its own way. Combine with cold milk and fresh, salty potato chips, and the dedicated trencherman is a king in his own kitchen. — E. A.

Central Point Jaycee Club Formation Talked

Central Point — Purpose and activities of the Junior Chamber of Commerce will be explained at a meeting at 8 p.m. Thursday, April 12, at the Central Point fire hall. All men between the ages of 21 through 35 are invited.

New Far Eastern Dispute Seen In Indochina Election Plans

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Soviet Russia is starting to stir up new trouble in the Far East.

This time the issue is Viet Nam in Indochina. That former French possession was split into two parts under the Geneva agreement of July, 1954, which ended the long Indochina war.

The southern half was put under a free government. South Viet Nam is now a republic, with Ngo Dinh Diem as president.

The northern half went to Communist Chieftain Ho Chi Minh.

The Geneva agreement provided that there should be an election by next July 20 to unify the two parts of the country.

But South Viet Nam was not directly represented at the Geneva meeting and refused to recognize the agreement. Likewise, the United States, which played a big part in the conference, did not sign it.

Now President Diem refuses to consider an election. It is pretty certain that he will have American support when the show-down comes.

Russia Makes Move Diem knows that a fair election would be impossible in Red-ruled North Viet Nam. He feels that any attempt to hold an election would merely play into the hands of the Communists and leave South Viet Nam open to Communist subversion.

Russia has now made its first move in what is sure to develop into a big international dispute.

In a note to Great Britain, the Kremlin called for a new Geneva conference to consider the election question. It will have the support of course, of the Chinese Communists. It may get the support of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India and other East Asia "neutrals."

Great Britain and Russia were named "co-chairmen" of the Geneva agreement situation at

the time the conference reached its 1954 agreement.

Nehru recently proposed that Britain and Russia, as co-chairmen meet to discuss the election deadlock. Britain in turn invited Russia to talk things over.

Now Russia has agreed to the meeting with Britain. But it holds that this British-Russian meeting should be a mere preliminary to a meeting of all the countries represented at the 1954 conference.

The Russians and the Chinese Reds have been working up to that stage for some time, talking in their propaganda about the need for a new Geneva meeting.

It is expected that British Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd and

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will meet this week in London, where Gromyko is attending a United Nations disarmament conference, to discuss Russia's demand.

The next development is uncertain. It is certain, however, that the Kremlin will work itself up to a diplomatic lather with demands that President Diem of South Viet Nam be compelled to agree to an election. Diem, with the full support of his people, is certain to refuse. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, when he visited Diem last month on his East Asian tour, praised highly the progress South Viet Nam has made. He left little doubt that Diem will have full United States backing. That means that there will be no election.

U.S. Correspondents Forecast Headlines

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

An alarming report awaits United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold when he arrives in the Middle East on his peace mission. It is that Soviet Russia has promised the Arab countries important "military help" in event of American and British intervention in the Palestine crisis. British diplomats are trying to check the report, which originated in Damascus, Syria. They were tipped that Egypt and Syria sought the promise from Russia, and got it. The Arabs believe that Anglo-American intervention might favor Israel. Egyptian officials deny knowledge of the report. But London says the British Foreign Office would not be surprised if it is true.

Don't bet too much that the first earth satellite launching by the United States will be a success. The first attempt could fizzle. The Navy and the Glenn L. Martin Co. jointly announced last week the award of contracts for the

third and final stage of the rocket propulsion that will shoot the satellite into the skies. They described the project as "an attempt to place the world's first man-made earth satellite in its orbit." Choice of the word "attempt" was deliberate. Scientists and engineers in charge are prepared, if the first attempt fails, to try again.

All signs point to a long and complicated vote in the House of Representatives Wednesday when the Republicans make an 11-hour effort to revamp the farm bill, to make it more palatable to President Eisenhower. When the clerk reads off the roll call of names alphabetically, some members plan to hold off their votes. Then, if the roll call makes the outcome certain, they will be able to vote as they like on the second go-around of name calling. If their votes will make the difference between victory and defeat, however, they will have to follow the party line.

April 17 will be a big day in the career of British Chancellor of the Exchequer Harold MacMillan. MacMillan's star is on the rise as the possible political heir to Prime Minister Anthony Eden. R. A. Butler, MacMillan's predecessor, was the No. 1 man. His popularity has slipped. On April 17, MacMillan will present to the House of Commons his budget for the fiscal year which started April 1. If he can find a way to remedy Britain's chronic inflations, where Butler's budgets failed, MacMillan will get important Conservative support as Eden's heir presumptive.

American observers in Tokyo say they aren't too alarmed over the swing of Cambodia in Indochina to neutralism. Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the country's strong man, is being friendly to Communist China and critical of the United States. That is the line followed by other East Asian neutralists. Privately, Norodom is critical of some aspects of Chinese Red rule. Tokyo believes that Cambodia's neutrality is a revulsion from 80 years of foreign rule. When the situation shakes down, Tokyo says, Cambodia's neutrality is likely to have a pro-Western slant.

Bonn reports that West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer seems to intend to keep double-turnstile Dr. Otto John on ice indefinitely. John is the West German security chief who went over to Red East Germany in July, 1954, and hopped back through the Iron Curtain last December. He has been held in "a state of arrest" for four months at a secret place of confinement. There was talk of trying him for treason. But Adenauer hopes the whole embarrassing business will be forgotten. Then he could quietly turn John loose.

Stop-Articles Suit Transferred To Lane

Eugene—(U.P.)—A suit seeking to stop articles by a state farm publication which might be termed as discouraging persons from settling near the Fort Rock basin has been transferred from Lake county to Lane county.

