

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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MEMBER OF AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATION

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 10, 1947 (Thursday) Edward Branchfield installed new commander of the Jackson county chapter of the Disabled American Veterans.

20 YEARS AGO: April 10, 1937 (Saturday) Plans for the coordination of forest fire fighting personnel, equipment and supplies are made at conference at Prescott CCC camp.

30 YEARS AGO: April 10, 1927 (Sunday) Between 400 to 500 men are now employed by the California Oregon Power company to construct Prospect diversion dam.

40 YEARS AGO: April 10, 1917 (Tuesday) Medford selected as mobilization headquarters for the southern sector of the Oregon National Guard.

What's Your I.Q.? Nine or ten correct is superior; seven or eight is excellent; five or six is good.

1. A roentgen is the standard unit of... 2. What is the basic commodity used in the manufacture of rum?

3. Bible: "And there was a man of mount Ephraim, whose name was Micah..."

4. Walter P. Reuther is a labor leader of what CIO union?

5. Is a flounder a frog, fish, or tadpole?

6. On what Mediterranean island was Napoleon Bonaparte first exiled?

7. From which island in the West Indies does the U. S. import the largest quantities of sugar?

8. How many dozens are in a great gross?

9. In a business letter should the phrase "would say" be avoided?

10. "No man is a hero to his valet." Did a man or woman write this?

Hunger-Crazed Dogs Attack Child in Japan: Tokyo—UP—Hunger-crazed dogs attacked and killed seven-year-old primary student Yaeko Yamatani Tuesday while she was playing in the back yard of her home in Wakkanao on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido.

Letter From MacLaren

One of the most poignant documents we have seen in a long time was printed in the Roseburg News Review the other day.

It was a letter written to the paper by a 14-year-old boy a few months after he had been sent to MacLaren School for Boys at Woodburn, the state's "training school" or "reformatory"—although these words are no longer in vogue.

Editor Charles Stanton vouches for the authenticity of the letter, and describes the boy as being above-average in intelligence who made excellent grades in school—when he would go.

IT NEEDS no further comment, except to voice the wish—without any high expectations—that every youngster would read it, and think.

The letter follows, in full:

This is written for the benefit of the friends I had and ran around with, those who think it is smart to jeopardize their freedom by breaking the law just to be one of the boys. It is those misinformed young men whom I shall try to reach through the words I am writing out of my own experiences.

I am what is known as a juvenile delinquent. I started at an early age by stealing little things. It became a thrilling experience just to steal what amounted to a trifle, but that eventually put me behind the doors of a reformatory where I am now. Each time I would take something with it. Then the inevitable happened—I was caught and sent to MacLaren. The enormity of the situation finally hit me right in the face. Here I am a smart boy, 14 years old, and for the rest of my life I shall have to bear the stigma of being an ex-delinquent.

When I was on the outside I had little respect for other people or their possessions because I thought and thoroughly believed that I could outsmart and beat the law enforcement agencies of my community. However, I finally found out that it does not pay to do wrong and try to get away with it. If you get away with the things I did you may eventually wind up with a gun in your hand and then it is too late to be helped as I am being helped now.

I have been at MacLaren two months now, but it seems like an eternity; especially when I consider the fact that a lot of young fellows like myself are out in the free world having a wonderful time and making something out of their lives. It is hard for a young boy to realize how foolish he is being, but once he faces the truth, he begins to realize that it is not a joke. When I might be out there with my friends having a good time, I know that all I have accomplished is to make a fool of myself. The lesson I have learned in the School for Boys at MacLaren is a clear one and shall serve to keep me from being so foolish again.

If you other boys, who have not experienced the trading of freedom at home for confinement in a reformatory, haven't started down the road which can only lead to the wrong goal; then it is time to stop and consider. The outcome of everything you do when you are young will count in your future. If you think it is easy to beat the law, remember if there isn't room in MacLaren, they will make room for you. It is as easy to obey the law as to break it.

—E.A.

Cooperation

There is a governmental organization which has an imposing title, and about which too little is generally known. It is called the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education.

