

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO

Jan. 30, 1947 (Thursday)

Jackson county collections for the March of Dimes now total \$5,672.82, Ralph Sweeney, county treasurer, announces.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: "20 BELOW ZERO FOUND BALMY"

—(Headline Salem Capital-Journal)—Something besides the weather is "balmy."

20 YEARS AGO

Jan. 30, 1937 (Saturday)

W. W. Walker, president of Commercial Finance corporation, Medford, is reelected director of Mercantile Acceptance Corporation of California.

Rex Barnett, Grants Pass automobile man, is reelected captain of Hillah Temple's Shrine patrol.

30 YEARS AGO

Jan. 30, 1927 (Sunday)

Mrs. Dwan L. Reid, 703 West 13th st., Medford, is elected winner of Gates and Lydiard music contest broadcast over KMED.

In two days air mail letters can be sent anywhere in the country from Medford for 10 cents for each half ounce.

40 YEARS AGO

Jan. 30, 1917 (Tuesday)

City council debate until midnight on the four bids submitted for the \$35,000 bond issue and adjourns until today for more debate.

Enrollment at high school increases almost a 100 students since last year, according to P. H. Daily, principal.

What's Your I.Q.?

Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. The first Temperance Society recorded (1808) in the U.S. was formed by 43 members residing in Saratoga County — in which State?

2. The head of which church issues encyclicals?

3. Bible: "Unto the church of God which is at Corinth . . ."

4. Is an automatic divorce without court action possible in any State of the Union?

5. The International Date Line extends east and west; true or false?

6. What novel resulted from the shipwreck of Alexander Selkirk?

7. Clearly visible mirages can be photographed; true or false?

8. Is the feminine first name Celeste from Italian? Spanish?

9. "Before" refers to a relative position in time, place, etc.; does "in front of" describe as wide a scope as "before"?

10. "The dome of thought, and palace of the soul." Byron. To what part of the body is he referring?

Answers: 1. New York. 2. Roman Catholic church. 3. Corinthians. 4. No. 5. False. North and south. 6. "Robinson Crusoe". 7. True. 8. No. French. 9. No. Refers to a physical position only. 10. Head.

"Death for a Death"

"It is my feeling that state government has an obligation to be civilized, even in the exercise of its obligations to protect society from desperate and murderous criminals. And I find nothing in enlightened religion or the ethics of modern civilization that justifies an 'eye for an eye' philosophy. Thus, inasmuch as capital punishment neither prevents murder, nor edifies and refines the society that exacts the death penalty, I recommend strongly the immediate repeal of the capital punishment law."

This is a paragraph from the inaugural message of Gov. Robert Holmes. It is food for thought.

The undersigned, in the course of his reporter's duties, at different times has witnessed the gas-chamber death of two men. It is a memory which will never leave us. To watch the deliberate taking of a man's life is a sobering and shocking experience.

WE ARE in no position to debate the religious or philosophical or even the ethical arguments regarding capital punishment, but on purely pragmatic grounds it just does not add up to effective and intelligent penology.

Carefully kept statistics show the death penalty is no deterrent to capital crimes. Those who kill in the heat of passion are not thinking about that, and the professional murderer wouldn't do it if he thought he couldn't get away with it.

When a particularly brutal murder is performed, it is natural for people to become aroused, and to demand that "that so-and-so be sent to the chair." But do they really mean it? After the long delays of a trial and of appeals have passed, is there still any real and extensive insistence that the man's life be forfeit? Do we still insist, when passions pass, on a life for a life?

IF IT is agreed that capital punishment is no deterrent, and that we do not subscribe to the "punishment" theory of death, then it comes down to the practical matter of the protection of society.

We suspect the real objection to eliminating capital punishment in Oregon is the fear that a brutal murderer may, if allowed to live, be set free and perhaps to murder again.

Bob Duncan, Jackson county's young freshman representative, has long had an interest in the elimination of capital punishment, yet he recognizes this argument as a valid and effective one. In working on a measure to end capital punishment, he is also seeking to set up a safeguard against premature release of a man convicted of a capital crime.

This could be done in one of several ways—by providing for a life sentence without parole, or for 99-year sentences, or in other ways. This is a matter which could be worked out on the advice of legal and penal experts.

