

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION AFFILIATE MEMBER

NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

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 Jan. 25, 1946 (It was Friday) Charlie Hoover's "battered and dilapidated" hat nets March of Dimes \$125 at auction at Midway sales barn.

20 YEARS AGO Jan. 25, 1936 (It was Saturday) Elk creek area residents vote for property owned by Ace Weeks as school site.

30 YEARS AGO Jan. 25, 1926 (It was Sunday) Medford city council decides to condemn strip of property along North Central ave. near Maple st. for street improvements.

40 YEARS AGO Jan. 25, 1916 (It was Monday) J. A. Westerlund elected president of Jackson County Taxpayers league; other officers include Benton Bowers, H. D. Mills, J. H. Carkin and E. M. Wilson.

From Ashland and vicinity news: An alarm of fire was turned in during Saturday night's gale from the Hoskin residence on Granite street. The house was a shack moved to its new location from lots purchased in order to enlarge the park area. The loss was well nigh total, the fire department saving only the frame, a mere shell.

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

1. President Eisenhower does or doesn't have a personal representative at the Vatican, as President Roosevelt and Truman had?

2. About (a) 40, (b) 55, (c) 70 or (d) 85% of all passenger cars made in the world are made in the U.S.?

3. Almost all refugees authorized in the 1953 refugees relief act are expected to come in before it expires, Dec. 31, 1956; right or wrong?

4. The Bruins and Red Wings are teams in professional basketball, ice hockey, football, or baseball?

5. The name of Palestine for the Holy Land came from Philistines who once lived there; right or wrong?

6. More comes to the Treasury in taxes on incomes of corporations or of individuals, or is it about 50-50?

7. Duncan Phyfe was famous in the U.S. over a century ago as an Indian fighter, canal builder, furniture maker, U.S. Senator, or religious revivalist?

Screens for the Dam

One of the features of the December flood which has received little attention, in comparison to the vast damage done to homes and farms, was the way in which the high waters dealt death and destruction to fish in the river.

Huge numbers of fish were stranded after the waters receded, and a couple of fish and game commission men figure that alone they saved thousands by shoveling them back into the river.

Fishermen venturing forth on the river after the flood reported poor catches, and those they did get were badly beaten up and damaged.

THIS only serves to remind us again that the fish population in the Rogue constitutes one of the greatest recreational attractions the valley has. Any plan for development should by all means take fish life into consideration. The Good Lord knows that the natural beauties and attractions of unspoiled countryside are vanishing fast enough as it is, and every effort consistent with economic realism and safety should be made to preserve the fish runs.

This brings up the problem of another fish-destructor, the turbines at Savage Rapids dam.

IN A REPORT compiled only about a month ago, Cole Rivers, game commission field agent at Grants Pass, declared Savage Rapids dam in its present state is believed to be the one most important contributor to the decline of the annual runs of fish.

His report goes into some detail as to how and in what manner the fish are damaged. But for our purpose it is enough to repeat his conclusion, that as of 1947, when sampling was performed, an estimated 99,500 fish were lost in irrigation canals, and 25,000 were mutilated, for a total loss of 124,500. He says these are conservative estimates.

STUDIES have indicated that screening would do much to prevent this loss, and virtually all interested groups are now supporting a program of screening. The big drawback is the cost, which has been estimated at about \$208,000.

The Grants Pass Irrigation district, which operates the dam, is not financially able to undertake this expense, but the district is interested in the problem, and has offered its cooperation in supporting a request for federal funds to do the job.

The Izaak Walton League's Oregon convention last November went on record requesting that funds be provided in the Interior department's budget. Foundations for the screens were laid during the recent rehabilitation job at the dam, but the screens themselves were not erected.

THE REQUEST was made in view of the federal government's acknowledged responsibility with respect to fish life, and because no other unit of government has the resources to undertake the task.

Since fishing is a big factor in our third-largest industry, and in addition is a major recreational factor in the life of the people of the valley, the proposal has the appearance of a sound project—even to a non-fisherman.—E. A.

Incentive Plan

Safety slogans help, maybe, but nobody knows just how much.

Repeated warnings to "be careful" may also be of assistance in preventing automobile accidents. So do well-engineered highways.

Police enforcement, as has been demonstrated, is another important factor in keeping drivers in line.

But Cecil Baumgardner, of Shady Cove, has an idea that some positive, rather than negative, form of incentive might be vastly more effective. And we're inclined to think he may have something.

HE SUGGESTS that a brief summary of a driver's record could be incorporated in automobile licenses. One full year without an accident, for instance, would give a driver the right to have a license with the prefix "1," two years "2" and so on.

For five or possibly ten years of accident-free driving, a star might be put on the license plate, with the license fee reduced or eliminated.

And for drivers who have a record of recent accidents, some other form of designation might appear on the license to warn other drivers.

