

MEDFORD MAIL TRIBUNE

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10 YEARS AGO Feb. 15, 1946 (It was Friday) Glenn Jackson, American Legion convention chairman, announces Medford will be host to convention this year.

20 YEARS AGO Feb. 15, 1936 (It was Saturday) Mr. and Mrs. Fayette Bristol of Provo, Utah, return from 10,000 mile trip which took them to Chicago, Grand Canyon and other points.

30 YEARS AGO Feb. 15, 1926 (It was Monday) Three more Sams Valley residents arrested in connection with operating still, and having possession of moonshine liquor.

40 YEARS AGO Feb. 15, 1916 (It was Tuesday) Showing at Star theater for two days is "The Battle Cry of Peace"; acclaimed "without doubt the greatest picture in the world."

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

1. Autos and trucks powered by atomic energy will or won't be feasible before too long, says recent report of the citizens' panel on atomic energy?

2. Housewives throughout the nation are paying somewhat more or less for most cuts of beef than a year ago, or about the same?

3. Only U. S. corporation to earn over \$1 billion in one year is U. S. Steel, General Motors, Du Pont, American Telephone & Telegraph or Standard Oil of N.J.?

4. Lent begins with Ash Wednesday; right or wrong?

5. Almost all cases of baldness, the Federal Trade Commission has ruled, are curable or incurable?

6. American Business spends about \$900 million, \$1.9 billion, \$9 billion, or \$19 billion a year on advertising?

7. Governor "Soapy" Williams (D) of Michigan now supports or opposes Stevenson for the presidential nomination, or is on the fence?

The answers: 1. Won't. 2. Somewhat less. 3. General Motors (in 1955). 4. Right. 5. Incurable. 6. About \$9 billion. 7. Says he's now on the fence.

BID OPENING DELAYED Portland (U.P.)—Army engineers said today that opening of bids for repair work at Detroit dam, originally scheduled yesterday, had been postponed until Feb. 28.

The Street Program

There is no doubt that \$165,500 per year for 10 years totals up to a respectable amount of money.

That is the price tag for an arterial street program which is designed to get Medford out of the big town classification and make it into a small city.

One can have few doubts that a program of some sort, probably similar to this, is desirable and necessary. But is it worth the cost?

THIS is a question which only the voters can answer. And they can answer it only by deciding what the job would mean to them personally.

Let's say that the present population of Medford is about 20,000. (Actually, it is estimated at a bit more than that, almost double what it was 15 years ago.) On this basis, then, the program would cost each individual in the city an average of about \$8.25 per year, or about 69 cents per month or a little better than 2 cents per day, to raise the city's portion of the total cost.

It doesn't sound like quite so much money that way, although, of course, some people would pay more than that and some less.

THE question now arises: Is it worth a couple of cents per day, all year long for 10 years, to have a major street system which shows promise of doing much to eliminate traffic jams, of making it possible to go through or around the city more easily and in less time, and in keeping traffic moving even though the number of cars is increasing each year?

To those who operate automobiles, it is pretty evident that the cost would be nearly offset by the savings in gasoline alone, not to mention the satisfaction of having an easier, pleasanter and more rapid drive.

THE street proposal itself is fully set forth in a 23-page booklet prepared by the city's public works department. Copies are available for inspection at the city hall.

The plan was based on a more complete survey of arterial street needs in and around Medford, prepared by the state highway department. The original plan called for the expenditure of \$10,870,000, by the state, county and city, of which the city's share would be \$4,180,000.

The modified program, as presented to the city council for study last week, is far more modest than this. More than \$2,678,000 has been trimmed away.

A REVIEW of the smaller program indicates that it is well thought out and basically sound. Anyone, we suppose, could quarrel with some of the individual proposals in it, for in any project some people think it should be done THIS way while others think it should be done THAT way.

But, overall, it impresses us as a pretty good plan. Our principal question is whether too much of the original "ideal" proposal may not have been cut away, and whether the curtailments are so severe that the city might suffer in the future.