It may be better-known in Medford than in some other places, for its present chairman is Frank J. Van Dyke of Medford, who heads the organization after a distinguished career including service in the legislature (one term as speaker of the house), and on the state board of higher education.

IN THE briefest possible terms, the commission is an organization set up by the 10 western states and Alaska to provide for cooperation among them in facilitating higher education in specialized fields.

For instance, Oregon has no school of veterinary medicine. Rather than set up such a school, at a very considerable cost, the commission is called in and arranges for Oregon students to study veterinary medicine at, perhaps, Washington State college, at a cost comparable to what it would be if an Oregon school were in operation.

Nursing training and dental training are available in Oregon; they are not in some of the other western states. Their nursing and dental students attend the Oregon schools on much the same tuition and admission basis as if they did not have to leave their home state for their training.

THE commission has gone about its business quietly and with little fanfare. But it has made a significant contribution to cooperation and efficiency in making special educational facilities available to all qualified students in the west, at considerable savings to the individual states involved.

As a result, it has taken one big step forward. There are, as we see it, others which can be taken. There is, for instance, a role similar to that of the Richmond Area University Center, operated cooperatively by 12 colleges, universities and seminaries in Virginia.

They have set up a fund from which come research grants; joint professorships for distinguished men who a single institution could not afford; visiting lectureships; publication facilities for articles by faculty members. It has arranged intercampus conferences in special fields, conducted a catalogue of all periodicals in the members' libraries, and set up a joint program of adult education which has enrolled some 7,000 persons.

THE plan is flexible. Not all members have to participate in all programs of the Center. But they have found it to be of incalculable benefit to each.

George Modlin, president of the University of Richmond, reported "For every dollar we put in, we have received at least two or three dollars worth of benefit."

Before the "flood" of university students of the 1960s, the so-called war-babies, hits the campuses, consideration for development of a similar role for the interstate commission might well benefit higher education in the west.—E.A.

Allied Restrictions on Trade With Red China Due for Easing

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

It is practically certain that Allied restrictions against trade with Communist China will be relaxed materially before too long.



Charles M. McCann

which has been imposed since the Chinese Reds entered the Korean War in 1950.

The United States is against any relaxation. The Eisenhower administration expresses determination to maintain the United States blanket embargo on Red China trade.

But other Allied countries are unwilling to maintain the present restrictions on their trade. They need the money and they want to get into what is potentially one of the richest of world markets.

What will happen in United States policy if the trade of other Allied countries with Red China becomes important remains to be seen.

But there is likely to be increasing pressure on the government from the big manufacturers to ease American restrictions.

Britain, Germany, France, and other countries are determined to ease up the embargo against trade with Communist China.

Some American manufacturers like Ford and Chrysler are on record as favoring increased trade. Henry Ford II, speaking at the annual convention of the National Automobile Dealers association in San Francisco on Jan. 28, said that trade with Communist China might be in the best interests of the United States. He called for "realistic decisions" on trade and aid policies regarding Red-ruled countries.

Britain, West Germany, Japan and France, among other countries, already have relaxed their trade restrictions to a considerable extent. Britain notified the United States in May, 1956, that it intended to increase its trade with the Chinese Reds. This easing included the shipment of some items which had been classified as strategic.

British Prime Minister Harold Macmillan discussed the trade situation with President Eisen-

hower at their conference in Bermuda last month. No agreement was reached.

Trade Group To Meet: Now it has been decided that the 15 countries which belong to the China Trade Co-ordinating Committee shall discuss relaxation at a meeting to be held in Paris soon.

Members of this committee, called "Chincom," include the United States, Canada, Japan and 12 European members of the North Atlantic Treaty organization.

Britain took the initiative in arranging this meeting. Britain believes it can export 112 million dollars worth of goods to Red China a year. It especially wants to develop export of automobiles.

The automobiles supposedly would be strictly for civilian use. There the question arises of how anybody could keep Chinese Communist army men from riding in such vehicles if they liked.

One argument which those who favor increased trade use—including some American exporters—is that tight restrictions only serve to make Communist China almost completely dependent on Russia for goods it needs. The official American stand is that any relaxation will aid the Communists.

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 initials 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.