THIS, in brief essence, is Mr. Baumgardner's plan, and he offers it for what it may be worth. The obstacles in the way of having it placed in effect are formidable, for it would entail a new system of issuing and manufacturing automobile licenses. But it might be worth it.

And, in Oregon at least, a considerable portion of the necessary machinery for the plan—that of keeping tabs on drivers' accident records—is already in effect.

It may not be known generally, but the motor vehicle division even now has a dossier on each driver who has been involved in one or more accidents. It has a quiet but fairly effective program of checking up on repeated violators, and in a number of instances, drivers' licenses have been removed.

BUT THIS process has not been greatly publicized, perhaps deliberately. And the accident record of many dangerous drivers is known but to themselves and to some civil servants in Salem.

If it were printed, in capsule form, on their auto licenses for all to see, together with some form of incentive reward for a period of safe driving, it might have a very desirable effect in the long run.—E. A.

SWAT JUSTIFIED

Chicago — (U.P.) — Policeman Milton Brooks explained in court Tuesday why he struck the arm of a fellow diner in a lunch room: "He reached across me for the salt and he dipped his sleeve in my soup."

Brownwood, Tex. — (U.P.) — An 18-year-old San Angelo, Tex., father was charged with theft today. Officers found \$70 from a service station hidden in the diaper worn by a three-month-old baby being carried by the thief's wife.

Shah of Persia, At Outs With Soviets, May Call Off Visit

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran seems to be in no hurry to make his long-planned visit to Moscow.



In fact, the word from Tehran, the Iranian capital, is that the Shah and his beautiful young wife may not make the visit at all.

First, Mohammed and Premier Hussein Ala are busy at home. They are cleaning out their internal enemies. Some are going to prison, others to death before firing squads. Most of the enemies are pro-Communist.

Secondly, the Kremlin feels pretty bitter because Iran joined the Baghdad Pact which links it with Turkey, Iraq, Pakistan

and Great Britain in an alliance against Communist aggression. Shah Mohammed and Queen Soraya were invited to visit Russia last summer, when the Geneva spirit cast a rosy glow over the world diplomatic situation.

The invitation was accepted. It was planned that the Shah and Queen Soraya would fly to Moscow last fall.

But in October the Shah abandoned Iran's policy of neutrality and decided to join the Baghdad alliance.

The Kremlin was enraged. It was a painful diplomatic defeat for Russia and a corresponding victory for the Western allies.

The Soviet government sent threatening notes of protest to Tehran. The Shah and his government stood firm.

Now the official Tehran radio has started a series of broadcasts denouncing Russia's anti-Iranian

propaganda and ridiculing the Kremlin references to "democracy" in the Soviet Union.

Dispatches from Tehran say that the plan for the Moscow visit has not been formally abandoned but it is unlikely it will be made.

Would Rather Forget The feeling is based partly on the thought that the Kremlin would just as soon forget the whole matter.

Things have changed a lot in Iran in the last few years. In August, 1953, old Mohammed Mossadegh, the anti-Western premier, who ruled as dictator, came near overthrowing the Shah. But the army overthrew Mossadegh instead and he went to prison.

Ever since Mossadegh went to prison, the Shah and his ministers have been cleaning out their many nationalistic and Communist enemies.

Only last week four more anti-government conspirators were executed. Also, Sased Ayatollah Kashani, anti-Allied Moslem leader, was arrested at last. He was charged with plotting the assassination of pro-Western Premier Ali Razmara in 1951. Kashani, like Mossadegh, probably will remain in jail.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS Red Bluff. Arriving about dark. After a rainy day. Head for the Tremont hotel for something to eat—as travelers in this part of the West have been doing for nearly a hundred years.

RED BLUFF is now a quiet, pleasant, easy-going city, where life moves in comfortable, agreeable, not too tensely exciting ways.

It wasn't always thus. When the old Tremont was built, Red Bluff was the head of navigation on the Sacramento. Here the river boats stopped and put off their cargo destined for the mines of the upper Sacramento and the Klamath river country.

Here the cargo put off by the river steamers was taken over first by pack horses and mules and later by freight wagons which carried it on to its final destination. Red Bluff was then a wild and woolly town.

Here in southern Oregon we've been laughed at repeatedly in recent years because of our fear that the waters of our great rivers will be diverted and taken elsewhere if we don't see to it that they are put to complete beneficial use. We've been told that we're seeing things at night—that no such thing can ever happen.

Well! maybe not. But the fact remains that more than a century ago the idea of exporting the water of the Klamath river for use elsewhere was born. It has been revived at intervals ever since.

PERSONALLY, I'm glad we're getting the waters of our rivers NAILED DOWN. It's high time. If, here in Southern Oregon, and Far Northern California, we leave ANY of our water lying around loose and unused, the time will come when somebody will come along and take it away from us for use elsewhere.