BUT the fact remains that the deliberate, legalized taking of a human life benefits no one. It is ethically questionable, at the very least. It is no deterrent to crime. It causes lasting scars on the lives of others involved. It upsets prison administration. And, the jury system being what it is, it can cause the death of one man and let another—no less guilty—live out his life.

Oregon, for the few years between 1914 and 1920, did away with capital punishment. It was reinstated following public revulsion at a particularly horrible murder. Perhaps we have progressed sufficiently by now to recognize that a "death for a death" (for some, anyway) is an obsolete concept. —E.A.

Oil and Science Fiction

A couple of English engineers have come up with a proposal to make transportation of oil easier and faster, in view of the pinch created by closure of the Suez canal.

They propose that giant plastic "dirigibles" be constructed, to be filled with oil and towed behind a tanker. When pumped dry at their destination, they can be collapsed and flown back again to the source for immediate re-use, thus multiplying many times the quantity of oil transportable by sea.

The cost would be small, compared with that of new tankers. This sounds like a fine idea, and we are sure the English engineers are to be congratulated. It would be interesting to know where they got the idea.

WE FIRST heard of it, or rather, something like it, in a science fiction magazine more than a year ago. The story concerned World War III between the U.S. and Russia, when both sides were running out of oil to operate their war machines. The U.S. had developed submarines for underwater oil exploration, and were pumping oil from sub-sea wells just off the northern coast of Russia.

To get the oil back, they used big, collapsible "dirigibles" towed by submarines. The story, a highly exciting one, was written by Frank Herbert, who spent several days in Medford last spring as press aide for Phil Hitchcock, then a senatorial candidate.—E.A.

Tunisian General Dies In Paris Plane Crash

Paris — (UPI) — Habib Djelouli, 78, retired Tunisian general, died today of injuries suffered in the crash of a chartered French air liner at Orly Field Tuesday night. Sixty-eight other persons aboard the plane survived.

The big four-engine Armagnac airliner cracked up while landing on a flight from Tunis. Forty-six of the passengers were injured, 16 seriously.

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 an eye to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

Wanted—A Statewide Plan

To the Editor: Dividing and destroying Medford, the only city so treated in 300 miles across Oregon, ruining Hawthorne Park, and possible lovely parkways along Bear creek, by a federal-state-built freeway, does seem unnecessary, even though present cost is said to be less. As to sparing farm and orchard lands—again, it's present thinking, it seems to me.

Noting the rapid population increase in all Pacific-bordering states, one wonders how soon farms and orchards will give way. Acres, cut into "building lots," have sprung up like mushroom patches all over the valley. Dollar receipts for homesites, etc., would doubtless exceed present farm values for a freeway.

Last summer Pasadena newspapers show seven half-page panoramic pictures of their large valley being converted from orange groves and other food-producing lands to residential areas. This valley cannot escape "developing the country"—"progress." But must spoiling our fair city, polluting the pure air with oil and gasoline smoke and other fumes, become part of the sacrifices?

With the Talent irrigation project finished, more and larger reservoirs, and the present watershed survey completed, enough more water may be in the Bear Creek flow to maintain nice parkways. Such parks would be attractive as recreational areas.

If farm lands are to be maintained as food-producing, something must be done, and soon, to stop the mushroom-like communities from springing up wherever somebody has one to 10 acres of land to cut into "building lots" where 10 to 100 families may be "stranded" without sufficient future water supply or sewer disposal facilities. Planning, it seems to me, should be on a valley, watershed, county or state-wide basis; and 50 to 100 years viewpoint ahead, as near as possible. Some of the most beautiful homesite view-

Editorial Comment

SCENERY

In Washington we find bipartisan concern over the scenic vistas that border our new freeways. Sen. Richard L. Neuberger, a Democrat, has introduced a bill to control outdoor advertising along these highways. Sinclair Weeks, the Republican secretary of commerce, has testified that such a law might be wise.

Is this federal interference in a local matter? Of course it is. But, as Editor Charles Sprague points out in the Oregon Statesman, Uncle Sam puts up 90 per cent of the money for these freeways. Thus the federal government has some moral right to regulate the conditions under which it is spent. And, he continues, government action is likely only because the local governments have failed to do anything about the situation themselves.

