

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 16, 1946
(It was Tuesday)

Col. John W. Horsley announces that Camp White ordered to return to inactive list April 30.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The warm sunshine of the past two days was widely welcomed. In another month the winter's chill will be out of everything but the social cold shoulder.

20 YEARS AGO
April 16, 1936
(It was Thursday)

H. Wayne Standard, grand master of grand lodge of Masons, to speak at convention of southern Oregon and northern California Masons here.

From Side Glances by Tribune Reporters: Gene Thorndike, pres. of the 1st nat'l, advising his three secretaries, Barbara Wahl, Edith Jacobs and Katherine Suter, that if they insisted on getting vaccinated to at least have it done in the place that was comfortable.

30 YEARS AGO
April 16, 1926
(It was Friday)

Sheriff Ralph Jennings of Jacksonville elected vice president of newly organized Southern Oregon Law Enforcement officers.

From Local and Personal column: The splendid exhibition of etchings and block prints now being shown at 407 East Main street, is attracting a great many people.

40 YEARS AGO
April 16, 1916
(It was Sunday)

Medford Ministerial association completing plans for social service exposition and Palestine pageant at the Natatorium April 29.

From Local and Personal column: Fishermen who have whipped the streams hereabouts a little during the past week report indifferent success. The water is too muddy in some of the streams.

What's the Answer?
Can You Get 4 of the 7?
Copr. 1955. Editorial Research Report

1. If a President-elect dies before the electoral votes are cast, his electors would have to choose the Vice President-elect as President, or could vote for anybody they wanted?

2. The Gaza Strip is along the northeastern, northwestern, southwestern or southeastern frontier of Israel?

3. Dave Beck heads a powerful union: Steel workers, men's clothing workers, teamsters, carpenters, or electrical workers?

4. A U.S. soldier in Germany breaking the law while off duty is usually tried in first instance by a German court, U.S. civil court or U.S. military court?

5. The Masters Golf tournament is held every year at Los Angeles, Augusta (Ga.), Dallas, Chicago or Miami Beach?

6. Geneva is the capital of Switzerland; right or wrong?

7. A holographic will is a type-written, printed, mimeographed, or hand-written one?

The Answers: 1. Could vote for anybody they wanted. 2. Southwestern. 3. Teamsters. 4. German court. 5. Augusta. 6. Wrong (it's Bern). 7. Hand-written.

Parking: How?

Just how important is this off-street parking we keep hearing about?

Some cities think it's pretty important; sufficiently so to issue hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of bonds to build parking lots.

Why? Well, the idea is that if shoppers, and those going to the doctor or dentist, can't readily find a parking place, they will start patronizing the growing number of shopping and professional centers in outlying areas. If enough of them do this, downtown shopping areas will fall off in business.

FANTASTIC? Not at all. It's happening all over the country.

The downtown merchants in Medford are concerned about it, and their landlords are becoming increasingly worried, too. For if a merchant sees the handwriting on the wall and moves to an outlying area, who's going to rent the buildings?

Residents of the city who are not retailers nor landlords nor professional people have a stake in the problem—not only because of the irritation of looking for a non-existent parking place, but also because, if the downtown area becomes "blighted," its tax valuation will decrease, and residential property will have to pick up the added tax check.

THIS, in capsule form, is what is causing the worry.

It also explains why a three-way plan of paying for off-street parking has been proposed. The merchants would pay through an increased and adjusted business license fee; landowners would pay through a tax imposed by a specially-created assessment district; the shopper would pay through his use of, and payment for, metered parking space—as he does now.

This plan, presented to the city council early this year after about four years of study, has not been put into effect. There are many technicalities involved—such as charter amendments, readjustment of license fees, and so on. And it has been difficult to persuade many people into a feeling of urgency—particularly when the parking problem is acute only part of the time.

BUT IF the number of automobiles keeps increasing at the present rate (and there is reason to believe that it will go up even faster than the present rate), there's going to be a real traffic and parking foul-up downtown before many more years pass.

This is what a merchants committee had in mind when it met with city officials last week to see what can be done—now.

It was what they had in mind when they decided to send a small group to meet with the city budget committee May 2, to see if some money—even a "token" amount—could be allocated to get an off-street parking program rolling this year.

It was pointed out by city officers that this would be a tough thing to do; that the preliminary budget is a "tight" one, and that without added sources of income, the budgeters likely would not feel they could justify allocating any funds for a new purpose.

AGAINST this, it was argued that the budgeting procedure is simply a process of assigning priorities for the spending of available funds. That, of course, is true, in a manner of speaking.