IT WAS in those days that the Tremont got its start. It housed them all—miners, freighters, boat hands, adventurers, gamblers. It took care of their needs. It sheltered them. It fed them. Fire raged it once, but couldn't stop it. It was rebuilt, and went right on taking care of those who came.

It was the center of its community then, as it still is.

IT WAS in those early days that diversion of the Klamath river was first proposed. It was quite a scheme. The idea was to dig a channel down through the lava beds southward from Tule lake and by means of this channel to carry the waters of the Klamath to the Pit river.

The Pit would then carry them on to the Sacramento, where in the summer season they would reinforce the Sacramento's dwindling flow and maybe enable the boats to come clear

now foresee clearly enough just how it would arise in order to legislate intelligently about it. The case would have to be dealt with as the occasion arose, most possibly — it seems to me — by making use of the machinery of impeachment.

IN DEALING with this whole problem we have to make a fundamental assumption: That the President, the high officials around him and the Congress, will in a matter of such importance act with integrity and with public spirit. I say this because frequently in the discussion of the problem points are raised which imply the existence of a theoretical conspiracy to oust the President or to cover up his disability.

We should be satisfied to have a statute which honest men can understand and will in good conscience carry out.

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on up to Redding, thus shortening materially the land haul to the mines.

There was another string to this bow. By diversion of its waters into the Pit, the bed of the Klamath would be uncovered and the recovery of its placer gold would be made easy.

THE PROJECT was embodied in a bill, and the bill was introduced in the first California legislature. But this first legislative assembly was a busy one. The lusty young state had a lot of business to be done and the session wasn't long enough to take care of all the bills that were offered. Many of them fell by the wayside, and the Klamath diversion bill was among those that fell.

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HUNGRY THIEVES — Police searched today for "sweet-toothed" burglars. The burglars stole 168 20-pound pails of mixed hard candies, mints humbugs, cutthroats and striped suckers and 100 boxes each of salted peanuts and assorted candy from a candy factory.

Today and Tomorrow

By Walter Lippmann

WHEN A PRESIDENT IS DISABLED

Saying that when he was in the hospital he thought a lot about the problem of a disabled President, Mr. Eisenhower last week gave his blessing to a study by Congress of how to resolve the doubts which exist on this question.



There is, as we know, no law which says how it is to be decided whether the President is disabled, or any law about how, if he recovers, he is to resume his powers.

It was clearly enough the intent of the authors of the Constitution that Congress should lay down the rules by statute. It is clear enough, too, that while

the founding fathers did not go into all phases of the problem, what they meant was that the President, if ill and disabled, should pass his powers—but not his office—to the vice-president, and that there should be no question of the President's being able, if he recovers, to take back his powers.

IT IS a curious thing that Congress has never enacted the law which the Constitution calls for. Part of the reason for this is, no doubt, that until President Eisenhower's illness last autumn, there have been only two cases of a more or less disabled President. The first case did not come until 90 years after the government was founded, not until 1881 when President Garfield, who was shot on July 2, lingered on in great pain and virtually unable to read or write until he died on Sept. 19.

The next case was that of President Wilson who was stricken in 1919, was for a considerable period disabled and then made a partial recovery.

Congress has not acted, partly because the cases of disability have been, quite accidentally, so few and far between. There is, however, another reason. It is that men have shrunk from the notion of making it possible that a President could wrongfully be deprived of his office. The time has now come, however, when the problem, which is by no means insoluble, should be taken in hand.

AT the outset, it will be a good idea not to feel that our choice is either to do nothing to regulate the problem or to find a perfect solution for the hardest conceivable case. A solution which would have worked in the cases of Garfield, Wilson and Eisenhower will be worth the trouble of enacting it.

It is not necessary that the solution should also work in some imaginary case which was very subtle and elusive. Probably the hardest conceivable case would be one where a President, apparently not at all disabled, became deranged and was not in his right mind. There has never been, thanks be, such a case, and in legislating now, we can, while bearing it in mind, lay it aside.

THESE are two cardinal questions. The first is who shall determine whether or not the President is disabled? The second is who shall determine whether the President has recovered and whether, in the words of the Constitution, the disability has been removed?

There are, I believe, two principles which make these questions answerable. The first principle is that the vice-president shall never be more than a temporary acting President as long as the President is alive, that in the vice-president shall never be permitted to take the oath for

the office of President, and that the law shall be unequivocal about the vice-president's duty to step aside if the President's disability has been removed. Students of the problem will, I believe, agree that uncertainty on this point was the real stumbling block in Wilson's case to calling on the vice-president to act, and that it was a consideration in the early days of President Eisenhower's illness.