Two years ago when the Legislature passed its law regulating billboards on freeways, we pointed out that the job was not really done. The law limits billboards to one every thousand feet. Freeway speed averages in excess of 60 miles an hour—or 5,280 feet a minute. That means we stand to meet a billboard every 10 or 12 seconds. And that's just too often. It also means that between Portland and Medford a driver is likely to be treated to as many as 2,000 billboards. That's also too many. —Eugene Register Guard.

points are in and along the foothills. With far-sighted planning, water should be piped along such areas for homes, not acreages nor factories and the fertile valley farm lands maintained for food production. It will be needed.

A few unscrupulous, over-greedy ones have already wasted and destroyed most of America's natural resources. Millions of acres of destroyed forests, the half million square miles of the Great American Sahara in the SW right now are agonizing. These should cause us to stop, look, and think of the desert-like lands we are making. John E. Gribble, 139 Kenwood ave., Medford, Ore.

Oil Lobby Funds Ruled Not Tax Deductible

Washington (CQ)—Contributors to the Natural Gas and Oil Resources Committee, biggest spender in the publicity battle over the controversial natural gas bill—will not be allowed to take tax deductions for their contributions.

Congressional Quarterly has learned that Internal Revenue Service field offices will be instructed to rule that almost \$2 million in contributions non-deductible. The ruling, subject to appeal, could cost the donor oil and gas companies involved more than \$1 million.

This ruling on the NGORC could have important and far-reaching implications for the tax-exempt status of other so-called "informational" groups whose activities touch on legislative matters.

Previously these groups — so long as they were not registered as lobbies — were aided in soliciting funds because potential contributors could be told their contributions were tax deductible. Many such "informational" organizations receive the largest share of their funds from such contributions.

But so far the Internal Revenue Service has not said its decision will be applied to other groups; neither has it published a formal ruling on the NGORC.

The decision on the big "information" group, whose backers favored the 1956 bill to exempt independent natural gas producers from federal regulation, stems directly from the 11-month-old Senate investigation of lobbying practices.

President Eisenhower vetoed the gas bill last Feb. 17 after Sen. Francis Case (R-S.D.) revealed he had been offered a \$2,500 campaign contribution by backers of the measure. The President has asked Congress to pass a similar measure this year.

Interviewed by Committee In New York, Steward R. Sheldon, executive director of the NGORC, said he had received no word of the ruling. Sheldon also said no reports had been received on the tax treatment given any individual contributions to the NGORC.

The NGORC was one of the first groups called before the Special Senate Lobby Investigating Committee headed by Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.). Leonard F. McCollum of Houston, Texas, president of Continental Oil Co. and chairman of the NGORC, testified last June 14 the group received \$1,957,393 in "assessments and contributions" from Dec. 1, 1954 through March 31, 1956. Expenditures in the period totaled \$1,753,513, with most of the money going to an advertising and publicity campaign handled by the public relations firm of Hill and Knowlton.

The NGORC did not register

under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

McCollum testified that "not one cent of our funds has been spent for campaign contributions or legislative contact work . . . Such activities would be outside the field of the committee, which had the single assignment of conducting a long-range information and education program."

Under questioning, McCollum conceded "one of the purposes" of the NGORC was "to influence legislation" similar to the natural gas bill, but he maintained "that wasn't the sole purpose . . . It was not the principal purpose."

McCollum said that his own company had charged its \$37,000 contribution to the NGORC as a business expense for tax purposes. Similar testimony was given by the committee by representatives of Standard Oil and Gas Co., Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Shell Oil Co., Gulf Oil Corp., and Humble Oil and Refining Co.

Ask for Inquiry Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) during the hearings questioned the propriety of the deductions and said the companies were asking "the Treasury of the United States to pay in 52 per cent of the money . . . for this educational campaign." (The contributions, if non-deductible, will be subject to the 52 per cent corporation income tax. This would cost the companies about \$1,017,844.)

The committee then asked the Internal Revenue Service to investigate the tax status of the NGORC contributions. The ruling on the NGORC apparently was based on Sections 501 (c) (3) and 503 (e) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Contributions to an organization, "a substantial part of whose activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation," are made non-deductible by these sections.

O. Gordon Dell, then acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, wrote the McClellan Committee last Aug. 15 that the NGORC contributions would be ruled non-deductible "if it is determined that one of its principal purposes was or is lobbying or attempting by propaganda or otherwise to promote or defeat legislation."

