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ROBERT W. RUIHL, Editor. HERB GREY, Advertising Manager. GERALD LATHAM, Business Manager.

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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.

18 YEARS AGO April 8, 1947 (Tuesday). Rogue River valley irrigation water supply prospects for 1947 vary from ample to poor.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Sledge Pot column: All is quiet in the rural regions. A city dweller can come out in favor of the proposed Sales Tax without taking the consequences.

28 YEARS AGO April 8, 1927 (Thursday). Appointment of Clifford D. Conrad as county club agent of Jackson county is approved.

The 1937 road program for Jackson county as reported by County Engineer Paul B. Rynning today calls for oiling of ten miles under the 10-year cooperative plan.

38 YEARS AGO April 8, 1917 (Friday). Southern Oregon, through Crater Lake, is to receive worldwide publicity this year.

C. C. Lemmon is installed new exalted ruler of the Medford lodge of the Elks.

40 YEARS AGO April 8, 1917 (Sunday). President Wilson today signed the resolution of congress declaring a state of war between the United States and Germany.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

- 1. Did Fulton, John Stevens or Ericsson build the first steamboat to successfully navigate the ocean? 2. What three food staples are the basis of a low-cost diet? 3. Bible: In which Book does David ever complain to God for a remedy to offset the outrages of the wicked? 4. What is a campanile? 5. For what purpose was the leaning tower of Pisa built? 6. Does antimony belong to the animal, vegetable or mineral kingdom? 7. Who served as President of France during World War I? 8. Correct the following: "She rung for the steward." 9. Which is the more formal word (such as relating to a moral or legal duty): oblige or obligate? 10. "I read within a poet's book/a word that starred the page./Stone walls do not a prison make./Nor iron bars a" —what?

Answers: 1. John Stevens (1808). 2. Milk, cereals, and bread. 3. Psalms. 4. A bell-tower. 5. As a campanile or bell-tower. 6. Mineral. 7. Raymond Poincare. 8. "She rang for the steward." 9. Obligate. 10. "cage." —H. VanDyke.

AIR CRASH KILLS 32 Paris — (U.P.) — A twin-engine Douglas DC3 airliner crashed at Biskra in Algeria today killing all 32 persons on board.

Time for a Start

There are some areas in which Jackson county is ahead of other counties of comparable size. Examples of this are road and highway development, an outstanding historical museum, plans for a juvenile detention home, and what is probably the best public health department in the state.

In other ways, Jackson county lags behind. It has no zoning ordinance for the protection of rural residents (although with the recent appointment of a planning commission, such a step is closer than it once was). It contributes a far smaller percentage of support for the library than do many other counties.

Now, with the budget committee in session, is a good time to think about them.

It has been previously remarked here that as population continues to increase (and it will), pressure will continue to rise for added areas for recreation. Our state parks and forest camps, good as they are, are not adequate to serve this legitimate demand.

The start need not be a big one. An appropriation of five or ten thousand dollars (out of a budget well in excess of two million) should serve to set up the basic operation of a parks division, permit surveys to determine ideal sites, and even start a modest program of acquisition and development.

NEIGHBORING Josephine county, with far less population and a smaller income, this year has a park budget of \$5,000 and one full-time employee. Douglas county to the north has a budget of more than \$80,000, and employs several men in its parks department.

Failure to do something about this year would put us just one more year further behind.

Last December, in commenting on this situation, we said:

"... It would be doing the city of Medford and the people of Jackson county and their thousands of summer visitors a big favor if they (the county) undertook to acquire Prescott park on Roxy Ann butte ... and operate it as a county recreational property."

"This park is valuable for that use only; it logically should not be the responsibility of the city, and it would furnish the nucleus of a county park system which would serve the people in their leisure hours for generations to come."

THIS comment is still valid today.

We hope the county budget committee can see its way clear to provide sufficient funds to get the program going.

It is less urgent today than it will be 10 years hence, but if preparations are not made, and soon, it will always be "too little and too late," no matter what we do in future years.—E.A.

Policing Welfare Funds

Union welfare funds will probably come in for some kind of federal review at this session of Congress. Disclosures by the special Senate committee investigating labor-management racketeering so far have touched only lightly on pension-health-welfare funds.

Support for legislation on welfare funds crosses party and liberal-conservative lines, perhaps because the general view is that the proposals most frequently discussed would be primarily corrective rather than punitive.

THE Ives-Douglas proposal is described as "not a regulatory bill," only a disclosure bill. Americans for Democratic Action at their annual convention in Washington on March 31 came out strongly for disclosure of all transactions involving union welfare and pension funds.

