

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

June 4, 1947 (Wednesday)

Plea from Jackson County delegation that retirement of County Agent Robert Fowler be postponed is denied by board of higher education.

From Arthur Perry's Ye Smudge Pot column: The always interesting society pages are now reporting June brides who were married the last week of May.

20 YEARS AGO

June 4, 1927 (Friday)

Twenty Boy Scouts of troop 5 have outing at Jackson Hot Springs sponsored by the Medford Rotary club.

Work is started on the reconstruction of the second and third floors of the W. H. Fluhrer building at Main st. and Central ave.

30 YEARS AGO

June 4, 1927 (Saturday)

Johnson Market, new shopping center at Grape and Sixth sts., opens doors for first time today.

From Local and Personal column: R. B. Grieve of the forest service leaves for Woodville to carry out government duties next week.

What's Your I.Q.?

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

1. Which continent east of the Atlantic is first known to have been explored by Europeans?
2. In what city is Dumbarton Oaks Gardens?
3. Bible: Which Book has been termed "the death wail of Jerusalem?"
4. On the stage, any material used as backing for a scene is called a d-p?
5. Of these three states, which is largest in area: Pennsylvania, Georgia, New York?
6. "Lady Plushbottom" is a character in which comic strip?
7. Of which island is Agana the capital?
8. In Soviet Russian elections, do the names of two or more candidates for each office appear on the ballot?
9. Is the verb "fire" to discharge from employment, slang?
10. "Ananias Club"—a group called liars, beginning with Senator Tillman (1906), by Theodore Roosevelt. Was there such a club?

Answers: 1. Africa. 2. Washington, D. C. (Georgetown section). 3. Lamentations. 4. Drop. 5. Georgia. 6. "Moon Mullins." 7. Guam. 8. No. Only one name for each office. 9. Yes. 10. No. The name was coined by the irreverent press to an imaginary association.

Oklahoma Man to Talk To Optometrists Tonight

Dr. Ralph Burrows, director of ethics and economics for the Optometric Extension program is an international organization dedicated to the post graduate education of optometrists. Doctor Burrows' visit to this area is sponsored by the Southern Oregon Optometric society and is open to optometrists in southern Oregon and northern California.

Porter and Trujillo

The June issue of Coronet magazine has one of the most fascinating stories we've read in a long time. It is written by Congressman Charles O. Porter, who represents this district of Oregon, in collaboration with Geoffrey Bocca, an English free-lance writer. It tells the story—or at any rate, part of it—of "the Benefactor, Generalissimo Doctor Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, Father of the new Fatherland." Trujillo is the brutal dictator of the Dominican republic.

The story, comprised of Porter's experiences plus documented revelations of what the Caribbean dictator has done to his little nation, is credible only because it is so obviously true on the basis of available evidence, and because his regime follows the bloody pattern of dictatorship which is far too familiar to this generation.

CHARLES PORTER, with whom the writer of this editorial went to high school, is a courageous, idealistic, forward-looking man, who is not the kind to run away from a fight. He may still have one on his hands for daring to assault Trujillo, who over the years has made a point to cultivate highly-placed men in the United States.

But he is making progress, as a House committee has voted to begin an investigation into the stories of Trujillo's influence in this country, the murders he has caused to be committed here, and the unsavory reputation he has earned, and much of which has rubbed off on this country as a result of its friendly relations with him.

THE 14-page article is too long and too detailed to describe in this space, but it is recommended reading for anyone who is interested in the integrity of the United States in its dealings with other freedom-loving nations.

Porter became involved in this investigation when the son of a couple of his constituents in Eugene was reported dead. The story of this, and the many other startling facts which came to Porter's attention when he started checking into the situation, gave him one of the biggest jobs in his few months as an Oregon congressman.

We wish the Congressman well with his investigation, and hope that his outspoken criticism of the blatant and bloody dictatorship of the Dominican leader, will have some effect.

TRUJILLO is spending, and has spent, millions of dollars in his attempts to influence public opinion favorably over the years of his reign. Every newspaper office receives frequent mailings from his hirelings—including glossy magazines, press releases, and copies of "authorized" biographies of Trujillo. To overcome this, Porter and his co-workers will need support. We propose to do what we can to see he gets it.—E.A.

Local Government Units

Over 50,000 local school districts are to be found in the United States. Most of them are independent governmental units. Four states have none at all, while 15 have certain independent school districts, certain school systems administered by county, city, and other governments.