The same section of the Revenue Code was cited in a 1955 Internal Revenue ruling, denying tax deductibility to contributions to the nationalist group, For America. Doubts Raised Tax experts told Congressional Quarterly the NGORC ruling and the earlier decision on For America raise doubts about the tax status of all so-called educational groups whose work may

Soviet Russia May Pay Dearly For Help Given by Red China

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Correspondent Soviet Russia may pay dearly for the help it got from Communist China in framing a new policy for its East European satellites.



Charles M. McCann

Chinese Red Premier Chou En-lai went to Moscow at the urgent request of the Soviet government to aid in reshaping the Polish and Hungarian revolts. In Russia's behalf, Chou also visited Warsaw and Budapest to talk to Polish Communist leader Wladyslaw Gomułka and Hungarian puppet Premier Janos Kadar.

The result was a joint statement issued by Chou and Soviet Premier Nikoiai A. Bulganin. Chou and Bulganin said that Communist countries are "sovereign independent states" and that Russia remains the center of world Communism.

But it looks now as if the most important result of Chou's mission was to strengthen the prestige of Red China at Russia's expense.

Sort of Arbitrator

Chou seemed to be the dominant figure in the Moscow talks — a sort of arbitrator between Russia and its satellites.

He certainly strengthened his country's position as an influence in the "neutralist" countries of East Asia.

There have long been signs of Russian-Chinese rivalry in East Asia. Russia has made a big bid to build itself up there, especially in India.

But Red China has moved in.

Congressional Quiz

(Copyright 1956 Congressional Quarterly)

Q—The top Democratic posts in the new Senate and House both are held by men from the same state. What is the state and who are the men?

A—House Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson are Texas Democrats.

Q—True or false: House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Texas) has occupied the Speaker's chair longer than any other man.

A—True. Rayburn already has served as Speaker one year longer than any other person. He first was elected Speaker Sept. 16, 1940, and has served in that post ever since, except during the Republican 80th and 83rd Congresses (1947-49, 1953-55) when he was Minority Leader of the House.

Q—Senate Republicans have elected a new Whip, or Assistant Floor Leader, for the 85th Congress. Can you name him?

A—Everett McKinley Dirksen of Illinois. Dirksen replaced Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, who became GOP Conference Chairman on the retirement of Eugene Millikin of Colorado.

Q—On July 5, the House voted 194-224 against a bill to give federal aid to states for school construction. But before that vote, the House agreed 225-192, to a controversial amendment that would have barred aid to certain states. What was the amendment and who sponsored it?

A—The amendment, sponsored by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., would have barred aid to states operating racially segregated schools.

Morse Sees Action Needed for Lumber

Washington — (UPI) — Sen. Wayne Morse said today that the outlook for a strong lumber market will continue to be poor unless strong remedial action is taken.

Morse said the distress gripping the leading industry in Oregon "continues to worsen," and blamed the administration's "high interest, tight money policy" with shrinking private home building.

The senator said he saw no indication in the president's budget or state of the union messages that relief was in sight. "We must seek action to stimulate renewed private financing of homes by reversing the tight money program, and by backing an ambitious program of public housing," Morse declared.

be aimed at influencing Congress.

The McClellan Committee staff has interviewed government witnesses on this problem. The Committee's recommendations for overhaul of the lobbying law, due by May 31, may include legislation to clarify the tax status of educational or propaganda groups. Copyright 1957 Congressional Quarterly

WELL EQUIPPED Flint, Mich. — (UPI) — Dr. R. Gordon Brain is a psychiatrist here.

Chou's present tour of Asia, which he interrupted to visit Moscow, seems almost openly aimed at giving China the No. 1 position in relations with India, Burma, Indonesia and other countries.

Another stage in the development of Russian-Chinese rivalry lies in the indefinite future. Wants U.N. Seat

Chou has shown, in speeches he had made recently in India and other East Asian countries, that he is looking forward to the day when the United States may recognize his government, and Red China may be admitted to the United Nations. There has been no sign that the

United States is even thinking of recognizing the Red Chinese regime. But it may do so. The Communists are pretty firmly in control of their country of 600 million people, and they seem likely to remain in control.

If and when American recognition comes, China's position will be strengthened further at Russia's expense.