The Douglas bill would cover union welfare funds, joint labor-management funds, and management funds. Lane Kirkland, assistant director of AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, in urging its passage last month, noted that it dealt not only with "just the one-half of 1 per cent (of beneficiaries) covered by union plans, or the 7.5 per cent covered by joint funds, but the 92 per cent covered by employer-run plans as well."

THE Taft-Hartley Law already sets limited standards for the establishment and operation of collectively-bargained welfare funds. These call for jointly administered trust funds kept separate from other union reserves.

Senate investigations have established that over 75 million persons are directly or indirectly covered by employee pension and welfare programs. Annual contributions amount to almost \$7 billion. Funded reserves add up to \$20 billion or \$25 billion. The Securities and Exchange Commission says that these reserves make up the largest single source of equity capital.—E.R.R.

Congress' Accomplishments as Easter Nears Said Not Great

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent Washington — (U.P.) — The approach of Easter annually gives the signal for stock-taking on the record of Congress since the start of the year.

There is a widespread tendency each year to come up with the finding that Congress hasn't done much—and the record this year would not indicate that 1957 is different.

To this conclusion, however, the perennial and probably justified retort is that Congress at work in the winter is Congress at work in committee. The trickle of bills out of committees becomes a flood in late spring and early summer.

As of March 31 only 12 bills had become law. But scores of

others have emerged from committee and many have been passed by one of the two houses.

The most important act of Congress during the first three months was passage of the resolution asserting the Eisenhower Doctrine for resisting Communist aggression in the Middle East.

Other major bills passed were a 15-month extension of corporate income and excise tax rates, new lending authority for the Small Business Administration, and more authority for the government to buy up mortgages and free more private funds for home financing.

Otherwise, the House has passed five of the regular appropriation bills, none of which is yet off the assembly line in the Senate. The Senate has passed a \$1,500,000,000 public works bill and a massive rewrite of federal banking laws—two bills which now await House action.

No Great Volume At this point, the atmosphere in Congress indicates that a great volume of legislation is not to be expected this year.

It can be easily argued, however, that the record of a Congress cannot be measured in terms of the number of bills passed.

If Congress mirrors public opinion, the only effective public pressure on legislation this year is aimed at cutbacks in government spending. This situation alone can put a brake on measures—like President Eisenhower's school construction program—calling for new outlays of money.

Because the school segregation issue has become enmeshed in the school construction bill, passage of a civil rights bill has been viewed as a necessary preliminary to action on the school measure. Now school legislation must also survive the battle of the budget.

Russian Missile News Seen by U.P. Scribes

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

Missile Move Intelligence sources in both Berlin and Vienna say that Russia is preparing (1) to send atomic weapons to its army in East Germany and (2) to construct a string of guided missile bases along the Austrian-Hungarian border.

Berlin hears that steel and concrete underground shelters for storing atomic weapons and missiles already are under construction in the Magdeburg and Schwerin areas of East Germany.

Missile Jitters It may seem strange that Russia is planning to set up missile bases in foreign countries just when it is warning Norway, Denmark and The Netherlands that they face disaster if they permit the establishment of such bases on their own soil.

London reports that the Soviet government really has the jitters over the threat that North Atlantic Treaty organization missile bases would present to it in the event of war. Don't be surprised if Dave Beck, under fire for alleged misuse of Teamster funds, is ousted as president of the country's biggest union next fall.

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Bargain Basement London looks for a bargain basement rush by British Commonwealth nations when the navy starts disposing of its surplus warships under Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's drastic economy program.

Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India and Pakistan all are reported to be interested. There may even be some bidding for Britain's battleships, that are to be scrapped or "otherwise disposed of."

Fight A fight may break out in Congress over United States production of nuclear explosives.

Chairman Carl T. Dunham (D-N.C.) of the Congressional Atomic Energy commission says production is insufficient. He favors construction of additional plutonium production facilities at Hanford, Wash. Chairman Lewis L. Strauss of the Atomic Energy commission says present production is sufficient. But Congress may write in authorization for a new plutonium plant in a pending atomic construction bill—over administration objections.

He had won \$120,000 since his first appearance in August, 1956 by winning experts in the fields of ancient, European and modern history, music, baseball and anthropology.

Nadler's phenomenal photographic memory failed him only once. His only defeat was in a classical music category when he offered too much information. The extraneous information proved to be incorrect.

The 47-year-old clerk will be brought back to the show if he is challenged in the future.