Although some of these local school districts provide high school as well as elementary instruction, the majority are small rural affairs providing only elementary. Then there are school districts which do not operate schools at all, but furnish bus transportation to other districts.

IF 50,000-plus separate school districts seem an appallingly high number, let it be noted that the total is less than half what it was 15 years ago. These 15 years have seen, in almost every state, school districts steadily consolidated or annexed, and in some cases simply abolished. In New York and Illinois the number was cut almost in half during the last five years alone.

However, aside from school units the number of independent local government districts has been increasing, according to the federal Census Bureau. The Bureau lists over 14,000 of these, some in every state, as of January 1957. They were created to construct and/or operate toll roads, toll bridges, harbor facilities, airports, public buildings, various other revenue-producing enterprises or services.

THEN there are over 17,000 city governments, and another 17,000-plus town and township governments. Add the 3,047 counties, the 48 states and, of course, Uncle Sam and you get over 102,000 government units in this country—an average of over 2,100 per state.

No wonder that 11 per cent of all civilians in the labor force are public employees—3.3 per cent federal, 3.5 per cent teachers, 4.2 per cent other state and local.—E.R.R.

Summerfield To Get Stiff Questioning

Washington — The House Postal Appropriations subcommittee plans to give Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield a stiff grilling on his bid for \$149,500,000 more in postal aid funds.

Subcommittee Chairman J. Vaughn Gary (D-Va.) said today Summerfield and all his top aides will be questioned "in great detail."

At the same time, Congress



WHO TOOK THAT CHICKEN LEG THAT WAS IN THE FRIGERATOR?

Matter of Fact

By Joseph Alsop

IRAQ. THE TWO VIEWS

Baghdad — One of the most enigmatic and important personalities in all the Middle East is his Royal Highness, Abdul Ilah, the uncle and chief advisor of Iraq's King Faisal and the Crown Prince of the kingdom.

The Egyptianians and his other enemies, who are not few, picture the Crown Prince as a dark intriguer endlessly plotting—plotting above all to seize his young nephew's throne, which he in fact conserved against all hazards through 14 years as regent. In this task, he passed through many nerve-testing times.

But these past times have left no outward mark upon the Crown Prince. When he receives you in his small, pleasant, book-lined study in the palace, you find an easily polite, mild-mannered somewhat dapper man in early middle age. At first glance, he seems more likely to be really at home breeding his Arab horses than guiding the affairs of one of the largest, most complex and most stormily inclined Arab countries.

AT FIRST glance, indeed, one is chiefly struck by the sharp contrast between this mild, polite man and the magnificent acquiline arrogance of those two great romantic heroes of the Lawrence story of "Revolt in the Desert," the Crown Prince's father, the Emir Ali, and his uncle, the Emir Faisal. Their portraits in desert robes are his study's chief ornaments, and at first they seem to overwhelm him.

But as the Crown Prince tells his own remarkable story and shrewdly discusses his country's problems, you begin to discern a strain of astute, temperate, autocratic that might not, after all, have been so very foreign to the "splendid figures" haughtily gazing from the wall. Two of his remarks, in particular, impressed this reporter. One concerned the great development program into which the Iraq government is pouring the lion's share of its rich oil revenues.

"I sometimes wish," he said, "that I could just put all the people to sleep who want a different course for Iraq, and then wake them up five years from now to see what this country has become. I can remember when people who wore shoes used to pay porters to carry them on their backs across the main shopping street of Baghdad on rainy days; and the difference in Rashid Street now is going to see in the lives of the Iraqi people in another five years."

Editorial Comment

FACE THE COMPETITION

Nikita Khrushchev performed an able propaganda job for Russia's Communist rulers in his unprecedented television appearance Sunday. The projection of his personality was limited by the necessity for simultaneous translation of his voluble Russian into English. But it did get through; and there was no comfort for Americans in the TV Khrushchev.

There has been a tendency to overemphasize the occasional cocktail-party outbursts of this Soviet kingpin. He has been caricatured in the public mind as a fat, somewhat ludicrous tippler, whose loutish actions warrant only contempt.

The Khrushchev who sat before the cameras for an hour skillfully dealing with the questions—many of them pointed and embarrassing—of U. S. correspondents was no clown. He was by turns good-humored, emphatic, stern. He seldom paused long in making a response, and his answers, although apparently extemporaneous, were capable expositions of the Soviet point of view. Although his reasoning was not always logical to western ears—as, for example, in his avowal that the Kadar regime is the popular choice of the Hungarian people—his general performance was a convincing one.