The suit was brought by Philip H. Pitman, Fort Rock rancher. It was dismissed in Lakeview as being in the wrong county. It was filed here because the State Board of Higher Education is named as a defendant, and the chancellor has his office here.

The suit claimed an earlier article in Oregon's Agricultural Progress discouraged development of the basin in Lake county.

And so it is, the more so because it is impossible to see how there can ever be a real meeting of minds on the issue, even between the most reasonable of Southern and Negro leaders. Copyright 1956, New York Herald Tribune, Inc.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Foreign affairs stuff today. Skip it if you're getting tired of foreign affairs.

THE nub of the present situation is the Middle East. The Middle East is the traditional powder keg of the Old World. The news of recent weeks leaves no doubt that the keg is still full of powder.

Plenty of matches are lying around. It is reasonably obvious that the communists would like to egg somebody into throwing a match into the keg. In the ensuing confusion and disorder, the Communies might be able to grab the Middle East oil and at the same time throw the U.S. out of its Middle East air bases, which are a potent threat to Russia if she should decide to pull a Pearl Harbor on us.

THE situation is aggravated by the hatred of the people of Asia and Africa for the COLONIZING NATIONS. The colonizing nations they hate the worst are Britain and France.

In the centuries of the past, Britain and France have been in the colonizing business up to their ears. The result is that they are cordially hated by the colonized peoples.

HERE is where we come in: Ever since World War I, we have been allies of the British and the French.

We are HATED along with the British and the French.

SO MUCH for the past. Now for the present. Something NEW is being added.

THE British want to get tough in the Middle East. The French have been getting tough in Africa for quite a while.

Here's the NEW part: We don't seem to be going along this time with this policy of toughness. As a result, British newspapers are expressing alarm at what they call the INCREASING DIVISION between the Middle East policies of the United States and Britain.

The French have been peeved with us for some time because we haven't been too cooperative in their "get tough" policies toward the natives of North Africa.

I don't know whether or not there IS a division between us and the British and the French in our Middle East policies.

Every American knows that for a long time we have been in an awkward position in Asia (of which the Middle East is a part) and Africa because of our alliance with the British and the French.

WHAT is to say: Our friends and our buddies are the COLONIZING nations—Britain and France particularly. Asia, Africa and the Middle East are poison toward the colonizing nations. They're tired of being bossed. They want to run their own affairs. They cherish an old and deep hatred for the colonizing nations that haven't permitted them to run their own affairs.

OUR natural sympathies are with the colonized peoples. We were the first people in the world to throw off the colonial yoke and step out for ourselves. In our hearts, WE BELIEVE IN THROWING OFF COLONIAL YOKES.

But, since World War I, we have been tangled up in alliances with the colonizers. So, all the time, we've had to go along with policies we don't believe in.

That has been awkward for us. MAYBE this is the time for us to BREAK with the colonizers and stand up for our conviction that colonizing is morally wrong and that people throughout the world ought to be permitted to run their own affairs.

There were 679,750 silos in the United States at last count in 1950. Of the 557,189 farms that had silos, 109,142 were in Wisconsin.

Real Estate Lobby Top Fund Spender To Influence Laws

Washington —(CQ)—The National Association of Real Estate Boards spent more money to influence legislation in 1955 than any other lobby, according to its later report filed with the clerk of the House.

The real estate organization reported spending \$131,005 in 1955, \$16,170 more than the National Association of Electric Companies which was the top spender on record as of the official Jan. 20 deadline for reports.

Charles T. Stewart, public affairs director for NAREB, said he doubted his organization actually spent the most money for lobbying. He said NAREB was interested in all real estate legislation but had no special campaign in 1955. He attributed his group's comparatively high total to "leaning over backwards" in reporting expenditures.

The vagueness in the 1946 lobby law concerning just what expenditures should be reported has drawn criticism from lobbyists and lawmakers alike. Some groups list everything they spend from salaries to office rent, others report only what they think constitutes true lobbying.

Twenty-nine lobby organizations joined the NAREB in filing late 1955 spending reports to push the total up to \$4,365,843 for 274 lobby groups.

The new total makes 1955 the second lowest year in terms of how much lobbies reported spending. The low for reported spending was \$4,286,158 in 1954 and the high, \$10,303,204 in 1950.

Other big spenders among the late files were Upper Colorado River Grass Roots Inc. with \$68,625 reported and the National Committee for Insurance Taxation with \$61,156.

Latvian filers who reported spending more than \$25,000 in 1955 were: National Tax Equality association, \$32,996; AFL-CIO Maritime Committee, \$30,752; National Federation of Independent Business Inc., \$28,032; and Southern Pine Industry Committee, \$27,729.

None of the 30 lobbies that filed late reports was concerned with natural gas legislation. A special bipartisan Senate committee has announced investigation of lobbying for the natural gas bill will be its first order of business.

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Columbia Flood Potential Voiced

Portland —(U.P.)—The weather bureau's March report, released here Saturday, said that the flood potential in the Columbia basin has not slackened.

Several factors during the past month, for and against a large spring flood, have served to cancel each other out. The one factor that will determine if there is a flood or not is the weather condition during the melting season, the report said.

Precipitation in the basin during the month of March was well below the 15-year average in most sections of Oregon and Idaho. Only in the Willamette valley and the panhandle region of Idaho was precipitation above the average.

Weather officials said, however, that the water equivalent is higher than ever recorded.

When floods in 1948 wiped out the war housing community of Vanport, the snow water index was 18.0 inches. This year the index reads 26.0 inches.

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