Another Octopus Sighted

To the Editor: We note that a Mr. Holmes covered our present money matters in a very good way. However it would be well for him to go back a little further in history and advise that this Federal system was brought over from Germany by Felix Warburg, that he brought two in the Wilson Congress—Glass and one other and O.K.'d by Mandle House, the real power behind Woodrow Wilson, and fastened this Octopus to our Nation. Since it has grown, and been able with the help of subsequent spineless Congresses, to ditch, drain and damn both our country and our sacred Constitution.

Frank K. Haskell P.O. Box 1012 Salem, Oregon

The Horseless Carriage Age

To the Editor: We received a newspaper clipping taken from The Beloit, (Kansas) Daily Call, announcing the antique auto auction of the Bob Theirolf's ancient car collection for April 12 and 13. Three auctioneers will call the sale of 82 ancient vehicles on Highway U.S. 24. The old models range from a 1903 Cadillac, motor No. 186, first car ever sold in Beloit.

Why, we have a faint recollection of one. It was a home made runabout designed by a Mr. George Brough, blacksmith, around the late nineties and was 12 years in piece-by-piece assembly. Mr. Brough used the chain-driven model to carry the R.F.D. mail on route No. 2 at Randall, Kans., before we came west around 1911. You could hear the exhaust of the twin engine motor a mile away.

Mr. Theirolf started his collection in 1933, and has attracted tourists from California to the Atlantic coast for a ride in one of his horseless carriages.

Bert Kissinger, 520 Boardman st., Medford, Ore.

Nothing New Under the Sun

To the Editor: Along with local, national and world worries, here comes the first blackening smudge of the season. But the sun is breaking through and driving it away, with birds lifting gladsome voices to the burgeoning springtime. It seems to be a definite quirk of human nature to climb hills that just ain't there. The following writing tends to prove as follows:

"It is a gloomy moment in history. Not in the lifetime of any man who reads his paper has there been so much grave and deep apprehension; never has the future seemed so dark and incalculable.

"In France the political caldron seeths and bubbles with uncertainty. England and the British empire are being sorely tried and exhausted in a social, and economic struggle, with turmoil at home and uprising of her teeming millions in her far-off Indian empire.

"The United States is beset with racial, industrial and commercial chaos — drifting, we know not where.

"Russia hangs like a storm cloud on the horizon of Europe — dark and silent.

Unhappy Democrats Talking of Tax Cut To Get Jump on GOP

By RAYMOND LAHR United Press Correspondent

Washington (U.P.)—Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey is reported to have heard some Dutch uncle talk from one of the administration's erstwhile Democratic friends in Congress.

He was told in effect the administration has painted itself into a political corner by its handling of the federal budget this year. He was also told there is a very good possibility the result could be passage of a Democratic-sponsored bill this year to cut personal income taxes, effective next Jan. 1, despite administration opposition.

The reasoning behind this line of thought runs this way:

President Eisenhower started Congress and the country by his record peacetime budget of almost 72 billion dollars for the coming fiscal year that starts July 1.

Public Demands Cuts

Then the President himself invited Congress to make cuts before stepping out in recent weeks as a more vigorous champion of his budget. Meanwhile, Humphrey and other administration spokesmen also encouraged Congress to shave the budget requests.

Public demands began to pour

into the House and Senate mail boxes for a reduced budget and lower taxes. The House began hacking away at appropriations bills.

Although the Senate has yet to be heard from, rumbles now are coming from House Democrats about the possibility of passing a tax reduction bill before Congress quits this summer. This probably would come in the form of a measure to raise the individual income tax exemption for each taxpayer and dependent from the present \$600 to \$700, beginning next Jan. 1.

A tax cut of that amount would cost the treasury about \$2,500,000,000 in a full year, although the cost would be less than half that figure in the fiscal year beginning July 1.

There have been hints from Democratic leaders that they would like to see the appropriations bills trimmed by a total of more than three billion dollars with half of the saving going to debt reduction and the rest to tax relief.

In these circumstances, it is presumed a tax reduction bill would be hard to stop.