The conviction is that there is a confident, capable man, whose record attests not only to his ruthless cruelty, but to his steely purposefulness and his marked ability as an administrator and conspirator. The broadcast was a public service to Americans, for it tended to convey what must certainly be a truer picture of the man we have been inclined to underestimate.

We are a cocky, self-assured people, given at times to belittling our enemies. Remember the U. S. Navy's pre-Pearl Harbor contempt for its Japanese counterpart? We will fare better in the critical competition with Russia if we acknowledge the stern stuff of the competitor. This was never better personified for Americans than in the solid figure of Mr. Khrushchev on Sunday's "Face the Nation" program.—Portland Oregonian.

Baghdad Treaty Organization Making 'Remarkable Comeback'

By CHARLES M. McCANN

United Press Correspondent

The Baghdad Treaty against Communist penetration in the Middle East has made a remarkable comeback.

In fact, the five-country alliance is stronger and potentially more important now than it ever had been since it was signed in Baghdad, Iran, in February, 1955. It started out as the loosest of all the free-world alliances against Communist aggression.

It was threatened with a complete breakup after the British-French invasion of the Suez Canal zone last November. But the meeting of the Baghdad Treaty members which started in Karachi, Pakistan, Monday, appears to mark a turning point which will strengthen Allied ties in the whole area of Asia from Turkey to Pakistan.

U. S. A Sponsor

The Baghdad Treaty members are Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Pakistan and Great Britain. The United States, which sponsored the treaty, refused to join it. At that time, the Eisenhower administration did not want to involve itself so closely in Middle Eastern affairs.

The fact that all its members but Britain are Moslem nations, and that Iraq is a member of the nine-nation Arab league, nearly caused the breakup of the pact when Britain joined France in the canal invasion.

The four Moslem members boycotted Britain, and held meetings without inviting Britain to take part.

But Britain is back at the current Karachi meeting. The United States, which had limited its part to being represented by an observer and to joining the economic committee of the pact, formally joined the military committee at Monday's opening meeting. That means that except for admitting it, the

United States is now practically a full member of the pact.

Formal Military Setup

The delegates are discussing the formation of a formal military set-up, which will be aimed at coordinating their defense organizations.

It is possible that Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi may be named before long as supreme commander of the treaty organization.

It is possible also that within the next few months Jordan may be invited again to join the treaty. This time, after the victory of young King Hussein over his pro-Egyptian, pro-Russian political enemies, he may find it possible to accept.

If the present trend in the Middle East continues, it is just possible also that pro-Western Saudi Arabia and Lebanon may be brought into it.

GOP Has Financial Worries, But It's 'Still in Business'

Washington —

Republican National Chairman Meade Alcorn admitted today the GOP is having money worries. He said some businessmen won't chip in because they think President Eisenhower's budget is too big.

But he said the situation is "comparable" to any off-year between elections, and predicted businessmen will get over their pique with the Eisenhower administration.

"We're not worried about it," he told the United Press. "Ultimately those expressing those sentiments are going to realize that the alternative is so abhorrent they are not going to let it happen."

Meeting With Ike

Alcorn has reported to President Eisenhower on six regional GOP conferences held over the past several weeks to feel the pulse of the Republican party. Accompanying him to the White House were Sen. Andrew F. Schoepel (R-Kan.) and Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R-Pa.) chairmen of the Senate and House GOP campaign committees.

Alcorn said the group planned to give the President a confidential report on the conferees and discuss with him "what is being said around the country" by Republicans.

Alcorn did not discuss the report in detail. But he said in some of the regional conferences "some of our finance people said they were having difficulty raising money."

"Some said it was because of the President's budget problem," he said. "There is a feeling in some business circles that the budget is too high."

Still in Business

Alcorn said that while GOP coffers are "not overloaded" at present, "we're not broke, we're still in business."

He said the selection of a new party finance chairman is about set and he hopes to announce it at or before GOP parleys to be held here Thursday and Friday.

He said the party pow-wows will bring together the 146-member GOP National committee and some 360 Republican state leaders who took part in the regional conferences for an afternoon meeting Thursday and a morning session Friday. They will be preceded by a business meeting of the National committee Thursday morning.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon will address the Thursday afternoon meeting and Eisenhower will speak Friday.