The bulk of the financial savings have been in three categories (1) elimination of underpasses at the railroad tracks, with grade crossings substituted; (2) narrowing of the proposed arterial streets, and (3) elimination of seven of the original 20 proposals altogether.

TO know how severely this cutting and trimming will damage the original plan calls for something more efficient than a cloudy crystal ball.

But, at the moment, that is not the important problem, for if necessary it can be expanded in the future.

The important thing is to get the project under way. This can only be done by the people of Medford becoming convinced that a street program of this nature is both necessary and desirable, and showing, by their votes, that they want it badly enough to pay for it.—E.A.

Youngsters at Work

The story in last Sunday's Mail Tribune which impressed us more than any of the others was one which had a headline saying "More Than 6,000 Youths Participate In Activities During Week."

It impressed us because it was proof of something we have always known, namely: There are a lot more good kids than there are bad ones.

DAY after day, week after week, the year around, the constructive activities of thousands of young people go on. They are not always recorded in print, for most of the doings are routine, and are not considered as "news" even by those participating in them.

It is only when circumstances and events combine to focus attention on them that it is possible to gain an insight as to their scope and importance. The range of activities is wide, and the work done is constructive.

In balance, it appears that these activities have more long-range importance than the fact that a misguided group of kids are stealing hub-caps from cars.

FOR the fact that several thousand young people in a period of a week can be involved in a variety of interesting and significant activities has more potential good in it than in the fact that "juvenile delinquency," a misleading phrase, is on the rise along with the population.

Police Chief Charles Champlin is right when he says it is important, for his department is called into play when young people get off on the wrong track.

And we all have a vital stake in seeing to it that the school, church, scout and other work, backed by the support of parents, leads to constructive paths and, ultimately, to better citizenship.—E.A.

Timing of Diplomats' Sudden Reappearance Creates Mystery

By CHARLES M. McCANN United Press Correspondent

Soviet Russia's reason for admitting, after nearly five years, that Britain's two missing diplomats are in Moscow is likely to remain a mystery.



Charles McCann should have been made at this particular time.

All that is certain is that the Kremlin had a definite reason and thought it was making a smart move.

Donald D. MacLean and Guy M. Burgess disappeared from London on May 15, 1951. They made their first public appearance in Moscow at a strangely staged press conference, last Saturday.

Long Known It had been known beyond reasonable doubt for more than one year that the two men were in Russia. But as recently as two weeks ago, high Soviet leaders denied any knowledge of them.

It seems probable, then, that two weeks ago the Kremlin had no intention of making an early admission of MacLean and Burgess.

Here are a few of the reasons the experts suggest for the apparent change of mind:

It was to cause a split between the United States and Britain by spotlighting Britain's lax security precautions. It was to smooth the way for the visit Soviet Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and Nikita S. Khrushchev are to make to London in April. It

was a prelude to the Communist party congress which opened in Moscow yesterday.

Other Speculation Some experts suggest that MacLean, at least, helped to write the two letters Bulganin recently sent to President Eisenhower. Others suggest that MacLean and Burgess were "unveiled" because the Kremlin had no more use for them, and saw no reason to keep them under cover any longer.

In The Day's News

By FRANK JENKINS

Nogales, Arizona, just across a wire fence and through a couple of gate from Nogales, Sonora, is the jumping off place for one of the great migrations of recent history—the rush of American tourists into western Mexico.

With modern trimmings, it is a parallel for the California gold rush and the race into the Cherokee Strip. There is a slight difference in objectives, of course. The 49-ers were heading for California in search of gold.

Those who made the race into Oklahoma's Cherokee Strip were seeking land. The Americans who are pouring into western Mexico are hunting the sun. Otherwise, this latest rush is a dead ringer for the other two.

I MIGHT add that results of latest American migration are just as satisfying as were those of the other historic migrations. The 49-ers found gold in California—or at least a lot of them did. The emigrants to the Cherokee Strip found land. In both cases those who made good were happy.

In this particular season, EVERYBODY participating in the

rush to Mexico is finding the sun.

So everybody is happy.

ALSO—

Results come quickly.