What priority should be assigned to parking? Should it come before police and fire protection? Should the parking funds come before expenditures on the airport, which has finally become a revenue producer, but would lose that advantage if the city were niggardly with its maintenance and operation funds?

Should it come before building and inspection costs for a fast-growing community, leaving us without that necessary protection against inadequate building?

Should it come before modest and necessary city hall costs, which are designed to improve service to the taxpayers?

Should it come before the costs of street engineering, paving, lighting, extension and repair?

Should it come before sewers and sewage treatment?

IT IS ARGUED again that parking meter revenue should be dedicated for parking purposes—specifically for off-street parking. But when the city first started earning meter revenue, it was dedicated to street, traffic and parking problems, and always has been used for that purpose. If this income is used, it will leave a shortage to be made up from some other source of revenue.

It's easy to say "The city should start, right now, to pay for future off-street parking."

It's a lot harder for responsible government to say where the money to do it is going to come from.

ALL THIS is entirely aside from the perfectly reasonable question as to whether providing parking is a legitimate function of a city.

We happen to believe that it is, and so do many others.

But a number of individuals wonder why private enterprise can't handle the problem, as, in fact, it has in some cities.

IN SHORT, there are no cut-and-dried, black-and-white solutions to this problem. It is an urgent one, and is becoming more and more pressing each year.

But it is NOT going to be solved by one group insisting that its solution is the ONLY one, nor by refusals to look at the problems faced by the city as a whole.

If it is to be solved, it will only be by a persistent, reasonable, thoughtful and cooperative program of planning and discussion with all groups involved, all of which are dedicated to improving the city. There are solutions. Let's go after them. — E. A.

Strong Pressure Expected For U.S. To Join Baghdad Pact

By CHARLES W. McCANN
United Press Correspondent
The United States is being put on the spot today at a meeting of the five Middle East Treaty Organization members in Tehran, Iran.

First, it will be put under strong pressure to reverse its present stand and agree to join M.E.T.O., the so-called Baghdad Pact.

Second, it will be urged to increase its military aid to the Asian members of the pact immediately.

The members of the pact are Great Britain, Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Pakistan.

Ever since it was set up formally last year, the pact has been largely a paper defense agreement.

It was weakened materially when Great Britain tried to get Jordan to join it and failed. The result of the attempt was to cause a big Jordanian cabinet crisis and get Gen. John Bagot Glub thrown out as commander of Jordan's Arab Legion.

The United States played an important part in the organization of the pact. But it did not join. It is represented at M.E.T.O. meetings by observers.

Now the M.E.T.O. members say the only way to make their pact an effective instrument against Communist aggression is for the United States to join it outright.

Both Britain and Iraq have appealed to President Eisenhower and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to enter the pact.

This plea will be repeated at the five-day Tehran meeting which opens today, and all five pact members undoubtedly will join in it.

Pakistan intends also to make a bid for a big increase in American military aid. It will have the full support of Turkey, Iraq and Iran.

There is no indication that President Eisenhower and Dulles are ready to alter their decision not to join the treaty.

What will happen as regards the plea for arms aid remains to be seen.

Dulles has recognized the importance of the Tehran meeting sending Loy W. Henderson, an ace career diplomat, to it at the head of a strong delegation of observers.

Henderson Experienced
Sixty-two, suave, the picture of a diplomat, Henderson has been in the foreign service since 1922. Now deputy under secretary of state, he has had wide experience in the Middle East. He has served as ambassador to

Iran, among other assignments. That may mean a lot in Tehran. Iran entered the Baghdad Pact after abandoning its years-long policy of neutrality as between West and East.

But it is seeking a big increase in the oil export allotment made to it under the agreement which reopened its nationalized oil fields after the long, bitter Anglo-Iranian oil dispute. It has just put in a formal claim on Britain to possession of the British-protected island of Bahrain in the Persian Gulf, an island which practically floats on oil.

Also, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi has accepted an invitation to visit Moscow starting about June 1. Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Communist Party Leader Nikita S. Khrushchev are sure to give him the full treatment in an attempt to weaken his ties with the West. That is something else for the United States to worry about.

Washington (CQ) — President Eisenhower could veto the farm bill and still have a chance to get his personal nine-point farm program enacted.

Only one of the President's farm points is included in the bill on his desk; and that—a soil bank—may be started anyhow by the Secretary of Agriculture, according to competent legal opinion.

Other points in his program either have been enacted previously or are not part of the bill the President now must decide to sign or veto. Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson has termed the bill "unacceptable."

In addition, a veto would continue the system of flexible farm price supports enacted in 1954, the keystone of the Eisenhower-Benson farm program.