Congress can and Congress should clarify once and for all the status of the vice-president. Everything will become easier when that has been done.

The second principle, which ignores the hypothesis of a deranged President, is that the President himself shall be appointed by the statute as the one to determine whether he is disabled and whether he has recovered.

HERE is, quite evidently, no difficulty about this in cases where the President, though disabled, is conscious and is able to affirm his own inability. Nor could there be any difficulty about his recovering his powers. If he is able to reclaim them, he must be presumed able to exercise them.

The somewhat more complicated case would be the one mentioned by President Eisenhower himself — when the President was unconscious and "unable to determine his own disability." Here someone must act for him, as a trustee. I see no need for any complicated machinery. Whether or not the President is conscious is a question of fact about which it is hard to imagine any serious differences of opinion. It would seem to be enough to authorize the Secretary of State, with the advice and consent of the Cabinet, to certify the President's disability. If there were any doubt about it in the White House, how could any Secretary of State possibly conceal the doubt? The basic principle, that the President is the judge of his own disability, would remain in that, if the President regained consciousness and recovered from his illness, he would still have the unequivocal right to resume his powers.

A STATUTE based on these two principles — that the vice-president does not become President, and that the President is the judge of his own disability — would resolve a very large part of the doubt which now exists.

What then about the hypothetical case of a deranged President who refused to admit his disability and was exercising his powers, but irrationally? It seems to me that Congress should not and need not deal with this hypothetical case in the proposed legislation. If such a case were to arise, no one can

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.

Plane Spotting Necessary

To the Editor: Retiring from the publishing of an Iowa small town weekly newspaper after 57 years, my wife and I came to Medford recently to visit our son, Kenneth R. Buxton and family, 2478 Sunny View dr., and are enjoying the climate of the Rogue River valley.

Watching TV on our arrival, we took special notice of the appeal of the G.O.C. for more volunteer plane spotters at the local post. In August, 1950, we organized an Observers Post with about 60 volunteers. Our home was the chosen spot for the Post, and I was named as chief observer, my wife the only woman volunteer. Our post was one of the first 15 posts to be manned and operated with the Chicago filter center in the first Iowa "Sky Watch."

Remembering the trouble we had in keeping volunteers on their jobs, my wife and I decided, after seeing the TV broadcast here, that we could be of service here at the Medford post, so we contacted Maj. Gen. Joseph Hicks, at Jackson County's Civil Defense, who furnished us the name of Mrs. Lucile Brock, Chief Observer, 851 Palm st., and I telephoned her at 2-8217, and offered our services. We met with Medford G.O.C. at the courthouse two evenings later, and became acquainted with M/Sgt. Clifford C. Poulson, who is sector sergeant of the 4772nd G. O. C. Squadron.

Too many people who could spare two hours once a week or twice a month, are indifferent or do not realize the absolute necessity of this important branch of the Air Defense Force, which will definitely prove its worth should a surprise attack be made. Those who refuse to recognize that such a danger is always an imminent possibility, have evidently forgotten Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. Morley Lamp, mother of six children, serves from 2 to 4 in the morning, twice a week; Dr. August Glutsch, prominent optometrist, finds time to serve twice a month; and ranchers, office workers, mill workers, two men from the weather bureau, Junior and Senior High school students, and several grandmothers and housewives most faithfully serve the required two-hour shift, around the clock.

Why more volunteer spotters are not available in a city the size of Medford, is still a source of wonder.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry T. Buxton. P.S.—Why not phone Mrs. Lucile Brock, General Hicks, M/Sgt. Poulson or the G. O. Post at Jackson and McCandrews today, and have the simple method of spotting planes explained, and then volunteer?

Advertisement for First Federal Savings & Loan Ass'n of Medford. Text: NOW IS THE TIME to start building an insured savings account with us. You will find it pleasant and profitable to invest here. FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS & LOAN ASS'N of Medford 27 North Holly An Institution Dedicated To Those Who Save

Advertisement for Kitchen Craft All-Purpose Flour. Text: WE GUARANTEE YOU'LL IMPROVE ANY RECIPE THAT CALLS FOR FLOUR WITH KITCHEN CRAFT ALL-PURPOSE FLOUR Wonderful for pies, cookies, cakes, breads, too! Your SAFEWAY STORE

Advertisement for Davy Crockett Bears Up. Text: DAVY CROCKETT Bears Up NOW THAT I HAVE SHOT THIS BAR IT'S FAR TOO BIG TO SHIFT PERHAPS THE YELLOW PAGES WILL HELP ME GET A LIFT FOR HOISTING EQUIPMENT IT PAYS TO LOOK IN THE "CLASSIFIED" PART OF YOUR TELEPHONE BOOK Used by 9 out of 10 people as a guide to those who sell or serve Pacific Telephone Find It Fast In The 'Yellow Pages'