In Nogales the other morning, when the immigrants awoke, there was ice all over the cars. It had rained early the night before, and after that the temperature took another nose dive. So the rain that had collected on the cars congealed into ice that had to be scraped off the windshields. It took some scraping, too.

But— In Hermosilla four hours and 180 miles later, a kindly sun was beaming down from a cloudless sky. Coats were discarded and sport shirts were opened up at the throat. Cuffs were rolled back and the car windows were let down.

The Land of the Sun had been reached.

THE Americans who had left their native land in the frost some four hours before simply basked in it. The Sonoran motels have a pleasant custom. They are built with what Midwesterners would call a front porch which is aimed into the sun. On this front porch there are chairs—rocking chairs, for the most part.

Everybody piled into a rocking chair and SAT IN THE SUN. And it was WARM!

AT last we were in bougainvillea land—not the skimpy bougainvillea of the farther northern latitudes in Arizona and Southern California but the flamboyant masses of it that become ever more flamboyant as one approaches the Tropic of Cancer.

BUT—

There must be a fly in every ointment.

The fly in this ointment is the paucity of accommodations in comparison with the number of people desiring the accommodations.

I SPOKE earlier in this piece of the rush into the Cherokee Strip. If you have read your history assiduously, you will recall that in the Strip there were "Sooners." The Sooners were those seekers after land who had got in ahead of the rush.

The Sooners in this modern day Rush for the Sun are those provident persons who had made reservations well ahead.

The later comers find them in comfortable, even a trifle snug, possession of all the more desirable accommodations.

Lee Wilmet, Ashland, Oregon.

She's Against Fluoridation

To the Editor: Upon reading that Portland was voting concerning the fluoridation of water there, I expected to see something in the paper that Medford will be wanting to do likewise.

Sure enough, the first hint was cleverly tucked away in the back pages of Feb. 5th's Sunday Tribune, no doubt hoping too many people wouldn't see it in time to get in their kick.

Not so hidden was the article in Feb. 8th news as of rodent poison being used which seemed to be the cause of the death of

Background on President's Illness and Convalescence

By UNITED PRESS

Background on the President's heart attack:

President Eisenhower suffered a heart attack Sept. 24 about 2 a.m. at the home of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John S. Doud, in Denver. He was transferred that afternoon to nearby Fitzsimons Army Hospital.

Mr. Eisenhower performed his first official function since his attack Sept. 30. He signed two routine documents.

He held his first official bedside conference Oct. 8. The caller was Vice-President Richard M. Nixon.

He began oil painting Oct. 19 and Oct. 21 he got out of bed briefly.

He started climbing steps Nov. 5. Six days later he left the hos-

pital for the White House. After spending a few days in Washington, he went to his Gettysburg, Pa. farm to continue recuperation.

He met with the National Security Council Nov. 21 and the cabinet Nov. 22 at Camp David, Md., for the first time since his attack.

He began taking on more work in December. Heart specialist Paul Dudley White said Dec. 17 the President soon could assume a normal work load.

The President resumed full-time residency in the White House Dec. 21—in time for Christmas.

He flew to Key West, Fla., Dec. 28. He was back in Washington 12 days later, resuming a full work load.

Editorial Comment

(Editor's note: Medford is not the only Oregon city plagued with the problem of what to do about downtown off-street parking, as evidenced by the following editorial from the Eugene Register-Guard. It makes some comments and suggestions which might be applicable in Medford.)

PARKING STUDY SHOULD BE MADE

We are glad to see that the Eugene City Planning Commission is concerned about off-street parking in downtown Eugene. It has been a little over two years since city voters turned down an ill-fated, off-street parking proposal by a 6 to 1 margin.

And since that time, a feeble effort to organize another committee to study parking has apparently fizzled. In view of the tremendous increase in traffic and in the number of vehicles, we cannot conscientiously sit back and do nothing about it.

The planning commission has suggested that Mayor Ed Johnson appoint a special committee to study the parking problem in downtown Eugene. The city council vetoed a planning commission proposal to require new businesses to provide their own parking outside the immediate downtown core area.