Mostly Outside Bill
Congressional Quarterly found the President's farm program was outside the bill approved by

Congress, except for the soil bank. This was the legislative status of the other eight points as of April 13:

Strengthened commodity programs—Nine separate provisions: two enacted (school milk program extension, easing acreage restrictions for durum wheat growers); one passed by both chambers and in conference (Sugar Act extension); two in the farm bill passed by the Senate, but deleted in conference (exemption from wheat marketing quotas where entire production is used on the farm, and a requirement that parity prices for cotton be computed on the average quality of the crop); one deleted by a Senate amendment (expansion of the non-commercial wheat area); three unacted upon (quantity allotments to replace acreage allotments for cotton, authority to sell low-grade government wheat for feed, elimination of a minimum national acreage allotment for peanuts).

Increased funds for research—No action.

Reorganization of the Farm Credit Administration—No action.

Exemption of farmers from the federal tax on gasoline used on the farm—Signed into law.

Spearheading the argument that Benson could set up a soil bank right now without further Congressional approval is Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R-Utah). He filed a statement Jan. 24 with the Senate Agriculture and Forestry committee prepared by the American Law Division of the Library of Congress Legislative Reference Service.

Watkins said the two "competent legal opinions" he got from the Service convinced him Benson could go ahead with a soil bank under authority granted in the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act of 1936 and the Commodity Credit Corp. Charter Act of 1948.

So a veto along with a promise to salvage what little he likes in the farm bill by pressing for separate legislation, may well boost President Eisenhower's chances with farmers instead of making political hay for the Democrats.

It was in the senate that the dirty work was done by the shaky Republicans. The senate approved the bill, 50 to 35, with 15 REPUBLICANS voting in favor of the Democratic-backed legislation.

If these Republicans had stood fast behind their President and his courageous secretary of agriculture, the vote-catching farm bill would have failed to pass in the senate. Without the approval of the senate, it could not have become a law.

OREGON'S senators, Morse and Neuberger, voted for the bill. That, of course, was to have been expected. Both are Democrats, although Morse is a rather recent Democrat.

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Tax Proposal Seen As One of Headline News Items Coming Up Soon

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

Unveiling
Washington insiders report that T. Coleman Andrews, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, may unveil a sensational new federal tax plan soon—in a national magazine. His signed article is said to be on the market now. Bidding for it is reported to be heavy. In speeches since he resigned Oct. 31, Andrews has lambasted the present income law as confiscatory, discriminatory, unfair and impossible to administer efficiently. He hasn't given an inkling of his own plan. But it may call for a national sales tax.

Crisis Bound
France is heading toward a new cabinet crisis. The split between Premier Guy Mollet and Pierre Mendes-France, his co-leader in a shaky coalition, is widening. Mendes-France holds that Mollet's new Algerian peace program will not satisfy the nationalists. Sources close to Mendes-France say he has given Mollet four weeks to revise his policy, barring an unexpected radical change for the better in Algeria.

Bomb Blast For Vets
Expect the long-awaited report of President Eisenhower's commission on veterans to come as a bomb blast. It is to be made public April 23. Washington looks for these major recommendations: 1. A go-slow on non-service-connected pensions, which the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars want liberalized by billions of dollars. 2. No new major benefits, such as free schooling or housing loans, for vets in current peace-time service. 3. No extension of expiring GI loan and education benefits for vets of World War II.

Kremlin Won't Like This
Diplomats in Rome report that President Tito of Yugoslavia has decided to revise his long-dreamed plan of a Balkan federation. It would include Yugoslavia, Albania, Bulgaria and Romania. Tito, of course, would be head man. The Krem-

lin's hold on Albania, Bulgaria and Romania would be correspondingly weakened.

Over To You, Adenauer
Look for the United States Air Force to begin pulling back the last of its interceptor planes from advanced fighter bases near the Czechoslovakia border. The bases will be turned over to West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's fledgling air force as soon as it reaches sufficient training strength.

Nasser's MIG15's
Middle Eastern observers are wondering why Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser hasn't started to use his new Russian MIG15 jet fighters. Some believe he is holding back in order not to inflame the Palestine situation any further. Others that his fliers are not yet familiar enough with the MIGs.

Young Republicans To Remain Neutral
Eugene (U.P.)—A contemplated battle over endorsement of primary candidates failed to materialize here Saturday as the Young Republican Federation voted overwhelmingly to remain neutral in primary election contests.

GOP leaders and Young Republican spokesmen in the state had spent several weeks of anxiety over the possibility that the meeting would result in partisan stands.