Loan Repayments Aid Foreign Credit Bid

Washington —

(CQ)—A new-found confidence in the credit rating of foreign governments underlies President Eisenhower's proposal for a big new loan program to aid the economic growth of backward countries.

Contrary to the popular impression that overseas loans are nothing but giveaways in disguise, the Administration believes it can convince Congress on the record that repayment prospects are excellent.

Two Items from that record:

Receives More

For the last three years, the United States has received more money in repayment of principal on old loans than it has paid out in new loans.

In the last 16 years, the United States has written off less than 1/20th of 1 per cent of its outstanding loans as uncollectible.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles had these facts in mind when he appeared May 22 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in support of the President's proposed \$2 billion Development Loan Fund.

With an abundance of diplomatic caution, Dulles said, "I would hazard the guess that a very large part, most probably, of what will be loaned by this Development Fund, will at some time or other, in some way or other, insure correspondingly to the benefit of the United States."

Loans Repaid

Figures assembled by the Administration show that from June 3, 1940, through the end of 1956, the U. S. authorized foreign loans and credits of \$18.3 billion. That includes everything from wartime Lend-Lease through the British Loan of 1945 to the current Mutual Security Program.

Of that total, \$4.6 billion—about 25 per cent—has been repaid. Another \$2 billion was never used. The principal outstanding is \$11.6 billion, about 64 per cent of the amount originally authorized.

Only \$8,363,000—less than 1/2,000th of the total—has been written off as lost.

Currency devaluations caused almost half this loss. The rest of the loss came on loans, not to foreign governments, but to private business firms, including overseas branches of American companies.

Interest Collected

Interest collections during the same 16-year period totaled almost \$1.9 billion.

Administration figures also show that an additional \$75.2 million of principal—about 1/200th of the total loaned—was more than 90 days overdue on Dec. 31, 1956.

Governments that were behind in their payments included both former and current allies. Russia owed \$16.7 million, Poland \$1.4 million and Hungary \$2.3 million.

Nationalist China was \$24.2

million in arrears, the Philippines \$7 million, Iran \$15.3 million and Turkey and Indonesia \$1.1 million each.

Some Congressional critics of foreign aid who have seen these figures regard them simply as a "subterfuge," Rep. H. R. Gross (R-Iowa) told Congressional Quarterly. "Many of these countries have been able to make payments on their loans only because they have been getting military or economic aid grants from the United States. They're paying us back with our own money."

Self-Sustaining Fund?

Other legislators, such as Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R-Ind.), believe the loan record of recent years is so encouraging the new Development Fund can soon become self-sustaining.

Capehart points out that principal repayments exceeded new loan disbursements by \$235 million from 1954 through 1956. In the next six years, scheduled principal and interest payments on outstanding loans will total \$4.2 billion.

Why not, Capehart suggests, allocate the sums to the Development Fund and make it self-supporting, without further appropriations of tax money?

Administration officials say repayments on pre-1954 loans are committed by law to go into the Treasury, but they agree that repayments in foreign currency on post-1954 loans, for which no provision has been made, could well go into the new Fund.

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Surgery Allegedly Ordered on Kadar For Subserviency

United Nations, N. Y. —

Hungarian Premier Janos Kadar was emasculated on Russian orders to make him subservient to the Kremlin, according to well-backed evidence collected by the UN special committee investigating the anti-Communist revolt in Hungary.

Kadar's condition will not be detailed in the report completed by the committee Monday for submission to the UN General Assembly, probably next week. The committee is scheduled to meet again today.

Heard Evidence

Unimpeachable sources said the five-member committee heard evidence on the highest diplomatic level repeatedly of the atrocity performed on Kadar. The committee questioned witnesses in three months of hearings. The hearings took place in Vienna, Rome, Geneva, London and at United Nations headquarters here.

The sources said the report will note that the revolt brought inhuman treatment and torture amounting to "sadistic barbarities" not fit to be related.

It will deal at length, however, with a reign of terror perpetrated after the revolution by the dreaded Soviet-dominated AVH, the secret police.

The operation alleged to have been performed on Kadar will be mentioned in a brief section of the 100,000-word report compiled by the committee. It describes Kadar as a pathetic puppet who literally "bows" whenever Russians are around.

Counsel With . . .

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Fred Brennan

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If saving time Means greater speed You're far more wise to waive it. For what on earth Can time be worth To those who died to save it?



Bill Fish