Russia loses no opportunity to demand Red China's admission to the U.N. But there is a strong suspicion that the Soviet government is well content with the present situation, in which its own position as chief spokesman for the Communist world is unchallenged.

Defense of Dulles Lacking in Senate; He Gets Rough Time

By LYLE C. WILSON

United Press Correspondent

Washington — (UPI) — The Democratic assault on Secretary of State John Foster Dulles spotlights a serious propaganda

deficiency in department defenses.

The department lacks a dependable and aggressive defender on Capitol Hill. Department agents have been nosing around for years seeking such an individual.

There are several aggressive and effective Republicans in the Senate who could do the job—if they would. Such men as Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Sens. Styles Bridges (N.H.) and William E. Jenner (Ind.) would fit the pattern.

Jenner, however, is more often off the party reservation than on it. Neither Bridges nor Knowland has done any real slugging so far in defense of Dulles. Dulles Has Rough Time

Dulles, meantime, has been roughed up in public congressional hearings beyond the experience of most men. The general trend of attack has been that the secretary is responsible for Middle East policies or lack of policies which brought the threat of World War III very close.

That is a serious indictment. Equally serious is the charge often now repeated that Dulles has lost the confidence of Congress and of the United States.

gress and of the United States' major European Allies. Whether Dulles actually has lost the confidence of Congress remains to be seen.

More likely than not, the Eisenhower administration's proposals for staving off Communist penetration of the Middle East will be approved by Congress without destructive changes. Such approval would be an expression of confidence, at least, in that policy. That is the one which has brought Dulles for days recently before the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees.

Little Defense

The defense of Dulles in Congress is neither as sharp nor as sustained as the attack. The belief is spreading here that President Eisenhower must shortly speak up sharply for his secretary of state if Dulles' prestige is not to be very seriously damaged.

Mr. Eisenhower did so privately Tuesday when he paid a surprise visit to the Capitol to lunch with Republican senators. Bridges told reporters afterwards the President described Dulles as a "well-qualified, conscientious, hardworking, dedicated secretary of state" doing a "terrific job under handicaps."

Dean Acheson got rough treatment from Congress during his term as secretary of state, perhaps as rough as Dulles has been experiencing, but with a difference. The difference was Harry S. Truman. Mr. Truman, who placed Acheson in charge of the State Department, was his aggressive defender.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Rugged weather notes: No break in Oregon's cold weather is visible today, although temperatures this morning (Monday) were slightly warmer than those of Sunday—when new records were set all over the state.

Portland reports it hasn't had a temperature above the freezing point since Jan. 18. The Columbia river is full of ice, and tugs have to pinch-hit as ice breakers in order to deliver oil fuel to The Dalles.

THE worst winter storm in years hits Southern California—with snow jamming traffic in suburban Los Angeles. The City of the Angels itself had icy rain, sleet, hail and a light snow that melted quickly.

Hmmmmmmmm. One can't help wondering about these weather sharps who have been telling us the tropics are moving northward—herring 400 miles farther north in the Gulf of Greenland, possums moving up into Canada, and so on.

D'ya reckon their faces may be getting red these icy mornings?

BITING 80 mph winds continue to pound the west coast of Britain. Bad weather hampers

the search for two Danish ships missing off Greenland.

HEAT is the problem "down under." Marblebar, in western Australia, had a reading of 108 degrees yesterday.

THIS troubled world note: Violence flares again in the Holy Land. Syrian guns open fire on Israeli fishing boats on the Sea of Galilee.

In Cairo, Egyptian sources say that unless the U.N. forces Israel out of both the Gaza strip and the shores of the Gulf of Aqaba there will be trouble. These sources say Egypt may once again close the Suez canal or LAUNCH MILITARY ACTION.

AT THIS point, another Hmm. We take the weather in stride—because we CAN'T DO ANYTHING ABOUT IT.

We're WORRIED about the Middle East because we can do something about it AND ARE AFRAID WE MAY HAVE TO.

MORE trouble: The Paris designers announce this morning that SKIRTS ARE TO BE LONGER—which means that if the ladies have already let 'em out as long as the material will permit NEW ONES WILL HAVE TO BE BOUGHT!!!

Advertisement for Litwiler Funeral Home. The Better Service. Only lady assistant in Ashland. Organist and Soloist (No Charge). Mrs. Litwiler has been our constant and