In major resolutions favored by the YR Federation was one calling for repeal of the 45 percent surtax on incomes and enactment of a sales tax. The sales tax proposal asked for exclusion of food and medicine and removal of income tax for anyone with an income of less than \$5000.

Labor Columnist Fights Infection
New York (U.P.)—Labor columnist Victor Riesel, burned when a thug threw sulphuric acid in his face April 5, fought infection today in the battle to save his eyesight.

Riesel, a crusading writer who believed his assailant was seeking vengeance for criticism of racketeering in labor unions, was reported in pain Sunday.

All visitors have been barred because of the seriousness of Riesel's condition.

TRUSTEE WALKS AWAY
Lakeport, Calif. (U.P.)—Edward G. Leard borrowed a pair of overalls marked "trustee" Sunday and walked out of Lake County jail.

Twins Compared
GEO. N. TAYLOR
Jacob and Esau were twins, back in early times. Esau was first-born but the birth-right meant little to him in spite of all it promised from God. So he traded it off to Jacob, the other twin, for a mess of pottage. Jacob put great value on it as giving him benefits from God. In time God changed Jacob's name to Israel and thru him came the Israelites. They are yet to become the world's greatest nation, says the Bible. When God has filled out his roll-call of the saved, this present age ends and Christ returns to take up as World Ruler. May you right now receive Christ into your heart as Lord and Saviour. This messages sponsored by a Scappoose family. adv.

Business Students Conclude Meeting

Corvallis (U.P.)—Some 300 high school business students wound up their two-day meeting on the Oregon State College campus Saturday, highlighted by the election of officers for the next year.

Rosalie Zweidel, Tillamook, was named as president of the state organization at the closing meeting. Other officers chosen included: Phil Hensell, Grants Pass, vice president; Lou Ann Schlies, Molalla, secretary; Joan Edwards, Reedsport, treasurer, and Doug Finney, Reedsport, reporter.

Delores Darrell, Willamette high of Eugene, and Dick McClure, Grants Pass, were named as the outstanding boy and girl high school business students in the states.

Joe Burns Winner in State Speech Contest

Joe Burns, Medford High school sophomore, placed first in the after dinner speaking division of the state speech contest held Friday and Saturday on the University of Oregon campus in Eugene.

Also participating in the contest for high school students was Greg Milnes, Medford High junior. De Vere Taylor, speech instructor, accompanied the students to the contest.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Well, the die is cast. With government warehouses stuffed with agricultural surpluses that have accumulated as a result of guaranteed high parity prices, the congress of the United States last week passed a new farm bill that provides STILL HIGHER guaranteed prices.

The result of present high support prices has been huge surpluses that hang like a dark thundercloud over the markets of the future. If the new bill becomes a law, with its still higher support prices, its result must be STILL GREATER surpluses to hang as a STILL DARKER thundercloud over the markets of the future.

QUESTION: How could such a situation come about in our country? The answer: This is an election year and it is widely believed among practical politicians that in this election year, when a change of administration is at stake, it may be possible by means of the promise of still higher guaranteed prices to buy enough farm votes in the critical big farm states to bring about the change.

I hate to have to say it, but that is about it.

IN GENERAL, this is a Democratic strategy.

But—And this is shocking—IT IS MADE POSSIBLE BY WEAK-KNEED REPUBLICANS.

THE HIGH support farm bill passed by the house by an overwhelming vote. Nothing, apparently, could have stopped it there.

It was in the senate that the dirty work was done by the shaky Republicans. The senate approved the bill, 50 to 35, with 15 REPUBLICANS voting in favor of the Democratic-backed legislation.

If these Republicans had stood fast behind their President and his courageous secretary of agriculture, the vote-catching farm bill would have failed to pass in the senate. Without the approval of the senate, it could not have become a law.

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California's Knowland and Kuchel stood fast behind the President and Secretary Benson. That took some courage, for cotton is a big crop in the San Joaquin and Imperial valleys and

cotton is one of the highly protected crops (it is also one of the crops in HEAVY surplus).

Arizona's senators split on party lines. Hayden, a Democrat, voted for the bill. Senator Goldwater, a Republican, voted against it. Cotton is a highly important crop in Arizona. Also, in Arizona, precious water is being used to grow cotton TO BE STASHED AWAY IN GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES.

Idaho's Republican senators, Dworshak and Welker, jumped the reservation and voted with the Democrats—in spite of the fact that in Idaho potatoes are a big crop and potatoes have been hurt by the competition of potato crops grown on land taken out of production of the basic protected crops.

THE NEXT question is what will the President do with the bill. That is part of the strategy. If he vetoes it, he will be attacked as the foe of the farmer. If he signs it, it will be charged that he did so, against his convictions for political reasons.

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