The Democrats visualize a Republican-sponsored drive for tax reduction next year and are in no mood to let the GOP get the jump on this issue.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

London—A few days in London have brought home to me again what it is so easy to forget, how much foreign policy is actually the reflection of domestic and internal affairs and feeling. The objective fact is, no doubt, that the British nation is in the early stages of adjusting itself to that new position in the world which was dramatized as necessary by the Suez disaster. But while there appears to be few in Britain who would deny that the readjustment is necessary there is, of course, no enthusiasm for it. The British are used to living in a large house, and the prospect of squeezing themselves into a considerably smaller one is depressing. It has to be done and it will be done, but it is not exhilarating.



Walter Lippmann

The changeover is plainly underway and the effects are already visible in the budget, in military planning, and in foreign policy. But I have an impression, though of course it is only an impression, that neither of the two parties has yet begun to talk affirmatively about the work of the future, neither has as yet passed the point of thinking about the future as a time when much that was glorious and fascinating will have been given up.

IT IS evident, it seems to me, that the recent past, that the story of what has happened since last summer, lies heavily and painfully, an indigestible lump, upon the spirits of the British people. They do not understand what happened. There is no accepted history of how Britain came to fall into such a disaster in the Middle East. Yet to the whole tangled history there are attached deep and acute emotions of patriotism, re-

morse, injured pride and frustration.

One feels that the British nation will not face the future confidently and with a whole heart until it has come to terms with the history of the Suez affair. The thing was too big, it aroused too much passion, to be passed off easily.

THIS work of clarification and understanding is not being helped much today by the political parties. The Macmillan government stands by the Suez policy while preferring not to explain it, and hoping that the entire affair will be treated as something which it is best to forget. The Labor Party is not of one mind about the Suez affair, and it does not speak clearly about its causes, with consequences, or the remedies.

It may be expecting too much that the whole truth could be told about the Suez affair, and that by public debate the emotion, tension attached to it could be relieved. The alternative is to let time work the cure, and to let the new problems that arise override the old preoccupations.

THERE is already some evidence that this process has been begun. Thus it is agreed among those I have talked with that, provided the United States protects the flow of oil from the Middle East, there will be little popular regret about the change in the political positions of Britain in the Middle East.

It may also be significant that Lord Salisbury's resignation does not seem to have divided the Conservative Party or to have shaken the government.

Inasmuch as Lord Salisbury is the great representative of the old British position in the world, the way his resignation has been received would seem to prove that the country has just about accepted the change in Britain's position.

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In the Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Last week the House Interior committee approved, with the amendments, the Senate bill to slow up the end of government supervision over the Klamath Indians. The action came after the committee had voted to include in its report on the bill a "strong censure" of the management specialists who are now studying the termination procedures.

The "censure" request was made by Representative Berry of South Dakota, who accused the specialists of having "dragged their feet" on the termination program. He was permitted by the committee to file a minority report on the bill — which, he charged, appears to be sponsored "more by non-Indians than by the Indians."

Berry was joined in his "feet-dragging" charge by Representative Haley of Florida, who said he noted that the specialists "will continue to draw their \$1,000 per month each throughout this extension of time."

SO MUCH for the opinions of these Eastern Congressmen — who intimate that the Klamath management specialists have betrayed their trust and are seeking to rob the Klamath Indians for the benefit of the whites.

Let's take a look now at the FACTS.

PUBLIC Law 578 (the Klamath termination bill) was enacted by Congress in the jam-packed days just preceding final adjournment in an election year. It included this section:

In order to pay off the members of the tribe who wanted their share in cash, it provided for sale to the highest bidder of enough of the tribal property to produce the amount of money needed. It soon became evident that the money needed for this purpose would run far into the millions because of the probability that a large number of the members of the tribe would want their share in cash.

WHAT did this mean? It meant this:

One of the finest stands of Ponderosa pine timber remaining in the West would have to be thrown on the market at fire sale prices. The result of that would be:

1. The timber would SELL

into the House and Senate mail boxes for a reduced budget and lower taxes. The House began hacking away at appropriations bills.

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The Democrats visualize a Republican-sponsored drive for tax reduction next year and are in no mood to let the GOP get the jump on this issue.