Islands Unidentified Mrs. Thomas, daughter-in-law of the commentator, failed to identify four Indonesian islands which lie on the equator. They were Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes and Halmahera.

In addition to the islands Nadler identified eight African and South American countries lying on the equator and the countries through which four equatorial rivers flow.

In another contest, Polish-born Count Eugene Lukawiecki won \$16,000 by defeating Mrs. Caroline Hebb, a Locust Valley, N.Y., housewife in a hot rods category.

Supreme Court Slates Tideland Arguments

Washington — (U.P.) — The Supreme Court meets Monday to deliver opinions and hear arguments on the Louisiana Tideland controversy.

Because the justices were busy hearing cases last week, they were not expected to hand down many decisions Monday.

After the tideland arguments are heard, the court will recess for two weeks and concentrate on writing opinions.

In the Louisiana dispute the Justice Department wants the court to restrict state ownership of the oil rich undersea area in the Gulf of Mexico to ten-mile belt around the coastline. Louisiana contends its boundary extends as much as 120 to 180 miles off shore, and at the very least 10 1/2 miles.

In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Let's take a calm and considered look at the ruckus that has arisen between the congress and the postoffice department. It came about like this:

Postmaster General Summerfield asked the congress the other day for 47 million dollars to run his department during April, May and June. These months are the last quarter of the current fiscal year. A new fiscal year begins on July 1. Presumably, he needed the extra money to carry his department through until a new fiscal year begins.

His request for additional funds came before a house appropriations subcommittee, that suggested that the postal department be given only 17 million dollars, which would just cover pay increases authorized by congress for postal employees. What that amounted to was a proposal that the postmaster general cut 30 million dollars out of his operating budget for the next three months.

MR. SUMMERFIELD reacted promptly. He said that if congress wants a cut of that size, he'll go along.

But— He added— He'll have to cut postal services drastically. He told a news conference that if he is to cut 30 million dollars out of a requested appropriation of 47 million he'll have to CUT DEEPLY. His cuts, he said, may have to include such things as these:

Close all postoffices on Saturdays. Call a halt on money order sales. Reduce mail deliveries in city business districts to one per day.

WELL— If spending is to be reduced sharply—so that taxes may be reduced—something like that is what will have to be done. Taxes are high because government has been providing a lot of SERVICES for the people. If we are to cut taxes, we will have to get along with less services from the government.

That's about the long and the short of it.

WHILE we're at it, let's take a sharp look at the postal business. It is a BUSINESS. It is run by the government. For a long time, it has been costing a whole lot more than it has been taking in.

Both President Eisenhower and his postmaster general, Mr. Summerfield, have proposed that the gap be closed by charging higher postal rates. So far, the congress has refused to do this, preferring to load the deficit onto the taxpayers.

That is to say: The congress has assumed that the taxpayers would rather pay for the postal deficit out of their TAX POCKET instead of out of their stamp pocket.

Let's take a look at that. Big and large, the taxpayers and the users of the postal service are of two different classes. Everybody uses the postal service.

So— It might be argued, what difference does it make how the deficit is paid?

CONSIDER this fact: Some users of the postal service may spend millions of dollars a year for postage. Others may spend very little. I imagine there are people who write no more than a few letters a week.

I have a definite notion that those who write only a few letters a week far outnumber those whose postage bill runs into the hundreds of thousands, or maybe millions, of dollars per year.

What that amounts to is that those who used the mails sparingly, but who PAY TAXES, have to help pay the bills of the heavy users of the postal service.

I THINK maybe the members of congress, whose primary interest is VOTES, may have been overlooking that fact. It might be a good idea for them to count up the votes again. If they did so, they might come to the conclusion that it would be better to raise postal rates than to go on piling the deficit onto the taxpayers.

Matter of Fact

By Stewart Alsop

LAWYER DULLES Washington—If you see him in action, it is easy to understand why Secretary of State John Foster Dulles was one of the world's most highly paid corporation lawyers.

At his press conference the other day, Secretary Dulles found his path strewn with booby traps, mostly placed by his admiring biographer, John Robinson Beal. It was a pleasure to watch Dulles dancing delicately around them, because it is always a pleasure to watch a first class mind in action.

Yet one could not help wondering, also, whether a brilliant lawyer does not suffer from certain liabilities as a Secretary of State. A lawyer is an advocate. His whole training prepares him to put the best possible face on a client's case, suiting his argument to the occasion and the audience.