It is one thing to say off-street parking is not the responsibility of a municipality and that it should be accomplished by private concerns who desire shoppers to visit their stores. But, will private initiative produce the answer? In some cases merchant's associations have joined forces to provide off-street facilities but more often than they found the job too big. Oakland, Calif., is an example. There the merchants have done a commendable job but they are urging the city to step in and help.

We have some good examples of private parking in Eugene. Several of the big, new department stores have their own parking lots and the doctors of the Medical Center building have recently purchased a quarter block to add to their off-street parking area.

This is fine for the downtown area. But what happens 10 or 15 years hence when one of the present owners decides to use off-street parking area for building expansion or to sell to another party for an office building when a price is offered that is hard to refuse?

The fact that off-street parking areas could be retained indefinitely for the general welfare of the community is the strongest point for development of municipal accommodations. (There are many cities which are acquiring off-street parking, so we wouldn't be doing something "unusual.")

About a year ago we suggested a method of municipal off-street parking development that we believe merits consideration.

1. City obtain option on several locations in the central business area as a start for off-street parking. Voters would then know where the lots were and how much they would cost.

2. With cooperation of the merchants, establish a parking district confined to the central business area.

3. Based on the amount needed for purchase of lots, schedule a vote by the city on a revenue bond issue to be paid off by revenue from the lots and from on-street parking meters.

4. If the revenues, in any year, should fall short of the amount needed for bond retirement, levy an assessment to make up the difference on the properties within the parking district.

This plan would not have the "stigma" of a general obligation on the entire city. However, the big drawback now is that it apparently needs state legislation to authorize cities to establish parking districts.

Certainly the need for legislation should be a part of any study undertaken. It could be ready for action by the 1957 legislature. A bill of this type died in the Senate local government committee during the 1955 session.

Hardly anyone denies downtown parking is a problem that need solving before the high value areas of the city deteriorate. A study and recommendations by a widely representative committee should gain the confidence of most citizens and lead toward positive action.

—Eugene Register-Guard

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 a view to clarification and condensation. Letters submitted for publication must not exceed 400 words.

The Negro Vote

To the Editor: I would like you to know how very much I enjoy your editorials, especially the one in Sunday's Tribune entitled "Adlai and the Negro." Most of your conclusions are sound, particularly as they describe Stevenson, the man. However, I think, your statement, suggesting the N.A.A.C.P. "pretty much controls and directs the colored vote," needs a bit of review. Your observation would probably be true, were there no other factors involved.

There are two great groups of colored people in America: (1) The colored group in the states of the deep South, where their voting is almost wholly nil, and they are therefor politically inarticulate.

(2) The colored group in the states of the North, where they do vote, and are vocal.

A laboring Negro in the North, situated in the populous centers like New York, Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc., belongs mostly to one of the C.I.O. vertical unions.

Such membership has placed him on a par with his white brother economically. The thinking of his white brother is bound to influence his attitude politically.

Now remembering that the C.I.O., as a body, is, rightly or wrongly, antagonistic to some of the views of the Republican party, and that this organization (C.I.O.) a substantial part now of the house of Labor, intends to go all out to defeat its political enemies wherever they may be found, you have a situation where the northern Negro voter is compelled to choose between Rome and Caesar.

Therefore, the political choice of his white fellow unionist, as well as the union to which they both belong, and in which decision he (the Negro) will have a voice, will be the deciding factor as to how he votes. In other words, the northern unionist Negro will pretty much vote as the political philosophy to which he is exposed will suggest, and not because of a racial difficulty in Alabama. The N.A.A.C.P. can no more deliver the northern Negro vote as a block than can a labor union guarantee its membership will vote either Democratic or Republican, simply because its leadership so suggests.

Lee Wilmet, Ashland, Oregon.

She's Against Fluoridation

To the Editor: Upon reading that Portland was voting concerning the fluoridation of water there, I expected to see something in the paper that Medford will be wanting to do likewise.

Sure enough, the first hint was cleverly tucked away in the back pages of Feb. 5th's Sunday Tribune, no doubt hoping too many people wouldn't see it in time to get in their kick.