Washington (U.P.)—Sen. and Mrs. Joseph R. McCarthy have traded snubs with the White House in their running social feud with President and Mrs. Eisenhower.

In return for the social snub the Eisenhowers dealt the McCarthys last month when they dropped their names from the guest list for a White House congressional reception, Mrs. McCarthy failed to appear or even answer an invitation in advance to the First Lady's annual lunch for Senate wives Tuesday.

There was some conflict over just how the invitation was extended in the first place.

Relayed Invitation: Mrs. McCarthy said she only got a relayed oral invitation a few days ago. The White House said she got a formal engraved invitation March 15 "like all the other wives."

But that apparently is a small detail.

"Even if I had received an invitation I wouldn't have gone because if they didn't invite my husband because of his fight against Communism, I would hardly accept," Mrs. McCarthy told reporters.

Mrs. McCarthy said the invitation came only by phone to her husband's office Friday. She said the office had been unable to reach her about it until about 1 p.m. Tuesday—just when the lunch began in the festively-decorated state dining room.

About one-third of the zinc needed for U. S. arms during World War II came from the mines located in the Missouri-Kansas-Oklahoma fields.

CHEAP on a glutted market, thus robbing the Indian owners.

2. It would be sold in relatively small tracts that would be cut out on a boom and bust basis that would wreck the long-term timber economy of the Klamath Basin.

WE COME now to the management specialists, whose job was to carry out the provisions of Public Law 578.

After their appointment, they devoted months of painstaking study to the law. Being sound business men and good citizens, they came eventually to the conclusion that if the law was put into effect as enacted it would rob the Indian owners and seriously upset the economy of the adjacent area.

THEY refused to sign the contract binding them to administer Public Law 587 unless they were permitted to submit amendments to make the law fairer to the Indian owners.

The specialists contract was changed to make this possible, and the purpose of the stop-gap bill now before the Congress is to extend the time for the ending of government supervision over the Klamath Indians so that Public Law 587 may be amended to make it fairer to the Indians and less destructive to the economy of the area in which the Klamath reservation is located.

THAT is the situation as of now.

If any censure is due, I think any fair-minded person will agree that it should be directed toward these Congressmen from South Dakota and Florida—who obviously have little knowledge of what they are talking about.

Editorial Comment

CAUSE CELEBRE: The Medford Mail Tribune chides the "one-party press" of Oregon for failing to give plaudits to Congressman Charles Porter for his work toward clearing up the death of Gerald Murphy which included Porter's direct attribution of the crime to the Trujillo regime in the Dominican Republic. This paper has commented on Porter's diligence in pursuing this case. He has basis for greater activity than other congressmen because Murphy's parents live in Eugene, in Porter's Fourth District. Porter has made numerous speeches in Congress or in this case, attacking Dictator Rafael Trujillo directly. He has prodded the state department. His agitation helped stir Life magazine to doing a feature article which traced Murphy as pilot of the plane which removed a presumed victim of Trujillo's fury from New York to the Dominican Republic. To cover this up, Murphy himself was pushed off a high cliff.

Porter does deserve commendation for his drive to clear up a grave international mystery. That it is a case which he de-lights biting into and making it a cause celebre is not to his discredit. In fact it looks as though Porter is succeeding in building it into a cause celebre.

—Oregon Statesman, Salem

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C. M. Litwiler

A Major Event

One of the three major events in most everyone's life is marriage. To make the ceremony more lovely, more beautiful, outstandingly complete and

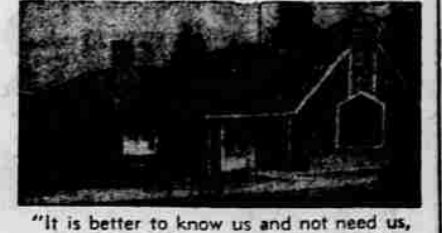


Mrs. Litwiler

free from cares and work, arrange now to have that wedding amidst growing palms, near a trickling waterfall... in the home-like atmosphere found only at Litwiler's.

LITWILLER Funeral Home

Mountain View Chapel Hwy. 66 at Normal Office—88 N. Main ASHLAND We Never Close



"It is better to know us and not need us, than to need us and not know us."