This ingrained habit has been responsible for most of Dulles' troubles. Take the biggest booby trap Dulles faced at his press conference—the report in the Beal book that Dulles had withdrawn the Aswan dam aid offer "brutally, without giving Nasser a chance to save face," in order to force a Middle Eastern showdown.

AT HIS press conference, Dulles claimed that he had withdrawn the aid offer "in a courteous manner." What actually happened was this. Dulles received the Egyptian ambassador, Achmed Hussein, who had been dispatched to Washington by Nasser to accept the American aid offer, on the afternoon of last July 19. He cited to Hussein various reasons why the United States wished to withdraw its offer (and no one disputes that there were excellent reasons for doing so). He then showed Hussein a press release citing Egyptian economic weakness as the main reason for withdrawing the offer, and asked Hussein to comment on it.

Since the statement was already prepared for release to the press, there was really nothing Hussein could say. Dulles was polite to Hussein, and the press release contained the usual protestations of "our friendship for the Egyptian people." In this purely formal sense, the manner of the withdrawal was "courteous." But in real terms, it was a slap in the face for Nasser, as Nasser instantly realized.

There is no doubt at all about one main reason why Dulles slapped Nasser's face so publicly. The Aswan dam project was at the time under the most violent attack from an alliance of right-wing Republicans and cotton state Democrats. A month before, under pressure from this alliance, Dulles had said that there was "no likelihood" of any United States funds "being used for the project."

LETTING Nasser down easily in such a way as to save his face—by saying that the project had to be "reconsidered," for example—would have caused an explosion in the Senate. Dulles took office determined not to repeat his predecessor's mistake of alienating Congress, and his manner of turning Nasser down was certainly in part a gesture of appeasement to the anti-dam Senators.

Dulles also came to office, however, determined not to make his predecessor's other mistake, of alienating the press and through the press the public. Domestic political appeasement may sometimes be wise, but it is not heroic foreign diplomacy. And Dulles undoubtedly did have another reason for his abrupt rebuff to Nasser—he wanted to expose the hollowness of Soviet economic aid offers to Egypt.

In private conversations with sympathetic reporters like Beal, Dulles, like a good lawyer, no doubt emphasized this more heroic aspect of the matter. And thus his rebuff to Nasser emerged, not as a necessary gesture of domestic political appeasement, but as "a truly major gambit in the cold war," "comparable in the sphere of diplomacy to the calculated risks of war taken in Korea and Formosa."

WHEN this sensational version of the episode caused the inevitable explosion, Dulles, the good lawyer again, shrugged off the withdrawal of the aid offer as a necessary act performed in "a courteous manner." All this suggests why his critics at home, and especially abroad, use the word "disingenuous," and other harsher adjectives, when they describe Dulles. But in his own eyes, Secretary Dulles is certainly not disingenuous at all.

He simply puts his client's case in the best possible light, depending on the audience, as he was trained to do. In a good lawyer, this is an admirable habit. But in a Secretary of State of the United States, it can cause a lot of trouble, as recent history very clearly suggests.

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France Bans Sale of English Novel

Paris — (U.P.) — Book lovers protested Monday that the French government has banned the sale of the English version of "Lolita," an off-beat novel about a middle aged European immigrant and his love affair with a 12-year-old American girl.

The Olympic Press, Paris publishers of the 105-page book, carried the protest further and said they will attempt to prove that "Lolita" is not pornography but fine art.

The novel, written by American college professor Vladimir Nabokov, describes in detail the passion of the man for the adolescent girl. One of the key episodes describes his depraved hero and his child mistress touring America as father and daughter after a seduction aided by sleeping pills.

Publisher Maurice Girodias charged that French "arbitrary censorship" resulted from pressure by the British Home Office.

Nixon Said To Have Many Supporters for President

Portland — (U.P.) — Charles McWhorter, chairman of the Young Republican National Federation, said Sunday he has found that many people support Vice President Richard Nixon for president in 1960.

However, McWhorter said he did not believe Republicans had decided upon a particular candidate.

McWhorter conferred with state Young Republicans on organizational and candidate issues.

Agricultural fairs attract six times more people than major league baseball.

BOY HAD HEART ACHE

GEO. N. TAYLOR

The small boy saw God, Christ, the angels, father and mother all over in the glory-land. But he knew he had sinned and knew he was not fit. Then on a day his mother told him of God's Son, dying for his sins. If he would receive Christ's death as clearing him and eternity in the glory-land would be his. Right there, the boy laid hold on Christ as having died for his sinful nature.

Hear the AMEN chorus from the saved of every land. God leads his saved ones to glad days that no man can picture. New days here—Eternal glory there.



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