Not so hidden was the article in Feb. 8th news as of rodent poison being used which seemed to be the cause of the death of

several dogs. That was in the middle of the front page in heavy headlines. Seems as though dogs are more important than people. The article states that 10-80 roenticide was used and contains a poison gas.

Fluorine is also a gas, yellow and highly corrosive; eating away iron pipes through which it passes.

If it can dissolve an iron pipe, what would it do to the stomach? No one seems to have investigated its reaction on those using sulfa drugs or any of the new potent medical treatments used today. How might it react on our hair with the chemicals used in a permanent?

A very small per cent of water is used for drinking; also, even if it were not questionable that fluorine did any good to a few small children; that also consists of a small percentage of the people.

Friday, Feb. 10, Tribune article by S.O. Dental society states that too much sweets is the cause, that is, the greatest cause of bad teeth in small children. I am sure we all agree to that part.

They also claim that teeth cannot decay only from misuse to the enamel of the tooth. They seem to mean that a fluoride solution is the only means of counteracting the sugar left on the teeth after eating candy.

Anyone that favors this treatment can get it. No need to poison the drinking water, forcing everyone to use it against their will and better judgment.

Why should a handful of people worry about a child when their parent's don't. The use of candies and soft drinks by children is equal to adults that over-indulge in stronger drinks.

There has much more been proven against chemical fluoridation than there has been for it. Very much more.

And what a shame to add anything to the God-given spring from which Medford is supplied.

Mary E. Atkins 1634 Orchard Home Dr. Medford, Ore.

The southern hemisphere produces most of the world supply of wool.

Facts About Fluoridation

"LETS LIVE" MAGAZINE January Issue 1956

Text books on Materia Medica Toxicology and Pharmacology state as follows: Fluorides: "It is a general protoplasmic poison, having a strong irritant action." "It is a gastro-intestinal irritant," and "has no therapeutic value" for the human body.

The second major reason for objecting to the use of sodium fluoride in the public drinking water is found in its high activity in inhibiting the action of enzymes and the phosphates. It has long been known that the enzymes and phosphates are particularly sensitive to the presence of even a low concentration of sodium fluoride which is a specific poison for them. Therefore, instead of making strong bones and teeth, it draws the calcium out of the blood stream, causing central nervous disorders, brittle bones and brittle teeth. Sodium fluoride is a violent metallic, inorganic synthetic poison, and no human power or words from the human being can change it.

—By S. Milton Zimmerman, DDS Ardmore, Pennsylvania

Keep Our Water Pure

Send Your Name, Address and All Financial Help You Can To—

FIGHT FLUORIDES

Antifluoridation Committee 212 Leverette Bldg. Medford, Ore.

Winter Cold Pushes Over Much of Nation

By UNITED PRESS

Winter cold recaptured much of the nation today and tornadoes played on the edge of the icy front.

The cold wave pushing out of the Northern Plains kept temperatures in a sub-zero deep freeze throughout the Dakotas and Montana. Weather forecasters said the cold should spread from the Appalachians to the Texas Panhandle and the Northwest by today.

Heavy Rains in South The clash between the cold front and a mass of warm, moist Gulf air touched off heavy rains in the South and tornadoes hit communities in Texas and Arkansas.

The Texas twister skipped through the heavily industrialized Nederland-Port Neches area late yesterday, lifting an occupied house off its foundations, turning it counter-clockwise,

and setting it down again. There were no injuries.

Another tornado hit near Sugar Loaf, Ark., early today. A house and two barns were damaged but there were no injuries.

Snow Snarls Traffic

Meanwhile, snows stretched from Montana into Colorado and the Western Plains, snarling traffic in some cities. The temperature went to 22 below zero at Cutbank, Mont., almost 50 degrees under the 71 across the nation at Miami.

Also in the West, two strong earthquakes and several smaller ones rocked a wide area of Southern California. The steady rolling motion set off fire alarms in San Diego, but caused no damage.

Tibet's New Year Festival, falls usually in February or March.

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